

A modern kitchen with a glossy resin floor. The floor is highly reflective, showing clear reflections of the white cabinetry, a white pillar, and square recessed lighting. The background shows a white door and a window with a view of the outdoors.

HOW TO LAY A

Glossy Resin Designer Floor

THE COMPLETE GUIDE

How to create a glossy designer high gloss floor

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Introduction

The aim of this guide

The aim of this guide is to provide detailed step-by-step instructions that can be easily followed to help you lay your own Glossy Resin Designer Floor using GlassCast® 3 clear epoxy coating resin.

A high gloss resin floor can transform a room and really give the space a high end look.

If you think your floor is crying out for the beautiful mirror finish a resin floor provides then this eBook will show you that it can be achieved by anyone. From professionals to keen DIY'ers, this project requires very little in the way of tools or equipment and no experience of floor laying is required if the step by step instructions are followed.

Whether you are looking to lay an amazing floor like this in a classy showroom, office space, garage, in the home or in fact just about anywhere this guide will give you all the information you need to create this look yourself.



The processes and techniques in this tutorial can of course be used to coat table tops and bar tops and the same resin is perfect for clear coating decorative floors like pennies and to cover other embedded surfaces such as records, crushed glass, logo inlays ,vinyls and bottle tops. Or it can be used as a coating to give a hi-gloss, glass like finish on a ready made surface. Alternatively, the processes can be adapted to pour a floor with marbling effects or larger floor scale resin art.

This guide includes all the expert advice you will need to avoid common mistakes and make a great success of your floor project; so if you're serious about laying a floor like this it is advisable to read this guide and the technical and safety information in full before you start!

GlassCast® 3 has been specially developed to be the perfect resin for applications like this project and is self-levelling and has special additives to expel trapped air. It cures to leave a stunning smooth, glossy surface which requires no flatting, polishing or further finishing - it is a true 'pour and leave' product which with it's two part mixture is very easy to use!

Tools, Materials & Conditions

This project requires very little equipment and virtually no tools. This guide assumes that the floor is level before starting the project and the following materials, tools and accessories will be required to complete the project. Pay particular notice to the conditions section of the project to avoid common mistakes.

Materials

- GlassCast® 3 clear epoxy coating resin
- Epoxy Solid Colour Pigment
- Builders Caulk or Silicone Sealant
- Fumed Silica to create a DIY epoxy filler
- Polypropylene strip - for barriers if required

Tools

- PPE equipment - safety glasses and nitrile gloves (as a minimum)
- Spirit level
- Digital scales
- Motorised Paddle Mixer
- Hot-melt Glue-Gun

Accessories

- Spiked Overshoes
- Sealant gun
- Mixing buckets & mixing stick
- Notched Squeegee on a pole
- Resin spreader
- Cleaning Equipment

Conditions

A dry, heated environment is essential when using GlassCast® 3 epoxy resin. During setup and throughout the curing time of the resin it is important to maintain an optimum stable temperature of 20°C. It is also essential to ensure you work in a well ventilated space.

The GlassCast 3 also needs to be at (or around) 20°C - if the resin is too cold it will not mix correctly and may result in a cloudy finish. If the resin is cold it is very simple to bring it back up to the correct temperature by submerging the containers in a bath of hot water. Do not attempt this project in cold or damp conditions as this will certainly spoil the performance and appearance of the resin.

Epoxy Resin for your Resin Floor Project



Epoxy is epoxy, right?

GlassCast® 3 is a remarkable clear epoxy resin developed specifically to provide beautiful, hard-wearing, clear gloss surfaces for decorative floors, tabletops, bar-tops, furniture and creative projects. GlassCast can be poured at thicknesses from just 1mm to thicker 5mm sections opening up a world of possibilities for embedments within the resin such as bottle tops, crushed glass, vinyls, mosaics, pennies... the list is endless!

