

# HOT WIRE FOAM FACTORY FOAM COAT SYSTEM

## FOAM COAT MIXING FORMULAS

These are starting proportions only. Add more liquid or dry Foam Coat to get suitable consistency.

Foam Coat	Water	Boost + Water (okay to use more water than Boost, but weakens)	Bounce (more flexible with more Bounce)
3 Parts (by volume)	1 Part (by volume)	.5 + .5 Parts (by volume)	1-3 Parts (by volume)
25lb	1Gal	1/2Gal + 1/2Gal	42oz-1gal
3lb	16oz jar	8oz + 8oz jar	5-16oz
Example			
3 cups	1 cup	.5 cup + .5 cup	1-3 cups

## FOAM COAT COVERAGE

Coverage does not increase when liquid ingredients are added to Foam Coat.

	25 lbs	3 lbs
1/64" thick	288 sq ft	36 sq ft
1/16" thick	72 sq ft	9 sq ft
1/4" thick	18 sq ft	2.25 sq ft

## BOOST USAGE

Always dilute with at least 50% water.

1gal	50-200 lbs Foam Coat
32oz	12-50 lbs
16oz	6-25 lbs
8oz	3-12 lbs

## BOUNCE USAGE

Also try adding small amounts of Foam Coat to Bounce to make a thin strong coating for detailed objects.

Also use as a sealer with no Foam Coat added.

1gal	24-80 lbs Foam Coat
32oz	6-20 lbs
16oz	3-10 lbs
8oz	1.5-5 lbs

## ADDING GRIT

Adding up to 1/3 Grit adds strength and increases coverage of Foam Coat.

Liquid requirement will be slightly less when Grit is added.

<b>Foam Coat</b>	<b>Grit</b>
2 Parts (by volume)	1 Part (by volume)

## Useful Tips From Our Artists

1. Boost and Bounce cannot be mixed together, but they may be applied as separate layers, one on top of the other.
2. Adding less liquid will allow you to more easily texturize the surface, with or without Grit. Likewise, adding more liquid will allow you to create a smoother surface. Tapping or vibrating the object you coat before it sets up re-liquefies the Foam Coat allowing it to fill in small blemishes like brush strokes.
3. Boost will make Foam Coat stick like crazy to almost anything, even nonporous surfaces.
4. Mixing latex paint with the water extends setup time and does not weaken the Foam Coat. It also has the added advantage of providing the base color. Adding sugar will also lengthen the cure time. Do not add paint or sugar when using Bounce or Boost.
5. Make a thick mixture to begin with and use that to fill in any dings using a trowel. Then thin it out with more liquid and apply it with a paintbrush. Heavy bristled paintbrushes work best, like a stucco brush. Light bristled brushes tend to not release the Foam Coat onto the foam. You can go back over the surface with a lighter brush once the Foam Coat is on the foam.
6. Pour the liquid ingredient into your mixing container. Add Foam Coat until you get the thickness that you need. Apply a little bit on a vertical surface until it is just thick enough that it won't run off. The thinner the mixture the more detail you will retain. You can always add more of the wet or dry ingredients as you go to change the consistency, just make sure you stir it in well.
7. If you don't add enough Foam Coat to the liquid, and then over-stir it, the ingredients in the Foam Coat will separate and the Foam Coat will not go on well and will not harden properly.
8. When using Foam Coat with Bounce, less Foam Coat results in a more rubber-like finish while more Foam Coat produces a harder plastic-like finish. Likewise, adding water to the Bounce creates a more plastic-like finish.
9. You can seal coat your projects with a thin layer of 100% Bounce (no Foam Coat added). This will also allow you to use paints and other coatings that would otherwise dissolve the foam.
10. Add a little bit of Foam Coat to Bounce to make a thick paste glue for uneven surfaces.
11. If you keep track of your mixtures as you go it will make it easier to measure out the perfect ingredient ratios for future projects.
12. Use Mesh, a lightweight woven fiber reinforcement, for the ultimate in Foam Coat strength.
13. Check out the new Foam Coat System DVD that shows the many possibilities.
14. Working with the Foam Coat and the fortifiers is not a definitive science. There are many variables, including settling (which can make the powder more dense), hardness of the water you are using, temperatures of the ingredients, air temperature, and humidity. But don't worry if you follow basic instructions you will get fairly consistent results.

***Using Foam Coat is an art. Always experiment on a scrap piece of foam first. You will eventually create your own pallet of surfaces. Please let us know if you come up with any of your own tips, or find that any of these do not work as reported.***

### WARNINGS

CAUTION: Avoid breathing dust. Respirable silica may cause serious lung problems. There is limited evidence silica is a carcinogen. The use of gloves, goggles, and where appropriate, dust masks and other protective clothing is recommended.