weight will be restrictive, then use TAP’s X-30 Polyurethane Foam. X-30 is not only light weight (two pounds per cubic foot) but it also provides the rigidity required of a backup mold. Allow the backup mold to cure. Remove sides of container and separate the backup mold from the Blanket Mold. Peel the Blanket Mold from the model. Insert Blanket Mold into backup mold and pour with desired casting medium. (figure F).

TAP Tips for Using Liquid Latex Rubber
1. Make your brush easy to clean by dipping in soapy water and squeezing out excess before starting project.
2. Break bubbles on surface by blowing on them through a straw while latex is wet.
3. Do not apply successive coats until previous coat is completely dry and all traces of white have disappeared. Thin coats will dry much quicker.
4. Do not wait more than 24 hours between fully dried coats. Latex does not stick to itself once it cures.
5. Lubricate the outside of a glove mold with hand cream to make it easy to peel off model.
6. Store dry molds individually in a clean plastic bag.
7. Speed drying time with warm room temperature and moving air or a hair dryer.
8. One quart will yield a mold about 12” x 16” x .16”.

TAP Tips for Using Casting Mediums
TAP Premium Liquid Latex Rubber is compatible with any of the casting materials stocked in our stores. It is also excellent for casting plaster, cement, and molten wax, none of which require a release agent. When casting plaster, coat the mold with 1% detergent solution, such as, Ivory Liquid Detergent (do not use soap), to reduce surface air bubbles in the plaster. After first few castings, release becomes easier.

Even though polyester resin does not require a release agent, the use of one is recommended as it increases the life of the mold and eases the cast part out of the mold. Epoxy and Quik-Cast both require a release agent (TAP’s Pol-Ease 2300 is ideal). Fillers can be used with polyester, epoxy, and Quik-Cast to produce incredible effects and dramatically reduce cost.

Remove the cast part from the mold as soon as possible to prevent mold degradation from heat and chemical migration.

Applications for Different Casting Media
There are numerous moulding applications for TAP Molding Materials, here we will only mention a few of them, classed according to the type of material molded.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Examples of use</th>
<th>Material</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Furnishing - Figures - Frames – mirrors – paintings - Buttons - Paleontology - Reproduction of old objects</td>
<td>POLYURETHANE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TAP’s Mold Making Rubbers…</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Platinum Silicone Urethane RTV System</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Silicone RTV Premium Liquid Latex Rubber</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TAP Tips for Using Casting Mediums</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

WARNING
KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN. Avoid breathing vapors. Exposure to mist or spray may cause coughing, sneezing, or other symptoms of upper respiratory tract irritation. Skin: Wash with large amount of soap and water. Eye: Immediately flush with water for at least 15 minutes. Consult a physician if irritation develops or persists. Ingestion: May cause irritation to mucous membranes of mouth, throat, esophagus, and stomach.

Choosing the right Mold Material
How to use TAP Premium Liquid Latex Rubber

Brush It On!
• Glove Molds
• Blanket Molds

• Bubble-Free Surface
• Fine Detail Reproduction
• Excellent Tear Resistance
• Economical • Easy to Use

TAP’s Mold Making Rubbers...
• Premium Liquid Latex Rubber (see Product Bulletin 7a)
• Silicone RTV (see Product Bulletin 7b)
• Urethane RTV System (see Product Bulletin 7c)
• Platinum Silicone (see Technical Data Sheet)

Our Mold-Making Rubbers let you reproduce most any surface or shape, regardless of size or amount of detail. Your model remains intact and your finished mold is durable, reusable, and economical. If mold-making is a new experience, it is best to familiarize yourself with the product by first making small molds and castings.

TAP Plastics Inc • the fantastic plastic place
Shop online: tapplastics.com
**Selecting Mold Material**

**TAP Latex Mold Builder**... is a heavy viscous, single component, natural liquid rubber latex designed for making peel-off glove type molds. Latex rubber will work with many kinds of casting materials, such as casting plaster, epoxy and polyester resins, candle wax, and urethane. Latex provides an economical and simple way to create glove-type molds.

**TAP Silicone RTV** (see Product Bulletin 7b) and **TAP Platinum Silicone** have the advantage of seldom requiring a release agent. Parts cast in a silicone mold are usually ready for finishing without having to wash off a release.

