

WEST SYSTEM®



A guide for
handling and
using
G/flex
650 epoxy

- Aluminium Boat Seam Repair
- Plastic Canoe & Kayak Repairs
- Wood Construction & Repair
 - Repairing Splits, Cracks & Delaminations
 - Create Durable Tips on Wood Paddles & Oars
 - Gluing to Wet Surfaces & Surfaces Underwater
 - Bonding Fasteners



WEST SYSTEM is the world's leading brand of marine epoxy, created by Gougeon Brothers, who understand the engineering and chemistry required to formulate epoxies for high-performance composite structures. It requires thorough research, rigorous test programs, and direct experience with today's high-performance boats and other engineered structures. This experience and dedication to performance has given WEST SYSTEM a level of quality that sets it apart from other brands of epoxy.

**WEST
SYSTEM[®]**
Safe, Strong, Reliable

WEST SYSTEM and G/flex are registered trademarks of West System Inc.

G/flex 650 is the latest addition to the WEST SYSTEM line of epoxy products. While G/flex offers physical properties and applications that are different than WEST SYSTEM 105 Resin-based epoxies, they share the same high standards for performance and reliability.

G/flex 650 is the result of years of experimentation to develop a toughened epoxy that was simple to use, viscous enough not to drain out of a joint, and would adhere tenaciously to a variety of materials under difficult conditions.

This advanced formula is resilient enough to absorb the stress of expansion, contraction, shock and vibration. G/flex 650 offers a superior grip to aluminium and other metals, plastics, fibreglass, ceramic, masonry, glass, damp wood, difficult-to-bond wood species and dissimilar materials.

G/flex 650 is a two part system with a user-friendly 1:1 mix ratio, that can also be used as a coating or modified with WEST SYSTEM fillers and additives, and used to wet-out fibreglass tapes and fabrics. It's working time is 40 minutes at 25°C, and reaches a full cure in 24 hours.

G/flex 650 is available in easy-to-dispense squeeze bottles in 250ml and 1 ltr packs.

Sample projects include:

- repairing leaks in aluminium boats
- repairs to polyethylene and ABS canoes & kayaks, wooden boats
- repairs to household and sporting equipment.

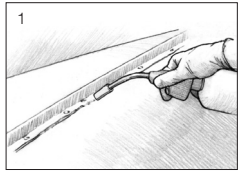
Aluminium boat seam repair

Determine the exact locations of leaks by putting the dry boat in the water, or partially filling a small boat with water to see where it leaks.

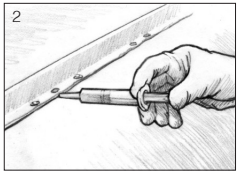
Pressure wash the leaking area to be sure debris is removed from the rivets and seams. Abrade the area with a wire wheel on a drill motor or a wire brush to further remove debris. Drain and dry the boat.

Mix a small batch of G/flex 650 and transfer it to a syringe.

Heat the leaky seams with a heat gun or propane torch. The heat will drive residual moisture from the seams in the form of steam or boiling water, which is a good visual indicator that you are bringing the metal up to temperature (1).



Inject the epoxy with the syringe or apply it with a small brush along the seam while the metal is still warm (2). The epoxy will thin when it touches the warm metal and will flow deep into the crack. Use the heat gun to warm the metal along the seam as you direct the epoxy into it. The heat will help release air in the epoxy and speed the cure.



On very loose and leaky joints, a combination of new rivets and epoxy will work best. If rivets are not available, leaks have been sealed by filling the seam with thickened epoxy.

First warm the metal and apply the liquid epoxy as described above. Then use a putty knife, plastic spreader or syringe to force thickened G/flex into the seam. Thicken the epoxy with WEST SYSTEM 413 Microfibre Blend to a mayonnaise consistency. Try to push the mixture through the seam to the other side of the hull. Thickened G/flex will bridge gaps and stay in the seam until it cures.

420 Aluminium Powder can be added to the thickened epoxy mixture prior to forcing it into the seams to make the repair less obvious and to provide UV protection for the epoxy.

Wipe up excess uncured epoxy from both sides using paper towels. Solvents can be used sparingly if care is taken to avoid washing out the epoxy in the seam or dissolving paint in the area.

