

Deluxe Stone Repair Kit Instructions *Repairing chips and pits in polished and honed granite*

First, start by determining if the repair can be filled with a clear thin coating application or does it require a deep, larger fill. Typically, the small, tiny repairs can be filled with CA Glue. The large, deeper repairs need to be filled first with Last Patch Dymond, and then top coated with the CA Super Thin for a high polish.

Safety

When using any of our products, Bonstone recommends the use of appropriate safety apparel which includes gloves, masks, and safety glasses. Be sure to review safety and technical data sheets.

Surface Preparation

To achieve proper results, the surface must be properly cleaned. It is important for the repair area to be dry, dust and oil free. Pour a small amount denatured alcohol on the microfiber cloth and wipe the area clean, removing dust and loose particles.

Stone Dusts

The Stone Dust in the kit is used as a filler/ thickener for more rigid patches or creating variation in the patch surface for aesthetics.

Small Surface Scratches and Pits Using CA Glue Steps:

For this repair, you will need the CA glue within the kit. If the repair is on a horizontal (flat) surface, use the CA Super Thin. If the repair is on a vertical surface, around the bowl, tile walls, or on the front edge, use CA Gel. The CA Gel will need to be applied in layers. Apply a thin coat, spray with activator, and apply another coat until it is 1/32 inch above surface of stone.

1. Apply a few drops of the CA Super Thin. Continue to fill until it is slightly overfilled.
2. Open the NCF Activator and shake the can before applying 3-4 sprays approximately 4"-6" away.
3. Let it sit for 1-2 minutes until it is hard. After letting the activator sit, make sure the area is dry to touch. If it is still tacky you can give it a few more sprays with the activator and let it sit.
4. Using a clean razor blade, start off by lightly scraping at a slight angle back and forth in a wave like pattern. You will start to see a little bit of the material come loose. Gradually apply pressure and continue scraping until it is completely smooth. You may need to use several blades.
5. Apply a small amount of the Flitz polish to the repaired area. Using a microfiber cloth, rub the polish until it is completely blended in.
6. When using powdered tints, use a razor blade, grab a tiny amount of the tint needed and drag or push it into the CA Glue before spraying with the activator. When using liquid tints, we recommend using a toothpick to add to the tint because a little goes a long way.

Larger Deeper Fills Using Last Patch Dymond Steps:

1. Start by squeezing out a bead of Last Patch Dymond Part A onto a paper plate or piece of cardboard.
2. Next, select your tint colors. Start with a lighter shade of the color you are attempting to match and squeeze a drop onto the plate. Continue this process with each of the tints you'll be using.
3. Using a mixing stick, start with your base color, and add a very small amount to Part A, and mix for approximately 20-30 seconds. Add small amounts of the additional colors to gradually work your way up to the desired color. Be patient with this process. It may take some time mixing different tints to reach the perfect color. A color wheel is included to help with color matching.
4. Using painter's tape, apply a few pieces to protect the area around the repair.
5. Next, mix a portion of the tinted Part A with equal parts of Last Patch Dymond Part B. Save some of the mixed color in case you need to go back to add lighter or darker colors if your stone has some variation to it.
6. Using the mixing stick, push the mixture into the area needing repair. Make certain all air bubbles are removed by moving the stick back and forth in the material.
7. Next, use a razor blade at a 45° angle and remove excess material and make sure the repair is flush with the surface. If your stone has some color variation, you can take small amounts of the extra color mixture and add lighter or darker tints, adding small amounts in different directions using the mixing stick. Remove any excess material. You may need to repeat this process several times until the desired look is reached.
8. For polished surfaces, remove surface material so the Last Patch Dymond is just below the surface of the granite or razor-blade flush. Apply a topcoat with CA Super Thin and polish.
9. For honed surfaces dry grinding with 80 to 120 grit pad or razor blade after the Last Patch Dymond sets up. For a smooth, honed look, finish with 300 to 400 grit wet sandpaper without using water.

Injecting Hollow Tiles Using Express II Flowing Epoxy Steps:

- 1 Drill a 1/8" hole in the grout around the loose tile and drill another hole for air release on the opposite side of tile.
- 2 Place a 2" square of duct tape over the holes and make a small cut in the tape over each hole.
- 3 Assemble the cartridge in the adaptor and place it in a caulk gun. Attach the nozzle to the end of the cartridge and place into hole. Apply low pressure until resin penetrates cracks and comes out of the other hole.
- 4 Release trigger and let epoxy cure.

Re-attaching Broken Stone Using Express II Flowing Epoxy Steps:

1. Dispense epoxy into a mix cup without the mix nozzle.
2. Add colorant if needed.
3. Mix the epoxy for 30 seconds
4. Apply to the broken piece as well as the base of the stone.
5. Clamp or secure the stone and press tight.
6. If the bonded joint needs touching up or filling, use the above patching instructions.

Using Colored Tints

Powdered tints will enable you to create transparent patches. Liquid tints will enable you to create opaque patches. Liquid tints go a long way, so we recommend using a toothpick to add small amounts at a time. Always start out with a lighter shade of the color you are attempting and gradually work your way up to your color. Refer to the color wheel when trying to change colors or shades back and forth through the color spectrum.

When color matching your stone, start by adding small amounts of the base tint color (color of your stone) to the part A resin. If the match you create is too strong in a particular color, add a small amount of the color directly opposite on the chart. In some cases, you may have to use the two opposite colors to lessen the intensity and tone of the color.

