



## Dammar resin as an inclusion agent- a simple guide

Dammar resin dissolved in xylene can be filtered hot and diluted reasonably well. Therefore, here is described a simple procedure where a ready-to-use resin solution with the right viscosity can be obtained. For a cellar temperature of 15-17°C, a mixture of 60-65% w/w dammar resin in xylene has proven to be optimal. If you prefer it a little thinner, you can dilute it further with xylene.

### Execution:

280 g of dammar resin are dissolved in the hood with 175 g of xylene at 80-90°C for 1-2 hours while stirring. Then stirred at about 120°C for 15-20 minutes to remove traces of water. After cooling down to 80-90°C, filter through a G3 glass frit using vacuum (glassware preheated to 100°C in the oven).

When using a water jet pump, an intermediate calcium chloride  $\text{CaCl}_2$  drying tower is recommended.

The ready-to-use resin obtained in this way can be filled into storage bottles while it is still warm.

Comment: (I've never seen a substance that sticks so tightly on glass surfaces...)

The glass frit can easily be cleaned with potassium permanganate  $\text{KMnO}_4$  and then with sodium disulfite  $\text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_5$  to dissolve the manganese dioxide  $\text{MnO}_2$  that has formed during the oxidation.

According to Göke<sup>1</sup>, dammar resin has a refractive index of 1,533, according to the data sheet at Kremer Pigmente<sup>2</sup> it has an acid number about half that of Euparal: 25-35 mg/g.

Yield: approx. 400 ml ready-to-use yellowish resin.

### Literature:

- 1) Göke, G., Mikrokosmos 89, Natürliche und künstliche Harze als Einschlussmittel für die Mikroskopie, S. 373 ff
- 2) [https://www.kremer-pigmente.com/elements/resources/products/files/60000-60001\\_Specification.pdf](https://www.kremer-pigmente.com/elements/resources/products/files/60000-60001_Specification.pdf)
- 3) <https://mikroskopie-forum.at/forum/index.php?thread/1840-damar-balsam-selbst-herstellen/>