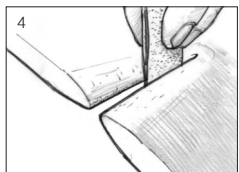
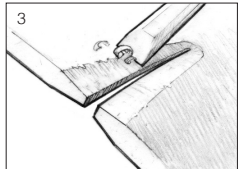
Let the epoxy cure overnight before using the boat. You may use a heat gun or heat lamp to shorten the cure time.

Plastic canoe & kayak repairs

Plastic canoes and kayaks are often made with thermoformed plastics like HDPE (high-density polyethylene), ABS, and occasionally PVC. G/flex adheres to these materials if specific surface preparations are followed. See *Surface Preparation* in this booklet.

Split and crack repair

Open up cracks and splits with a saber saw or hacksaw blade to create a slight gap in the break. Bevel the edges of the crack with a sharp scraper like the end of a sharp chisel or with a cabinet scraper to create a 13mm long bevel on both sides of the split and on both sides of the hull (3). Sand the beveled surfaces to round the edges and create more taper with 80-grit sandpaper (4).



Flame treat HDPE and LDPE (high-density and low-density polyethylene) plastic with a propane torch to oxidize the repair surfaces.

See *Surface Preparation*

Mix an appropriately sized batch of G/flex 650 thickened with 413 Microfibre Blend to a mayonnaise consistency. Apply a bead of the thickened epoxy to the beveled joint, over-filling it slightly.

Cover the epoxy filled joint with 50mm wide cellophane packaging tape while forcing the excess (overflow) epoxy through to the other side of the joint. Avoid using too much force, which could leave the taped side under filled.

Spread out the epoxy on the opposite side to fill in the beveled seam. Add or remove epoxy to fill the bevel flush.

Allow to cure 7-10 hours before removing tape. Use a scraper or sandpaper to remove high spots and smooth the surface. Paint the area with plastic-compatible paint. Refer to paint manufacturers instructions for application.

Small hole repair

Canoes and kayaks are often dragged over sand and rocks, resulting in worn off ends and eventual leaks near the bow and stern.

Clean the area being repaired with a mild solvent like rubbing alcohol and paper towels. Sand with 80-grit sandpaper to create a slight taper around the perimeter of the repair. Flame treat the repair surfaces of HDPE and LDPE plastics.

If the worn section has a gap that is too wide to bridge with thickened epoxy, say 6mm to 8mm across, cover the back of the hole with a temporary backer to support the epoxy while it cures. The backer can be a wad of plastic wrap, piece of polystyrene foam, or any appropriately shaped material covered with plastic wrap. The plastic wrap will allow for easy removal after the epoxy cures.

Mix an appropriately sized batch of G/flex 650 Epoxy thickened with 413 Microfibre Blend to a mayonnaise consistency.

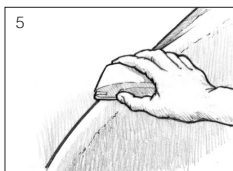
Apply the epoxy to the area with a mixing stick or plastic spreader. Apply enough epoxy to fill the hole and build up low areas to match the original thickness. Apply additional epoxy, if necessary, while previous applications are still tacky.

Allow to cure 7-10 hours before removing excess cured epoxy and shaping the surface with a cabinet scraper, file, or sandpaper. Paint the area with a plastic-compatible paint.

Create skid plates or repair larger holes

Avoid wearing holes on the keels and ends of canoes and kayaks by applying an abrasion resistant fibreglass strip on the wear areas. Fibreglass reinforcement can also be used to patch larger holes (over 8mm).

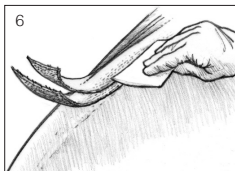
Clean the surface with a mild solvent like rubbing alcohol and paper towels. Sand the end of the canoe along the bottom and up the sides a few inches with 80-grit (5). This area will define the size of the skid plate. Flame treat HDPE or LDPE plastics. If you are patching a hole, cover the back with a temporary backer as described earlier.