If you are looking for an epoxy resin suitable for deeper pours see the GlassCast® 10 and GlassCast® 50 clear epoxy casting resins available from www.glasscastresin.com

This amazing resin is self-levelling and cures to leave a stunning smooth, glossy surface which requires no flattening, polishing or further finishing - it's a true 'pour and leave' product. If you do however need to polish the resin, to remove scratches further down the line to the cast surface for example, GlassCast is very easy to polish using simple abrasive paper and polishing compounds to restore a full gloss.

Special additives in the resin help to expel trapped air after mixing, this means that in most circumstances there is no need to pop bubbles with a torch or heat-gun. The advanced 'UV' formulation of GlassCast means that it has non-yellowing properties far superior to those conventional epoxies meaning that it will start beautiful and stay beautiful for years to come.

How much resin will I need?

For solid surfaces, it's easy to calculate the amount of resin you'll need to cover a given area.

For uneven surfaces or those including embedments like crushed glass or bottle tops; some compensation will be required.

Typically for a perfectly level and pre-sealed floor we would recommend a resin thickness of 1.5mm - 2mm. A simple sum to calculate the area should be measured approximately in length, width and depth to find the cuboid volume, as follows:

$$\text{Length(in metres)} \times \text{Width(in metres)} \times \\ \text{Depth(in millimetres)}$$

The resulting number will be the volume of this shape in litres: For this project the sum is:

$$7\text{m(length)} \times 10\text{m(width)} \times 1.5\text{mm(depth)} = 105\text{litres}$$

In simple terms, 105 litres of resin can be approximated as 105 kilograms of resin.

We would always suggest slightly overestimating the amount of resin you think you will need as it's always better to have mixed too much rather than too little to cover the surface area, particularly when using pigmented resin to ensure colour continuity throughout the project.

Avoiding Overheating / Exotherm

The GlassCast range of resins, in common with all epoxies, generate heat as part of the curing process. In order to ensure that the resin does not overheat during mixing and curing, it is essential to make sure you stay within strict limits of ambient temperature, time-in-pot and pour depth, as well as avoiding localised overheating from direct sunlight, nearby radiators or heat guns/hair dryers. Failure to do so could result in damaged resin, or in extreme cases, resin smoking or igniting.

The recommended working temperature for GlassCast is 18-20°C. When working in higher ambient temperatures, pay attention to the reduced pot-life and maximum pour depth, as shown below.

| Ambient Temperature | 15°C (minimum) | 20°C (recommended) | 25°C (maximum) |
|--------------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|
| Maximum Time in Pot (Pot Life) | 45mins | 30mins | 22mins |
| Maximum Pour Depth | 9mm | 6mm | 3mm |
| Initial Cure Time | 36hrs | 24hrs | 18hrs |

Ambient Temperature

Epoxy resins are highly sensitive to ambient temperature (room temperature) throughout their cure. For best results, we recommend working in a consistent room temperature of 18-20°C. GlassCast can be used in temperatures from 15 to 25°C but higher temperatures will reduce the pot-life and the maximum pour-depth of the resin significantly. Never work in ambient temperatures exceeding 25°C, or exceed the maximum pour depth for a given ambient temperature (as shown in the table above) otherwise the resin could dangerously overheat, especially on larger pours.

Maximum Time in Pot (Pot-Life)

As soon as the resin and hardener are mixed together, the curing reaction begins. Due to the volume of resin all in one place, mixed resin in the pot will begin to gradually warm up. The amount of time that mixed resin can stay in the mixing pot before it overheats is known as its pot-life. Once you've mixed your resin, make sure you use it within the pot-life stated for your ambient temperature (see table above). Once you're done, if you have more than the maximum pour depth of leftover resin in the pot, place the pot outside - just in case it starts to overheat.

Maximum Pour Depth

The thicker the pour, the more the heat builds up as the resin cures and so it is important to stay within the maximum pour depth for the ambient temperature you're working in. Care needs to be taken when pouring into or around insulating materials such as wood or foams as they will retain heat and will reduce the maximum depth that can be safely poured at a given temperature. Never exceed the maximum pour depth listed for the temperature you're working in; doing so will almost certainly result in potentially dangerous overheating of the resin.

