

Instruction

Manual

Resimac Pipe Repair Kits

Resimetal Epoxy Resin

A liquid epoxide resin, which, when mixed with the appropriate amount of Resimetal Hardener produces the Resin Mix that will cure at normal ambient temperatures producing a strong homogeneous mass, having exceptional adhesive properties when applied to metals, wood, glass and synthetic materials.

Resimetal Hardener

A specially developed epoxide hardener, which ensures that the Resin Mix not only cures at normal ambient temperatures but also attains maximum strength in a reasonable working time.

Resimetal Epoxy RepairCement

A specially developed epoxide compound supplied in two separate packs which when mixed together in equal portions by volume the Cement will cure to an extremely strong mass with a better adhesive bond than that produced by the Resimac Resin mix. Apart from its use as an adhesive for repairs it can be applied, prior to carrying out a Resimac repair, where difficult adhesion conditions exist.

Resimetal Metal Repair Paste XF

A specially developed epoxy rapid repair compound supplied in a 50ml syringe containing base and activator. When mixed together in equal portions by volume the paste will cure to an extremely strong mass, having exceptional adhesive properties when applied to metals.

Resimetal Metal RepairStick

This is a two part epoxide putty which is colour coded so that the user can see when it is thoroughly mixed. The mixed putty can be used for emergency repair of metal components,

Resimetal AquaStick

This is a two part epoxide putty which is colour coded so that the user can see when it is thoroughly mixed. The mixed putty can be used for emergency repair of metal components underwater.

Glass Cloth

A specially treated glass fibre fabric that ensures that the Resin Mix will fully permeate the fabric and give the resultant glass fibre resin laminate repair excellent mechanical properties. Glass Cloth is often used for "Plate" Repairs.

Glass Tape

The Glass Tape is also a specially treated glass fibre fabric that ensures the Resin Mix will fully permeate the fabric and give the resultant glass fibre resin laminate repair, excellent mechanical properties. Glass Tape is normally used from the roll for Pipe Repairs but can also be used in short lengths for repairs where access is difficult. Glass tape is supplied in 50mm/ 75mm/ 100mm width x 50mtr.

Contour Cloth

This is a resin reinforced fabric which can be contoured to the surface of a pipe. Its main purpose is to bridge holes in pipes so that Glass Tape can be applied evenly to ensure the original contour is maintained.

Glass Mat

A fabric consisting of a random collection of glass fibres which will absorb a considerable quantity of the Resin Mix and which, when the mixture is cured, will produce a mechanically strong mass. Glass Mat is often used as a backing for repairs where Glass Cloth or Glass Tape have already been used and is normally applied using Linen Scrim as a backing.

Linen Scrim

An open weave linen fabric, used as a backing for Glass Mat, to make it easier to handle when being applied to the repair. Linen Scrim remains an integral part of the repair.

Cellophane

Applied to the outside of a repair after the application of the Linen Scrim. Its purpose is to contain the Resin Mix until it has cured. Cellophane, which also ensures a smooth surface finish, is held in-situ with masking tape.

Masking Tape

A self-adhesive tape used to retain the Cellophane in position.

Sealer Filler

Special non-asbestos filler, in powder form, for addition to the Resin Mix after the initial mixing has taken place. The resultant Sealer Filler Resin Mix has two useful properties. (See chapter 'Preparation and Application of Sealer Filler Resin Mix').

Fairing Compound

Filler, consisting of glass fibre strands, for addition to the Resin Mix after the initial mixing has taken place. Fairing Compound Resin Mix is used for filling in undulations prior to, or in conjunction with, a Resimac repair. (See chapter 'Preparation and Application of Sealer Filler Resin Mix').

Accessories

Instruction Manual

The Resimac Instruction Manual gives ample information to enable you, safely to produce effective laminate repairs using the materials available from the Resimac range of laminate repair systems. It is essential that you familiarise yourself with the Instructions that apply to the types of repair to be carried out.

