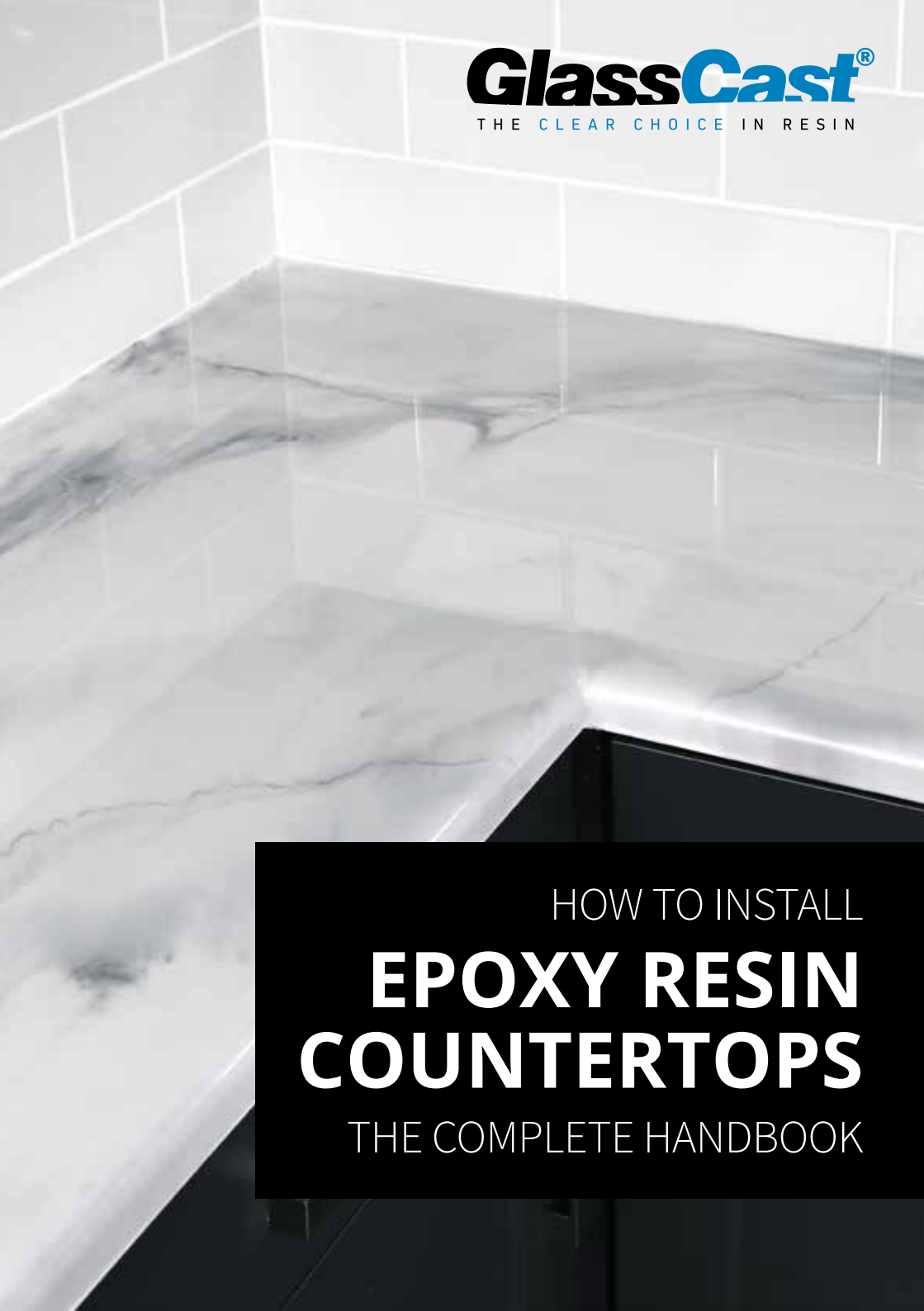
GlassCast®

THE CLEAR CHOICE IN RESIN



HOW TO INSTALL

EPOXY RESIN COUNTERTOPS

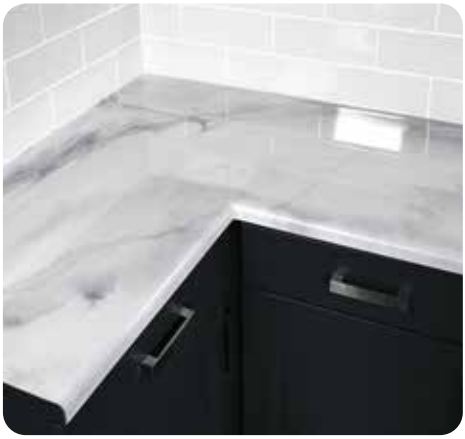
THE COMPLETE HANDBOOK

Epoxy Resin Countertops using GlassCast® 3

Contents

Introduction

The aim of this guide



Epoxy Countertops have become very popular in recent years and are a great way to give your kitchen a make-over or to add a unique touch to a bespoke kitchen.

The processes and techniques in this instructional guide are suitable for giving kitchen worksurfaces, bartops and tabletops a stunning new look and the finish offers a hard-wearing, super-smooth, high-gloss surface.

It's possible to achieve super-realistic, multi-facetted effects like marble, quartz and stone which will be the talk of any visitors and they offer a great alternative to a full kitchen refurbishment.

Our professional quality epoxy resin countertop kits include everything you need to give kitchen worksurfaces, bartops and more a stunning marble-effect make-over. Each kit includes the correct amount of GlassCast 3 for your chosen surface area and premium quality pigments and stone-like shimmer effectsto complete the look.

Each countertop kit includes an accompanying video tutorial, demonstrating exactly how to achieve the effects, along with an easy-to-use 'colour card' which tells you exactly how much resin and pigments to use for different sized countertops.

The kits are available in 0.2sqm (sample size) 2sqm (small kitchen) and 6sqm (very large kitchen) kits. Each kit includes the correct amount of resin, hardener, pigments and shimmer effects. For any other sized kitchens or projects, simply purchase multiple kits according to your project area. Alternatively create your own look by purchasing materials seperately. We would always recommend pouring a sample board to test out your own designs and practise techniques.

The optional Accessory Kit includes barrier tape, a spreader, mixing equipment, gloves, abrasive paper and polishing compound to complete the job.

You have everything you need to create your own truly beautiful and convincing natural marble look with intricate details that shimmer in the light!

Before You Begin