Localised Heat Sources

Whilst close attention should be paid to the ambient (room) temperature, it is also important to avoid any localised heat sources which can also cause an exotherm. Examples of localised heat sources include:

- **A hot radiator at one end of a cooler room**
If the resin project is positioned above or near the radiator it could start to exotherm, even though the room temperature is within the recommended limits.
- **Direct sunlight from a window**
Sun shining through a window onto your resin project or surrounding area can cause significant hot-spots which can easily cause the resin to exotherm, even in a relatively cool room.
- **Heat-guns or hair dryers**
If using a heat-gun or hair-dryer as part of your resin project, do so sparingly to avoid warming up the resin significantly. Excessive use of a heat-gun or hair dryer can easily accelerate the cure and cause the resin to exotherm.



Step-by-Step Guide

The most important advice...

When preparing for and undertaking the resin pour itself, the key to success is to follow the 5 points below. By following these simple steps you will avoid many common problems associated with working with resin.

- **Don't start with cold materials**
The working environment and unmixed resin containers should all be at 20°C before you start (if your resin is delivered cold it can take several hours for the resin to reach room temperature), resin can easily be brought back up to an ambient temperature by placing the containers in a bath of hot water until warmed through. This also applies to the temperature of the floor or substrate you are pouring onto.
- **Maintain temperature during cure**
The temperature of 20°C must be maintained throughout the curing time of the resin (at least 24 hours). You should not allow the room to become cold overnight.
- **Work in a dust free and well ventilated environment**
Your working environment should be clean, level and as dust free as possible. It must also be well ventilated in line with the safety data sheet.
- **Measure accurately and mix thoroughly**
When measuring out the resin and hardener make sure you understand the mix ratio, in the case of GlassCast 3 the ratio is parts-by-weight - in this case 2 parts resin to 1 part hardener. Measure the two parts as accurately as possible, and never for example 'add extra hardener'. Mix the resin thoroughly and always use the 'double potting' method.
- **Mix and pour the resin in batches**
Measure, mix and pour manageable batches of GlassCast® 3 onto the floor starting with the furthest point from the door and working back towards the point of exit.

1. Prepare the Room

First make sure that the floor is level, this is very important as minor imperfections could show up.



Check the room and particularly the floor temperature, you may need to elevate the temperature of the room for a few days before the main pour. Also check the humidity of the room as this could affect the performance of the epoxy. Once the room has a constant temperature of around 20°C which can be maintained throughout the project you can begin the resin part of the project. The room preparation can be carried out whilst you get the room to the correct temperature.

2. Prepare the Floor

To prepare your floor, you need to ensure that the surface is level and sealed. If the floor's surface is not sealed or is a porous substrate you will need to apply a sealing coat and allow it to fully dry before continuing. A thin coat of Glasscast 3 Resin can be used as a floor sealer.



Seal the perimeter

Using a sealant gun dispense a thin bead of sealant along the perimeter of the floor. This will stop the resin seeping under walls and skirting boards. We used a builders caulk but you could use a silicone sealant or an acrylic adhesive as an alternative.

All these products are readily available from builders merchants or hardware stores.



Barriers

Make sure that areas around pipework or fixtures are sealed so no resin can leak through.

It's also really important to barrier any doorways into the room - if they are the same level or lower than the floor. To barrier the doorway in our room we simply put in place a strip of polypropylene sheet which we secured in place using a hot-melt glue-gun, and sealed around the ends.



Barrier material

We used polypropylene sheet because epoxy doesn't stick to it. This also makes it really easy to remove after the resin has cured.

You could use a different material, however it makes life much easier if it is something that the resin won't stick to as you won't have any further work to do once the resin has cured and the barrier has been removed.



Cracks, holes and gaps

All cracks, holes and gaps in the floor will need to be filled prior to laying the floor. This is because any imperfections however slight could show in the reflection of the resin floor. Polyester car body filler would work well for this purpose, but we made our own tough epoxy filler using a small amount of GlassCast Resin mixed with Fumed Silica thickening powder.



To make your own DIY Tough Epoxy Filler simply mix up a small amount of GlassCast then add the powder and mix until you achieve a thick paste like substance.

