

Moulding techniques



Rhodorsil® RTV 2's enable moulds to be made for all types of applications, using a few basic processes. In spite of the multitude of variants that are possible, basic processes exist which are described in this brochure. In order to become familiar with the terms used in moulding, we invite you to read the glossary found on page 31.

Comparison of moulding techniques

	<i>Model features</i>	<i>Moulding techniques</i>	<i>Application technique</i>
	Flat back, few or no undercuts	1 PART BLOCK MOULDING	Casting
	Fully structured few or no undercuts	2 OR MORE PARTS BLOCK MOULDING	
	Flat back, accentuated undercuts	1 PART SKIN MOULDING	Casting
	Fully structured, accentuated undercuts	2 PART SKIN MOULDING	
	Little or accentuated undercuts Voluminous model on base On-site reproduction	1 SIDE IMPRESSION MOULDING* (BRUSH MOULDING)	Brush, spatula, spraying*
	Little or accentuated undercuts Fully structured Voluminous model that is not easy or that cannot be moved	2 OR MORE PART IMPRESSION MOULDING* (BRUSH MOULDING)	

*generally the product is applied with a spatula or a brush. It may also be applied using a device for one, or two component spraying. The advantage of this technique is that it saves time and also enables large surfaces to be covered. As an example we can mention the taking of imprints at the Tautavel grotto. The choice of material naturally depends on the operation that is planned. Please consult us on this subject.



The choice of moulding process is made taking particular account of the following parameters:

- time constraints
- materials constraints
- size, shape and position of the model (horizontal, vertical or overhead)

The table below enables a quick comparison of the various moulding techniques.

<i>Advantages</i>	<i>Disadvantages</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Quick and easy to perform - Self supporting moulds - Low cost to produce 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Limited to relatively simple shapes that do not vary much in cross-section - Significant material consumption
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Thin section membranes - Economical in materials (RTV) - Large degree of flexibility favouring difficult moulding operations (accentuated undercuts), «sock» moulding - Availability of tooling enabling the production of membranes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Longer to implement than the block moulding method - Cost of production greater
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Possibility of taking the imprint on site - Possibility of taking vertical or overhanging imprints - Adapted to large dimension mouldings - Economical in materials (RTV) - Difficult moulding 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Membrane is not interchangeable between backing moulds - Longer to implement than the block moulding method