The first step in creating your own epoxy resin decorative countertop is deciding on the style and design you would like to produce. This guide will ensure that you have all the information you need to produce your own amazing worktops using resin, whether you wish to achieve anything from a marble effect to a dramatic Copper and Jade look. The same techniques can also be used with the colour palette of your choice to create various finished styles - the possibilities really are endless!

This application can be used to transform almost any existing surface into a smooth, hygienic and highly attractive resin worktop using GlassCast 3 epoxy coating resin pigmented with liquid colour pigments and metallic powders. To achieve stunning results yourself just follow this step-by-step guide, and our accompanying video tutorial series which tells you everything you need to know about the process of creating your own project and additional 'Effect Video Guides' explaining how to achieve amazing artistic results like these;



GlassCast Countertop Kit Users

If you're using one of our bundled GlassCast Countertop Kits then you should also watch the short effect video tutorial for your chosen kit in order to see the exact method used to perfect the look of that particular kit. Those videos can be seen on the individual product pages for each kit.

GlassCast Countertop Kits also include a downloadable 'Colour Card' which tells you exactly how much resin and pigment to use at each stage of the process for different sized countertops so make sure you download and follow the Colour Card throughout the process.

Not using a GlassCast Counterop Kit?

You can also follow these instructions if you're not using a bundled GlassCast Countertop Kit but instead are using your own combination of colours and effects to create a totally unique countertop kit.

In this case you won't have a specific effect tutorial to watch and follow but it would be well worth watching the short videos that accompany our bundled Countertop Kits to familiarise yourself with the methods used to create different effects. You can then use these methods with your own combination of colours. Although you won't have a 'Colour Card' to follow, this guide will give you the general measurements for resin, hardener and pigments at each stage of the process.