Gloves

Industrial gloves are supplied with all Resimac Repair Kits.

Resin Removing Cream

This cream is specially formulated to remove deposits of resins and adhesives easily and quickly from the skin. (See chapter 'Instructions for The Safe Handling of Resimac Repair Kit Materials').

Stirring Tools

Wooden spatulas, those are included for mixing the Resimetal Epoxy Resin and Hardener in the Resin Container.

Brushes

Supplied for the easy application of the Resin Mix to surfaces and also for stippling the mix into the various fabrics supplied with the kit.

Polythene Sheeting

Polythene sheeting is included in all of the kits to ensure any resin drips are contained to the repair area

Trowelling Tool

This is used for applying the Resin mixes that have been filled with Fairing Compound or Sealer Filler.

Scissors

The scissors included in your Resimac Repair Kit have been selected because of their suitability for cutting glass fibre fabrics. They can also be used for the other sheet materials included in the kit.

Additional Products

Please refer to the current 'Resimac Price List' for full details of further Engineering , Laminate Repair, Adhesives and Accessories available.

Repairs Using Resimac Repair Kits

The Resimac repair Kit is a maintenance tool, which as the experience of the user broadens, can resolve an increasing number of the Maintenance Engineer's problems. The instructions in this manual describe three types of 'standard' repairs as typical examples. Ultimately, the individual engineers who use the Kits will, through experience, establish the best designs of repairs for their particular maintenance problem. The fundamental principle involved in the Resimac Repair Kit system is to produce a glass fibre resin laminate and to bond effectively that laminate to the sound portions of the item being repaired – the parent body.

Invariably the problem area is the bond between the resin laminate and the parent body. Resimac has achieved pressures of 56 – 112 kg/cm² (800 – 1600psi) before failure of the resin laminate bond when testing High Pressure Pipe Repairs. 28 – 35 kg/cm² (400 – 500psi) when testing Low Pressure Pipe Repairs.

The following primary points should be considered during or prior to carrying out a repair.

IS THE APPLIATION SUITABLE?

Before commencing a repair using a Resimac Repair Kit, ensure that the Repair Systems Materials are suitable for the intended application. Reference to the chemical resistance charts in this manual should be of assistance.

The physical demands on the repair when it is returned to operating conditions must also be taken into account. The hydraulic test pressures detailed above give a good indication of mechanical strengths achievable with a Resimac Repair.

The question of operating temperatures must also be considered. This glass fibre reinforced resin laminate can give effective results up to a maximum of 170 degrees Celsius. It must be stressed however that the ultimate strength and performance of a Resimac Repair is very much dependent on the operating conditions and the correct repair procedure being adopted as indicated in this manual.

INITIAL PREPARATION

Before starting a repair, always ensure that all the required contents of the Kit are at the site of the repair, clean and serviceable. Once the Resin and Hardener have been mixed, there will be no time to look for the scissors, etc. The repair once started will have to be completed in one smooth continuous operation. To ensure that the best possible repair can be achieved, it is recommended that the areas of repair be isolated and/or pressure reduced as much as possible.

CLEANING THE REPAIR SURFACE

The surface to which the repair is to be applied must be clean since, as has already been stated. It is the bond between the repair and the parent body, which dictates the ultimate strength of the repair. The resin will adhere best to a clean, grease-free surface. It is essential that before applying a repair to a surface it should be clean, free from paint, rust, scale and grease. It is also essential that the surface areas being repaired are solvent wiped with Cleaner/Degreaser before the repair commences.

APPLICATION OF THE RESIMAC RESIN MIX

To maximise the strength of the repair, it is essential that a complete coating of the Resin Mix is applied prior to the laying up of each layer of Glass Fabric.

By doing so, a homogeneous glass fibre resin laminate will be achieved.