**TAP Platinum Silicone** is an easy one to one mix ratio. It is low viscosity for easy bubble release and fast two hour cure time. Platinum Silicone is super soft and flexible with a shore-A hardness of 8. Silicones produces very intricate detail. Their flexibility allows deep undercuts in a one-piece mold that might otherwise require a multiple-piece mold from a more rigid mold material. Silicone is ideal for one-piece or multiple-piece molds as well as glove and blanket molds.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Features</th>
<th>Latex Rubber</th>
<th>Urethane (RTV)</th>
<th>Platinum Silicone</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Description</strong></td>
<td>One part, brush on, liquid rubber, no mixing or measuring required</td>
<td>Two part, one-to-one mix</td>
<td>Easy 1 to 1 mix</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cost</strong></td>
<td>Very inexpensive</td>
<td>Medium cost</td>
<td>Higher cost</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Material durability</strong></td>
<td>Requires shell mold</td>
<td>Medium cost and requires more material</td>
<td>Higher cost material, can use less than urethane, and does not require release</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>De-Mold Time</strong></td>
<td>Requires 10 layers w/ 30-60 minutes between layers= at least 1 day</td>
<td>24 hour cure</td>
<td>6-8 hours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ease of use</strong></td>
<td>Easy, no mixing or measuring, brush on, requires shell mold</td>
<td>Easy 1 to 1 ratio, de-airs on its own, poured</td>
<td>9 to 10 or 10 to 1 ratio, hard to mix due to high viscosity, poured or brushed. Must be de-aired</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Mold types</strong></td>
<td>Glove mold or 2-part glove mold</td>
<td>Block or 2-part mold</td>
<td>All type of molds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Advantages</strong></td>
<td>Easy, low cost, usually requires no release</td>
<td>Easy mix ratio (1-to-1), very durable, easy bubble release</td>
<td>Versatility of use no release req., fast or regular cure rates, thicker or thinner available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Disadvantages</strong></td>
<td>Limited durability, only one mold type, takes a long time to make a mold, usually requires 'mother' mold</td>
<td>Requires release agent, 24 hour cure, limited mold types</td>
<td>Harder to mix, more difficult bubble removal, approx. 30% more expensive than urethane</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Comparision of Mold Making Materials**

**TAP Urethane RTV System** (see Product Bulletin 7c) consists of Side-A and Side-B liquids. After mixing, it cures at room temperature to a flexible, high strength, Shore-A 30 mold rubber. **Example: household silicone sealant is approximately Shore 30:** This system features easy releasing for casting gypsum plasters and waxes without release agents. It is also excellent for casting cement, epoxy, polyester, and urethane with proper release agents. It is a safe product to use when directions are carefully followed.

Side-A is a clear liquid with medium viscosity of 5000 cps and specific gravity of 1.02 g/cc. Side-B is a low viscosity blue/gray-amber translucent with a specific gravity of 1.00 g/cc. Part-B requires stirring before use and may darken with age, but this does not affect mold properties.

**TAP Urethane RTV** is an economical material for making brush-on, pour-on, and multi-part molds. With a long-working time and excellent bubble release for detail reproduction, it is a good all-around choice for mold makers.

**Glove Molds with Liquid Latex Rubber**

1. **Prepare Model**... preparation depends on porosity of the model and amount of detail desired. Latex rubber will enter minute crevices and penetrate porous surfaces. If mold release is not used, the mold will be difficult to remove from the model. TAP offers a number of different releases.

   Most projects require releases for both the pattern and the mold. Test for compatibility by using small samples of the materials you will be using for your project.

   For porous surfaces a good release is **TAP Wax Mold Release**. Apply it with a soft, short-bristled, brush and then remove excess wax with a stiff brush. Keep brush dry by wiping it with a cloth. Polish smooth areas with your hands or a soft rag. If applied properly, TAP Wax Mold Release will not leave residue or hide detail. It can be applied approximately five minutes after mold release dries. Non porous surfaces usually do not need a release. However, it is always best to test a small inconspicuous area first. TAP Wax Mold Release can be used if needed.

2. **Determine Base of Model (bottom of mold)...** attach model securely to a solid base (acrylic works well). Use a caulk or similar material into the mold, being careful not to trap bubbles. Suspend the mold by its flange, using a properly sized hole cut in a cardboard box as a support. Use masking tape to hold the flange to the cardboard. Carefully pour the casting medium into the mold, being careful not to trap bubbles. Experiment with a small mold before attempting any major project.

**Blanket Molds**

A plaque-type model with a high-relief design usually requires a Blanket Mold. This method uses less mold material than would a plaque mold. (Described in Product Bulletin 7C)

1. **Prepare Model**... attach model to base and prepare surface as explained in Step 2-Plaque Molds... (figure-C).
2. **Mix & Apply**... follow steps 3 and 4 for Glove Molds (figure-D). Allow to cure.
3. **Make A Back-Up Mold**... because a latex of this type is so flexible, it will not hold its mold shape for casting when laid on a surface. Therefore, some kind of rigid backup mold is required. Construct a container around the sides of the base to hold the backup mold... (figure-E). Coat the exposed surface of the cured blanket mold with petroleum jelly (Vaseline) or use PolEase 2300. This will prevent the backup mold from adhering to the blanket mold. The base container must be on a level surface before casting. Use plaster of Paris, concrete, fiberglass, or similar medium to make the backup mold. If its...