

EZ TEX

- Easy to use epoxy repair compound
- High-strength formula
- 100% waterproof when cured
- Will not sag, run, or shrink
- Convenient 1:1 mixing ratio



MARINE EPOXY REPAIR COMPOUND

EZ Tex is an easy to use marine epoxy repair compound for use where a high strength, waterproof, permanent repair is needed. This unique formula creates a tenacious bond to most surfaces.

Its buttery consistency will not sag or shrink and is excellent for filling cracks, gouges and voids. A 1:1 ratio makes mixing easy. EZ Tex can be sanded, drilled, tapped, sawed and painted once cured.

TECHNICAL INFORMATION

PART NUMBER: 7100
MIX RATIO BY VOLUME
RESIN/HARDENER: 100/100 (1:1)
MIX RATIO BY WEIGHT
RESIN/HARDENER: 100/80
COMPONENTS: 2

APPLICATION TEMP: 50°F - 90°F
TEMP RESISTANCE ONCE CURED: 150°F
THINNER: Pettit 97 Epoxy Thinner
CLEAN-UP: Pettit 97 Epoxy Thinner

	POT LIFE	GEL TIME	CURE TIME
90°F	45 min.	65 min.	3.5 hrs.
70°F	60 min.	90 min.	5.5 hrs.
50°F	2 hrs.	4.5 hrs.	24 hrs.

ASSOCIATED PRODUCTS: EZ Poxy, Pettit Antifouling Paints, Pettit Protect® Epoxy Primer, EZ Prime, Bio-Blue® Hull Surface Prep

EZ TEX OFFERS MILLIONS OF USES:

- Protect core materials in decking by creating a waterproof barrier during installations of thru-hull fittings, transducers, cleats, snaps, bow eyes, deck fittings, bow rails, hatches, and more
- Create waterproof repairs on metals such aluminum jon boats and pontoons
- Fill stripped screw holes and areas where hardware has been pulled out or removed
- Drill and tap repair once hardened
- Use as part of Pettit's blister repair by filling large voids without sagging or shrinking
- Fill unwanted cracks in fiberglass, wood, and other materials, can be easily painted when cured



SURFACE PREPARATION: Coating performance, in general, is proportional to the degree of surface preparation. Follow recommendations carefully, avoiding shortcuts. Inadequate preparation of surfaces will virtually assure inadequate coating performance.

MIXING: Stir Part A and B components thoroughly to achieve uniform consistency before mixing. EZ Tex 7100 is designed to be mixed 1 to 1 by volume. Mix equal amounts of Part A and Part B until the mixture is a uniform white color. Streaks of color indicate insufficient mixing which will lead to improper cure and poor performance. Once mixed, spread EZ Tex onto the surface with a putty knife or spatula. Remove excess product before it cures to minimize sanding.

BONDING TO ALUMINUM, STEEL, IRON, BRONZE AND OTHER METALS: Wipe the surface with clean white cotton rags moistened 120 Brushing Thinner. While the surface is still wet with solvent, wipe dry with a second clean dry cotton rag. This will help pick up oil residues rather than allowing them to re-deposit on the surface as solvent evaporates. Sand surface to bright metal, free of corrosion and dirt, brush off sanding residue. Apply EZ Tex 7100 with a putty knife, spatula or squeegee. Allow to cure hard, then sand until smooth. Finish with appropriate coating system. Due to the variety of coating options for metals, it is recommended that you contact Pettit to determine the best system for coating metals.

BONDING TO FIBERGLASS AND GELCOAT: Sand repair areas thoroughly with 80-grit sandpaper. Wash surface with Pettit 120 Brushing Thinner to remove sanding residue and let dry. Apply EZ Tex 7100 with a putty knife, spatula or squeegee, filling the surface imperfections. Allow to cure hard then sand until smooth. If necessary, repeat application and sanding until a sufficiently smooth surface is achieved. Finish with appropriate coating system. Do not apply polyester resins or gelcoats over EZ Tex.

BONDING TO WOOD: Thoroughly clean bare wood by wiping with a rag dampened with Pettit 120 Brushing Thinner. Sand with 80-grit sandpaper. Remove sanding residue by wiping with Pettit 120 Brushing Thinner. Apply EZ Tex 7100 with a putty knife, spatula or squeegee. Allow to cure hard, then sand until smooth. Finish with appropriate coating system.

CLEAN-UP: Wear disposable gloves or barrier skin creams when working with epoxy resins. Never use solvents to remove epoxies from your skin. Some solvents present hazards worse than epoxies and can actually be absorbed into the body. Use a good waterless hand soap and plenty of paper towels to remove epoxy from your skin. Then apply a good medicated skin cream to replace the natural oils removed by the hand soap. If you get gummy, half-cured material on your skin, let it cure and peel it off the next day. Cured epoxy doesn't stick well to skin or hair.

STORAGE: Separate resin and hardener components will have a storage life in excess of one year if containers are kept well closed and stored below 90°F. Allow cold containers to reach room temperature before opening.