The principle strength of the glass fibre resin laminate lies in the Tape or Glass Cloth layers which are either wound or laid on the surface of the repair.

When using Tape, this should be wound on with a half overlap and care must be taken to ensure that it is applied evenly and flat. This will eliminate a possible cause of weakness in the laminate. When applying multiple layers of Tape, each subsequent layer should be applied in the reverse direction and the Tape should not be found difficult to keep the winding smooth. When the repair is on a pipe bend, it is better to cut short lengths of Tape and lap them one on the other.

The purpose of Glass Mat is to provide a rigid backing layer to a repair that has been effected using Glass Tape. To achieve this result, it is essential that the Glass Mat be thoroughly saturated with the Resin Mix. This can best be achieved by working the Resin Mix into the Mat, by stippling with the brush supplied before applying it to the repair.

MIXING RESIMETAL EPOXY RESIN AND HARDENER

Each unit consists of one container of Resimetal Epoxy Resin and one container of Resimetal Hardener. The Resin Container is slack filled to permit the addition of the complete contents of the Hardener Container. The quantities supplied in each container of the unit are exactly those required to produce the correct Resin Mix and should not be altered in any way. Immediately after the addition of the Hardener, the contents of the Resin Container should be thoroughly mixed using the Stirring Tool supplied. The resultant Resin Mix has a usable life of approximately 25 minutes at an ambient temperature of 24 degrees Celsius before it starts to 'gel'. The gel time is approximate and can be affected by a variety of conditions.

PREPARATION AND APPLICATION OF SEALER FILLER RESIN MIX

Sealer Filler is a special, non-asbestos powder. It is supplied in a polythene bag containing sufficient material to add to the quantity of Resin Mix resulting from one unit of Resimetal Epoxy Resin and Hardener. It should be added to the Resin Mix, which should already have been transferred to a suitable sized container. The Sealer Filler and Resin Mix should be stirred with a Stirring Tool in order to disperse the Filler uniformly through the Mix. The resultant Sealer Filler Resin Mix should be applied to the repair areas as required using the Trowelling Tool.

The Sealer Filler Resin Mix has the following distinct properties which are of great assistance in certain types of repairs: The mix is thixotropic and can therefore be applied to vertical surfaces for filling in surface irregularities prior to or in conjunction with the Resimac repair. The mix can be applied to operate at temperatures up to approximately 180 degrees Celsius. When it is applied as a pre-coat, prior to carrying out a Resimac repair, it will help to insulate the resin laminate from the operating temperature of the parent body.

PREPARATION AND APPLICATION OF FAIRING COMPOUND RESIN MIX

Fairing Compound is a filler which consists of glass fibre strands. This is also supplied in a polythene bag containing sufficient materials to add to the quantity of Resin Mix resulting from one unit of Resimetal Epoxy Resin and Hardener. The methods of mixing and application are similar to those for the Sealer Filler Resin Mix.

The main purpose of the Fairing Compound Resin Mix is to fill in undulations prior to the application of a Resimac repair

WARNING: The application of the Fairing Compound Resin Mix must always be followed by a further Resin Mix application incorporating Glass fabric or Linen Scrim. This will eliminate the possible hazard of single glass filaments reinforced with cured Resin Mix protruding from the surface of the finished repair and causing subsequent injury to personnel.

METHOD OF MIXING AND APPLICATION OF RESIMETAL EPOXY REPAIR CEMENT

Equal quantities by volume of the resin and hardener of this epoxide resin based cement are taken from the separate containers that are marked Base and Activator. The resin and hardener should be thoroughly mixed. The different colours of the two constituent parts assist in showing when the cement is fully mixed as these will blend together to a uniform colour. Pre-warming the two containers in cold weather facilitates mixing. The use of a warm mixing container will also assist but the container must be clean and dry. The application of gentle heat during the curing process will reduce the time taken to cure.

