5 Epoxy Projects in 15 Days
Tuxedo Coasters

Supplies:

- MakerPoxy
- 4" Wood Coasters
- Black Diamond Mica powder in White and Black
- Chip Brush
- Wagner Furno Heat Gun
- 8-ounce mixing cup
- 3-ounce mixing cups
- Stir sticks
- Plastic or rubber mat
- Extra cups or pucks to elevate the project
- Gloves
- Mask
- Painters tape

All links are included with this PDF to complete the project as shown. Simply click on the description name to be taken to Amazon.

1. Collect all your supplies and put your PPE on.
2. Use the painter's tape to tape the back of the coasters (or you can sand later.)
3. Elevate your coasters using extra cups or pucks.
4. Measure 4 ounces of MakerPoxy part A and then 4 ounces of MakerPoxy part B into the 8-ounce cup. Mix for 3.5 minutes, making sure to scrape the sides of the container and bottom.
5. Using the 3-ounce mixing cups, divide the epoxy into 2 cups--one for white and black. You can add more or less of any given color to suit your personal preference.
6. Add approximately a pea-size amount of the mica to each cup. Once these thoroughly mixed, you can add another pea-sized more if the color isn't opaque enough.
7. Starting at the top corner, pour the black epoxy in a wave-like shape down the center— Reserve a small amount of this for step 12.
8. Follow this centerline with the white on each side.
9. Use your Wagner Heat Gun on low to quickly flash over all the coasters.
10. Next, use a gloved hand or chip brush to spread the epoxy into the gaps left.
11. Once you have spread the epoxy around, use the Wagner Heat Gun on low to gently move the epoxy. We are looking to blend the colors. You can also lift and tilt the round to achieve blending and flow. Do not be afraid to use your fingers to mix it, either.
12. Use the remaining black to drizzle black in random quick movements.
13. Pick up the coasters and tilt them to shift the black ribbons around.
14. Let dry for 24 hours. Pull the tape off the underside or sand. Enjoy!

Aurora Wall Clock

Supplies:

- MakerPoxy
- 12" wood round
- Liquitex acrylic paints (or similar) in Pink, Teal, Purple, White, and Black
- Small paintbrush
- Wagner Furno Heat Gun
- 8-ounce mixing cup
- 3-ounce mixing cups
- Stir sticks
- Plastic or rubber mat
- Extra cups or pucks to elevate the project
- Gloves
- Mask
- Clock parts
- Drill or Drill press
- Painters tape
- Level
- Optional: Polyurethane spray

All links are included with this PDF to complete the project as shown. Simply click on the description name to be taken to Amazon.

1. Collect all your supplies and put your PPE on.
2. Use painters' tape to tape the back, or you can sand once the epoxy has dried.
3. Elevate your 12" round using extra cups or pucks. Level.
4. Measure 4 ounces of MakerPoxy part A and then 4 ounces of MakerPoxy part B into the 8-ounce cup. Mix for 3.5 minutes, making sure to scrape the sides of the container and bottom.
5. Using the 3-ounce mixing cups, divide the epoxy into 4 cups--one for pink, teal, purple, and black. You can add more or less of any given color to suit your personal preference.
6. Add approximately a pea-size amount of the paint to each cup. Once these are thoroughly mixed, you can add up to a half a pea-sized more if the color isn't opaque enough. Do not add more than that, or it may cause the epoxy to seize up.
7. Starting at the top pour the epoxy in a wave-like shape. Leave 1-2" of a gap at the top of the round to account for spillover. Do this with the remaining teal and purple working your way down.
8. Next, use a gloved hand to spread the epoxy into the gaps that we've left. Do not worry about it looking thin now. When we add the black, it will help fill these spaces.
9. Once you have spread the epoxy around, use the Wagner Heat Gun on low to gently move the epoxy. We are looking to blend the colors. You can also lift and tilt the round to achieve blending and flow. Do not be afraid to use your fingers to mix it, either.

Now that the primary colors are blended, we will take the black that we had set aside and put this on the bottom ¼ of the round. Follow the previous actions of blending with fingers and a heat gun.

Note: If this section is not as dark as you'd like at this moment, you can mix two more ounces of epoxy, 1-ounce part A and 1-ounce part B and add half a pea-sized dollop of color.

