



## How to get the best results using Platinum Deep Cast SuperClear epoxy.

Deep Cast epoxy is a specialty epoxy, designed to cast volume material in one go. It is not intended to be used in layers of a thinner amount and can be cast up to 100 mm and in many cases 200 or 300 mm thick at one time and is ideal for River Tables etc.

When using Deep Cast Epoxy, there are certain things that need to be done to get the most benefit from this product. In this page, I am making assumptions that research work has been done in learning about making River tables prior to you using these materials. There are some excellent YouTube videos to cover the subjects, one of the best is listed below: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=tTu8WkBdKbA>. This video is made by Easy Composites Ltd in the UK and we acknowledge that this Company has both good quality materials and great technical expertise. In the video, they are using their GlassCraft 50 epoxy 2:1 resin. While this is not available in Australia, our equivalent is the Platinum SuperClear 2:1 and this can be used in a similar manner.

Another video worth looking at is <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=q5iLUZ2Teec>. I suggest that you subscribe to BYOT as a thank you for their work. They also use a different type of resin, and the one they use would be similar to Platinum Pouring Gloss (which is a surface coating epoxy used for bench tops or Artist to coat their work). The procedure for making River Tables with Deep Cast Epoxy will be using a similar process to the ones above, only the resin is quite different in its operation as Deep Cast Epoxy can be poured in one pour.

The process is to get the very best results the possible first time around. It starts with preparing the resin some days away from the initial pour. Simply fill an electric fry pan with water and have a cake tray set on the bottom, then stand your Part A jug in the fry pan for about half an hour, setting the temperature at approximately 60 degrees Celsius. This has the effect to not only remove the air bubbles that may generate from transport but also may eliminate any possible crystals that could be being formed in the pure epoxy. I sometimes do this also with Part B, but it is not as critical.

On the day of the pour, I repeat this process to heat the Part A and Part B to approximately 25 degrees Celsius. In that way then I am big getting very close to the ideal temperature for when the resin was set up. Mix the two components together using a wide flat stirring stick making sure not lift the stick from the bottom of the mixing container. Make sure that the product is mixed extremely well. I have prepared another sheet on our website that will cover the mixing process, so please follow that. Remember there is no need to hurry the mixing process as you have plenty of time to work with the resin, and the aim is to get the very best mixed material.

With Deep Cast Epoxy, because it is made for that very namesake purpose? Then the set time is intended to be quite long (about 2 ¼ hours), so as to enable any trapped air bubbles to rise to the surface, and thru quite a depth of material as compared to normal epoxies. That long set time also means that the resin has quite a long cure time. And depending on temperature and humidity? This can vary from four or five days through to several weeks for final cure. If post curing is needed in colder weather? Then a temporary oven can be made by using a simple builder's black plastic cover, supported over the top of the cast material and left in the sun for many days until full cure is obtained. Enjoy your projects using Deep Cast Epoxy.



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