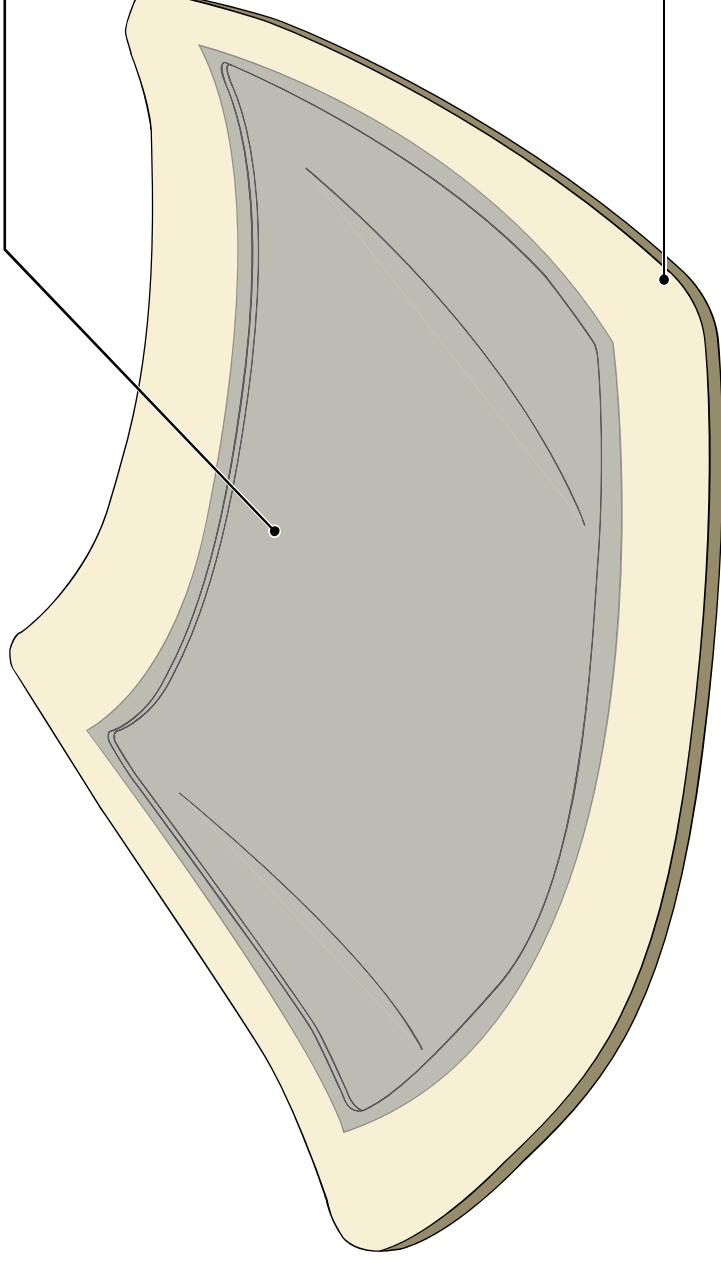


# Guide to Resin Infusion; fig. 1

## 1: Prepare the mould surface, 2: Cut and position reinforcement

### Carbon Fibre / Glass Fabric

Multiple layers of reinforcement such as carbon fibre, carbon and kevlar or woven glass should be layered into the mould ensuring that the fabric is sitting well into all the corners and contours of the mould. The vacuum should not be released upon to position the fabric or to pull it into the corners of the mould.