10. Pick up and tilt your work to finish the color blending.
11. Let dry for 24 hours.
12. Remove the painter's tape.

Once you have let your clock dry, it is time to add the trees and snow. A super-easy way to do this if you're not feeling very artsy is to print out a tree line from Google. You can then either cut this out and use glue to attach it to your clock, or you can use tracing paper, trace it, and then use a permanent marker to color in the trees with solid black.

If you'd like to try your hand at painting, it is a very straight forward process and a great time to practice! If you don't like it, you can always wash it off with soap and water, so I encourage you to try at least once!

Painting the tree line:

1. Collect your small paintbrush, a 3-ounce cup, and the black paint from earlier. Also, the white paint.
2. Add a small amount of the black and the white to the cup. Do not mix.
3. Paint straight lines down in random spaces. These will be our tree trunks, so make some tall and some short.
4. To create the branches, it is a "tap and turn" motion. We are turning the brush horizontally and tapping it back and forth.

   Note: Bob Ross was a great teacher for this method and had 100's of videos that dive deep into it. I'd encourage you to watch one on YouTube for more encouragement that you can do this!

5. While the black is still slightly damp, but not wet, use the white to add snow. This is the same method as above, just with white. By somewhat leaving the black damp, it creates a softness to the snow effect. We are just going over where we built our original tree branches.
6. Let dry for 12 hours.
7. You can add a layer of polyurethane spray if you'd like at this point.
8. Find the center of your round.
9. Add tape to protect the epoxy from marring.
10. Drill using the appropriate size for the thread section of your clock.
11. Assemble the clock parts according to the manufacturer's directions.
12. Hang and enjoy!

Surfside Charcuterie Board

Supplies:

- MakerPoxy
- Charcuterie board
- Mixol Pigments. #25, #9, #99
- 99% isopropyl alcohol
- Spray Bottle
- Wagner Furno Heat Gun
- 8-ounce mixing cup
- 3-ounce mixing cups
- Stir sticks
- Plastic or rubber mat
- Extra cups or pucks to elevate the project
- Gloves
- Mask
- Painters tape
- Level

All links are included with this PDF to complete the project as shown. Simply click on the description name to be taken to Amazon.

1. Collect all your supplies and put your PPE on.
2. Use the painter's tape to tape the back of the board (or you can sand later.)
3. Elevate your board using extra cups or pucks. Level.
4. Add the 99% alcohol to the spray bottle and make sure it is set to fine mist.
5. Measure 4 ounces of MakerPoxy part A and then 4 ounces of MakerPoxy part B into the 8-ounce cup. Mix for 3.5 minutes, making sure to scrape the sides of the container and bottom.
6. Using the 3-ounce mixing cups, divide the epoxy into 4 cups. You are going to use more in cups 1, 2, and 3. Cup 4 will be minimal.
7. In cup 1, add 2-3 drops of Mixol #99. In cup 2, add 2-3 drops of Mixol #9. Stir until thoroughly mixed.
8. In cup 3, add 10-15 drops of Mixol #25. You want to stir this one and then stop for a count of 10. If you see small bubbles forming (think carbonated soda), then you have enough white. If you do not see little bubbles forming (while you are not stirring), then add two drops at a time until you see small bubbles popping.
9. In cup 4, leave clear. This is the one we will use the least. It needs to be enough to make one stripe across the top of the wave.
10. Starting on the side of the charcuterie board, use cup 1 and pour it in a wave-like motion. Leave a 0.5"-1" gap from the bottom of the board to allow for spillover.
11. Starting on the same side of the charcuterie board, use cup 2 to follow the same motion as step 9.

12. Use the Wagner Heat Gun on low to gently move the epoxy around. You can also tilt the board to blend the colors, as well as use your gloved hand.
13. Now we are going to use cup 4 (clear) to create a "float layer." This is what helps prevent our white wave from blending with the blues below. Take the clear and add a stripe directly on and above the top of our second blue layer. This would be towards the handle of the board. Quickly flash this with the heat gun but do not try and blend it.
14. Using cup 3 (white), pour on top of the clear layer.

    Note: I like to pinch the cups to help control the flow in this step. You can always add more, but it is tough to takeaway.

