

Fiberglass Resins

GP Resin

Best Seller

A general purpose marine grade resin for fiberglassing, GP is economical, and has excellent "wet-out" of all reinforcing fabrics. It has a distinct catalyst indicator that changes color with the proper addition of MEKP hardener. Available in an **unwaxed**, that cures with a tacky surface that allows bonding between layers or in **waxed**, allowing a tack-free cure.

ISO Resin

Polyester ISO(thalic) Resin is a more dense grade of polyester resin, with better flexibility and resistance to heat and chemicals exposure. For this reason, ISO resins are the base of our Gel-Coats.

Vinylester

A superior grade of resin that outperforms polyester in better resistance to corrosion, lower water absorption, higher strength, and damage resistance.

Waxed or unwaxed?

Most fiberglassing resins will not cure when exposed to air, they need a barrier to separate the resin from the air. In unwaxed resins, the top layers of the resin itself acts as that layer, allowing the resin under it to cure, while it stays tacky (uncured) on top. This surface tack makes unwaxed resin ideal for larger, multi-layer projects, as the bond between layers is excellent. It is also the resin used against a mold surface, as waxed resin will tend to release while curing.

Waxed resin has wax suspended in the resin. This wax forms a surface film when the resin is applied, separating ALL the resin from the air, allowing it ALL to cure. It is used when the resin or gelcoat is the final layer and a non-tack surface is needed. It is also the type of resin to use before finishing with paint, although the wax must be removed with a proper wax and grease remover prior to painting. The wax takes about 24 hours to set up hard, and you can add additional fiberglass lay-ups on top without any preparation within that time.

Surfboard Resin

A water clear, U.V. Stabilized polyester resin designed for the finishing of surfboards, boats, and any weather exposed surface. Comes in tack-free (waxed) only.

Gel-Coat

Best Seller

A thickened high quality resin, designed to top coat fiberglass laminations. Coloured or tintable, Gel-Coat is UV resistant and designed for long lasting colour retention. Available unwaxed for use in molds or waxed for surface coating.

Tooling Gel-Coat

A gel-coat specifically made to provide a durable surface on production molds. Tooling gel is designed to withstand high temperature curing cycles and provide a high-contrast colour (Black or Orange) to ensure even gel-coat coverage on the part.

Colour Pigments

Colour pigments, suspended in polyester resin, allow the tinting of resin or gel-coat to a range of colours. Use with neutral gel-coat to make bright or dark colours, or with white gel-coat to make pastel or off-white colours.

Casting Resin

We didn't have quite enough room in the catalogue for detailed entries, but we also stock basic mold-making and casting products, including:

- Clear polyester casting resin
- Latex, silicone, and urethane mold-making rubber
- Modeling clay/plasticine
- Urethane casting resins
- Spray release agents
- Informational books and brochures

Fiberglass Fillers

Silica Thickener: An excellent thixotropic agent which is used to control the flow qualities of epoxy or fiberglass resin. In small quantities, it reduces the tendency of resin to slump on vertical or overhead applications. In larger quantities, it turns resin into a gap filling gel or putty that retains all the liquid resin's bonding strength. Silica Thicker "bulks up" resin very little, by about 12% of its dry volume.

Microspheres: Made of millions of tiny, hollow, glass bubbles. Microspheres are a lightweight, non absorbent filler that can be used to extend resin, and make easy sanding fairing putties when used with other fillers. Not recommended for structural glue joints. Use with Silica Thickener to prevent sagging on vertical surfaces. Microspheres bulk up resin by about 50% of its dry volume.

Milled Fibers: These are ground glass fibers that add moderate strength when added to resin. Shorter than Chopped Strand, they make a fibrous jelly-like product, perfect for strong fillet-type joints. Use with Silica Thickener to prevent sagging. Hard to sand.

Mini Fibers: Polyethylene fibers ground to make a dense, fibrous, and thixotropic (slump-resistant mixture) when mixed with epoxy resins. Make a medium sanding, gap filling paste. Bulks up resin by 24% of dry volume.

Chopped Strand: Thin glass fibers chopped to 1/4" lengths. Chopped Strand adds strength and gap filling to any mixture of fillers and resin. However, Chopped Strand alone will sag easily, and is hard to sand, so it is best used with other fillers.

Talc: An economical filler, Talc makes a smooth, medium sanding, gap filling putty. Not recommended in high moisture applications. Good for extending resin.

Non Slip: A medium grade of crushed walnut shells that can be added to any resin or paint to make a slip-resistant finish. Works much better than silica sand, as it flows with the resin/paint, and does not sink to the bottom of the can!

Wood Flour: Fine, filtered saw-dust that is excellent filler to make thicker glues or fillets, especially on wooden projects

PREMIXED FILLERS

Featherite: A pre-blended, lightweight polyester fairing putty that is easy to spread and quick to cure. Comes with cream hardener. Easy to sand.

Duraglass: A preblended, dense, glass filled polyester structural putty that is waterproof and applies smooth. Comes with hardener. Excellent for quick, strong repairs & fillets. Hard to sand.

Long N. Strong: The strongest of our pre-blended fillers, it has longer strands of glass fibers for greater strength and gap filling, and is totally waterproof. Hard to sand.