



User manual Bright Baits Liquid Plastic (2017)

1.0 Shaking the bottle

Shake the bottle until all WHITE substance is dissolved COMPLETELY from the bottom.

This white substance on the bottom determines the hardness of the plastic.

When the plastic has been standing on the shelf for many months, u need to shake a bit longer.

Hold the bottle upside down underneath a light source and check the bottom of the bottle.

When the bottle has NOT been shake'd well enough, the poured softbaits will be to soft.

And when shaking after this problem occurred, the next poured softbaits will be harder than actually should be according to the type of plastic that's on the label.

This is because some (bad mixed, to soft) plastisol is already poured out the bottle.

So it's very important that the white substance on the bottom is dissolved COMPLETELY.

Notice : if u have shaken a bottle very hard and u use the same bottle after a few days again, it is not needed to shake very hard.

Shaking very hard will create small air bubbles in the plastic and these will be visible in the hot plastic.

U can solve this by waiting (about 15min) after shaking before heating the plastic.

Sometimes i get emails from customers, mentioning that the poured softbait is not the same like a previous made softbait, that has been made with the same or another bottle of the same type of plastic("the bait is often to soft").

In ALL cases the problem is caused by not shaking the bottle well enough.

After the given instructions to shake the bottle, the problem has been solved.

When comparing softbaits, please remind that it takes at least 1-2 days before the softbaits become their fully hardness.

2.0 Microwave/Heating plate use

We recommend to use a microwave for heating because it's easy to use and almost everybody has one at home. Everybody has a different microwave, so device and settings will differ.

I will explain below how i use my device.

U need to test how u can get the best results with your device.

I personally use a separate microwave in my workshop, i do NOT use it for heating up food.
My microwave is a 1000W professional digital device with some nice functions but this is not necessary.

The use of a microwave requires some experience, once the measuring cup is IN the microwave, visual inspection during heating is not possible and overheating is always possible when heating too long.

To get the plastic liquid, the microwave is perfect.

To KEEP the plastic hot, we recommend our "plastic heating plate".

An electrical plate with heating control.

This plate works only with our borosilicate glass "LABO" measuring cups because these have a FLAT bottom.

Once the plastic is liquid, you can place it on the hot plate and the plastic will stay on the desired temperature, no chance of overheating and colors will stay stable.

No hassle with removing cups which is the case when using a microwave.

On the heating plate you can place multiple measuring cups and makes it very easy to switch between measuring cups when pouring in multiple colors.

The "LABO" measuring cup needs to be covered with an aluminum plate to keep the plastic hot.

I have tested this method, and found it as very easy to use.

3.0 Heating the plastic

Pour the plastic in a Pyrex or equivalent measuring cup.

Heating up with lower power will lead to crystal clear plastisol without air bubbles.

This means that melting the plastic will take much more time.

My microwave has the ability to set the power. For example, heating up at 20% power.

When I heat up 100gr plastic at 20% power, 5min long, it comes out crystal clear.

A few "twirls" with the measuring cup and ready to pour.

Most used, faster method, melting 100gram plastic :

Heat up at full power 1 minute, check the plastic, stir the plastic or twirl the measuring cup.

Heat up more in short time-lapse, for example 30 seconds and check again.

Twirl the measuring cup every time, or use a stirring rod(NO WOOD) to mix the plastisol so all heat gets spread and liquid and "gel" gets mixed.

This is the stadium you need to go true :

Liquid "white" Plastisol (white substance)

Liquid "white" Plastisol + parts of transparent gel

Thick semi-transparent gel

Liquid and transparent (similar like very liquid honey = ready to pour)

If the plastic gets yellowish, brown, the plastic is overheated.

If the plastic gets dark brown, black, you have BURNED the plastic and toxic fumes will appear.

Once the plastisol is liquid, u can add glitters, colors, scents.

If u notice air bubbles in the plastic, u can leave the plastisol for some minutes to rest.