Apart from its use as an adhesive for repairs (it should be noted that its bond strength is greater than that of the Resimac Epoxy Resin and Hardener Mix). Resimac Epoxy Repair Cement can also be used in the following applications.

Where it proves impossible to clean thoroughly the surface to which a Resimac repair is to be applied, then pre-coating this surface with Resimac Epoxy Repair Cement to overlap the areas of the repair by 50mm (2") all round will greatly assist in obtaining the required bond strength between the resin laminate and the parent body. Once this pre-coating operation has been completed, then a conventional Resimac repair as previously described can be carried out.

Where a Resimac repair is to be carried out on a cracked pipe or plate then Resimetal Epoxy Repair Cement should be trowelled into the crack before proceeding with the repair. Where the crack is still leaking a little, it is recommended that the Resimetal Epoxy Repair Cement should be left partially to cure before being trowelled into the crack

METHOD OF APPLICATION OF A RESIMAC LOW PRESSURE, PIPE REPAIR (400-500psi)

This repair method represents the standard approach, which should be adopted when repairing a damaged section of pipe. This type of repair has been tested and achieved pressures in excess of 35kg/cm² (500psi) before failure. The following is the sequence of steps to be taken in the repair procedure.

1. Read through the whole of this procedure and ensure that all the Kit Contents required are available at the location of the repair and are clean and serviceable.
2. Read through the section of this manual entitled 'Instructions for the Safe Handling of Resimac Repair System Materials'.
3. The area beneath the repair and also that area where the Resimac Resin Mix, etc., is to be prepared should be covered with the Polythene sheet supplied. This will ensure ease of cleaning these areas on completion of the repair.
4. The overall size of the repair should extend at least 50mm (2") onto sound parent material on either end of the repair.
5. Thoroughly clean the surface to which the Resimac repair is to be applied.
6. If the contours of the surface to which the repair is to be applied are irregular or cracked, then apply Resimetal Epoxy Repair Cement, Sealer Filler Resin Mix or Fairing Compound Resin Mix.
7. If the repair is to bridge a hole in a pipe, then a piece of Contour Cloth of a suitable size should be prepared to retain the original contour.
8. Mix sufficient Resimetal Epoxy Repair Cement to coat the area to which the Contour cloth is to be applied. Once coated, the Contour Cloth should be positioned over the hole. In most applications Resimetal Epoxy Resin and Hardener Mix can be used instead of Epoxy Repair Cement and some users prefer to apply the Contour Cloth in this manner. The main requirement is to ensure that the Contour Cloth remains in contact with and therefore bonds to the surface of the repair whilst the Glass Tape is applied.
9. At this stage, the Resimetal Epoxy Resin and Hardener mix for the repair should be prepared. See the section entitled 'Mixing Instructions for Resimetal Epoxy Resin and Hardener'.
10. Thoroughly coat the surface of the repair area with the Resimetal Epoxy Resin Mix.
11. When Glass Tape is being used for the repair, then this should be wound round the pipe directly from the roll. The Tape should be wound reasonably tight on to the Resin Mix coated surface of the repair area to ensure that the Mix permeates through the interstices of the Tape. The Tape should be wound to overlap by half its width. When applying multiple layers of Tape, do not cut the Tape at the end of each pass.
12. When Glass Cloth or pieces of Glass Tape are being used, then each piece of materials should overlap the adjacent pieces by approximately 12mm (1/2"). Resin Mix should be then stippled into the interstices of the Cloth or Tape.
13. A further coat of the Resimetal Epoxy Resin Mix should now be applied to the first layer of Glass Cloth or Tape.
14. Two additional layers of Glass Cloth or Tape should now be placed or wound on to the first layer. When Tape is used, the winding of the second and third layers should each be in the reverse direction to that of the previous layer. A coating of Resin Mix is applied between each layer of Cloth or Tape.
15. Cut a piece of Cellophane a little larger than the length of the repair and at least 100mm (4") longer than the circumference.
16. This is applied to the surface of the repair and should be retained in position by means of Masking Tape. Masking Tape is applied to each end of the repair and also in an open spiral along its length.
17. The repair is now complete and the Resin Mix must be left to cure before returning the repaired item back into service. Curing times generally depend upon ambient temperature. For a general guide, in excess of 50% strength is developed in approximately 4 hours at 18 – 20 degrees Celsius. Full mechanical cure is achieved under these conditions in approximately 24 hours from time of application.
18. Gloves, Trowelling Tools, etc., used during the repair should be cleaned thoroughly immediately after use.

