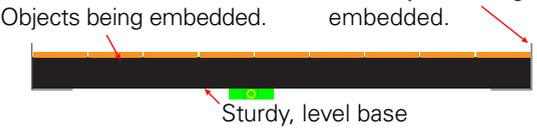


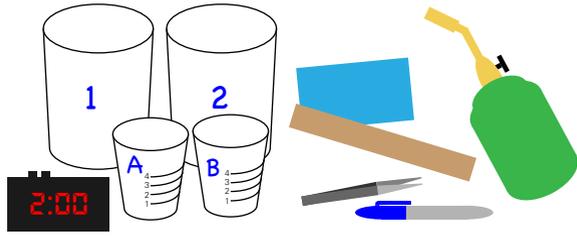
RESIN SURFACE INSTRUCTIONS

1. Prepare surface



NOTE: Avoid dust generating activities for 2 days prior to pouring. Minimize HVAC and fan use for 8 hours following pour. A paper or plastic drape hung over the pour will minimize the risk of dust getting in the fresh epoxy.

2. Gather supplies



Disposable Items

- 2 small cups with volume markings labeled as shown
- 2 large unwaxed mixing containers labeled as shown
- Mixing stick
- Plastic spreader

Tools

- Two minute countdown timer
- Propane torch (or heat gun or hair dryer cleaned of dust)
- Tweezers
- Marker for labeling containers

Epoxy

One of the following products:

- Famowood Glaze Coat (~\$60/gal at Lowes)
- EnviroTex Lite pour-on high gloss finish
- SystemThree MirrorCoat

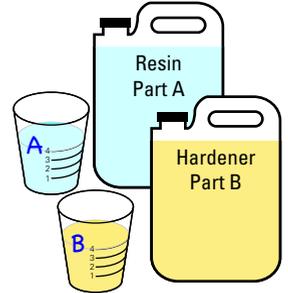
*NOTE: Mixing ratios, mixing times and exact process may vary. Always consult the instructions of your product. **These instructions are based on Famowood Glaze Coat.***

3. Arrange objects on your surface

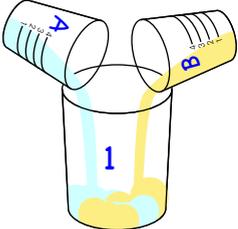
- If objects are heavy, packed tightly together, or not specifically positioned, there is no need to glue them in place.
- Hot glue can be used to glue items in place if needed.
- Objects will appear "wet" when epoxied. Paper will become semi-transparent. If you wish to embed paper, have it laminated first.
- The resin may cause marker and other colorants to "run". Seal the surface with a clear spray sealer or lamination to avoid this.
- Consider how much resin you will need. You will need approximately 10oz of resin to cover one square foot with resin 1/8" deep minus the volume of the objects within that area. Thick objects will require significantly more resin to cover than thin ones. To estimate how much you'll need, find the area in square inches of your surface, then multiply by the depth to get the volume of resin required. If you know the volume and quantity of your objects, you can subtract that from this number for a more accurate estimate. A gallon is 231 cubic inches.

4. Mix resin

- A. Measure out appropriate amounts of the two components, Resin and Hardener into the marked cups.



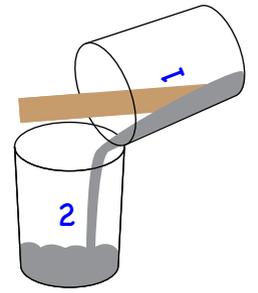
- B. Pour both cups into container 1.



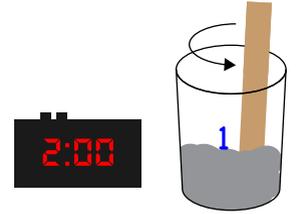
C. Start 2 minute timer, and stir. Scrape sides and bottom of the container regularly. Mix well but don't beat air bubbles into it.



D. After 2 minutes, pour into container 2, scraping the sides of container 1.

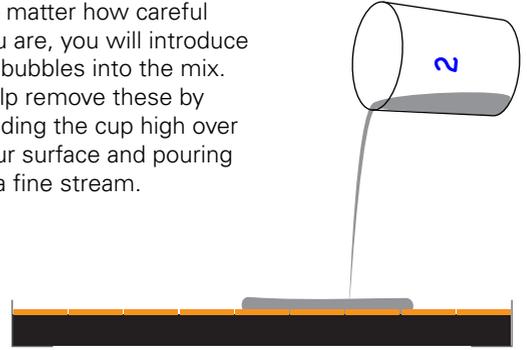


E. Start 2 minute timer, and stir. Scrape sides and bottom of the container regularly. Mix well but don't beat air bubbles into it.



