Required materials

- Primer for wax sheets
- SILASTIC™ RTV-4250 S
- Thixo Additive RTV-3011
- ebacryl L-1 (powder)
- ebacryl EM-1 (emulsion)
- Glass fibre mat 360g
- Honey Wax
- Brushes & mixing vessels
- Soap solution

Working time: about 3 hours

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Solution Takes Shape

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Reproductions with ebacryl laminating system
How it works

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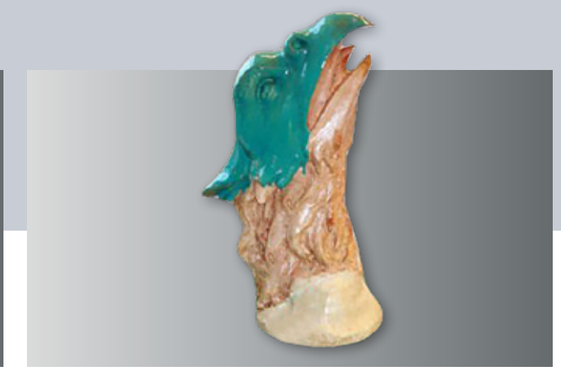
Reproduction of a master model made of plaster
Step by step: this is how it works

1. Production of a silicone negative:
The master model has been sealed twice with a primer for wax sheets in order to achieve a closed surface.



The first layer of silicone SILASTIC™ RTV-4250 S is applied thinly with a brush. The layer should be blister-free.

The second layer is also applied thinly after the first layer has gelled. The silicone is now already thickened with Thixo Additive RTV-3011, but still flowable.

Application of the filler layer(s). To obtain the filled consistency, SILASTIC™ RTV-4250 S is thickened with Thixo Additive RTV-3011. Here a minimum thickness of 5mm is required.

Smoothing the last layer. After finishing the filler layers, it can be smoothed with a mild soap solution to get a homogeneous surface.

The finished silicone negative before building the ebacryl supporting mould.

2. Production of a supporting mould:
A level of division is defined. Then the ebacryl laminate consisting of ebacryl powder L-1, ebacryl emulsion EM-1 and glass fibre mat 360g are prepared.

The first half of the ebacryl supporting mould is applied. The separation area is bent upwards by hand as long as the material has not yet hardened.

After coating the separation area with Honey Wax, the second half is laminated.

3. Demoulding:
After curing overnight and drilling screw holes, the supporting mould is separated.

The silicone negative is cut open and removed from the master model. Then the mould is reassembled in reverse order.

4. Production of reproduction:
The plaster is filled into the mould and rotated. After opening the mould the reproduction is finished.