

HOW TO USE BoatLIFE "GIT" - ROT WITH BEST RESULTS

HOW TO LOCATE DRY ROT

Tap questionable areas with a hard instrument and listen for hollow sounding dead spots. Probe suspect areas with an ice pick or sharp knife. Check areas where fresh water is likely to accumulate. Particularly check the following: Spar checks, hatches, deck seams, transom, companion slides, checks in planking, toe rails, exposed end grain, stem, ribs, and stringers.

AMOUNT REQUIRED

For complete saturation and ultimate strength, in average type rot, it will require a volume of "GIT"-ROT approximately equal to half the volume of the rotted wood.

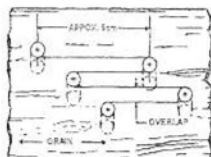
TIME AND TEMPERATURE

The optimum temperature for applying "GIT"-ROT is between 50° and 70°F (10° and 21°C), since this will allow half to one hour penetration time before it begins to gel. Once the two parts have been mixed, a thermal reaction will begin to occur. Penetration is best immediately after mixing. Only mix small batches (no more than 4 oz.) since the larger the quantity, the greater the reaction and the faster the cure. Should it be necessary to work in higher temperatures, chill the "GIT"-ROT prior to mixing or excessive overheating may occur, resulting in a violent reaction. At 70° F (21°C); it solidifies into a tough resilient mass overnight. Allow one week for ultimate strength. Cold temperatures simply slow the cure.

PROVIDE RESERVOIRS

The mechanics of the actual treatment will vary for each case depending upon location and construction. Where rot is deep into a large member it is advisable to drill a staggered series of overlapping holes approximately 4mm to 8mm in diameter slanting downwards. This will expose the necessary end grain and provide reservoirs for the penetration as shown here. For surface conditions such as cabin sides, it is recommended

that the wood be probed parallel to the grain repeatedly (actually shred the fibers as much as possible without destroying the original contour) with a knife which will provide access channels for the "GIT"-ROT. In completely rotted areas it is advisable to remove films of paint or varnish for a more thorough penetration. In areas where sections of rot contain extensive holes where the wood fibers are actually missing, it is recommended to mix dry sawdust with "GIT"-ROT and use it as a fill material.

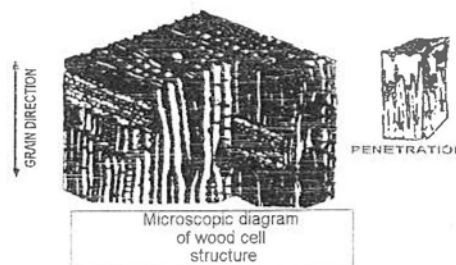


HOW TO USE BoatLIFE "GIT" -ROT WHEN TREATING WOOD ENCASED IN FIBERGLASS

For areas such as transoms, stringers and balsa core decking, drilling through the fiberglass surface may be necessary. For transom repairs, you may drill vertically down through the transom, and then pour "GIT" -ROT in. For decking, drill through the surface to treat the wood underneath. Holes left by drilling may be filled with a mixture of dry sawdust and "GIT" -ROT or a marine repair epoxy compound.

PENETRATION

Capillary action is the principal on which "GIT"-ROT works. Therefore, the most expedient way to apply the "GIT"-ROT is into the end grain of the wood wherever possible. To avoid trapping air in the middle of the rot



always start at one end or on one surface and work progressively along. A considerable amount of patience is required during the actual penetration until complete saturation is achieved. This is determined when the reservoir holes fill and remain filled and the surface remains shiny.

DAMPNESS

"GIT"-ROT will eventually cure in damp wood. However, "GIT"-ROT will not displace water so wet wood cannot be fully saturated. Any reduction in the amount of "GIT"-ROT simply reduces ultimate strength. Dry the affected area as much as possible. Soaking with acetone will assist drying; however, be cautious of fire hazard. Area may also be dried with dehumidifier, heat lamp, heat gun or incandescent light bulb.

CAUTION: Reaction between part A and B will produce heat. Do not use in high temperatures. Avoid all external heat sources.

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2081 Bridgeview Drive, P.O. Box 71789
Charleston, SC 29415-1789
(843) 566-1225/FAX: (843) 566-1275
e-mail: boatlife@boatlife.com
www.boatlife.com

“GIT” –ROT AMOUNT REQUIRED WORK SHEET
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Enter Width Measurement

A _____ inches

Enter Length Measurement

B _____ inches

Multiply (A x B) =

C _____ in²

Enter Depth Measurement

D _____ inches

Multiply (D x C) =

E _____ in³

Multiply E x .50 =

F _____ approximate
cubic inches for treatment

Divide (F) by 1.8 (F ÷ 1.8) =

_____ oz. “GIT”-ROT