

Moulding Materials

»Creaform« Moulding Material

Have you ever looked for a moulding material for making negative moulds from an interesting original quickly, at any time and without problems? This material is »Creaform«.

Simply mix it with water and pour or mould it over the object. A few minutes later, you have your selfmade mould. It's that simple.

With »Creaform«, you can mould very quickly with perfect results, and this is how it's done:

Place the model in a small carton or moulding box. Use adhesive tape to fasten lightweight objects made of wood, Styrofoam, cardboard, etc., to the bottom of the box so that they cannot rise during moulding. In most cases, release agents are not needed with »Creaform«. Simply dip the model in water before placing it in the box. If that is not possible, e.g., the model is a relief on a wall, moisten the model with water or use Anti-Stick Spray. This is particularly important when working with absorbent and porous surfaces.

If the model is made of unglazed ceramics, porous plaster, stone or wood – or if it has many small crevices in which the moulding material can catch

 it should also be treated with Anti-Stick Spray.
Otherwise, the model will absorb some of the wet »Creaform« material making it difficult to remove it from the finished mould.

All other models – glazed or smooth parts made of porcelain, ceramics, plastics, metals or parts with a painted or lacquered surface – can be moulded without the use of release agents. With very delicate objects, we recommend a coat of Anti-Stick Spray. The coating is not visible, but does protect delicate originals.

For mixing, use a large beaker. Pour 3 parts of water into 1 part of »Creaform« and stir vigorously until a homogenous, fluid mass is obtained, which must be used up immediately. 1500 ml of water + 500 grams of »Creaform« result in, e.g., 1750 cc of moulding material.

With a thin stream, pour the mixed moulding material directly onto the model, spread it with a soft brush, then pour on the rest of the material so that the wall thickness at the highest part of the model will be at least 6 mm.

After 5–10 minutes, »Creaform« has set. The finished, still soft and wet mould can now be taken from the mould box. Carefully pull the edges away from the model to separate the two. The model can now be taken from the box.

The finished mould should be left to cure for another 5–10 minutes allowing it to become firmer. After that, the mould is ready for use, e.g., casting with Artelin plaster, wax or Polywood resin can proceed. If »Creaform« is mixed to a high viscosity, the material can be applied directly to a model with spatula, fingers and hands. A moulding box is not required in this case, just place the model on a flat and even surface.

Making a Two-Part Mould

With this material, it is relatively simple to make a two-part mould. Imbed the original model – up to the line of separation – in Silkaform Modeling Paste.

Create a few dimples along the edges of the mould (in at least three places). When the second half of the mould is made, these dimples will fill up with »Creaform« and serve as register points. The twopart mould can later be accurately assembled, which is very important for casting and will help to keep the line of separation accurate and to a minimum.

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A release agent between the two mould halves is not required. Once »Creaform« has hardened, it no longer bonds with freshly mixed material – the »Creaform« for the second half of the mould can simply be applied to the first half.

After making the first half of the mould, take the mould with model from the mould box, turn the mould/model over and place it

back into the box so that the model faces up. Remove any Silkaform Paste that might have been used in making the first half. Pour the material for the second half of the mould. After approx. 10 minutes, the two halves of the mould can be taken from the box.

Carefully remove the model from the moulds and cut a pouring spout into the moulds. This spout is usually located at the foot or base of a casting. Fit the two

halves back into the moulding box and cut a small opening into the latter opposite the spout of the mould.

Now the first casting can be started. It is important that the two mould halves fit together properly – do not press too hard to avoid deformation of the finished cast. Use a few rubber bands or place the mould between small boards to stabilize it and then secure the assembly with rubber bands.

Set up the mould so that its spout is at the top, then fill approx. half of it with casting material. Tap the mould against the work surface to let air bubbles rise to the top. Next, fill the mould with the rest of the casting material.

30–40 minutes later, the hardened casting can be taken from the mould. Burrs and seams are removed with a knife or other sharp blade – your first reproduction is finished.

