

Pratliglo Trouble Shooting Guide

Problem	Probable Cause	How to Avoid the Problem
1. Pratliglo cures hard in some areas and soft in others.	This indicates that the resin and hardener were not mixed thoroughly enough	To save project: Wipe down with acetone and a lint-free cloth or towel, until all traces of stickiness have gone. Sand lightly to maximize adhesion. Re-pour the properly mixed Pratliglo.
2. Pratliglo cures hard but wavy lines appear on the surface	This indicates that the sides of the mixing container were not scraped while mixing	To correct: Sand down the surface and then mix the Pratliglo again, making sure that you pour exactly equal amounts of resin and hardener into the first mixing cup. Mix thoroughly and pour the mixture into a second mixing cup, scraping the sides of the first cup. Then pour the mixture onto the surface of your project, making sure that you scrape the sides of this cup as well.
3. Entire surface is soft, sticky or runny	This indicates that the resin and hardener were not measured correctly.	To save project: Scrape all the runny material of the surface and discard it. Wipe down using acetone and a lint-free cloth or towel, until all traces of stickiness have gone. Sand lightly to maximize adhesion. Now, place the 2 bottles next to each other and check that their levels are exactly equal. Next, pour equal amounts of resin and hardener into the first mixing cup, mix them and then pour the mixture into the second mixing cup. Check again that you have used exactly equal amounts of each, by comparing the levels of the 2 bottles. Now you are ready to re-pour your mixture.
4. Clusters of bubbles appear in cured surface	This indicates that the surface of the project was not properly sealed, which caused air to escape from porous spots.	To remedy: Sand down the surface and then coat it, and all pictures, photographs and paper cuttings etc, with 2 to 3 coats of "Kraftex" Decopodge Sealant. This will ensure that all porous spots are sealed, thereby stopping the escape of air and the formation of bubbles. Next, you must re-pour the properly mixed Pratliglo.
5. Pratliglo soaks into spots on the wood or porous surface. In other spots it appears shiny.	This indicates that soft grain, end grain and porous materials – which absorb Pratliglo – were used for the project and were not properly sealed.	To solve: Lightly sand the project and apply 2 to 3 coats of "Kraftex" Decopodge Sealant or "Kraftex" Seal Coat. Then, re-pour the properly mixed Pratliglo.
6. Dimples or craters appear in cured surface.	Possible causes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dust particles were allowed to fall on the wet surface of the project • Late-popping bubbles did not have time to level out. • Overuse of Propane torch or a heat lamp distorted the surface. 	Possible solutions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sand lightly, wipe the surface with an acetone-soaked rag to remove possible impurities, and re-pour the properly mixed Pratliglo. • Ensure that all bubbles are de-gassed before covering. (Exhale on them or use a propane torch) • When using a propane torch to de-gas bubbles, make 1 or 2 passes with torch over the project. The torch must be kept moving and must not pass too close to the surface. Do not remove the cover for at least 4 to 6 hours after pouring.

7. Cured surface has oil-slick appearance.	This indicates conditions of high humidity during preparation.	To solve: Lightly sand, wipe and re-pour when humidity is below 60%. Alternatively, make sure that you run a de-humidifier during the rainy season. Note: Avoid pouring Pratliglo while it is raining – it is recommended that you wait for the weather to clear.
8. Pratliglo coating is thicker on one side of the project, than the other	This indicates that your surface was not level.	To solve: Use a carpenter’s spirit level to check the work surface and use props of the same height under the project. Then, sand, wipe and re-pour.
9. Pratliglo de-laminates (separates from the surface of the project)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Incompatible (oil-based) sanding sealer or coating used under the Pratliglo. • The wood has not been dried properly or the stained or painted surface was not dried before application of the Pratliglo. • If delamination only occurred on the edges, then it is possible that wax used to ease drip removal, got onto the sides of the project. • Power sanding into coated edges may have caused delamination. 	<p>Possible Solutions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Only use stains that are free of wax and oil. Allow stains and paints to dry thoroughly before coating with Pratliglo and only use properly dried woods. • Sand down to clean wood, rounding sharp edges. Brush on one coat of “Kraftex” Varnish. Wait for it to dry thoroughly (1 hour) and pour on the final coat of Pratliglo. • When using paste wax on the underside of a project, be careful not to get it onto the sides of the top, as Pratliglo will not stick permanently to grease or wax. • When power sanding to remove cured drips, sand from the coated edge to the unfinished underside of the project.
10. Stored resin has crystallized	Product was probably not stored at room temperature. Extremely low temperatures will occasionally shock the resin side of polymer coatings into crystallization (suspending white crystals)	To solve: Place the closed resin bottle into hot tap water until crystals melt, or, microwave the resin bottle on “high” for no longer than 10 seconds. Allow the resin to cool to room temperature before combining it with the hardener.
11. Mixed Pratliglo sets in just 5 or 10 minutes or it gets very hot in the mixing cup and cures.	This indicates that the resin and hardener were poured at too high an ambient temperature.	Ensure that Pratliglo is stored and poured at approximately 20 degrees Celsius. This also ensures that bubbles have sufficient time to escape from the mixture.
12. Cured surface has become dull, chipped or scratched.	This indicates improper cleaning or abrasive treatment.	To solve: If the surface is only dull and mildly scratched, then used warm water, a mild detergent and a “Safe or Teflon” scrubber to clean. Then, rinse and dry with a soft cloth. (A coat of polish or wax may be applied to bring back the gloss). If the surface is badly scratched, sand the surface with sandpaper. Wipe with acetone on a lint-free cloth to remove any wax or grease, and then re-pour the entire surface. It will look like new.