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## ALLIED POLYESTER KIT INSTRUCTION AND INFORMATION

Allied Polyester is Pure-White or Crystal-Clear. Unlike König it is not fast cure, but the same procedures apply in preparation, filling, levelling, sanding, and polishing. For veneer repair, gouges and recreating corners, we recommend [Rex-Lith Gel Filler](#). Temperature is a key factor in curing and hardening time. Pre-warm the polyester to no more than 85 °F • 30 °C and swirl to mix the contents. The ideal room temperature should be 72 °F • 22 °C. If room is cool, preheat the repair area with a hair dryer on the low setting.

Pour polyester in the mixing cup to 1/4 oz • 7.5 ml. Using the pipette, add hardener and mix thoroughly. Ratio is 2 - 3 drops for Clear and 3 - 4 drops for White. The more hardener used decreases the working time and allows for faster setting, which may be ideal when doing a small repair. The pot life is 5 - 15 minutes, gel time is 30 - 60 minutes, and complete cure (hard and ready for levelling) can be 4 - 8 hours or more. Using a hair dryer can accelerate the cure time but do not use during the initial gel time or directly on the repair site. **Note:** For white, If needed, correct the color shade of the polyester before adding hardener.

**Shades of White:** It is important to have good color perception. Unlike shades of black, which is more forgiving with perceived color match, shades of white needs to be more exact and is noticeable when not accomplished.

Shading pure white requires the [Paint Box](#) or [Touch-Up Paint](#) to create the correct color. There is no set formula for color mixing shades of white. Manufacturers often use different formulas for the same color names (e.g., ivory, cream, off-white). To help getting started on the right track, here are a few tips on achieving shades of white with the pre-mixed polyester: Ivory is created using primarily yellow, start with 1 drop per 1/4 oz • 7.5 ml of white polyester and change as needed, ivory may also include traces of beige (brown), pink (red) and green; Cream is similar to Ivory but mostly white with a touch of yellow, some creams are beige toned or pink toned; Off-White can be the most difficult because the shade difference from pure white can be ever so slight, the colors used (or combination) may be similar to the above examples but can also be just a greyish (black) shade.

If unsure of the correct colors to create a shade of white and to avoid wasting polyester, experiment using the [Paint Box](#) colors, which includes white. The white color in a 1/4 oz • 7.5 ml pre-mixed polyester is equivalent to about 6 drops. Use clear [Plastic Film](#) or [Dam Sheet](#) for color matching. Place the clear plastic near the repair area, or closest flat area if a vertical repair, and mix colors to get the desired result with the finish underneath. The film can be reused by wiping off and cleaning with a cloth and acetone. After determining the correct color matching ratios, proceed with mixing the white polyester using the same formula. Simple example, finish is ivory and using a pipette, mixed 6 drops of white paint and 1 drop of yellow paint and it was a match; proceeded to add 1 drop of yellow paint to the pre-mixed white polyester. Rarely is color matching that simplistic, sometimes a 'drop' of color is too much and using a wood toothpick to transfer smaller amounts works