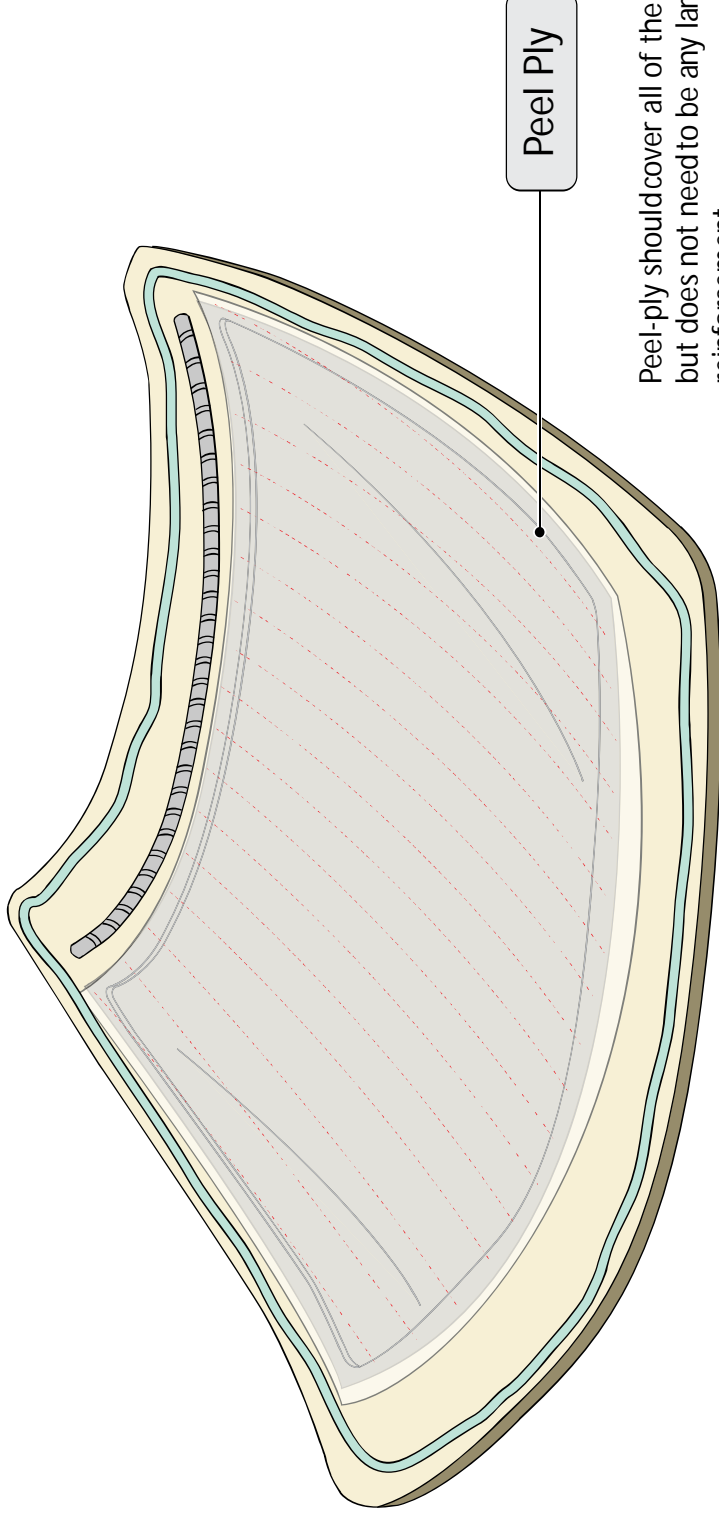


### Epoxy Mould with Flanges

The mould itself should be clean and smooth and prepped with a suitable release agent.