Fill any cracks, holes, gaps or low spots using a trowel to seal and level the surface of the floor, then leave to fully dry overnight.



Sand the surface

Once the filler is fully dried you can use a sander to remove any high spots, it's very important to check that the floor is completely smooth and flat before proceeding to the next stage.

Once you are happy that the surface of the floor is completely smooth and all imperfections have been removed or fixed it's time to clean up!

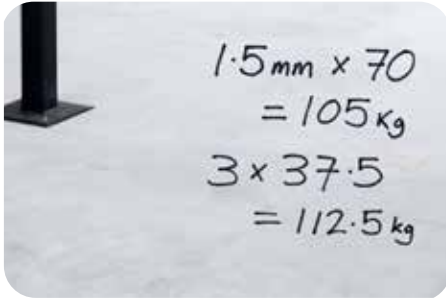


Clean, clean, clean

This step is very important, if any dirt or debris remains on the floor or in the room this could have a detrimental effect on the finished surface of the resin floor.

Take time to vacuum and mop the floor and wipe all surfaces to ensure the room is free from any dirt and dust.

3. Measure, Mix and Pigment the Resin



How much resin?

Using the simple example sum on page 5 of the guide we worked out the area of our floor was 70m² and the quantity of resin we would require was 105 kg.

GlassCast® 3 comes in trade kits of 37.5 kg so for this project we would need 3 kits giving a total of 112.5 kg in total. It is always best to have a bit extra pigmented resin rather than not enough.

Measuring and mixing the resin

Measure out the GlassCast® 3 resin and hardener as accurately as possible using digital scales. Make sure you stick to the following mix ratio:

By Weight: 2 (parts resin) and 1 (part hardener)

Best practise for mixing resin and hardener together is to always mix for a minimum of 3 minutes, making sure that you scrape the sides and bottom of the container to ensure a thorough mix before transferring to a second container to mix again (see double potting method on page 10).



Making up the batches

When undertaking a project of this size it is important to break down the overall amount into manageable batches.

We divided the total amount into 9 batches:

112.5kg divided by 9 = 12.5kg

8.33 kg Resin (Part A) and 4.17 kg Hardener (Part B)



This means that for each of the nine batches we would need:

8.33kg Resin (Part A)

and

4.17kg Hardener (Part B)



Adding the pigment

The Pigment is added at a ratio of 2.5% which equals 300 grams of pigment for each batch or resin, or 2.7kg overall.

Weigh out the pigment using digital scales to ensure an accurate amount is added to the resin and hardener. This will make sure that the whole project has consistency of colour.



Correct mixing

Breaking the total amount of GlassCast down into batches makes mixing much more manageable. Using a powered paddle mixer also makes mixing large quantities much easier - just make sure that you keep the paddle submerged to avoid mixing in unwanted air and causing splashes.

It's essential that you mix for a minimum of three minutes in the first container before pouring the mixture in to a second container to double-pot.



Double-potting

After mixing the resin in the first container for three minutes, it's best practise to transfer the mixture into a second container and mix again for a further three minutes to ensure a complete and thorough mix. This method is known as 'double potting'. It's a good idea to label the containers '1' and '2' to avoid confusion. The same containers can be used for the mixing and double potting for all nine batches.

IMPORTANT:
Double potting!

To get the best results from the GlassCast® Resins it is advisable to 'double-pot' each mixture. This means mixing the resin and hardener together steadily and thoroughly in the first container, making sure that you scrape the sides and bottom of the container during the mix then after 3 minutes transferring the mixture into a second container and mix again for a further 3 minutes. This process will ensure that no unmixed resin finds its way on to the floor.

4. Pouring the Resin



Pouring and spreading

Pour the pigmented resin on to the floor. If you are pouring in batches like we are a good tip is to mark out the section for each batch. We used masking tape markers on the skirting board.

These guide marks will ensure good distribution of the resin for the whole project. Begin by pouring the area furthest away from the exit point and work systematically towards the door.

