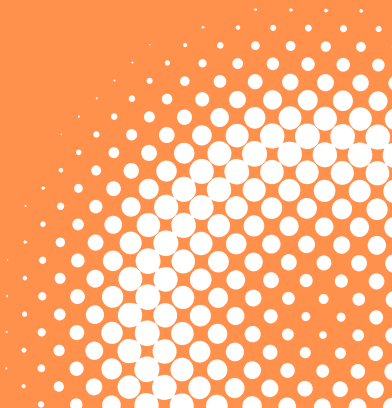


LUCID EPOXY



HOW TO MIX



Materials you will need

- Epoxy Resin
- Mixing / Measuring Cup
- Mixing Sticks
- Torch



Hand Mixing Epoxy

Before mixing make sure room temp is 70-80F. You can warm your resin A in a warm water bath and get your epoxy to 75F this makes for a nice thinner resin to mix easy.

1. Use a plastic mixing container with volume measurement marks.
2. Double check your mix ratio
3. In container mix part B hardener first. We do this because its thinner and won't stick to the walls
4. Then add part A
5. Mix SLOWLY in a figure 8 pattern scraping the edges and bottom for about 1-2 min.

Note: It will look kind of cloudy and then once fully mixed will clear up. If you whip a lot of air in, it will turn white, milky or frothy.

6. Now that 1-2 min has past pour out your mixed epoxy from one container to a new clean container. And mix 1 more min. Tip: this 100% ensures a complete mix and no left over residue on the edges.
7. Now your epoxy is fully mixed pour onto surface as quickly as possible. You don't want your epoxy to exotherm in the container.



Things to think about

The Biggest thing is make sure to double check your epoxy mix ratios. The time you spend mixing can vary on the epoxy resin, the viscosity of the two components, the room air temperature and the epoxy temperature itself, as well as the volume in mixing container.

Why Viscosity Matters

High viscosity epoxies are thick, have a heavier body which if mixed too cold or too fast can trap air bubbles. The thick viscosity possess other properties that make it desirable for tumblers, art, countertops and much more. Has amazing self-leveling and vertical edge adhesion are some of the benefits of thicker resin.

Epoxy with low viscosity has a low resistance and flows quickly, tends to be a bit easier to mix and bubbles release more readily. It will penetrate into cracks and crevices with it's reduced surface tension.



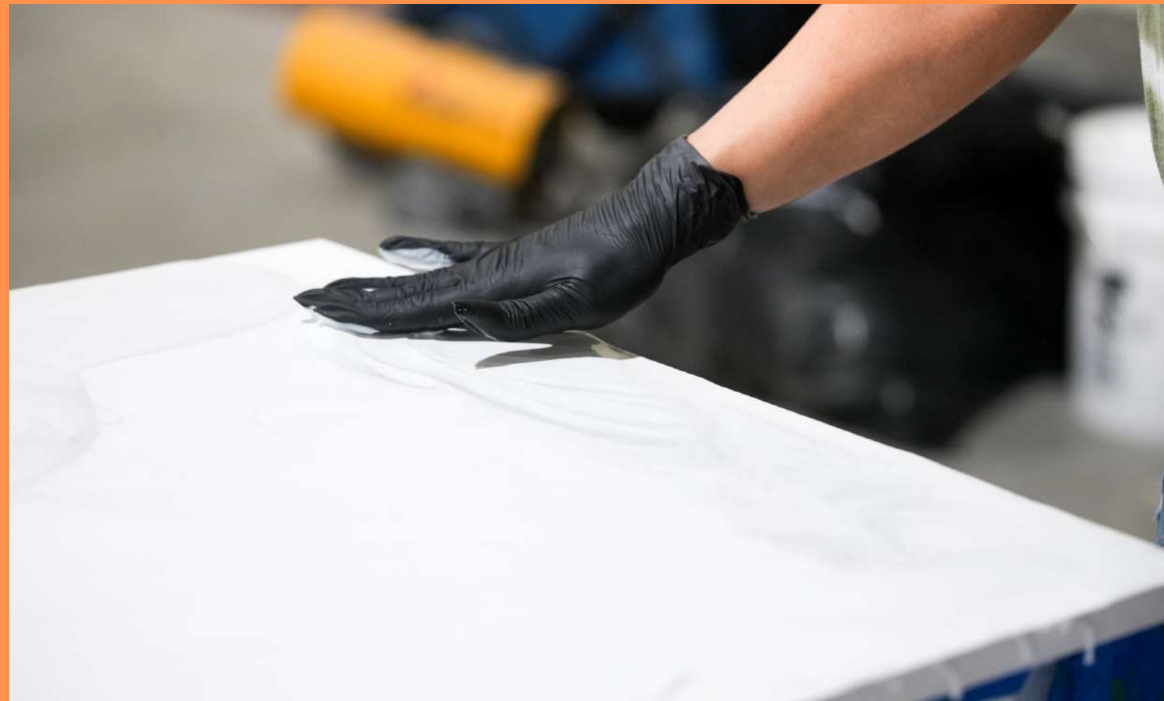
Best Temperatures

70F-80F is the ideal working temperatures for epoxy resin. Each workspace and environments are different. Make sure your moisture content is low. Don't only think about air temperature you need to make sure your material temperatures are 70-75F to get consistent results. Epoxy is a temperamental temperature sensitive material. The colder the thicker, the warmer the thinner. If your conditions or material are above 80°F, the epoxy may set too quickly and exotherm this may cause it to yellow, distort or crack.

Common Problems and Solutions

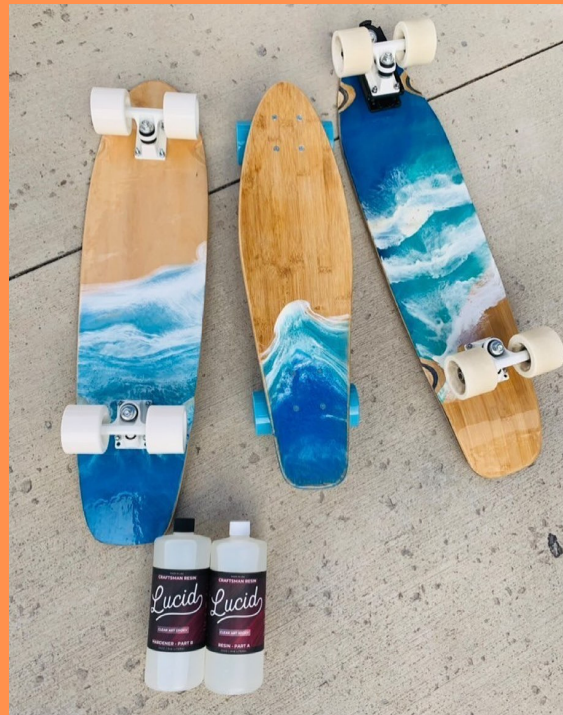
Still tacky:

- Check mix ratio
- Room temp (use space heater be safe)
- Moisture content
- Did you mix good enough
- Did you use the 2 container mixing
- Did you scrape the walls of the container into your project putting unmixed epoxy on the surface.



My epoxy looks milky white:

- Your epoxy probably is to cold, warm the epoxy prior to mixing.
- You whipped it like you where trying to make whip cream. Slow down your mixing
- figure 8 pattern when stirring



Why do I have micro bubbles?

- Make sure your epoxy is warm when mixing.
- Mix slow.
- Instead of a wood stick mixer use a plastic or metal stir sticks not
- Torch your surface to pop bubbles.



Questions or concerns?

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