Cut three or four layers of light fibreglass cloth (200gm - 300gm plain weave) to cover the sanded area. Cut the bottom piece of fibreglass to fit to the sanded/flame-treated boundary. Trim each successive layer an inch or two narrower and shorter than the previous. This tapers the thickness of the fibreglass skid plate/patch toward the edges so it will easily deflect and cling to the hull as it flexes.

Mix enough G/flex 650 to wet-out and apply one or two layers of fabric.

Apply a coat of epoxy to the sanded/treated area. Lay the largest piece of fibreglass onto the wet epoxy. Apply more epoxy to wet out the fibreglass cloth. If necessary, a heat gun can be used to warm the epoxy and improve wet out on heavier fibreglass fabrics. Use a spreader to smooth the fabric and remove excess epoxy (6).



Repeat the fibreglass application with the remaining piece(s). Centre each smaller layer on the one before it. Wet out the fabric, and then use a spreader to smooth the fabric and remove excess epoxy.

Apply fairing compound if desired while the fibreglass application is still tacky. *See Fairing (surface filling).*

Allow to cure 7-10 hours before removing any rough edges or excess cured epoxy with a cabinet scraper, file or sandpaper. Paint the area with a plastic compatible paint.

Wood construction and repair

G/flex 650 is an excellent adhesive for wood. It is especially good for gluing hardwoods and for tropical woods like teak. There are many uses for G/flex in building and repairing boats, indoor and outdoor furniture, cabinetry, and trim.

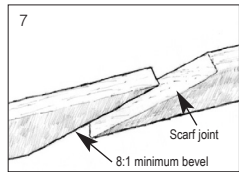
See Special Surface Preparation and Bonding for basic gluing information.

Here are some additional wood bonding applications that extend the uses of G/flex 650.

Joining wood

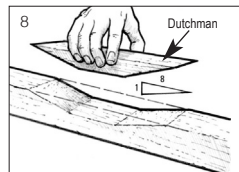
BUTT JOINTS are used to edge glue lumber to create wider boards. Edges are typically square cut at 90° and simply butted up to one another when gluing. This joint is used for edge gluing lumber; it is not recommended for end gluing, or lengthening boards parallel to the grain.

SCARF JOINTS are used to join two pieces of wood together along their length. The ends of lumber are machined with an 8:1 to 12:1 bevel angle (7). Longer bevels create more gluing

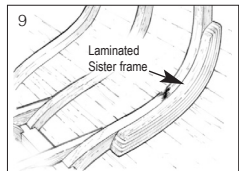


surface and potentially stronger joints. Scarf joints are often used to replace damaged sections of frames and ribs in traditionally built wood boats. Use G/flex 650 unthickened if your fits are good or thicken G/flex 650 with 413 Microfibre Blend to bridge gaps in the joint.

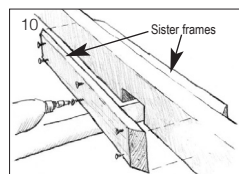
DUTCHMAN is a wood splice used to repair damaged sections of wood timbers. We recommend creating an 8:1 bevel (8) on each end of the joint to provide adequate gluing area to maintain structural integrity.



SISTER PLANKS are used to build up the strength of the lumber by gluing additional pieces or sister planks on one or both sides.

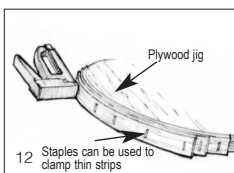
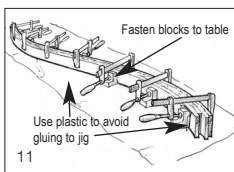


Bond sister planks where structural members have been damaged by rot (9) or weakened by cut-outs for plumbing or drain holes (10). They are useful where weight or appearance is not a factor.



LAMINATING multiple layers of wood strips is a great way to create custom-shaped lumber for frames, sister frames, legs, arches, railings, and trim. Laminated lumber is stronger and more stable than steambent or sawn lumber.

Glue strips using the preparation and bonding techniques in 'Bonding' page 16. Use a jig or mold to clamp strips to the desired shape (11, 12). Jigs should be strong enough to provide even clamping pressure and prevent springback until the epoxy cures.