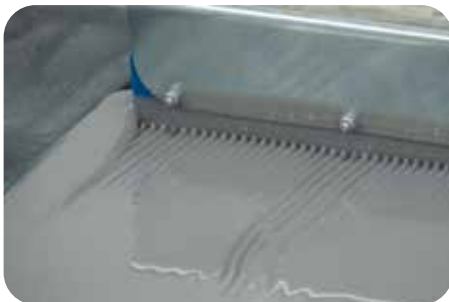


If your room has hard to reach areas like pipe work or pillars like our room did it is useful to have a small notched resin spreader to work the resin around these awkward spots with better control. Using a notched squeegee on a pole, spread out the resin batch over the marked out area. It's a good rule of thumb to use a squeegee with notches twice the depth of the resin pour so a 4mm deep notch will be sufficient.



Spreading

You should only need to work the resin lightly to ensure full coverage as the self-levelling properties in the resin will do most of the work for you.



Repeat, repeat, repeat

The process of measuring, mixing, pigmenting, double-potting, pouring and spreading the GlassCast is repeated until the entire floor is poured.

It's very important to complete the floor in one session and you may need a second person to assist. The mixing and pouring part of this project took 2 people 45 minutes to complete.



Bubbles

GlassCast 3 is self-degassing, so any bubbles should pop on their own.

We did notice a small area of the floor where some bubbles did not appear to be popping on their own. This could be due to a very small area of the original floor not being sealed.



Applying Heat

To overcome this we quickly passed a propane torch over the surface of the affected area. This caused the trapped bubbles to rise to the surface of the resin and pop. If you need to use heat to burst bubbles in resin, you only need to pass the torch over the surface from a distance and ensure that you follow the safety instructions on the safety data sheet.



Access to the poured floor

If you need to access an area of the poured floor, for example for the removal of bubbles or to add effects you can wear spiked overshoes. This enables access without excessively disturbing the resin surface. Make sure the shoes you are wearing under the overshoes are clean.



Leave to Cure

Once you are happy with the floor you need to seal the room - this is the cure time of the resin and will stop draughts and additional dust from getting into the room.

This will allow the resin to de-gas, self-level and cure to an amazing high gloss finish. The GlassCast 3 takes 24 hours to cure, so make sure the room is secure for the duration.

5. After Care



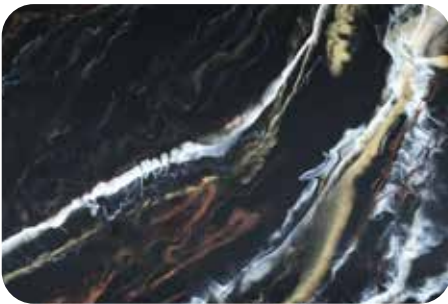
Now that your GlassCast® Resin Floor project is complete you will want to keep it looking great for years to come. Here are a few important things to keep in mind when looking after it:

- UV Light - GlassCast® 3 has been designed to have the best UV stability of any epoxy resin on the market and should withstand years of indirect sunlight with very little effect. However, common with just about all materials of this nature, prolonged exposure to UV light, particularly direct sunlight, can eventually cause some change in the appearance.
- Scratches and Marks - GlassCast® 3 is a very hard wearing plastic and will hold up to the rigours of light daily use without marking. However, accidental damage can be caused by sharp objects scraping over the surface of the resin or from things being dropped onto it. If

Alternative projects

Many looks can be achieved using GlassCast 3 for floors such as solid colours like this project, marbling and large scale resin-art style work or using the resin as a clear coat on top of encapsulations like pennies, bottle tops or crushed glass, it's important as with every project to conduct a test before carrying out the main pour.

The GlassCast® 3, 10 and 50 epoxy resins are also compatible with the Easy Composites translucent tinting pigments. It is recommended that small test samples are carried out if you wish to use the GlassCast range with other additives.



GlassCast® 3 marble effect floor and solid blue glossy resin floors.

For more information and lots of project ideas take a look at the GlassCast Resin website, here you can find lots of inspiration and instructions for projects on our video and customer gallery pages. Each of our video tutorials also have a free downloadable eBook guide.

