



# Repairing a Hole in a Fiber Glass Jet Ski Body

Repairing a fiberglass boat or Jet Ski body can be a simple task to do yourself in order to avoid costly repair prices. Following these 11 simple steps will help you get your boat or ski back on the water for more fun out on the lake.

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## INTRODUCTION

This repair guide will teach you the steps to take in order to patch holes in any fiber glass body.

### TOOLS:

- Sand paper: Rough and Fine (1)
- Optional: Electric Sander (1)
- Fiber Glass Mat (1)
- Fiber Glass Resin with Fiber Glass Resin Hardener (1)
- Mixing Cup and Stick (1)
- Throw Away Paint Brush (1)
- Acetone remover (1)
- Rubber Gloves (1)
- Utility Scissors (1)

## Step 1 — Repairing a Hole in a Fiber Glass Jet Ski Body



- For this jet ski the hood is detachable so it can be removed and worked on while it is off. This allows us to work on both sides of the hole.
  - The hole is highlighted on the jet ski by the red circle.

## Step 2



- Begin by sanding both sides of the hole surface with the rough sandpaper until the larger pieces of old fiberglass are smooth.
- Use the fine sandpaper in succession with the rough to make the surface as smooth as possible.

## Step 3



- Use the Acetone and a paper towel to clean both sides of the hole and be sure to remove any dirt from the surface.
- *(i)* The surface must be very clean in order for the resin to bond well.

## Step 4



- On the back side of the hole take your fiber glass mat and size out the piece of material needed to cover the hole.
  - Include some extra space around the hole, as shown by the red square, for additional support.
- Once you have sized the material, cut out multiple pieces with the scissors for additional layers.

## Step 5



- It's time to mix the resin and hardener together. Read the specific instructions on the back of the container to get the accurate ratio of resin to hardener.

⚠ Rubber gloves are needed at this point. The resin can be very sticky.

- Use a mixing stick to swirl the resin once you have added the hardener. The resin is now active and ready to be applied.

## Step 6



- With the throw away paint brush begin to apply the resin to the back side of the hole directly on the cleaned surface.
- After the resin is on, take one of the fiberglass pieces you cut out earlier and place it over the hole onto the resin.
- Continuing with the brush, apply more resin onto the fiberglass until it is entirely soaked.

## Step 7



- After the first layer has been entirely soaked in resin, the next layer can be placed on top of it.
- Soak this layer in resin as well and repeat if you wish to apply more than two layers.

## Step 8



- Allow the layers to dry for the recommended amount of time listed of the back of the resin container.
- *i* Make sure to feel the material once dry to confirm the resin hardened properly.

## Step 9



- Once dry, it is time to move onto the front side of the hole.
- Use the sharpie to carefully outline the shape of the hole and then cut out the shape with your scissors, again making multiple layers.
- *i* It is important to outline the shape because you want the end result to be flush with the existing surface unlike the back side of the hole.

## Step 10



- After you have again mixed your resin, begin by applying a small layer to the inside of the hole only.
- Place your fiberglass piece onto the resin in the hole, and then continue to coat the layer in resin until soaked.
- Continue this process with all layers until resin surface is flush with existing surface.

*(i)* Again, let the resin dry for the designated period of time provided on the back of the resin container.

## Step 11



- Once dry, confirm that the resin has fully hardened.
- Use the sand paper to sand the resin surface and existing surface to create a seamless finish.
- Once again, start with the rough sand paper and then finish sanding with the fine.
- After sanding, the fiber glass should be flush with the existing surface of the body. At this point feel free to paint over the hole and get back on the lake.

Be sure to check the structural stability of the patch by pressing on the patch firmly.