What You Will Need

Resin, Pigments and Effects

GlassCast Countertop Kits contain the required resin, hardener and pigments to achieve different appearances. If you're not using a bundled kit then you will need:

Materials

- GlassCast® 3 clear epoxy coating resin (including hardener)
- Your choice of epoxy colour pigments
- Your choice of metallic effect powder pigments

Ancillaries

- A hair dryer (ideally one you don't mind getting covered in resin!)
- Digital scales
- 120 grit abrasive paper
- At least two clean mixing buckets/pots large enough to hold all of the resin you'll be mixing in one go (see 'planning the job' below for quantities)
- Several smaller mixing cups
- Large and small mixing sticks
- Resin spreader
- 2 disposable paint brushes
- 50mm (2") masking tape
- Nitrile gloves, glasses/goggles and a vapour mask (in case of insufficient ventilation)

Finishing or Polishing (Optional)

If you find yourself with marks of blemishes to correct, you may also require:

- Additional abrasive papers (240, 400, 800, 1200)
- Polishing compound
- Polishing rag (such a microfibre cloth)

Planning the Job

Working out the Surface Area

In order to know which sized countertop kit(s) or how much resin to buy, you first need to work out the surface area you will be covering.

We want to know the area of your counters in square metres (m²) which is simply; the length (in metres) multiplied by the depth (in metres).

For example;

A counter measuring 260cm (2·6m) x 56cm (0·56m) = 2·6 x 0·56 =

1·456m²

If you have multiple surfaces, work out the area of each one separately and then add them together.

If your surfaces are 'L' or 'U' shaped, divide them up into imaginary rectangles, work out the area of each rectangle, and then add the areas together.

Once you have a 'grand total' for the surface area of your counters you can choose the best sized countertop kit or resin pack(s) for your project.

Ordering as Countertop Kits

Simply order the combination of kits sufficient for the area you calculated.

For example: If you calculated 2m² or less then order the '2sqm' kit. If you calculated 4m² then order two of the '2sqm' kits. For 8m², order a '6sqm' and a '2sqm' kit.

Ordering Separately as Resin and Pigments

If you are ordering resin and pigments separately to create your own design, the table below shows you how much resin and typical quantities for pigments you'll need to cover different areas:

	1m²	2m²	3m²	4m²	5m²	6m²
GlassCast® 3	2.5kg	5kg	7.5kg	10kg	12.5kg	15kg
Primer Pigments	50g	100g	150g	200g	250g	300g
Strong Colours*	100g	160g	240g	320g	400g	480g
Tints & Accents**	1g	2g	3g	4g	5g	6g

*Strong Colours –CULR pigments or SHIMR powders. These quantities would produce strong, vibrant colours that would be the main colour(s) of the countertop. It's possible that you may be ok to use a little less when working with darker shades and the higher ration with lighter colour CULR pigments, in particular the Super White and Polished Gold, Copper and Silver.

**Tints & Accents –CULR pigments or SHIMR powders. These quantities would be required to produce more subtle colours or just make up small mixes for veins or details. This part can be measured by eye.

Dividing up the Work

Like all epoxies, GlassCast 3 has a finite pot-life and working time as soon as the hardener is added to the resin.

Because of this, we suggest only ever trying to coat a maximum of 2m² at a time (a typical worktop is about 4 metres long). Doing so will ensure that you have plenty of time to get the resin pigmented, mixed and applied to your surfaces without the risk of it starting to cure in the pots.

Larger projects such as large kitchens, bars or shop counters will usually be made up of multiple counters and so, in this situation it is recommended to divide the work up so that you're only covering 2m² at a time.

If you can't avoid a larger pour, a single 4m² kitchen island for example, then split the work between two people, mixing and pouring 2m² each.

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION:
GlassCast 3 is a chemical product. Before storage or use you must download and read the accompanying safety datasheet.

A Summary of the most important information is as follows:

•Always wear nitrile gloves when handling the resin or hardener

•Never touch uncured or partially cured resin with your bare skin

•Wear suitable eye protection when handling the resin or hardener

Although GlassCast 3 Resin is solvent free and has almost no odour you should still work in a well ventilated area or wear a vapour mask.

How to Correctly Mix and Pigment Epoxy Resin

Whenever you prepare a mix of GlassCast resin, it is essential to ensure that you follow the correct procedure for measuring and mixing the resin. Failure to do so can result in improperly cured resin, or sticky patches and streaks on the surface.

Resin to Hardener Mix Ratio

GlassCast 3 uses a 2:1 mix ratio, by weight. This means you would mix 100g of resin with 50g of hardener. It's important to be as accurate as possible, ideally to within 1 or 2 grams; this will ensure the best possible performance from the cured resin.