If u leave the plastisol to rest in a COLD workshop, it will cool of quickly, u can put the cup with plastic in a closed microwave that is turned off, check regularly until the air bubbles are gone. If the air bubbles are gone and the plastic is getting to hard, heat up shortly, 30 sec. full power and check again.

When the plastic has no more air bubbles and is liquid, u can pour into the mold.

Bad poured baits can be cut into small pieces to re-melt. Adding some liquid plastic and mix so everything is wet will speed up the melting process.

Stirring the mass after heating will spread the heat and also speed up the melting process.

U can pour plastic as long as it is liquid, it depends of the quantity u are melting, the more in the cup, the longer it stays hot. U will notice quite easy when the plastic gets to cold, it will not be possible to pour anymore because it's getting to thick. The hotter the plastic, the more liquid it is.

For some molds with narrow cavities, the plastic needs to be very liquid, so also very hot.

When u only have a limited amount of molds, and u need to wait until the baits are cooled off to remove, u can put the plastic on a heating plate or heat in the microwave at 10% power.

Some microwave do not have the ability to heat up at 10% power, that's why i also recommend to use a heating plate like described earlier.

After some time u will have the experience and heating, pouring is very easy.

4.0 Additives

Colors : colors can be added in cold or hot plastic.

For optimal results, fluorescent colors should be added in COLD plastic.

If u have a color recipe for baits that u need to make quite often, u can mix this color together with glitters on a larger scale, for example in a 1 or 5 Liter bottle of cold plastic. This way all baits will have exactly the same color every time u make baits. Counting drops of color pigment is no longer needed.

Glitters : can be added in cold or hot plastic.

Do not use glitters from a local party shop, these are most of the time NOT heat stable and will melt.

Heat stabilizer : this additive is already in our formulations to keep the plastic clear and prevent from burning. But u can add more if u want to heat plastic for a long time(more then 20min.)

Amount to use is about 7.5 gram /liter plastic.

Start with adding 5-10 drops /100ml plastic.

Must be added in cold plastic and stir well.

Softener : used to make the plastic softer/more flexible

Hardener : used to make the plastic harder

Scents : can be added in hot plastic or added in the softbait bag.
The scent will be absorbed by the softbaits.

5.0 Safety

Our plastisol contains the best possible ingredients according to vapors, smell, health,..
The plasticizer used in all our formulations are also approved in the food- and child toys industry.

Avoid breathing in vapors.

We recommend to melt the plastic in a ventilated area. A Suction hood or ventilator is recommended.

Use a good CE approved mask with type A filters (brown). Also in my webshop.

Do not use a cheap dust mask.

The average temperature of poured hot plastic is 160-170°C.

Heat resistant gloves are recommended to prevent burn wounds.

6.0 Removing baits from the mold

Removal time differs depending on the volume of the bait.

Example : Softbait 12cm long, 12mm thick and 2cm high, about 4min cooling time.

When removing the bait from the mold and u feel it's very hot and hot liquid plastic is coming out of the bait, leave it and wait with removing.

It's also important that fresh made softbaits are stored strait.

If a lot of softbaits are stacked on each other, these will lead to deformed baits with bended tails,...
and the baits will not have the action they should have.

Fresh made baits can be placed in a bucket of water and leave them for a few days to harden out.

The baits will absorb water and transparent baits will get a "cloudy" white color.

After removal from the water, the water will evaporate from the bait and the cloudiness will disappear.

7.0 Silicone molds

We recommend using mold oil as a lubricant for easy removing and achieve glossy softbaits.

When this oil is not being used, small dimples appear, better known as "orangeskin surface".

Add some drops in the mold and smear it open in the mold.

To do this job, I use latex gloves and use my finger.

The mold is now good for 10-12 pouring cycles. After that, u need repeat the steps with mold oil.

For further info about making molds, please check our tutorials on you tube.

Unfortunately only in Dutch for the moment. Will translate these to English in the future.