15. Using the Wagner Heat Gun at an angle, push the white into the blues. This motion is dependent on your body ergonomics but aim for a 30-degree angle to drive the white across the blue. DO NOT OVER BLEND.
16. Using the 99% alcohol in the spray bottle quickly, and one time, mist over the white. Do not mist more than once or twice. This will cause pitting in the epoxy.
17. Let dry for 24 hours. Remove tape.

Important message: Once you add color to any "food safe" epoxy, you negate the manufactures safety sheet. To serve food on the cured color section, you need to do another flood coat of 100% clear epoxy on it. If you do not plan to use it for food and just decorative purposes, you can leave it as is.

Ocean Wave Bench

Supplies:

- MakerPoxy
- Wood slab or a section. 24" x36" x3"
- Legs
- Bolts and washers for attaching
- Drill
- Level
- Mixol Pigments. #25, #9, #99
- 99% isopropyl alcohol
- Spray Bottle
- Wagner Furno Heat Gun
- 64-ounce mixing cups
- 32-ounce mixing cups
- Stir sticks
- Plastic or rubber mat
- Extra cups or pucks to elevate the project
- Gloves
- Mask
- Painters tape
- Extra project/mold. See note.
- Finishing Oil (Rubio Monocoat) or Penetrating Epoxy

All links are included with this PDF to complete the project as shown. Simply click on the description name to be taken to Amazon.

1. Collect all your supplies and put your PPE on.
2. Sand slab with 120 grit sandpaper.
3. Clean with Alcohol.
4. Use the painter's tape to tape the back of the slab (or you can sand later.)
5. Elevate your slab using extra cups or pucks. Level.
6. Mix 64-ounces of epoxy. 32-ounces of part A and 32-ounces of part B.

   Note: This measurement is highly dependent on the overall size of your slab. I always have extra molds or projects around to pour in case I have too much epoxy left over. It is ALWAYS better to have too much epoxy on a large project than not enough. As you become more comfortable, you will be able to gauge how much is needed based on the substrate size. There are online calculators you can use to help this process. Google is your friend.

7. Divide the epoxy into 5 cups. Cups 1-3 add 15 ounces, and in cups 4-5, add 5-7 ounces. Leave the remaining in the large cup. We will use this for the white of the wave and if you want to add more of color once you have them all laid down.

8. In cup 1, add 7-8 drops of Mixol #99. In cup 2, add four drops of Mixol #9 <u>and</u> 4 drops of Mixol #99. In cup 3, add 7-8 drops of Mixol #9. Stir until thoroughly mixed. If you want these colors to be darker, add one drop at a time to achieve the desired color. Do not add more than 15 drops, or it could compromise the integrity of the epoxy.

9. Cups 4-5 leave clear for now. One we will use to add our white wave to, and one is the "float layer." Each cup needs to be enough to make one stripe across the entire length of the slab.

10. Starting on one edge of the slab and leaving approximately 1-2" from the bottom of the slab, pour cup 1 in a wave-like motion across the base of the slab. Follow with cup 2, then cup 3. Again, leave a space between all these pours. Typically, an inch or two is enough.

11. Next, use a gloved hand to spread the epoxy into the gaps that we've left. Do not worry about it looking thin now. When we use the heat gun and add the waves, it will help fill these spaces.

12. Once you have spread the epoxy around, use the Wagner Heat Gun on low to gently move the epoxy. We are looking to blend the colors. You can also lift and tilt to achieve blending and flow.

13. In cup 4, add 15-20 drops of Mixol #25. You want to stir this one and then stop for a count of 10. If you see small bubbles forming (think carbonated soda), then you have enough white. If you do not see little bubbles forming (while you are not stirring), then add two drops at a time until you see small bubbles popping.

14. Use cup 5 (clear) and trace the top of the wave to create a "float layer." This is what helps prevent our white wave from blending with the blues below. Take the clear and add a stripe directly on and above the top of our third blue layer. Quickly flash this with the heat gun but do not try and blend it.

15. Using cup 4 (white), pour directly on top of the clear layer.

Note: I like to pinch the cups to help control the flow in this step. You can always add more, but it is tough to takeaway.

16. Using the Wagner Heat Gun at an angle, push the white into the blues. This motion is dependent on your body ergonomics but aim for a 30-degree angle to drive the white across the blue. DO NOT OVER BLEND.

17. Using the 99% alcohol in the spray bottle quickly, and one time, mist over the white. Do not mist more than once or twice. This will cause pitting in the epoxy.