Different resins use different mix ratios, never use the mix ratio for another resin and never attempt to add more or less hardener to speed up or slow down the reaction; that's not how epoxies work If you are using a GlassCast Countertop Kit then all resin and hardener measurements are done for you; simply weigh out the amounts listed on your kit's 'Colour Card' at each stage of the process.

When to Add the Pigment

It's fine to add liquid CULR pigments or metallic effect SHIMR powders into the resin before or after you add the hardener. However, because the resin starts curing as soon as you add the hardener, if you want to take your time adding different pigments or effects to the resin, it's better to do this before you add the hardener.

How to Mix

GlassCast 3 should be always be mixed by hand. We strongly advise against using drill attachment power mixers (sheer mixers/jiffy mixers) as these tend to heavily aerate the resin, making it harder for the resin to degas itself. Mix using a large, clean mixing stick using a thorough, methodical action. Ensure that you regularly scrape the sides, bottom and corners of the mixing bucket, as well as the mixing stick, to ensure the resin and hardener are thoroughly combined.

Having mixed them together for around 3 mins (for any batch size up to about 4kg) you should then transfer to a new pot and mix again as follows;

Double Potting

Whenever you mix GlassCast 3 epoxy with its hardener, we always recommend using the 'double potting' method. Double potting is the process of mixing resin and hardener thoroughly in a first pot or bucket before transferring the mix into a second clean pot or bucket and mixing again.

The idea of this process is to ensure that any unmixed resin from the bottom or sides of the pot do not make it out onto your job. This is particularly important when doing the 'main pour' of resin for your countertop as any unmixed resin will not cure and will leave sticky patches or streaks on your otherwise perfect countertop.

Working Environment

Ambient Temperature, Pot-Life and Cure Time

Epoxy resins are highly sensitive to ambient temperature and moisture.

To achieve the best results, we recommend working in a room temperature of 20°C. GlassCast 3 can be used in temperatures from 15 to 25°C but higher temperatures will reduce the pot-life of the resin significantly; see below.

Ambient Temperature	15C	20C	25C
Pot Life	45 mins	30 mins	22 mins
Initial Cure	36 hours	24 hours	18 hours

Epoxy resins are very susceptible to moisture so it's important to make sure the environment is dry and heated.

Airborne Dust and Contamination

Whilst the resin is still in the early stages of its cure, it is important to keep airborne dust and contamination to a minimum. Before you begin you should ensure that the area you're working in is as free as possible from dust and dirt.

Although you need good ventilation whilst you're working, in order to minimise airborne dust and contamination, it's best minimise air movement or disturbance in the room as soon as you've finished working.

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.

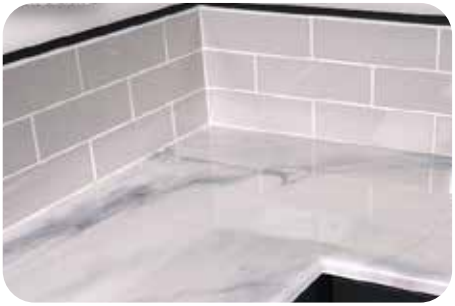
Maximum Pour Depth

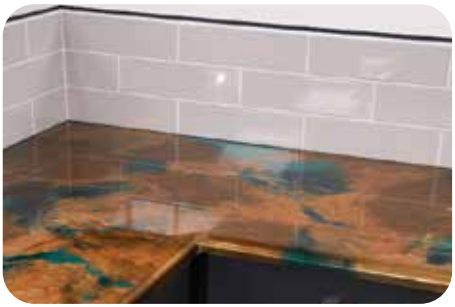
The thicker the pour, the more the heat builds up as the resin cures and so it is important to stay within the maximum pour depth for the ambient temperature you're working in. Care needs to be taken when pouring into or around insulating materials such as wood or foams as they will retain

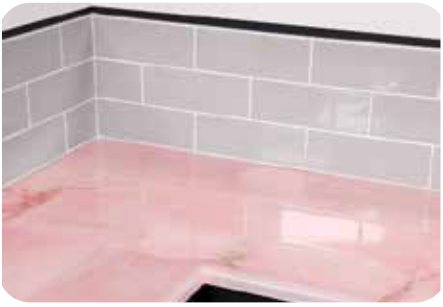
Localised Heat Sources

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

1. Overview of the Process

Prepare the work area, key the worktop with abrasive paper and protect the surrounding area