Repairing splits, cracks & delaminations

Paddles, oars, garden tool handles, and sports equipment made with wood or laminated materials can split or crack under normal use or abuse. G/flex 650's tenacious adhesion and ability to resist shock loads make it a good choice for these kinds of repairs.

Insert a wedge into the crack(s) to expose as much bonding area as possible without increasing the damage. Heat the area to be repaired with a heat gun or hair dryer. This will lower the epoxy's viscosity on contact, allowing it to penetrate deeper into cracks. Fix the item in position so gravity will pull epoxy into the crack.

Mix a small batch of G/flex 650. Work epoxy into the crack with the mixing stick or a small brush, or inject epoxy with an 807 Syringe. Use a fine blade or stick to push epoxy as far down into the crack as possible.

Wait a few minutes for absorption to take place before removing wedge and clamping the crack(s) closed. Allow to cure 7-10 hours before removing clamps and sanding away epoxy squeeze-out. Wait 24 hours before using.

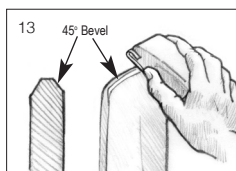
Thicken the epoxy as necessary to bridge gaps or fill in missing material. A layer or two of light weight fibre-glass fabric (200 - 300 grm plain weave) can be applied for additional reinforcing.

Refer to Fibreglassing.

Create durable tips on wood paddles and oars

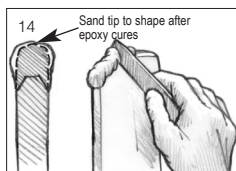
The tips of canoe and kayak paddles take lots of abuse from scraping bottom, pushing off rocks, and fending off debris. Use G/flex 650 to produce a durable edge to protect tips from damage.

Sand varnish or paint from the tip of the paddle to expose fresh wood. Use sandpaper on a hard sanding block to create a slight bevel around the edge of the paddle tip (13).



Apply a generous coating of G/flex 650 to the sanded surfaces to wet out the exposed end grain.

Mix an appropriate amount of G/flex 650 thickened with 413 Microfibre Blend to a mayonnaise consistency. Apply a thick bead of the thickened mixture around the edge of the paddle blade (14).



Apply additional thickened epoxy to extend the tip, if desired, after the initial application has gelled and will support the additional weight.

Allow to cure 7-10 hours. Wash with water before shaping the tip with a file or sandpaper. Apply paint or varnish if desired.

Gluing to wet surfaces and surfaces underwater

While gluing to a dry and properly prepared surface is best for producing reliable long-term bonds, gluing to damp, wet, and even underwater surfaces is possible.

Abrade bonding surfaces with 80-grit sandpaper. Mix an appropriately sized batch of G/flex thickened with 413 Microfibre Blend to a mayonnaise consistency. Gluing to wet surfaces requires a thickened adhesive that will displace water in the scratches and pores at the bonding surface when it is applied.

Forcefully apply the thickened epoxy onto the bonding surfaces with a plastic spreader or stiff brush.

Bring the mating surfaces together and apply just enough clamping pressure to squeeze out excess epoxy and moisture. Allow to cure 7-10 hours before removing clamps and 24 hours before stressing the joint.

Bonding fasteners

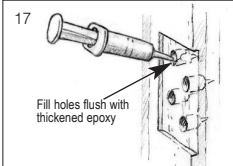
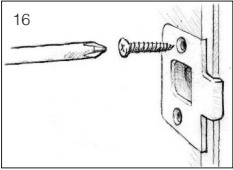
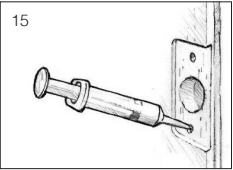
G/flex 650 can be used for a variety of household and marine projects and repairs that involve threaded fasteners, especially fasteners subject to shock or vibration. Installing screws and other threaded fasteners with G/flex 650 dramatically improves load carrying capacity.

Use G/flex 650 to install new fasteners and hardware, repair stripped screw holes and replace missing wood around fasteners. When cured, G/flex can be sanded, sawn, nailed and screwed. Small screws, nails, and tacks can be driven into it without pre-drilling. Larger fasteners may require a pilot hole. Experiment for best results.