5. Pour resin

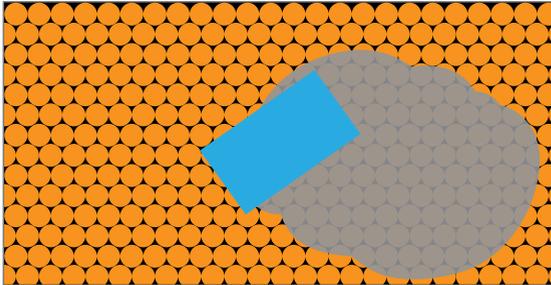
No matter how careful you are, you will introduce air bubbles into the mix. Help remove these by holding the cup high over your surface and pouring in a fine stream.



Continued on reverse side

6. Spread resin

The resin is self leveling, but over large surfaces you can help by using your spreader to coat your surface evenly. Be aware that if your objects aren't glued down and you lift the spreader straight up, it may lift your objects up with it. Avoid this by lifting while spreading.



7. Repeats steps 4-6 until surface is covered

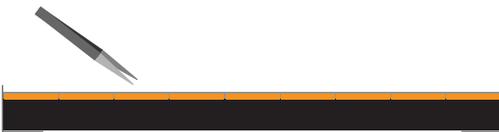
8. Remove bubbles

The resin is engineered to push bubbles to the surface. You can help pop them by waving a torch or heat gun over the surface. Heating the air in the bubbles causes them to expand and burst. The resin is not flammable, but you don't want to burn it so keep the flame above the surface and keep it moving.



9. Inspect and remove dust

Shine a light across the surface and inspect it closely for dust, hairs or bubbles that are stuck to objects. Use the tweezers to remove them.



10. Shield from dust

Setup supports and cover the area with a drape to prevent dust from falling. Be sure what you're draping with won't introduce dust!



11. Re-check for bubbles

After 20-30min, inspect the surface to see if any new bubbles or dust particles have appeared and remove them.

12. Allow to cure for 10-12 hours

13. Inspect and remove blemishes

Shine a light across the surface and inspect it closely for dust, hairs or bubbles on the surface.

Use tweezers or sharp tool to open up the bubble to allow resin in on the second coat.

Use a scraper or sandpaper to remove dust and other blemishes.

The next coat of resin will merge seamlessly with this coat, making any sanded surfaces clear again.



14. Pour one or more additional layers as desired

Future damage can be repaired using steps 13 and 14, or by sanding with gradually finer grits and buffing to a glossy finish.

Instructions provided without warranty or support. Contents may have settled during shipping. Your mileage may vary. Stunts performed by professional driver on a closed course.

Tips

- Pour in layers. Do not pour more than 1/8" depth at a time.
- If your objects are porous or trap a lot of air, pour a thin coat the first time. Air can escape more easily from a thinner layer of resin.
- Work in batches of 1 quart or less until you have experience. Don't mix more than 1 gallon at a time.
- Cover the entire surface with each layer. Individual batches will merge as long as they remain wet.
- Do not use a power mixer as it will introduce too many air bubbles.
- You have at least 1 hour of working time, be patient but plan ahead so you have everything you need and can work undisturbed.
- After you have worked the bubbles out, check again after 20 minutes to see if any new bubbles have appeared.

Coin Covered Countertops					
Per-square-foot Cost Comparison					
	Coins		Resin		Total
	Qty	Cost	Amount	Cost	
Pennies	288	\$2.88	5.62oz	\$2.63	\$5.51
Nickels	232	\$11.60	4.51oz	\$2.12	\$13.72
Dimes	340	\$34.00	6.01oz	\$2.82	\$36.82
Quarters	175	\$43.75	5.13oz	\$2.41	\$46.16
Half Dollars	115	\$57.50	3.77oz	\$1.76	\$59.26
Dollars	150	\$150.00	4.33oz	\$2.03	\$152.03
Laminate					\$10-40
Granite					\$40-150
Quartz					\$50-120

Resin amount is based on 1/8" deep pour minus coin volume. Resin cost based on \$60/gallon. Comparison prices based on a quick Google search.