METHOD OF APPLICATION OF A RESIMAC HIGH PRESSURE, PIPE REPAIR (upto1600psi)

This repair method represents the standard approach which should be adopted when repairing a damaged section of pipe which is going to be subject to pressure. This type of repair has been tested and achieved pressures of upto 112 kg/cm² (1600 psi) before failure.

The incorporation of Glass Mat into this type of repair improves the strength. It should be noted that larger volumes of Resin Mix are involved in this type of repair and with the greater mass of Mix the gel time will be reduced accordingly.

The sequence of steps to be taken in the repair procedure is as follows:

1 – 14. Proceed as steps 1 – 14 of the 'Method of Application of a Resimac ' Low Pressure Pipe Repair'. With reference to step 4 Resimac recommends the repair be extended at least 100 mm (4")

15. Cut a piece of Glass Mat, so that it will fully cover the repair and overlap at the joint by approximately 100 mm (4").

16. Cut a piece of Linen Scrim approximately 100 mm (4") larger all round than the piece of Glass Mat.

17. Lay out an adequately sized piece of Polythene sheeting. The piece of Linen Scrim should be laid out on polythene sheeting.

19. The piece of Glass Mat should be laid on the Linen Scrim. The Glass Mat should be well saturated with Resin Mix.

20. The combination of Linen Scrim and Glass Mat should now be removed from the Polythene sheeting and the Glass Mat side applied to the Glass Tape or Cloth surface of the repair. At the joint, the Glass Mat should be overlapped on to itself by peeling back the Linen Scrim, which is then replaced, and itself overlapped. By moulding the combination to the repair with gloved hands, the Resin Mix will satisfactorily permeate through the Linen Scrim.

21. Cut a piece of Cellophane a little longer than the length of the repair and at least 100 mm (4") larger than the circumference.

22. Apply the piece of Cellophane to the Linen Scrim surface of the repair with a 50 mm (2") overlap at the join. It should be moulded onto the repair with Gloved hands to expel as much air as possible.

23. The Cellophane is held in position by Masking Tape applied to each end of the repair. Masking Tape is also applied in an open spiral along its length.

24. The repair is now complete and the Resin Mix must be left to cure before returning the pipeline, plant or equipment into service. Curing times generally depend upon ambient temperature. For a general guide, in excess of 50% strength is developed in approximately 4 hours at 18 – 20 degrees Celsius. Full mechanical cure is achieved under these conditions in approximately 24 hours from time of application. This type of repair, because of the larger volume of Resin Mix required, will gel more quickly, under given conditions because of the greater amount of heat generated during the curing process.

25. Gloves, Trowelling Tool etc., used during the repair should be cleaned thoroughly immediately after use.

METHOD OF APPLICATION OF A RESIMAC PLATE REPAIR

In a Resimac Pipe Repair, the resin laminate will be in the form of a complete cylinder around the circumference of the pipe. Where a repair is required on a flat surface, a very large diameter surface or a complex surface, this will not normally be possible and the repair will require to be in the form of a patch.

The sequences of steps involved in the High or Low Pressure types of Plate Repair are the same as those required for Pipe Repairs and the reasons for the choice of type are identical.