The easiest method is to simply wet out new pilot holes (or stripped fastener holes) (15) with G/flex 650 prior to installing the screws (16).

The epoxy will soak into the exposed end grain on the inside of the hole, effectively increasing fastener diameter. This results in more holding power, and seals water out so the wood stays drier. Drier wood is stronger than damp wood.

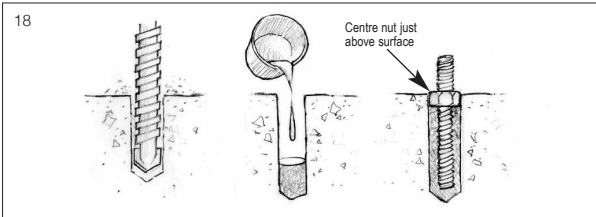
For even greater strength and stability, drill oversized holes $\frac{2}{3}$ the depth of the fastener. Wet out the holes and the fastener with epoxy, then fill the hole with thickened epoxy/adhesive filler (17). Use 413 Microfibre Blend to thicken the epoxy to a mayonnaise consistency. Install the fasteners with just enough force to hold the hardware in place until the epoxy cures.



Bonding anchor bolts

One of epoxy's best uses is to bond anchor bolts into concrete. The principle is the same as for wood. Drill an oversized hole. Wet out the hole with epoxy. Then place the bolt or threaded rod in the hole.

It's a good idea to put a nut on the threaded rod so that its top is barely above the surface (18). This centers the rod in the hole and will help to reduce the creep load on the epoxy when the hardware item is tightened down.



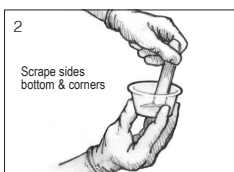
BASIC TECHNIQUES

Trim the tips of the resin and hardener spouts about 6mm from the end.

Before mixing epoxy, gather all necessary application tools, clamps and equipment. Check all parts for correct fit and be sure all surfaces to be coated are properly prepared.

Mixing and curing

Dispense equal volumes of G/flex 650 Resin and Hardener into a small mixing cup (1). Use a mixing stick to thoroughly blend the resin and hardener, while scraping the sides and bottom of the mixing cup (2). Small quantities can be mixed on a paper or plastic palette.



After mixing the resin and hardener, you will have about 45 minutes, at 22°C, the epoxy mixture will solidify in 3-4 hours and reach a workable cure in 7-10 hours the epoxy may be sanded, clamps can be removed, and joints can be moderately loaded. Wait 24 hours before subjecting joints to high loads.

Epoxy cures faster in warmer temperatures and slower in cooler temperatures. When a quicker cure is desired, apply moderate heat to substantially reduce cure time. G/flex 650 will cure in temperatures as low as 5°C, but cure very slowly. When using G/flex at lower temperatures, it is a good idea to warm resin and hardener to room temperature while dispensing and mixing.

Curing epoxy generates heat. Thicker layers of epoxy generally cure faster than thinner layers, as this heat is concentrated in thicker layers and dissipated in thinner layers. Use caution when mixing large batches of G/flex 650. A large, confined quantity of curing epoxy may generate enough heat to burn your skin or melt a plastic mixing cup.

Surface preparation

For best adhesion, bonding surfaces should be:

CLEAN - Remove loose, chalky or flaky coatings, and contaminants such as grease, oil, wax, and mold release. Clean contaminated surfaces with an appropriate solvent applied with plain white paper towels. Wipe the surface with a clean, dry paper towel before solvent dries. Do not use laundered rags to apply or remove solvent as they may contaminate the surface with fabric softener residue.

SANDED - Sand smooth and non-porous surfaces with 80-grit aluminium oxide sandpaper to provide good texture for the epoxy to “key” into. Brush away sanding dust.

DRY - Although G/flex 650 can be used to bond damp and wet surfaces (*see Gluing to damp and wet surfaces*), maximum adhesion will be achieved when bonding to dry surfaces.

Additional surface preparation

Metals

Sand or grit-blast the surface to expose bright metal.

Clean the area with acetone using white paper towels. Allow the surface to dry completely.