## Guide to Resin Infusion; fig. 2

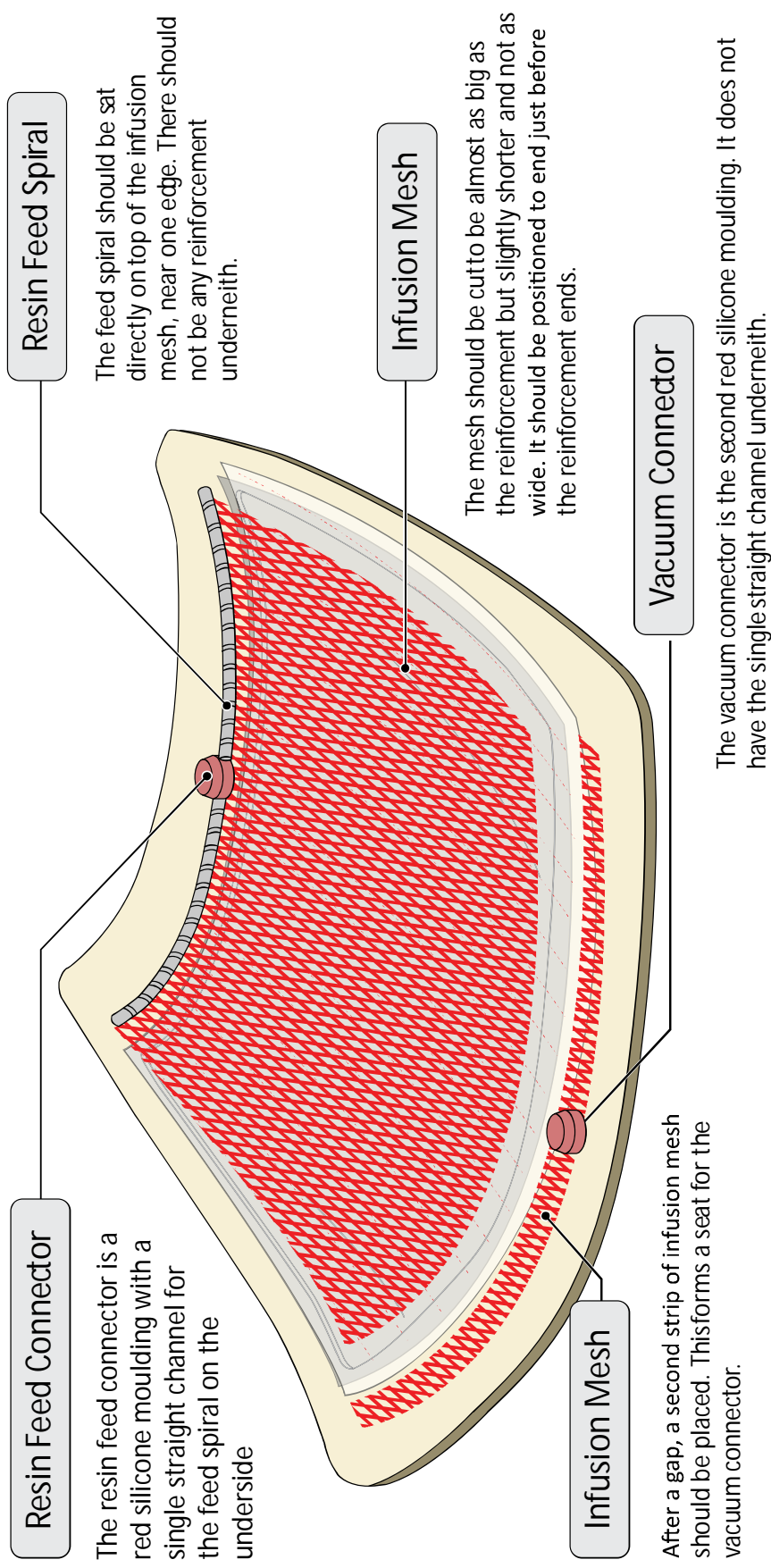
### 3. Add the peel-ply layer



Peel-ply should cover all of the reinforcement but does not need to be any larger than the reinforcement.

# Guide to Resin Infusion; fig. 3

4: Add the infusion mesh, 5: Position the feed spiral, 6: Position the feed connector  
7: Position the vacuum connector

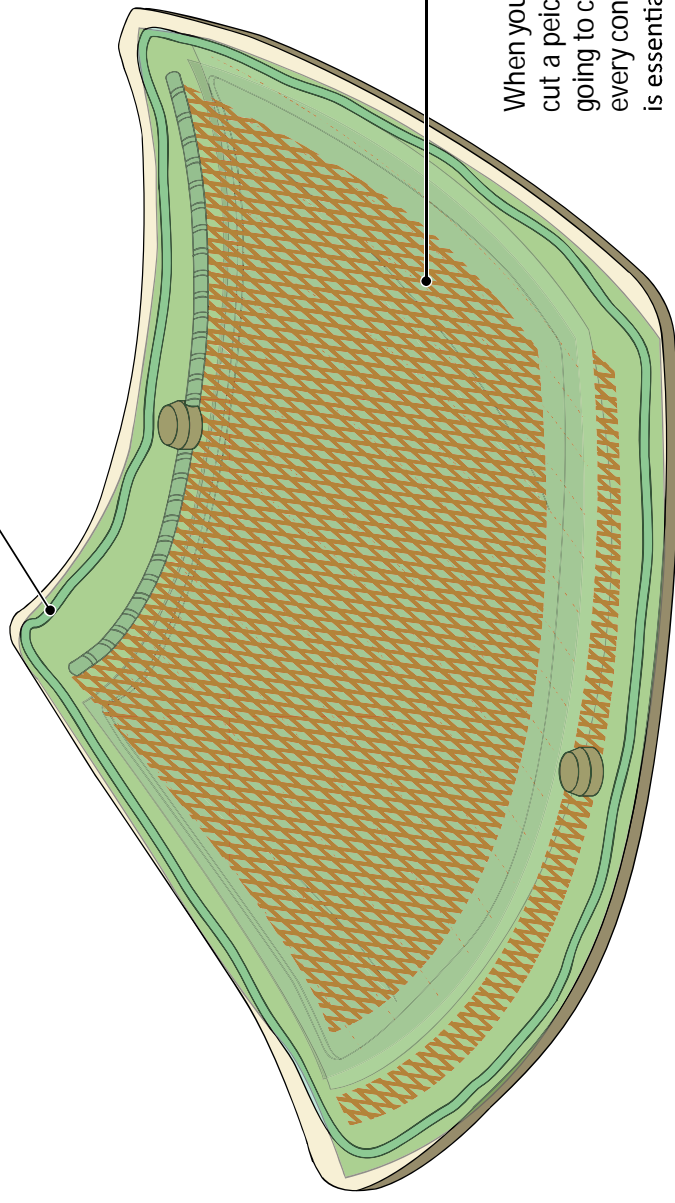


# Guide to Resin Infusion; fig. 4

## 8: Apply vacuum bagging tape, 9: Position and tape down the vacuum bag

Vacuum Bagging Tape

Bagging tape is stuck down to the mould's surface all the way around the mould. For obvious reasons it needs to be continuous with no gaps. The tape can be easily jointed where necessary by overlapping it and pressing joints together.