Normally Glass Cloth will be used in the repair instead of Glass Tape and this should be read into the sequences of steps indicated previously in this manual. The use of Linen Scrim, Cellophane, etc., will not necessarily be required in all cases as this is dependent upon the nature of the repair

METHOD OF MIXING AND APPLICATION OF RESIMETAL METAL REPAIR PASTE XF

The fast curing metal repair paste can be applied prior to a standard Resimac pipe repair to smooth off any rough surfaces or can be used as a stand-alone repair for holed pump casings, valves and tanks.

The method of mixing applying Resimetal Metal Repair Paste XF is as follows:

1. The precautions to be taken prior to handling this material are set out previously in this manual.

2. All surfaces to be bonded must be clean, dry and free from grease, oil etc. Metal surfaces should be abraded. Once all surfaces to be bonded have been cleaned they should not be touched.

3. Push the syringe to measure out equal amounts of Resin and Hardener onto a clean mixing surface.

4. Mix the component parts using the green spatula provided until they are streak free.

5. Apply the mixed material to the surface of the repair ensuring the mixed resin is pressed into any cracks or holed

6. Wipe any excess material from the surface and leave to cure, approximately 30 minutes at 20° C.

METHOD OF MIXING AND APPLICATION OF RESIMAC METAL REPAIR STICK AND AQUA STICK

These stick grade products are specially formulated two part epoxy repair compounds in the form of a concentric coloured stick of putty consistency (so that the user can see when the materials are thoroughly mixed).

Sticks are packaged in approximate weight/lengths of 125gm, 175mm long in clear plastic tubes, capped at the ends. They are easily applied after twisting off the required amount from the stick and mixed by kneading in a gloved hand to a uniform consistency.

Resimetal Metal Repair Stick and Aqua Stick have a usable life of 5 minutes and are hard dry within 60 minutes at 20° C.

CHEMICAL RESISTANCE CHART FOR RESIMAC EPOXY RESIN PIPE REPAIR PRODUCTS

Chemicals	Resimetal Epoxy Repair Cement	Resimetal Epoxy Resin and Hardener	Resimetal Metal Repair Stick
Acetic Acid (greater than 10%)	P	P	P
Acetic Acid (less than 10%)	G	G	F
Alum	E	E	G
NH ₄ Cl (10% Solution)	E	E	G
Ammonium Sulphate (10 % solution)	E	E	G
Ammonium Bisulphate	G	F	F
Ammonium Chloride	G	G	G
Ammonium Nitrate	G	G	G
Animal Fats	G	G	G
Aviation Spirits	U	U	U
Benzene	P	P	U
Butanol	P	P	U
Carbon Tetra-chloride	U	U	U
Carbonic Acid	G	G	E
Chlorine Gas	U	U	U
Chromic Acid	U	U	U
Chrome Plating Solutions	U	U	U
Copper Sulphate	F	F	P
Creosote	U	U	U
Cyclohexanol	U	U	U
Detergent Solution (5%)	G	G	F
Ethylene Glycol	U	U	U
Ferric Chloride	F	F	P
Ferric Sulphate	G	G	G
Formic Acid (less than 10%)	P	P	U
Formaldehyde (37%)	G	G	P
Glucose	G	G	F
Glycerine	G	G	F
Hydrochloric Acid (10%)	E	E	G
Hydrochloric Acid (20%)	G	G	G
Hydrochloric Acid (30%)	F	F	F
Lactic Acid (less than 5%)	F	P	U
Lead Nitrate	G	G	F