Abrade through wet epoxy - Apply a thin coat of G/flex 650 and immediately scrub metal surfaces through the wet epoxy coating with a fine wire brush or sandpaper.

Adhesion to aluminium can best be improved by treating it with a two-part Aluminium Etch prior to applying the epoxy. Aluminium can be prepared using the ‘abrade through wet epoxy’ method with good results if an Aluminium Etch is not available.

Plastics

Sand ABS, PVC and polycarbonate plastics with 80-grit sandpaper to provide texture for improved adhesion.

Some plastics like HDPE and LDPE (high-density and low-density polyethylene) benefit from flame treating. First wipe the bonding surface with a solvent to remove contamination and dry with a clean paper towel.

Flame Treating - Pass the flame of a propane torch across the surface quickly. Allow the flame to touch the surface, but keep it moving - about 300 to 500 mm per second. No obvious change takes place, but the flame oxidizes the surface and dramatically improves adhesion with adhesives and coatings applied over it.

While flame treating will improve adhesion to most plastics, it appears to provide the greatest benefit to polyethylene. If you are unsure of the type of plastic, it doesn't hurt to flame treat.

Hardwoods, including tropical woods

Bonding to dry wood (between 6 and 12% moisture content) is best for achieving long-term reliable bonds. Sand mating surfaces with 80-grit parallel to the grain. Clean oily woods with a solvent such as acetone, lacquer thinner, or isopropyl alcohol. Apply solvent with plain white paper towels. Wipe the surface with a clean, dry paper towel before solvent dries. Do not use laundered rags to apply or remove solvent.

The extent of wood failure in tensile adhesion tests indicate that tensile adhesion achieved using G/flex 650 , with proper surface preparation, approached the grain strength of the wood in all of the woods we tested.

Surface Preparation for various dry materials		
Material	Basic Surface Preparation	Additional Surface Preparation
Fibreglass laminate		
Aluminium		Aluminium Etch, two part
Steel		Wire brush through wet epoxy
Steel-galvanized		Wire brush through wet epoxy
Copper		Wire brush through wet epoxy
Bronze		Wire brush through wet epoxy
Lead	As necessary,	Wire brush through wet epoxy
ABS	Remove soft and loose	Flame treat optional
PVC	surface material	Flame treat optional
Polycarbonate (Lexan™)	Remove contamination	Flame treat optional
HDPE, LDPE plastic	with solvent wipe	Flame treat
Ipe	Sand with medium-grit	70% Isopropyl Alcohol wipe
Teak	sandpaper	Solvent wipe

Bonding

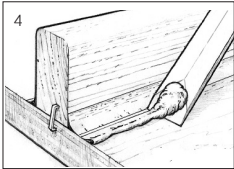
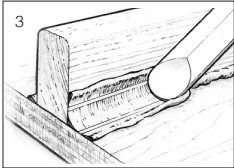
Apply the epoxy mixture to all properly prepared mating surfaces and clamp the components in position before the epoxy begins to gel. Use just enough clamping pressure to squeeze a small amount of epoxy out of the joint. Leaving some glue in the joint increases bonding strength. Allow the epoxy to cure thoroughly before stressing the joint.

Thicken the epoxy with WEST SYSTEM 413 Microfibre Blend, as necessary to fill voids when gluing uneven mating surfaces or to bridge gaps in joints.

Use a spreader or notched trowel to apply G/flex 650 to larger surfaces prior to clamping. Use a pipe cleaner or syringe to apply adhesive to hard to reach areas such as cracks and fastener holes when bonding hardware.

Making fillets

When parts are joined at or near right angles, fillets can be used to add considerable strength to the joint by increasing the surface area of the bond. Make fillets by applying a bead of G/flex 650, thickened to a mayonnaise consistency, along the inside corner of the joint. Form the epoxy into a cove section using the round end of a mixing stick (3). Clean off the excess epoxy with the beveled end of the mixing stick before the epoxy gels (4).