If your project requires deeper castings rather than a coating of GlassCast 3 the GlassCast® 10 and GlassCast® 50 clear epoxy casting resins may be more suitable for your project.

Visit our website for more information here:

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Visit our YouTube Channel for all our projects and subscribe to be the first to know when we release a new tutorial.

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Materials

- GlassCast® 3 clear epoxy coating resin
- Epoxy Solid Colour Pigment
- Builders Caulk or Silicone Sealant
- Fumed Silica to create a DIY epoxy filler
- Polypropylene strip - for barriers if required

Tools

- PPE equipment - safety glasses and nitrile gloves (as a minimum)
- Spirit level
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The resulting number will be the volume of this shape in litres: For this project the sum is:

$$7\text{m(length)} \times 10\text{m(width)} \times 1.5\text{mm(depth)} = 105\text{litres}$$

In simple terms, 105 litres of resin can be approximated as 105 kilograms of resin.

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Your working environment should be clean, level and as dust free as possible. It must also be well ventilated in line with the safety data sheet.
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When measuring out the resin and hardener make sure you understand the mix ratio, in the case of GlassCast 3 the ratio is parts-by-weight - in this case 2 parts resin to 1 part hardener. Measure the two parts as accurately as possible, and never for example 'add extra hardener'. Mix the resin thoroughly and always use the 'double potting' method.
- **Mix and pour the resin in batches**
Measure, mix and pour manageable batches of GlassCast® 3 onto the floor starting with the furthest point from the door and working back towards the point of exit.

1. Prepare the Room

First make sure that the floor is level, this is very important as minor imperfections could show up.



Check the room and particularly the floor temperature, you may need to elevate the temperature of the room for a few days before the main pour. Also check the humidity of the room as this could affect the performance of the epoxy.



Seal the perimeter

Using a sealant gun dispense a thin bead of sealant along the perimeter of the floor. This will stop the resin seeping under walls and skirting boards. We used a builders caulk but you could use a silicone sealant or an acrylic adhesive as an alternative.

All these products are readily available from builders merchants or hardware stores.



Barriers

Make sure that areas around pipework or fixtures are sealed so no resin can leak through.

It's also really important to barrier any doorways into the room - if they are the same level or lower than the floor. To barrier the doorway in our room we simply put in place a strip of polypropylene sheet which we secured in place using a hot-melt glue-gun, and sealed around the ends.



Barrier material

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Fill any cracks, holes, gaps or low spots using a trowel to seal and level the surface of the floor, then leave to fully dry overnight.



Sand the surface

Once the filler is fully dried you can use a sander to remove any high spots, it's very important to check that the floor is completely smooth and flat before proceeding to the next stage.

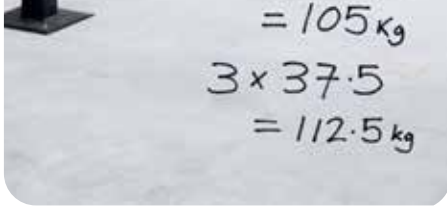
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Measure out the GlassCast® 3 resin and hardener as accurately as possible using digital scales. Make sure you stick to the following mix ratio:

By Weight: 2 (parts resin) and 1 (part hardener)

Best practise for mixing resin and hardener together is to always mix for a minimum of 3 minutes, making sure that you scrape the sides and bottom of the container to ensure a thorough mix before transferring to a second container to mix again (see double potting method on page 10).



Making up the batches

When undertaking a project of this size it is important to break down the overall amount into manageable batches.

We divided the total amount into 9 batches:

$112.5 \text{ kg} \div 9 = 12.5 \text{ kg}$

8.33 kg Resin (Part A) and 4.17 kg Hardener (Part B)



This means that for each of the nine batches we would need:

8.33kg Resin (Part A)

and



Weigh out the pigment using digital scales to ensure an accurate amount is added to the resin and hardener. This will make sure that the whole project has consistency of colour.



Correct mixing

Breaking the total amount of GlassCast down into batches makes mixing much more manageable. Using a powered paddle mixer also makes mixing large quantities much easier - just make sure that you keep the paddle submerged to avoid mixing in unwanted air and causing splashes.

