

FAQs

How do variations in temperature affect epoxy resin?

Fluctuations in temperature affect epoxy resin's application and curing. Cooler temps result in thicker material that doesn't flow as smoothly, may have self-leveling issues and takes longer to cure. Warmer temps make epoxy resin cure more quickly. For best results, use in an environment of 65-75 degrees F.

Can more than one coat of epoxy resin be applied? How is this accomplished?

Yes, epoxy resin may be applied in as many coats as a project requires. The key to this process is whether the prior layer has fully cured or not. If the previous coat is still tacky to the touch - another layer may be added directly on top. However, if the prior coat has fully cured, it must be sanded to give the new coat a surface to adhere to. *Can epoxy resin be colored or otherwise accented?*

Of course! There are a wide variety of materials that may be used to tint epoxy resin such as:

- Pigment Powder
- Mica Powder
- Liquid Resin Dye & Alcohol Inks
- Acrylic Paint

Homemade pigments include powdered and liquid makeup, colored chalk dust, wood shavings, food coloring and paint. Glitter, sea glass, bits of shell and other items may be added before curing as well.

More FAQ details may be found on our website:
<https://support.promarinesupplies.com/hc/en-us>

For more information, questions or comments, visit:

promarinesupplies.com

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ProMarine

s u p p l i e s



Thank You for choosing ProMarine Supplies ProPour Casting Epoxy Resin!

This guide is designed to help you easily and safely get started on your epoxy resin project.

Complete details, and FAQs may be found on our website: www.promarinesupplies.com.

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Getting Started

Safety First - While ProMarine epoxy resin contains no Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs), there are several safety steps that should be taken when working with this material:

- Wear Protective Glasses & Gloves
- Work in a Well-ventilated Area

Work Area Preparation - Project area should be clean & dry, dirt & dust-free, & level for best results as epoxy resin is self-leveling. Wax Paper is recommended to protect surfaces.

DO NOT USE THIS PRODUCT OVER OIL-BASED STAINS, PAINTS OR URETHANES.

Epoxy Resin Tools - along with the safety items listed above - you'll need the following:

- Wax Paper – to protect surfaces
- Stir Sticks – for mixing
- Mixing Containers
- Paint Brushes/Spatula – for application

- Torch/Heat Gun - to remove bubbles

Optimal Work Environment – Epoxy Resin is affected by temperature and humidity. For best results, room temperatures of between 65-75 degrees F and humidity levels of no more than 85% are recommended.

Epoxy Resin Steps

Measuring & Mixing – **ProPour** epoxy resin is mixed in an easy-to-follow two-to-one ratio by volume (resin to hardener). Combine hardener and resin in mixing container and mix with stir stick. **Scrape the sides and bottom during mixing to ensure thorough incorporation of the two parts.**

NOTE: For mixing large quantities of a gallon or more, a power mixer may be used – set at “hand speed.” Stir no more than three gallons combined for 5 full minutes until thoroughly mixed.

Pro Tips: Mix only what you think you'll need as leftover epoxy resin can't be saved. Mixing too vigorously or too long will result in the start of the curing process. Use clean, new containers for each batch of epoxy resin mixed.

Be Prepared: Be ready to pour mixed product when you finish mixing. Allowing mixed product to sit in the mixing vessel will accelerate the curing process and could result in the product curing before it can be poured.

Pouring & Spreading: Seal Coat - All porous surfaces require at least one initial seal coat of epoxy resin. A seal coat of tabletop or art resin is brushed on very thinly. The seal coat(s) are applied before a flood coat. 3 hours after the last seal coat is applied, you can move onto your flood coat.

Bubbles: When pouring a deep layer you can briefly stop every 1/4” and apply heat from a torch or heat gun to help minimize the chances of bubbles forming in the pour.

Pouring & Spreading: Flood Coat – **ProPour** is a casting resin/deep pour epoxy that can be poured up to 2” thick in small quantities. Larger pours (3 or more gallons) may be poured in layers of 1.5” or less. When pouring more than 5 gallons at one time, layers of 1” or less may be necessary to prevent excessive heat generation. We recommend a work environment temperature of between 65-75 degrees F and using fans on your project to help dissipate heat.

After 18-24 hours another layer may be poured onto the previous layer. If the prior layer has cured, the previous layer should be lightly sanded (200-300 grit) and wiped clean with 90% + isopropyl alcohol or denatured alcohol or acetone before pouring your next layer. Use a torch or heat gun 8” away from the surface in a waving motion to remove bubbles that form in seal and flood coats. After a flood coat you can intermittently apply heat up to approximately 60 minutes. Do not apply heat past 60 minutes or you risk burning/scorching the epoxy.

Working & Curing Times – ProPour Epoxy Resin has a working time of 45-60 minutes. Tack-free curing is reached in 24-72 hours, with full curing resulting in 5 to seven days – depending upon ambient conditions (temperature and humidity), and depth of pour.

Clean Up & Disposal – To clean tools and surfaces, acetone, rubbing alcohol or nail polish remover may be used. Once epoxy resin has fully cured, it is inert and not a hazard, and so may be disposed of as non-hazardous waste in most municipalities.

Storing Unused Resin – Unmixed resin & hardener have a long shelf life of 6 months. Store in original containers in a cool, dry place. Over time, the unused material may yellow/amber as expected with most epoxies.