- Apply a primer coat of GlassCast 3 resin, hardener, and a heavy pigment
- Once cured, key the primer coat with abrasive paper
- Use masking tape to make a resin barrier along the front edge
- Mix up the main batch of resin and then split off into different colours or shades
- Apply the resin to the countertops within 30 mins of first mixing it
- Spend up to another 30 mins blending a perfecting the appearance
- Wait 1 hr then remove the barrier tape to create the rolled front edge

2. Prepare your Work Surfaces & Protect the Surrounding Area

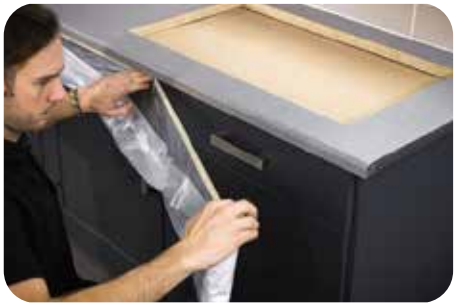
Traditional Laminate Worktops

If you're pouring onto an existing laminate worktop, you should key the entire surface of the worktop using a coarse 120 grit abrasive paper. This will ensure that the GlassCast 3 resin can bond properly to it. Spend plenty of time doing this; laminate can be tough and you need to ensure that the surface is properly scuffed all over, including the corners and all over the front edge. If you have a power sander then you can certainly use it for this job to save time.

Wooden Worktops, MDF or Plywood

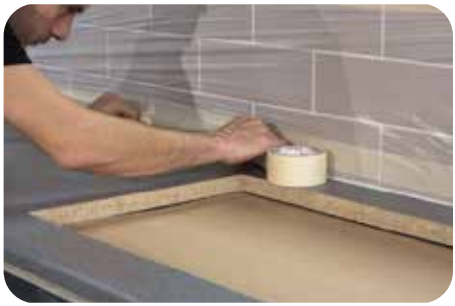
Traditional wooden worktops are likely to have been treated with oils, varnishes or other coatings and should be thoroughly sanded back using a coarse 120 grit abrasive paper. Virgin wood like MDF or plywood does not need to be keyed prior to priming.

Epoxy resin cures very hard and sticks to just about everything. Before applying any resin, be sure to properly mask off and protect the surrounding area as epoxy will stick to most things!



- Remove or protect your cupboard doors using plastic sheeting or masking film
- Protect adjacent walls using plastic sheeting or masking film
- Protect the floor all around the countertops with plastic sheeting/old carpet tiles etc.

3. Mask-Off Your Tiles or Splashback



You will mask off once for the primer coat and then remove and replace this masking tape for the main pour. In both cases, you will be removing the masking tape before the resin cures.

This process will ensure the tape is easy to remove and will leave a crisp line where the resin surface meets the back wall.

1. Where the resin countertop will meet your walls, tiles or splashback, carefully position a band of masking tape so that it exactly meets the worktop.

2. Position another band of masking tape on the underside of the front edge of the counter. When you do this, position it a few millimetres back from the edge; positioning it too close to the front can cause a resin trap which will collect excess resin and form a lip.

4. Mix and Apply the Primer Coat

The purpose of the primer coat is to block-out any underlying colour or patterns on your existing countertop and provide a smooth, bondable foundation for the main pour. If you're applying the resin onto wooden worktops, MDF or plywood then the primer coat will soak into these materials, making them stronger and non-porous.

In most cases the primer coat will be a single solid colour but there are some occasions where a multi-tone primer coat is used.

If you're using a Countertop Kit, mix the primer coat following the resin, hardener and pigment quantities listed on your kit's colour card, otherwise use the following guide when mixing the primer coat:

- Primer-coat should be applied at a coverage of 500g/m²
- Primer-coat pigment should typically be added at 10% by weight
- Resin-to-hardener ratio must be 2:1 by weight

The following table states the surface area to be covered and details the breakdown of the resin, hardener and pigments required for the project per surface area.