18. Let dry for 48 hours. Remove tape.

Finishing

You have endless options here—coffee table to a bench. I also like leaving the drips on the side. It reminds me of a waterfall effect. If you want to have a smoother side angle, use 60 grit, then work your way up to a finishing grit on the sides. I use a soft blanket to flip my projects over onto and either use a penetrating epoxy or Rubio Monocoat to finish the underside of my pieces.

Once you've finished the underside and allowed it to dry appropriately predrill any holes, you'll need according to your bolt pattern and then flip.

Flip your bench over and apply Rubio to the exposed wood using an old credit card or soft rubber scraper.

Rubio is great for going over epoxy and not reducing the gloss. It only needs to be sanded using 120 grit sandpaper before application. Follow the directions on the label for application and dry times.

Attach the legs.

Wait three days before putting any weight or any object on your new bench!

Alaskan River Coffee Table

Supplies:

- [MakerPoxy](#)
- [Mixol Pigment #9](#)
- 24" x 48" x ¾" MDF
- 24" x 48" x ¼" Baltic Birch
- [TiteBond glue](#)
- Clamps or weights
- Router or CNC
- [Legs](#)
- [Aluminum (HVAC) Tape](#)
- Drill
- Level
- [Wagner Furno Heat Gun](#) or Torch
- [64-ounce mixing cups](#)
- [Stir sticks](#)
- [Plastic or rubber mat](#)
- Extra cups or pucks to elevate the project
- [Gloves](#)
- [Mask](#)
- [Painters tape](#)
- Finishing Oil (Rubio Monocoat)
- [Penetrating Epoxy](#)
- Extra project/mold. See note.

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1. Sand the Baltic Birch with 120 grit sandpaper.
2. Clean with Alcohol or tack cloth.
3. Use the TiteBond to glue the Baltic Birch to the MDF. Over glue to achieve maximum coverage. Try and keep it aligned squarely when you clamp. Let dry.
4. If you are using a CNC:
   Use Google maps to find a section of a river that can reasonably be done on your CNC. Screenshot and save to your computer. Once you have it saved you can use it within your program to create a vector for cutting. Set your depth to ¼"
   If you are using a handheld router:
   Follow the above steps in Google maps. Save to your computer. Contact your local printer (Kinkos/Office Max/etc.) and ask for an architectural print or large-scale print. These are usually around $3.50. Once you have your print use either tracing paper or score into the wood with an

awl and then use your router to follow your pattern. Set your depth to ¼"
Remember—rivers are ever-changing and do not have to be perfect.
Do any touch-up sanding and clean again.

5. Using the HVAC tape create a dam on the ends of the table to prevent the epoxy from spilling out.
6. Collect your epoxy supplies and put your PPE on.
7. Elevate your table and level.
8. Measure 24-ounces of MakerPoxy. 12-ounces part A and 12-ounces of part B. Mix for 3.5 minutes making sure to scrape the sides of the cup and bottom.

Note: This measurement is highly dependent on the overall size of your river. I always have extra molds or projects around to pour in case I have too much epoxy left over. It is ALWAYS better to have too much epoxy on a large project than not enough. As you become more comfortable, you will be able to gauge how much is needed based on the substrate size. There are online calculators you can use to help this process. Google is your friend.

9. Add 7-10 drops of Mixol #9. This will be a personal preference on the color of your river.
10. Pour into your river, stopping halfway up. Flash with your Wagner Heat Gun or torch and allow to settle for a few moments. Tip—It is easier to add more than to scrape or sand. The epoxy will settle and flatten as it relaxes.
11. Add another small pour to reach the top of your river. If some spills out, use a paper towel to clean it up.
12. Let cure for 48 hours.
13. If you have spillover, you can carefully sand. Clean all dust.

Finishing

I use a soft blanket to flip my projects over onto and either use a penetrating epoxy or Rubio Monocoat to finish the underside of my pieces. On this project, you can use acrylic paint on the bottom of the MDF. On the edges, you can either paint or use edge banding to carry the wood look down.

Once the underside is completed and dry, flip over and apply Rubio Monocoat or a finish of your choice. Rubio is great for going over epoxy and not reducing the gloss. It only needs to be sanded using 120 grit sandpaper before application. Follow the directions on the label for application and dry times.

Attach the legs.

Wait three days before putting any weight or any object on your new table!