

# Body Fillers

Body fillers are designed to level out body work after repairs have been done. There are many different types of body fillers out there. Here are descriptions and what each product can be used for.

## Standard body fillers or regular light weight body fillers

### F-E Lite Weight #151

These are the economy body fillers. These are the least expensive body fillers out there. They are made mostly of talc and will absorb moisture. They are not made to be laid very thick, normally no more than 1/8" to 1/4".



Evercoat Lite Weight Filler - Gallon



Evercoat Lite Weight Filler - Quart

## Premium lightweight body fillers

### Rage #106 & Rage Xtreme #120

These are formulated with better quality resins. They extend the life of sandpaper and reduces the chance of staining. Superior spreading and sanding properties eliminate the need for cheese grating or sanding with coarse papers. Easily sands with 80 grit sandpaper, eliminating the need for coarse grits that can cause sand scratch swelling that you will have to sand out later. They are faster and easier sanding without risk of pulling back the featheredge and having to re-apply filler. Formulated to resist penetration of new and more aggressive HAP\*-compliant solvents and waterborne coatings. They provide superior adhesion to galvanized steel, aluminum, SMC and sanded OEM finishes.



Evercoat Rage - Quart



Evercoat Rage - Gallon

### Quantum1 #470

Evercoat's first single step body repair technology. Its self leveling formula is specially engineered to fill smaller, single panel repairs and eliminates the need for finishing putty. Dispensing and mixing is made easy with the unique two component cartridge. Never guess again how much catalyst is the right amount. Ready to sand in about 12 minutes (70°F), it is the ideal for those quick fix repairs. Quantum1 utilizes patent pending 10:1 technology that is the successful integration of polyester and epoxy chemistries. As a result, Quantum1 has less shrinkage, better sandability and better repair quality than traditional body fillers and putties. Quantum1 also passes 500 hours in a salt spray test (ASTM B117) and is compatible with HAPS-compliant and waterborne coatings. See the video above.



Evercoat Quantum1 Filler Tubes



Evercoat Quantum

## Specialty Body Fillers

### Everglass® #622

This is a short strand, fiberglass reinforced body filler. High strength, high build and waterproof which makes it excellent for repairing holes, rusted metal, body seams and shattered fiberglass. They have superior adhesion and corrosion resistance to bare steel, galvanized steel and aluminum.



Evercoat  
Everglass -  
Quart



Evercoat  
Everglass -  
Gallon

### Kitty Hair® #869

This is the original long fiber, fiberglass reinforced filler. It is Extra high strength and waterproof. Can be used with or without fiberglass cloth or mat. These fillers normally will need to be topcoated with another standard filler or putty to make smooth.



Evercoat Kitty  
Hair - Quart



Evercoat Kitty  
Hair - Gallon

### Vette Panel Adhesive/Filler™-#870

A polyester body filler for fiberglass and SMC panels. No shrinkage. Helps revert repair mapping on seam lines over fiberglass repairs, such as Coevettes. Used to bond fiberglass panels only, not SMC.



Vette Panel  
Adhesive/Filler-  
Qt



Evercoat Plastic  
Spreaders



Clean Sheets  
Mixing Palette-  
CS100



Large Clean Sheets  
Mixing Palette-  
CS200



Evercoat  
Mixing Tray



Evercoat Cream  
Hardener



Evercoat Cream  
Hardener - Blue

## Questions and Answers on Body Fillers

### **Q. What's the difference between a fiber reinforced filler, a regular filler, and a putty?**

A. Fiber reinforced fillers are normally used over a welded area, to repair surface cracks in fiberglass, or to fill small holes, etc. Fiber reinforced fillers provide strength and durability to the repair area when needed. A regular filler is typically used to repair dents, to smooth out rough fiberglass, and should be used over fiber reinforced fillers as fiber reinforced fillers will not provide a smooth enough finish for priming and painting. A putty is basically a thin body filler designed for finish work over body filler.

### **Q. Can Evercoat fillers be applied over bare metal? Can they be applied over paint?**

A. Our fillers are designed to work over bare, properly prepared substrates such as: steel, aluminum, galvanized, stainless steel, fiberglass, and SMC. Some people prefer applying an epoxy primer over bare substrates to enhance corrosion protection. Our products don't need to be applied over an epoxy for corrosion protection as long as the bare surface area is clean and no surface rust or contamination is present. However, some auto manufacturers do require body technicians to coat the bare metal surface with an epoxy before applying fillers. If you are performing warranty work, you should consult the manufacturer of the automobile for the recommended procedure. Fillers and putties will normally work OK over properly sanded (80-180 grit) cured OEM paint. However, with so many different types of aftermarket paint available (lacquer, enamel, urethane, water-based). We recommend that all paint be removed where filler is to be applied.

### **Q. What sandpaper grit should I use to sand Evercoat fillers?**

A. As a basic rule, fillers and fiber-reinforced fillers should be sanded with 80 grit and finished with 180 before applying the putty. The putty should always be applied over 180 grit sand scratches and sanded/finished with 180-220.

### **Q. Why is the body filler sticky or soft to touch?**

A. The filler may not have been catalyzed properly. Make certain the mixing directions for the cream hardener were followed. Filler should be applied between 60-90 degrees F. Do not apply over fresh primer systems.

If material is only partially cured, it should be removed with sanding or grinding.

**Q. Why did the body filler not adhere properly to the surface?**

A. The surface was not properly prepared or was made of a material the filler could not bond to. The surface should be previously sanded with 80 grit sandpaper, then wiped clean with acetone. Some fillers may not bond well on some surfaces such as galvanized steel, aluminum, SMC and other plastics. Premium Fillers, Specialty Fillers or Resins must be used on those surfaces. Do not apply over fresh primer.

Resand the area with 80 grip sand paper, wipe with acetone and respread filler. Make certain the product is made to adhere to the working surface.

**Q. Why do I have pinholes in the body filler?**

A. Pinholes are a result of trapped air in the body filler. Applying the filler too thick can also cause pinholes.

To eliminate pinholes, you must properly mix and apply the filler. As you mix the hardener into the filler, apply pressure in a sweeping motion to squeeze out the air.

**Q. Why do stains appear in the topcoat?**

A. Staining can be caused by either under-catalyzation or over-catalyzation. Under-catalyzation will result in an incomplete cure and unreacted chemicals. Some of these chemicals can migrate up through the primer and base coat to cause discoloration in the clear coat. Over-catalyzation can result in an excess of unreacted peroxide in the filler. That peroxide can bleach out colors in both the primer and base coat systems.

Sand down affected area, use a stain resistant filler, and a two-part catalyzed primer to block any migration of chemicals.