Surface Area	Total Resin Mix	Resin/Hardener	Pigment
0.5sqm	250g	167g/83g	25g
1sqm	500g	333g/167g	50g
1.5sqm	750g	500g/250g	75g
2sqm	1000g	667g/333g	100g

1. Measure, pigment and mix primer-coat using the double-potting process described in section 5.
2. Pour the primer-coat onto your prepared surfaces.
3. Spread the primer-coat out evenly using a brush; aim to leave it as smooth, even, and consistent as possible.
4. Make sure you apply primer down onto any visible edges such as the front rolled edge.
5. You can immediately remove the masking tape from the back edge where the resin meets the wall, splash-back or tiles.
6. Over the next hour, if any drips form on the underside of the front edge, wipe them away with a brush.
7. Once drips are no longer forming (around 1-2 hours), remove the tape from the underside of the front edge.

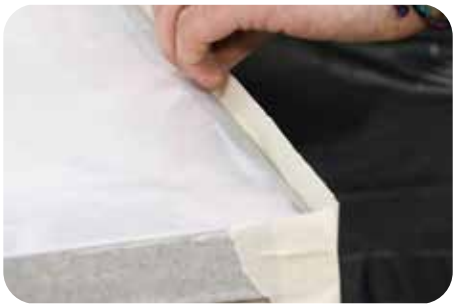
Once Cured, Key the Primer Coat with Abrasive Paper

Leave the resin to cure until it feels hard and dry; at a steady 20°C that will be around 24hrs. There isn't a maximum amount of time you can wait at this stage so if you're in any doubt, wait longer. Always used a gloved finger when checking the cured state of the resin. If any stickiness remians wait a little longer.

Once the resin is hard and dry, key the surface thoroughly with 120 grit abrasive paper by hand. We don't recommend using a power sander for this stage. Make sure you don't miss anywhere, including into the back corners and all the way over the rolled front edge.

Once you're done, thoroughly wipe away all the dust with a clean, dry cloth.

5. Re-apply Tape & Make a Resin Barrier Along the Front Edge



Replace the masking tape you removed from the back edge and underneath the front edge, repeating the same positioning and technique as before.

Use masking tape to create a resin barrier along the front edge of the worktop. Stick the tape to the front edge but leave it sticking up vertically rather than allowing it to follow the radius of the front edge;
this will create a small 'well' which will hold extra resin for the front edge. The top edge of the masking tape should be at least 5mm higher than the surface of your worktop.

Double-up the masking tape so that it's two layers thick; this makes it more sturdy when holding the resin back.

6. Pigment & Mix the Resin for the Main Pour

The main effect for the countertop will be created by combining multiple pots of differently coloured resin. In all cases, the pigments or powders MUST always be mixed thoroughly with resin and hardener before use. Never pour neat pigment or resin that has not been mixed with hardener onto your countertop; it will never cure.

General Advice:

To give yourself more time, it's a good idea to add the pigments to your main mix before you add the hardener. When you add the hardener to the resin, you will have 30 mins to get the bulk of the resin out of the pots and onto your worktops. Make a note of the time or set a timer on your phone as a reminder!

Follow the correct mixing procedure from section 5; it's even more important to make sure you MIX THOROUGHLY and DOUBLE POT the resin for this main pour following the mixing process on pages 8 & 9.

Pigmenting the Resin When Using a Countertop Kit

For most Countertop Kits you will start by creating a 'base mix' and then you'll divide off some of this batch to create the various other shades and accents for the effect. Follow the instructions and measurements shown on your Countertop Kit's Colour Card.

Pigmenting the Resin Using Your Own Colour Combinations

If you're using your own combination of colours and effects then it's certainly best to experiment first on a sample board to perfect your colour combinations and techniques before you do the main pour.

The following information provides guidelines for resin quantities and pigment ratios:

Surface Area	Total Resin Mix	Resin	Hardener	CULR / SHIMR (Strong Colour)	CULR / SHIMR (Tint / Shade)
0.5m²	1kg	667g	333g	20g	0.5g
1m²	2kg	1333g	666g	40g	1g
1.5m²	3kg	2000g	1000g	60g	1.5g
2m²	4kg	2666g	1333g	80g	2g

7. Applying and Blending the Resin for the Main Pour

Countertop Kit Users

Apply and blend the colours and effects according to your Countertop Kit's Colour Card and 'effect video' guide instructions.

General Advice

Once you have added hardener to your resin, you have 30 mins to get the bulk of the resin out of the pots and onto your work surface.