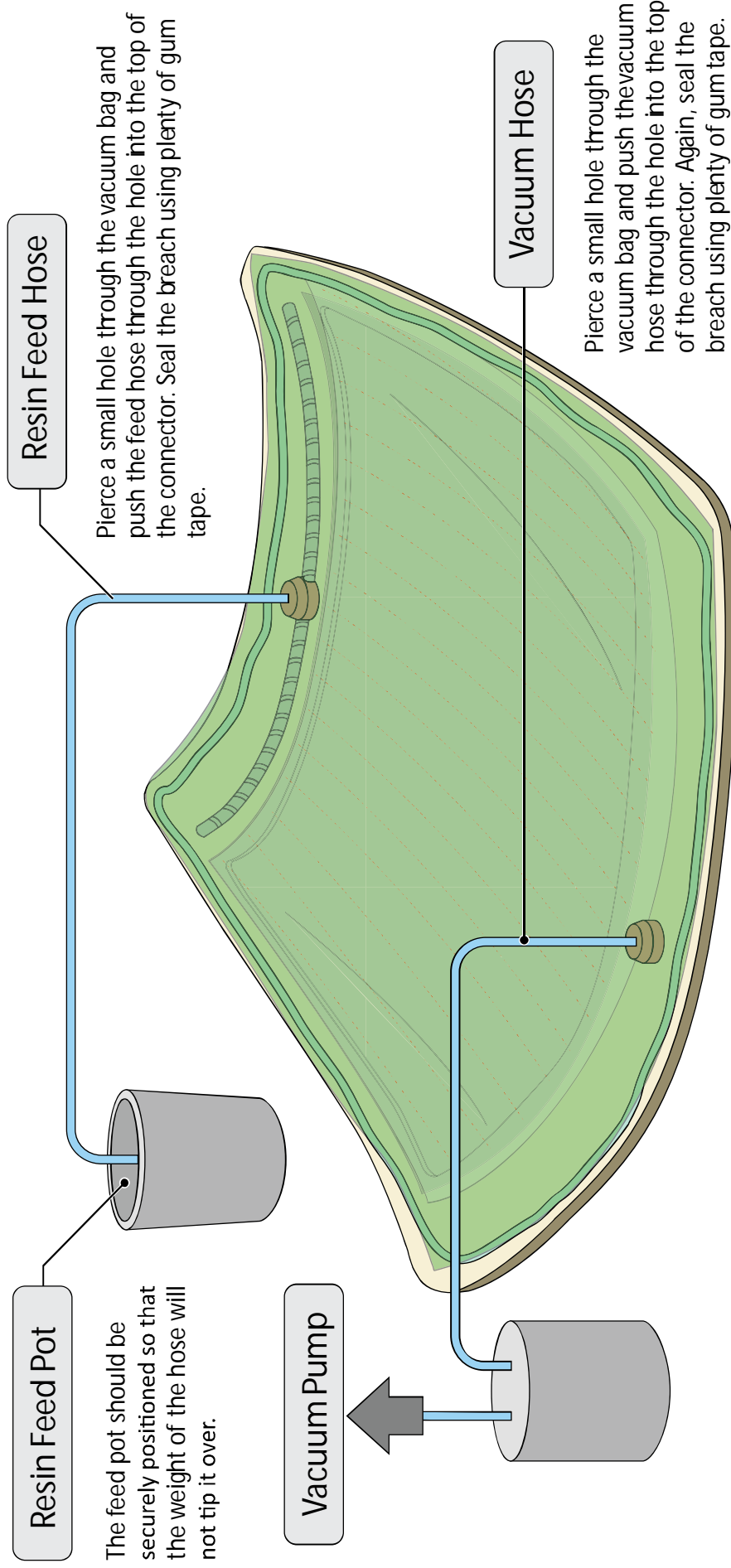
Vacuum Bagging Film

When you cut the bagging film, always ensure you cut a piece quite a lot larger than the area you're going to cover. This 'slack' allows the bag to get into every contour and corner of the mould surface and is essential to the bagging process.



# Guide to Resin Infusion; fig. 5

- 10: Connect and seal the resin feed hose, 11: Connect and seal the vacuum hose
- 12: Set up the resin feed pot, 13: Connect the vacuum pump and catch-pot



# Guide to Resin Infusion; fig. 6

## 13: Clamp the resin feed line