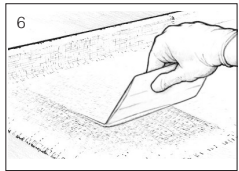
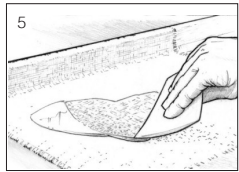
Fibreglassing

Lightweight fibreglass fabrics and tapes (300gm - 400gm plain weave range) can be used with G/flex 650 when reinforcement is desired to add stiffness or abrasion resistance, or to patch a damaged area.

Cut the fabric to fit the area. If heavier reinforcing is desired, use multiple thin layers rather than a single thick layer. Properly prepare the surface before applying fabric.

Coat the substrate with epoxy.

Lay the fabric in position on the wet epoxy. Spread mixed epoxy onto the fabric using a plastic spreader (5). When the fabric and substrate have been saturated, use the spreader to smooth and remove excess epoxy (6). Repeat the process with additional layers. Use a heat gun or hair dryer to moderately warm the epoxy, lowering its viscosity and improving glass wet-out on heavier fabrics or in cooler temperatures.



Fairing (surface filling)

Use WEST SYSTEM 410 Microlight to thicken G/flex 650 for use as a fairing compound. This mixture also works for light bonding, surface filling, and shaping. The more 410 Microlight you add to the epoxy, the easier it will be to carve and sand. Use a mixing stick or spreader to apply and shape the mixture slightly higher than the desired surface contour. Sand it to shape after the epoxy cures. Seal the sanded fairing compound with unthickened epoxy before painting.

Coating and re-coating

G/flex 650 can be used as a moisture barrier coating. It has a mixed viscosity similar to honey, but it has good flow characteristics when brush applied. Use a stiff bristled brush (cut the bristles of a standard paintbrush to half their length) or apply with a flat spreader for best results. On horizontal surfaces, a fine notched trowel can be used to apply a uniform coat. One to two coats are usually enough given the viscosity of G/flex 650.

If you are gluing to, or applying more coats of epoxy, apply the next coat while the previous coating is still tacky - usually 2-3 hours after applying at 22°C. Cured G/flex can be varnished, painted, or recoated or bonded to with epoxy. Wash cured G/flex with water, and sand surfaces to a dull finish to provide a texture for good adhesion.

Blending epoxies

Advanced users can blend G/flex 650 Epoxy with WEST SYSTEM 105 Resin-based epoxy combinations to modify toughness, flexibility, cure speed, viscosity, strength and elongation. The epoxy blend will have properties/characteristics derived from both epoxy systems, roughly in proportion to the percentage of each epoxy in the blend.

Blending WEST SYSTEM 105/205 with G/flex 650 will speed up the cure of G/flex, lower its mixed viscosity (for better wet out of heavier fibreglass fabrics), and increase rigidity of the cured epoxy, compared to using G/Flex 650 alone.

To blend G/flex 650 Epoxy with 105 Resin-based epoxies, you must meter the appropriate resin to hardener mix ratio of each epoxy prior to blending the two combinations together.

CALL ATL Composites Technical Team for additional information on blending G/flex with other WEST SYSTEM Epoxy combinations.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Clean up

Clean **resin** or mixed epoxy residue with acetone. Clean **hardener** residue with warm soapy water.

Dispose of resin, hardener and empty containers safely. Puncture a corner of the container and drain residue into the appropriate new container of resin or hardener.

DO NOT dispose of resin or hardener in a liquid state. Waste resin and hardener can be mixed and cured – in small quantities – to a non-hazardous inert solid. Dispose of the solid mass only when cure is complete and the mass has cooled. Follow federal, state or local disposal regulations.

Health & Safety

G/flex[®] resin and hardener have moderate sensitising potential, and should be kept out of the eyes and off the skin.

- Use with good ventilation and adequate safety equipment including impervious gloves and safety glasses.
- If skin contact occurs, remove contaminated clothing immediately, and wash the affected area thoroughly with water, avoiding the use of solvents except in the case of massive contamination.
- If eye contact occurs, immediately flush with running water for at least 15 (fifteen) minutes and seek medical advice.
- If swallowed:

Resins - DO NOT induce vomiting, and contact a doctor or the Poisons Information Centre.

Hardeners - DO NOT induce vomiting, give plenty of milk or water and contact a doctor or the Poisons Information Centre.



ATL composites

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