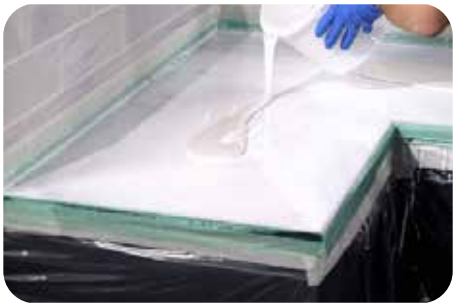
After doing this, if any of your pots are more than about ¼ full you should pour a small amount into a new pot or surface (you may want to add some more in later) and then put the larger pots outside, just in case they start to overheat.

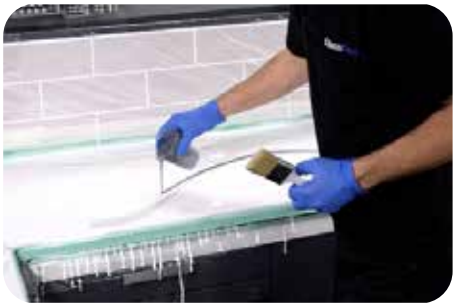
Always use a hair dryer on a low heat setting or no heat at all to avoid overheating the resin.

Make sure you finish working on the resin within 1 hour of when the hardener was first added.

Using You Own Colour Combinations

There is no right or wrong way to apply and blend colours and effects when you are creating your own unique look.



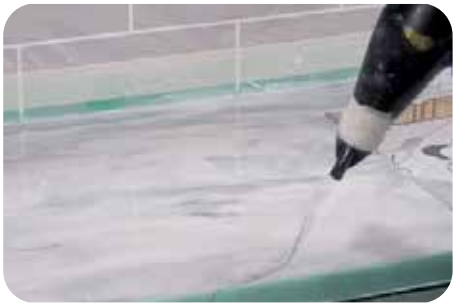


Veining (Drizzling)

Many countertop effects involve drizzling thin lines of tints or accent colours in slightly randomised lines across the countertop. These lines simulate the natural veins and fissures which are so characteristic of natural stone materials such as granite, marble, and quartz. These veins are usually created by pouring wider, softer bands of colour first and then drizzling thin lines of more contrasting colour over the top by pouring a thin trickle from a cup.

When applying these veins it's best to start drizzling 'off the counter' and then bring the drizzle across and off the other side. Doing so avoids having heavier 'splodges' at the edges of the counter and gives more continuity.

Use a hair dryer to gently disturb the veins after pouring them to creak up the lines and produce a more realistic appearance.



Hair Dryer

A hair dryer is the perfect way to blend colours and effects in an organic way. You can use a strong blowing action to create larger areas with more gentle blending or you can use a lighter action to gently steer and control thin veins and accents and produce a feathering effect.

Layering

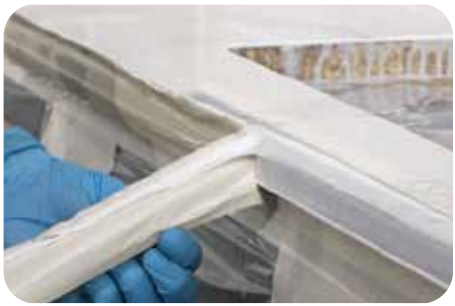
Layering different colours can be a very effective way to create more subtle blends between colours and create a sense of 'depth' in the counter. Layering is most effective when the 'base mix' is slightly translucent, allowing colours underneath to show through the layer on top. The Carrara White Marble effect tutorial is a great example of this technique.

Brushing

Alongside a hair dryer, a paint brush can be another useful tool for blending colours however we normally recommend only using a paint brush to blend lower layers or to blend colours before further blending with a hair dryer in order to avoid any obvious 'brush marks' in the end result.

8. Removing the Barrier for the Rolled Edge and Leave to Reach Initial Cure

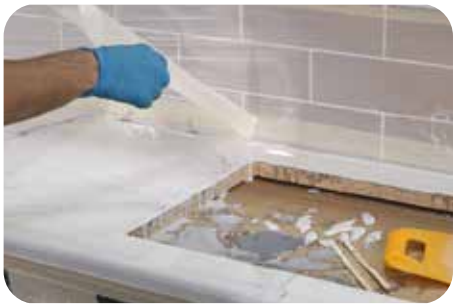
Before removing the barrier tape from the front edge, you should wait around 1 – 1 ½ hrs for the resin to 'gel' slightly. This will ensure the resin is still fluid enough to flow over the edge without being so thin that too much of it pours off. You can test the behaviour of the resin by nudging the barrier tape before you remove it. Starting at one end, remove the barrier tape, allowing the resin to creep



over the front edge. Don't worry if it flows very slowly, providing you haven't left it too long, it will always make its way down eventually.