Mask Making – Moulding a Face

A technique that, up until now, was very difficult to realize with moulding mass. Now, »Creaform« makes it possible. »Creaform« is particularly suited because it can be applied in a very viscous state and then sets within a few minutes. It is also important that it has no chemical components to ensure that the skin not harmed by aggressive chemicals.

Apply a rich lotion to the person's face with a heavy layer on eyebrows and hairline. Place two straws or small tubes in the nostrils so that the person can breathe during the short time of mould taking. While applying the melding mass, the head should be in a horizontal position.

Now, »Creaform« is mixed with water and applied manually to the face. Be sure to model the contours

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Complete Set »Creaform«, Order No. 541-452-600

of the eye sockets and the corners of the mouth to achieve perfect results.

After hardening, this quick-curing mass releases well from the body. Before, however, the mould should be stabilized. To do this, cover the entire surface with 2 to 3 layers of plaster tape, which can easily be made up by cutting old dish cloths into shape, dampening them and dipping them in Artelin mass. After the hardening of the plaster tapes, the rubbery, elastic face mould is firmly held in a stable shell formed by the tapes.

The mould can now be used for casting or modelling. Of course, other body parts can

These products from the SELVA Programme help you to do a professional job:

•	•		SELVA
Description	Page	Illus.	Order No.
SELVA »Creaform«	132	1+2	
SELVA »Formaform«	132	3	
Water Cooker	132	4	541-509-900
Release Wax	133	8	546-091-200
Book »Formen selbst gemacht«	134	2	450-321-900

be moulded as well, e.g., the hands and feet of children. Especially the casting of hands has developed into a very popular technique. It is amazing to see your own hand or fist as reproduction. Every small crease or irregularity is copied.

Storing Moulds

After use, wrap »Creaform« moulds in damp newspapers and store them in a zipper bag that can be sealed airtight. This will keep the mould elastic so that it can be re-used again. If the mould is not stored in this manner, the water in the mould will eventually evaporate causing the mould to shrink and become inflexible. It is, however, not possible to store the moulds over extended periods of time. »Creaform« is a natural product. It contains plant fibres, natural adhesives and stabilizers. It can safely be used by children.

»Formaform« Moulding Material.

Properties:

Formaform is a versatile moulding material made of a natural, gel-like granulate, which is melted – like wax – in a water bath and cures to a rubber-like, soft mass.

Mould makers and stucco workers mostly use the possibility of re-melting a mould to then create a new one since they only use a mould maybe once or twice. A permanently usable silicone-rubber mould is not economical for this type of work, making Formaform a cost-effective alternative.

Usage:

Formaform is used as a basic material in mould building making it ideal for beginners and for first tries.

The possibility of re-melting a mould and creating a new one is widely used by professional mould makers and stucco craftsmen since they only use a mould maybe once or twice. A permanently usable silicone-rubber mould is not economical for this type of work, making Formaform a cost-effective alternative.

Processing:

Formaform moulds that do not turn out perfectly can be re-melted and the material can then be used for making a new mould. Unusable moulds made of Formaform can be re-melted and then used for creating a new mould.

Formaform is melted in a container in a water bath (Water Cooker No. 541-509-900) and mixed with Formaform Liquid (included) to create a lowviscosity moulding mass, which is poured over the release wax treated model.

The moulds must have a minimum wall thickness of approx. 8 to 10 mm. The material cures – depending on layer thickness – within 30 to 60 minutes resulting in a firm, elastic mould. Setting the mould – after a cooling period of approx. 10 minutes – in a refrigerator, can speed up this process.

If the mixed Formaform quantity is insufficient, new material can be melted and poured over the still warm mass. Both layers will bond together. If the resulting mould is perfect and does not contain air bubbles or have other faults, it can be used to cast with polyester and polyurethane resins as well as Polywood or Polyester Carving Wood. Treated with Formaform Thermolan (included), it will be heat-resistant up to 100 ° Centigrade as well as waterproof. After this treatment, the mould can no longer be re-melted, but will be suitable for all casting materials such as ceramics, plasters, concrete, wax, or liquid soap.

