

DERMAGEL (Alginate)

Dermagel is a dry powder that forms a firm gel in 4 to 5 minutes when mixed with cold water. Dermagel is economical if a cold material works for your molding purpose. The finished mold looks and feels very much like Moulage but is not reusable.

- DGEL1.....1 pound \$14.95
- DGEL5.....5 pounds \$62.95
- DGEL15.....15 pounds \$132.95

Larger quantities are available by special order.

MOULAGE

Moulage is a heat-reversible gelatin that sticks to virtually nothing. Use it for any kind of simple moldmaking where you don't need a permanent mold and you'll be casting plaster or wax. After you've used your mold, cut it up, throw it back into the double boiler and re-melt it. Moulage will last indefinitely if you don't let it dry out.

- SC898A.....2 pounds \$19.95

Larger quantities are available by special order.

LIQUID LATEX RUBBER

Brush-on latex rubber is used for making rubber skin molds to reproduce plaster and cement castings. Requires an outer shell or cradle for objects over 4 to 6 inches. 10 to 15 coats must be brushed on to reach the required thickness of 1/8" or more.

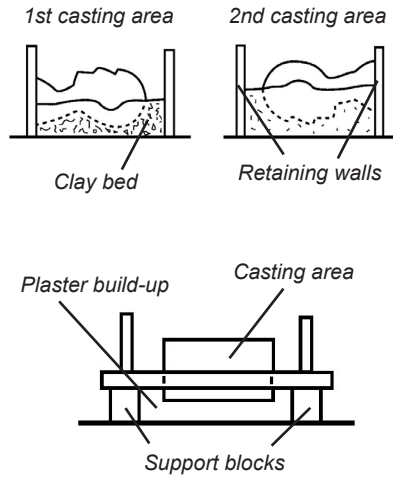
- RM600.....Pint.....\$16.00
- RM602.....Gallon.....\$85.00
- 4+ gallons.....\$68.00

MOLD SOAP

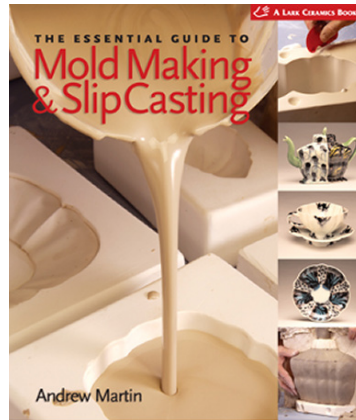
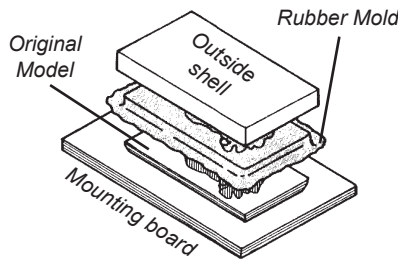
A soapy separating agent used to release plaster from plaster or other materials from plaster. We recommend applying a coat, wiping it off, blotting with a tissue or soft cloth, and then repeating for a second coat.

- RM603.....Pint.....\$11.25

PLASTER MOLD SET UP



RUBBER MOLD SET UP



ESSENTIAL GUIDE TO MOLDMAKING

The only book that shows precisely the craft of making molds for all uses, from simple press molds to multipart slipcasting molds. Professor Frith draws on 30 years of expertise as an educator, artist and consulting designer to share the pleasures and rewards of using molds to make ceramic art. Includes two paper calculators to help you with your work.

- PB1853..... \$27.99

How to Make Plaster Molds (In a Nutshell)

To start, the item must be designed to be reproduced in ceramics, meaning it has no undercuts and that the mold can be divided, allowing the mold to be pulled away from the casting. Build a clay wall perpendicular to the subject piece, then pour plaster over the exposed remaining half or portion of the subject. When the plaster has set, remove the clay. Apply mold soap to the plaster, and pour the second half of the mold (assuming you're making a two-piece mold). The mold can be split by prying apart easily if the pull line is correct and there are no undercuts. At this point, the mold is crude but usable.

How to Make Rubber Molds (In a Nutshell)

Securely mount your model on a board. Fill around the model's base with clay or spackle, so rubber doesn't run between the board and model. Daub latex onto the model with a nylon brush. Nylon brushes are best because the bristles are non-absorbent. The first two coats of latex are the most critical: latex rubber can exactly reproduce the model's detail, right down to fingerprints in the clay. Push the bristles gently into the model's detail, making sure all areas are covered equally. Coats of rubber dry in 2 to 6 hours, depending on thickness. Apply 10 to 15 coats, to reach a total thickness of 3/32" to 1/8". Most latex molds require an outside shell to hold the rubber in its original shape. Plaster gauze works well to form the shell. After the shell is made, the rubber should just peel off the model. The rubber can be placed back into the shell without the model. Latex molds last indefinitely when stored properly.