

Taitly

# EPOXY RESIN INSTRUCTIONS

"Don't lose me, I'm your best companion for doing EPOXY RESIN."



# SET UP

Find a well-ventilated, dust free area to set up your resin pour. The temperature should also be mild (in the 70° - 80° F range, 65° F minimum) for the resin to cure properly. Lay down a silicon mat or plastic drop cloth to protect your table/floor.

You should also have:

- Rubber gloves
- Protective eyewear
- Respirator mask (recommended)
- Paper towels
- Mixing sticks (wood, plastic or silicone work well)
- Plastic cups for mixing (graduated optional)
- Precision scale (optional for measuring of parts)
- Prepared mold (optional)
- Foam brush (for table coatings)
- Lacquer thinner (for cleanup).

## Let's get started

### 1. Distribute evenly



-Resin (A) and hardener (B) should be mixed in a 1:1 volume ratio. Accurate measurement is crucial for achieving the best project results.

### 2. Mixing



-Pour equal amounts of resin and hardener into two separate measuring cups, then combine both into a third container and mix thoroughly.

**Note:** When deciding how much resin to mix, consider that some projects need two coats: a seal coat to cover porous surfaces and a water-resistant coat for a perfect finish.



### 3. Stir



**-Slowly mix the resin and hardener until the mixture is uniform and clear, without any streaks, for about 3-5 minutes. Be sure to scrape the sides and bottom of the container thoroughly.**

**TIP: To avoid introducing air bubbles, do not lift the stirring stick while mixing. Stir in the same direction consistently.**

**Note: You may notice streaks, bubbles, and cloudiness while mixing, and the mixture may even start to heat up. This is a normal part of the chemical reaction, and your resin will become clear as it cures.**

### 4. Dye



**-After mixing, you can add non-aqueous dyes or luminescent pigments to the resin for a customized effect. Ensure that dyes and additives do not exceed 5% of the mixture by volume.**

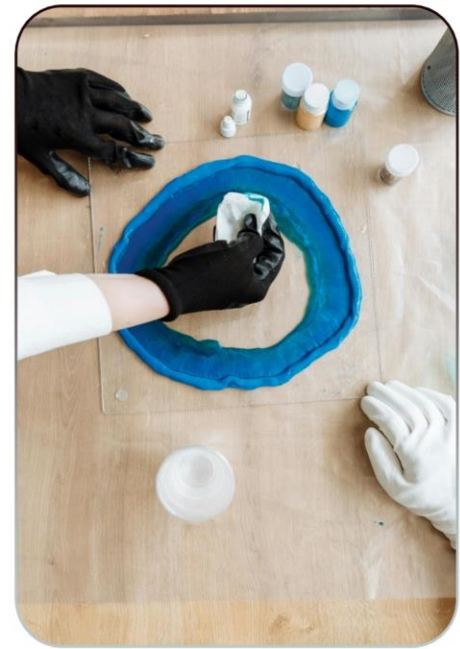
**Note: This step is not necessary**

### 5. Wait



**-Before pouring the resin into the mold or onto the surface, let the mixed resin sit for about 5 minutes.**

**Note: This step allows the bubbles to disappear naturally**



## 6. Pour



**-Pour the resin mix slowly onto your surface. The resin will self-level to 1/16 inch, but you can make each layer up to 1/4 inch thick. Pouring thicker than 1/4 inch may cause warping and shrinking.**

**Note: Do not scrape the sides or bottom of the mixing container when pouring to prevent any unmixed resin from sticking to the surface and damaging your finish.**

## 7. Bubbles



**-To remove bubbles, use a heat gun or blowtorch on a low heat setting. Hold it 6-8 inches from the surface and slowly sweep it across the top, being careful not to burn or discolor the resin. Repeat this process as needed while the resin is still wet.**