It's essential that you mix for a minimum of three minutes in the first container before pouring the mixture in to a second container to double-pot.



Double-potting

After mixing the resin in the first container for three minutes, it's best practise to transfer the mixture into a second container and mix again for a further three minutes to ensure a complete and thorough mix. This method is known as 'double potting'. It's a good idea to label the containers '1' and '2' to avoid confusion. The same containers can be used for the mixing and double potting for all nine batches.

IMPORTANT:
Double potting!

To get the best results from the GlassCast® Resins it is advisable to 'double-pot' each mixture. This means mixing the resin and hardener together steadily and thoroughly in the first container, making sure that you



When the piggy banks are full and the resin is being poured in batches like we are a good tip is to mark out the section for each batch. We used masking tape markers on the skirting board.

These guide marks will ensure good distribution of the resin for the whole project. Begin by pouring the area furthest away from the exit point and work systematically towards the door.



If your room has hard to reach areas like pipe work or pillars like our room did it is useful to have a small notched resin spreader to work the resin around these awkward spots with better control. Using a notched squeegee on a pole, spread out the resin batch over the marked out area. It's a good rule of thumb to use a squeegee with notches twice the depth of the resin pour so a 4mm deep notch will be sufficient.



Spreading

You should only need to work the resin lightly to ensure full coverage as the self-levelling properties in the resin will do most of the work for you.



Repeat, repeat, repeat

The process of measuring, mixing, pigmenting, double-potting, pouring and spreading the GlassCast is repeated until the entire floor is poured.



some bubbles did not appear to be popping on their own. This could be due to a very small area of the original floor not being sealed.



Applying Heat

To overcome this we quickly passed a propane torch over the surface of the affected area. This caused the trapped bubbles to rise to the surface of the resin and pop. If you need to use heat to burst bubbles in resin, you only need to pass the torch over the surface from a distance and ensure that you follow the safety instructions on the safety data sheet.



Access to the poured floor

If you need to access an area of the poured floor, for example for the removal of bubbles or to add effects you can wear spiked overshoes. This enables access without excessively disturbing the resin surface. Make sure the shoes you are wearing under the overshoes are clean.



Leave to Cure

Once you are happy with the floor you need to seal the room - this is the cure time of the resin and will stop draughts and additional dust from getting into the room.

This will allow the resin to de-gas, self-level and cure to an amazing high gloss finish. The Glass-Cast 3 takes 24 hours to cure, so make sure the



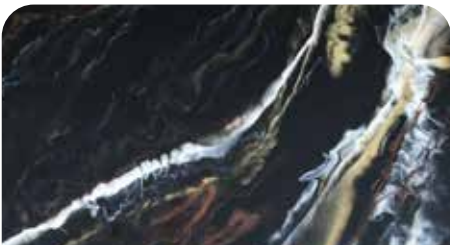
Now that your GlassCast® Resin Floor project is complete you will want to keep it looking great for years to come. Here are a few important things to keep in mind when looking after it:

- **UV Light** - GlassCast® 3 has been designed to have the best UV stability of any epoxy resin on the market and should withstand years of indirect sunlight with very little effect. However, common with just about all materials of this nature, prolonged exposure to UV light, particularly direct sunlight, can eventually cause some change in the appearance.
- **Scratches and Marks** - GlassCast® 3 is a very hard wearing plastic and will hold up to the rigours of light daily use without marking. However, accidental damage can be caused by sharp objects scraping over the surface of the resin or from things being dropped onto it. If

Alternative projects

Many looks can be achieved using GlassCast 3 for floors such as solid colours like this project, marbling and large scale resin-art style work or using the resin as a clear coat on top of encapsulations like pennies, bottle tops or crushed glass, it's important as with every project to conduct a test before carrying out the main pour.

The GlassCast® 3, 10 and 50 epoxy resins are also compatible with the Easy Composites translucent tinting pigments. It is recommended that small test samples are carried out if you wish to use the GlassCast range with other additives.



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www.glasscastresin.com

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