Magnesium Chloride	G	G	G
Mineral Oil	E	G	G
Nitric Acid (10%)	G	F	P
Nitric Acid (30%)	F	P	U
North Sea Oil	F	F	F
Paraffin (low grade)	G	G	G
Petrol	F	F	F
Phenol	P	P	U
Phosphoric Acid (10%)	F	F	P
Potassium Cyanide	U	U	U
Potassium Dichromate	F	F	F
Potassium Hydroxide	E	G	G
Potassium Nitrate	G	G	G
Potassium Sulphate	G	G	G
Sea Water	E	E	E
Sewage	G	G	G
Sodium Bisulphate	G	G	F
Sodium Bisulphite	F	F	F
Sodium Dichromate	F	F	F
Sodium Cyanide	P	P	U
Sodium Hydroxide (40%)	E	E	G
Sodium Nitrate	G	G	G
Sodium Phosphate	G	G	G
Sodium Sulphite	F	F	F
Sulphuric Acid (10%)	G	G	G
Sulphuric Acid (30%)	G	G	G
Sulphuric Acid (greater than 30%)	U	U	U
Toluene	F	P	U
Triethanolamine	E	G	G
Turpentine	P	P	P
Water	E	E	E
Zinc Chloride	F	F	F
Zinc Sulphate	F	F	F

NOTE: E = Excellent G = Good F = Fair P=Poor U = Unsuitable

RESIMAC REPAIR 'A' KIT

ITEM	SIZE/ CONTAINER	NO. OFF
Resimetal 301 Epoxy Resin and Hardener	300gm	20
Resimetal 302 Epoxy Repair Cement	1kg	1
Resimetal 103 Metal Repair Stick	125gm stick	1
Resimetal 105 Aqua Stick	125gm stick	1
Resimetal 104 Metal Repair Paste XF	40gm syringe	1
701 Glass Tape	50mm x 50mtr	2
705 Glass Cloth	1 m ²	3
706 Glass Mat	0.5m ²	2
710 Contour Cloth	250mm x 250mm	1
711 Linen Scrim	0.5m ²	3
712 Polythene Sheet	2.00m ²	1
713 Cellophane	500mm x 1000mm	2
714 Masking Tape	25mm x 50mtr	1
707 Fairing Compound	50gm	1
708 Sealer Filler	50gm	2
715 Vinyl Gloves	Large	20 pairs
716 Scissors	215mm	1
717 Brushes	2"	3
718 Stirring Tool	15mm x 200mm	10
719 Trowel Tool	38mm x 20mm	1
709 Resin Removing Cream	50gm	1
720 Plastic tool box	4800mm x 250mm x 280mm	1

RESIMAC REPAIR 'C' KIT

ITEM	SIZE/ CONTAINER	NO. OFF
Resimetal 301 Epoxy Resin and Hardener	300gm	5
Resimetal 302 Epoxy Repair Cement	1kg	1
Resimetal 103 Metal Repair Stick	125gm stick	1
Resimetal 104 Metal Repair Paste XF	40gm syringe	1
701 Glass Tape	50mm x 50mtr	1
705 Glass Cloth	1 m ²	1
706 Glass Mat	0.5m ²	1
710 Contour Cloth	250mm x 250mm	1
711 Linen Scrim	0.5m ²	1
713 Cellophane	500mm x 1000mm	2
714 Masking Tape	25mm x 50mtr	1
707 Fairing Compound	50gm	1
708 Sealer Filler	50gm	1
715 Vinyl Gloves	Large	1 pair
717 Brushes	2"	1
718 Stirring Tool	15mm x 200mm	2
719 Trowel Tool	38mm x 20mm	1
709 Resin Removing Cream	50gm	1
721 12ltr White Plastic Bucket	380mm x 260mm	1

RESIMAC GRP REPAIR KIT

ITEM	SIZE/ CONTAINER	NO. OFF
Resimetal 301 Epoxy Resin and Hardener	300gm	2
706 Glass Mat	0.5m ²	1
713 Cellophane	500mm x 1000mm	2
715 Vinyl Gloves	Large	2 pairs
717 Brushes	2"	1
718 Stirring Tool	15mm x 200mm	2
709 Resin Removing Cream	50gm	1
721 12ltr White Plastic Bucket	380mm x 260mm	1
722 Sandpaper	200mm x 320mm	1
723 Surface Tissue	1000mm x 400mm	1