**Note: After pouring, wait 5-10 minutes before removing any air bubbles on the surface.**

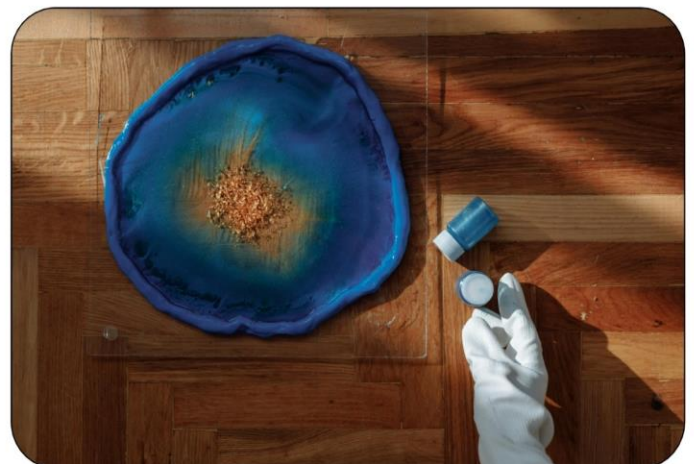


## 8. Cure



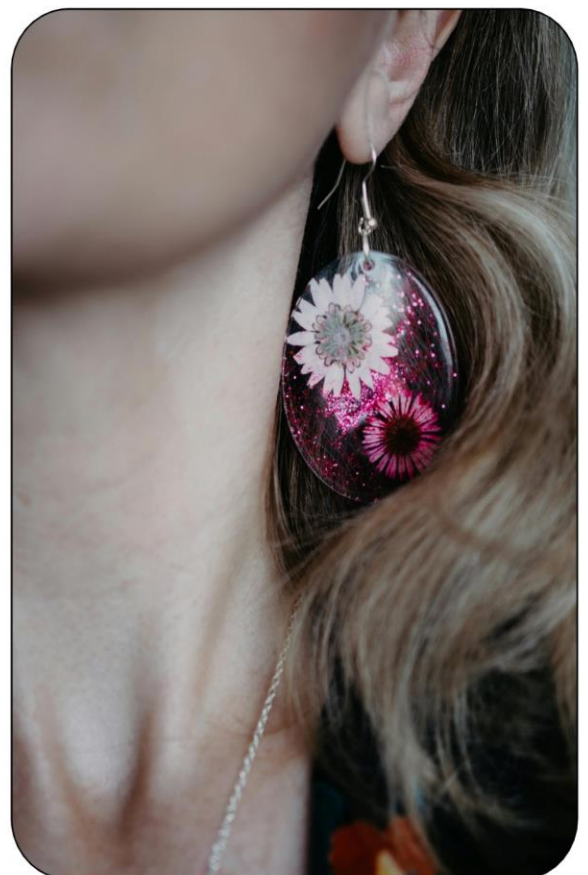
- The curing time is affected by the number of resin layers, room temperature, humidity, and altitude.
- After applying the final coat, place the project in a dust-free area for curing. Cover your work with a cardboard box or an elevated drop cloth to prevent dust from settling on the surface.
- Remember that resin may warp if exposed to temperatures above 120° F. Avoid placing very hot cups or plates directly on cured resin without coasters. Do not wash your project in the dishwasher or with very hot water.
- For bar/tabletop projects, the resin will fully harden in 2-3 days. However, we recommend waiting a week before using the surface, as light scratches may still occur during the first week.
- For mold projects, we recommend waiting until the resin is fully cured before demolding.
- For outdoor use, although epoxy resins are formulated to resist yellowing, all epoxy resins will eventually show a slight yellow tint after prolonged exposure to UV light. If your project is for outdoor use, consider applying a UV-resistant acrylic topcoat.

**Note: Under normal conditions, the resin should be dry to the touch after 8 hours, cured after 24 hours, and fully hardened after 72 hours.**





# Collections



# Q&A

## **1. How to stop epoxy resin from bubbling?**

- To stop epoxy resin from bubbling, ensure the surface is clean and dry, mix slowly to avoid air entrapment, or use a heat gun or torch to remove bubbles after pouring.

## **2. Why is the cured resin surface uneven?**

- An uneven cured resin surface can result from using warped or porous materials, improper leveling, or applying heat too close to the surface. Applying a new coat can help correct these defects.

## **3. How long until epoxy turns yellow?**

- Epoxy resin can start to turn yellow within a few months to a year when exposed to UV light, though high-quality resins with UV Inhibitors may resist yellowing for several years.

## **4. Why does shrinking glue occur?**

- Immediately scrape resin-mold contact areas after pouring to prevent uneven shrinkage.

## **5. Why does the ripple phenomenon occur?**

- Ensure each layer dries properly before applying the next to prevent ripples caused by temperature variations or premature pouring.

## **6. What is epoxy resin?**

- Epoxy resin is a two-component polymer consisting of a base and a hardener. When mixed, it undergoes a chemical reaction that hardens the material into a durable, solid form.

## **7. Why is the epoxy resin hot after mixing?**

- The epoxy resin gets hot after mixing due to an exothermic chemical reaction between the resin and hardener, which releases heat as the mixture cures.

## **8. How long does it take for epoxy resin to solidify?**

- Epoxy resin typically solidifies between 24 hours and 7 days after application.

## **9. Can solid epoxy resin be cut or drilled?**

- Solid epoxy resin can be processed using cutting tools, similar to hard plastic.

## **10. Other considerations:**

- Avoid curing in very low temperatures to prevent extended curing times.
- Limit resin color essence to 5% of the volume to maintain proper curing.
- Small molds may decrease curing time.



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