1.1.1 FAST

EXAMPLE: build two bars, one using DrSails and another using a market standard adhesive with a hardening process over 20 minutes

1. Grab two pieces of paper of approx. (7.5 x 7.5 cm) and label them as follows: Test piece 1 and Test piece 2.

NOTE: *Use a post-it or a page of DrSails' WetNotes for labelling purposes*

2. DS10 preparation (DrSails 10ml)

2.a Remove the cap and level off the components	2.b Insert the nozzle into the cartridge

3. Apply about a fifth part of DS10 (DrSails 10 ml) on Test piece

4. Apply the other adhesive (market standard sample) on Test piece 2 and spread out to form a bar sized 1x4x0.2 cm approx.

5. Wait for 22 minutes and check the condition of both test pieces.

RESULT: Test piece 1 dries faster than Test piece 2. Plus, the hardening process is also affected by temperature; the higher the temperature the faster DrSails changes from liquid to solid condition. DrSails' "Easy to use" feature should also be highlighted.

1.1.2 FLEXIBLE

EXAMPLE: Compare the flexibility between a bar built using Drsails and one using an epoxy based adhesive from a different brand.

1. Grab two pieces of paper of approx. (7.5 x 7.5 cm) and label them as follows: Test piece 1 and Test piece 2.

NOTE: *Use a postit or a page of DrSails' WetNotes for labelling purposes.*

2. DS10 preparation (DrSails 10ml)

2.a Remove the cap and level off the components	2.b Insert the nozzle into the cartridge

3. Apply about a fifth part of DS10 (DrSails 10 ml) on Test piece 1.

4. Apply the other adhesive (market standard sample) on Test piece 2 and spread out to form a bar sized 1x4x0.2 cm approx.

5. Wait for 22 minutes until DrSails' hardening process finished and disassemble Test Piece 1.

6. Wait for 24 hours disassemble it ans test it

RESULT: DrSails' bar is 100% flexible and resistant, whereas the one built with a different adhesive is more fragile.

1.1.3 STRUCTURAL

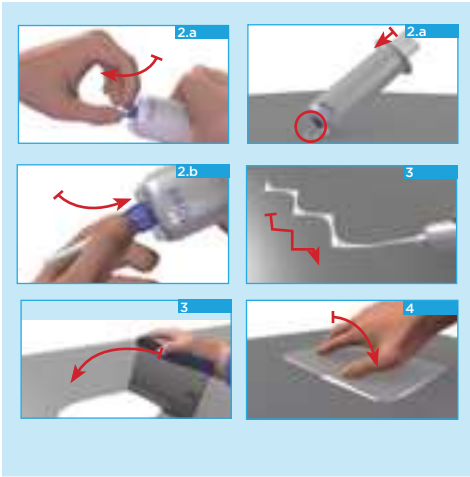
EXAMPLE: Check DrSails resilience to different mechanical efforts.

1. Grab two flat bars (Test piece 1 and Test piece 2) made of: Wood, aluminum, carbon, etc...with the following dimensions: 10 cm long, 2 cm wide and 5 mm thick.

1.1 The given dimensions are recommended but can be modified if needed.

2. DS10 format preparation(DrSails 10ml).

2.a Remove the cap and level off the components	2.b Insert the nozzle into the cartridge



3. Apply DrSails on Test piece 1 following a zig-zag pattern and spread out uniformly with the help of a scrapper. The bonding surface dimension should be of 2 cm x 2 cm.

4. Combine Test piece 2 with Test piece 1 where DrSails has been applied and apply pressure.

5. Wait for 22 minutes until the hardening process finishes (starting since DrSails' application).

6. Check results

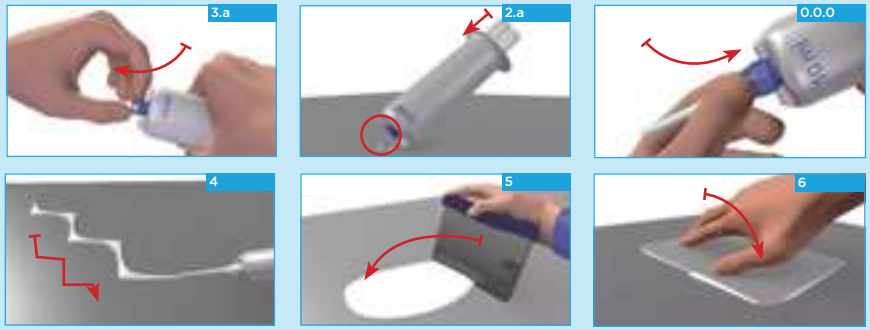
STANDS UP to:
160 KG/CM2

22 min.

1.1.4 UNDERWATER

EXAMPLE: Showcase how DrSails performance under water is practically as powerful as in dry conditions.

RESULT: DrSails' hardening process takes the same amount of time in dry and under water conditions. As to its mechanical features, these are only reduced by 5% when applied under water.



1. Fill up a recipient with water of any kind.

2. Prepare two flat bars (Test piece 1 and Test piece 2) made of: wood, aluminium, carbon, etc...with the following dimensions: 10 cm long, 2 cm wide and 5 mm thick.

2.1 The given dimensions are recommended but can be modified if needed.

3. DS10 format preparation (10 ml DrSails).

3.a Remove the cap and level off the components	3.b Insert the nozzle into the cartridge

4. Place Test piece 1 inside the recipient (full of water) and apply DrSails following a zig-zag pattern.

5. Spread out uniformly with the help of a scrapper. The bonding surface dimension should be of 2 cm x 2 cm.

6. Combine Test piece 2 with Test piece 1 where DrSails has been applied and apply pressure.

7. Wait for 22 minutes until the drying process finishes (starting since DrSails initial application).

UNDERWATER & WATERPROOF

22 min.