



Supplied By

PLASTI DIP

Preparation and application guide for ColorBond

ColorBond Paints are known for their easy application and great looking, durable and long-lasting results. To obtain the best results, proper paint preparation is important. For all surfaces we recommend using ColorBond Prep Cleaner to remove dirt, dust, and oil, as well silicones and conditioners that could inhibit the paint from bonding.

Using ColorBond Prep Cleaner;

Clean the surface thoroughly

Apply ColorBond Prep Cleaner with clean, tack free cloth

Remove excess cleaner

Dries in five minutes

When refinishing hard trim or metal such as door panels or pillars we recommend sanding with 1200 grit wet sandpaper, washing with Prep Cleaner, and then applying a thin coat of ColorBond Adhesion Promoter. This will improve the bond between the surface and the paint. Of note, while it isn't necessary to sand soft trim such as vinyl, it is recommended to lightly sand leather. Adhesion Promoter does not need to be used on soft trim and leather.

ColorBond Adhesion Promoter prevents flaking, cracking and peeling when painting a vehicle's interior. Created to improve the bond between paint and today's auto plastics like PPO & TPO, our Adhesion Promoter is easy to use.

After cleaning with Prep Cleaner:

Dry the component completely

Shake the can for 60 seconds before application

Apply ColorBond Adhesion Promoter

Apply heat (recommend 10 minutes at 140 - 250° F)

How to Use ColorBond Car Interior Paint

ColorBond Leather, Vinyl & Hard Plastic Refinisher is automotive and marine interior paint. Designed for easy use, follow these basic steps to rejuvenate your vehicle's interior:

For Best Results, Remove the Component

Thoroughly Clean All Surfaces as detailed above.

Shake can for 2 minutes.

Ensure surface is Dry.

Apply a Light Mist Coat 12" From the Surface

Multiple Coats May Be Needed

Allow 2 Minute Drying Time Between Coats

Bonds in 10 Minutes

What is the Coverage of the Aerosols?

While coverage may vary depending on the colour selection and substrate to be painted, a conservative estimate is 8ft² per can.

While ColorBond penetrates the substrate, it will not fill cracks or tears. Therefore, any repair should be performed before painting.

Automotive Plastic ID Guide

A quick guide to determine what type of automotive plastic you're working with.

TPO, PPO, PP, ABS... there are several plastics used in the automotive industry. It can be difficult to tell the difference between them while preparing to refinish or repair a vehicle. This guide defines the two major categories of plastic, provides ways to identify them, and gives instructions on how to work with each.

Plastic Categories: Thermoset and Thermoplastic

Choosing repair or refinish products for a plastic is determined by whether the plastic melts or not.

Plastics that melt are known as thermoplastics. These plastics are semi-rigid and typically require an adhesion promoter. Plastics that don't melt are called thermosets. Thermosets are flexible plastics, except SMC, and do not require an adhesion promoter.

3 Ways to Identify Plastic

Most manufacturer's use thermoplastics, but to be certain of which plastic you have, use any of the following techniques:

Look at the colour of the raw plastic. If it's black or Gray, generally it's a thermoplastic. If it's yellow or tan, generally it's a thermoset.

Look for the ID mark on the back of the bumper cover, there should be a 2-3 letter ID that you can look up. Use the Definitions section below as a reference guide.

Lightly grind the plastic to see if it smears or powders. If it smears, it's a thermoplastic. If it powders, it's a thermoset.

How to Work with Different Plastics

Thermoplastics

If you're refinishing a thermoplastic, clean with a water-based cleaner and a solvent-based cleaner to remove any surface contaminants (i.e. mould release agents, fingerprints, grease, and road grime). Next, use an adhesion promoter to help the surface accept the coating.

Thermosets

If you're refinishing a thermoset, clean with a water-based cleaner and a solvent-based cleaner to remove any surface contaminants (i.e. mould release agents, fingerprints, grease, and road grime). No adhesion promoter is required.

Definitions

Thermoplastics:

ABS: Acrylonitrile Butadiene Styrene

PP: Polypropylene

PPO: Rigid Polymer Alloy

EPDM: Ethylene Propylene Diene Modified

TPO: Thermoplastic Olefin

TPE: Thermoplastic Elastomer

TEO: Thermoplastic Elastomer Olefin

Thermosets:

PUR: Polyurethane

RIM: Reaction Injection Moulded Urethane

TPUR: Thermoplastic Polyurethane