# **Boss Fillers**

## UltraPexv

## **Product Data Sheet**

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## Flexible exterior epoxy filling compound



ULTRAPOXY is a high-performance product formulated for filling of nail holes and defects in timber weatherboards where seasonal expansion and contraction and moisture ingress may be present.

#### Quick facts:

- 100% solids
- Curing time ~ 4 hours at 20°

- Application temperature range 6° to 40°C.
- Mixing ratio 1 to 1.

#### **Product Features:**

- Pre-gelled easy to mix and apply.
- Permanently flexible withstands natural seasonal movement of timber.
- 1 litre kit 500ml hardener & 500ml resin.
- Will not shrink, expands slightly as it cures.
- No spot priming required prior to topcoats.
- 100% moisture proof.
- High impact resistance.
- Easy sanding.

#### **Uses:**

**UltraPoxy** has been specifically designed for use with timber weatherboards and other exterior timber substrates. Can be also used with a variety of other substrates including fibre cement, plastics, fibreglass, and metals.

#### Preparation:

- Timber, Particleboard & MDF: Ensure holes are clean and dry. Pre-priming inside the holes with an oil-based primer neither enhances nor inhibits the performance of UltraPoxy filler in any way, but where efficacy of timber treatments is a concern pre-priming inside nail holes with an oil-based wood primer offers increased protection against timber decay and can be very advantageous in humid environments. Priming of textured boards and panels prior to application of UltraPoxy is recommended to minimize unintentional filling of texture around the holes.
- **Metals:** Degrease surfaces if necessary. Use an abrasive cleaning method such as blasting, sanding, grinding, wire brushing, etching etc to provide a clean bright surface.
- **Fibreglass & GRP:** Degrease and cross hatch sand with 60-100 grit paper. Polyester must be fully cured. Take special care to remove any surface wax. Remove sanding dust.
- **Fibre cement boards & panels:** Ensure holes are clean and dry. Take extra care to remove dust so the filler adheres to solid substrate. Where cohesion of the substrate is a concern pre-priming the holes with a specialized fibre cement binding sealer is recommended. Priming of textured substrates prior to application of UltraPoxy is recommended to minimize unintentional filling of texture around the holes. Where flashing of low LRV colours is a concern additional priming with a penetrating sealer is recommended to minimize the porosity differential between the substrate and filler.

#### **Application:**

Measure out equal quantities by volume onto a board-knife and mix carefully and slowly until colours are uniformly blended. Do not overmix or undermix. Altering the mixing ratio will result in a slower cure and lower physical strengths. Apply immediately to the clean, prepared substrate. Use of a new, narrow-ended filling blade is recommended to avoid unnecessary spread of excess filler around the hole – remove excess filler, keep the spread area as small as possible, avoid filling any substrate texture. Do not overfill. Wait for full cure before sanding. Apply a quality paint system appropriate to the substrate as per the manufacturers specifications.

#### **Limitations and Recommendations:**

- This system does not behave similarly to polyester fillers like standard builders' bog. It requires a minimum volume, temperature, and time period to reach full cure before sanding. Allow extra time to reach full cure in holes smaller than 3-4mm in diameter and depth. A minimum mass is required to self-generate enough heat to complete the chemical curing process within a reasonable time. As a basic rule, a standard jolt head nail punched to a depth of 4mm will have a high enough volume to reach full cure at normal temperatures within a 4-hour time frame. Hotter days and higher volumes reduce cure time, colder days and lower volumes extend cure time. Application under 6 degrees is not recommended.
- **Substrate temperature must be considered.** Even when the atmosphere is warm, the substrate may remain cold, particularly in shaded areas. Cold substrates will extend cure time or may halt it altogether.
- Over-mixing or under-mixing will affect performance. Mixing should be done slowly and deliberately until the two colours (A+B) are uniformly blended. Over-mixing will cause the filler to cure prematurely leaving insufficient time for application. Under-mixing will extend the cure time or possibly prevent cure altogether. Hurried haphazard mixing should be avoided.
- **Mixing ratio must be accurate.** A ratio of 50/50 is optimal. Inaccurate ratios will result in imperfect curing. Take care to measure the ratio as accurately as possible. Do not alter the ratio for any reason.
- Some expansion may occur after sanding if full cure has not been achieved. Sanding prematurely is to be avoided. If the curing process is interrupted by a drop in temperature, it will restart when the temperature rises. Sanding generates heat and will restart the curing process resulting in further expansion of the product and requiring additional sanding to achieve a level surface. Wait until the temperature rises and do not sand until full cure has been achieved. Careful use of a heat gun may be helpful in slow-to-cure areas.
- May not be suitable for use with paint colours darker than LRV45%. Check the substrate manufacturers specification before deciding on colours. As a rule, colours darker than LRV45% are not recommended on timber substrates. Substrates painted with colours darker than the substrate's recommended LRV limit may warp or expand, causing distortion or popping of the filler.
- Flashing of darker colours can occur when used with fibre cement substrates. Additional sealer coats may be necessary to ensure porosity of the substrate has been neutralised before applying topcoats.

#### **Precautions:**

- Do not store in direct sunlight or near other sources of heat.
- Ensure adequate ventilation and use a respirator and safety glasses when sanding.
  Do not breath sanding dust.
- Keep out of reach of children.
- Use disposable plastic gloves to avoid skin contamination.
- Rinse eyes with water and wash skin with soap and water.