If the resin hasn't completely coated the front edge of the counter within 10 minutes of the tape being removed, you can coax it with a paint brush. Don't worry about this causing streaks or brush marks, they will usually blend in perfectly once the resin starts to settle out.

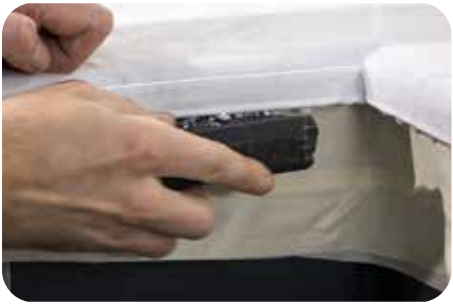
Use a mixing stick or spreader to wipe off excess resin and drips as they form on the underside of front edge. Continue to do this for the next half an hour or so. Once you're happy that the resin is no longer flowing, remove the masking tape from the underside of the front edge and also along the back edge where the resin meets your walls/tiles/splashback. Leave the resin to reach its initial cure. This will take around 24hrs at 20°C. It's important to maintain a steady temperature in the room during this time. Colder temperatures will considerably slow down the cure and can even cause condensation to form on the resin, spoiling its glass-like appearance.



Although the resin will continue to harden for several more days, after 24hrs it should be sufficiently cured to continue to the final tidy-up.

9. Removing Drips and Finishing-Off

Before starting on the final tidy-up, test a small area of the resin to check for its state of cure. Although not fully cured, the resin should feel hard and dry. If the resin still feels a little soft, consider increasing the room temperature and wait a bit longer. Use some 120 grit abrasive paper, wrapped around a block, to rub away any drips on the underside of the front lip. You might find it helpful to put some making tape on your doors or handles when you do this.



If you find that the front edge has a bit of a 'lip' at the bottom, this can be sanded smooth using increasingly fine abrasive papers, typically 400, 800, 1200, and then finished with a polishing compound such as Pai Cristal NW1.

10. Allowing the Counter to Fully Cure

It's important to leave the resin as long as possible before subjecting the counter/worktop to normal use. It will continue to harden for at least 5 days and during this time it will scratch and mark more easily. It's particularly important to not place heavy objects on the counter during this time.

11. After Care and Alternative Projects

After Care

Now that your GlassCast® Countertop project is complete you'll want to keep it looking great for years to come.

Here are a few important things to keep in mind when looking after your epoxy resin worktops:

• Hot Objects - You should not place hot objects directly on to the resin (pots, pans, plates or mugs) as this may mark the surface. Instead use coasters or heat proof mats. If you do find that hot objects have marked the surface it can be flatted and polished again to remove any marks.

• 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 of the resin.

For this reason, finished GlassCast® projects are not recommended for outdoor use and should be kept away from direct sunlight where possible.

• 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 this occurs, these can be polished out using the same process that was used for the initial sanding and polishing ; i.e. abrasive paper (for coarse scratches) followed by polishing compound to restore the gloss.

Alternative Colours and Projects

The popular colour combinations we have put together as kits include Carrara White, Rose Quartz, Jaded Green and Cosmic Black Granite but the options are endless using the pigments available in the SHIMR and CULR range.

Kits in the pre-selected colours are available in three pack sizes; 0.2sqm (sample size), 2sqm (small kitchen) and 6sqm (large kitchen). If your project is a different size you can select multiple kits or additional GlassCast 3 and pigments.

We also stock Countertop Accessory Kits which include all the ancillary items you'll need to complete the project.

GlassCast 3 is the ideal product for coatings for floors, tables and artwork among many other projects. It cures to produce a hard-wearing, ultra-glossy coating which will be the envy of everyone who sees it.

Our friendly team are on hand to answer any questions you may have and if you have created your own countertop (or other project) using GlassCast Resin we'd love to hear from you!