

CASTING PLASTER INDUSTRIAL PLASTER

CAST series plasters are formulated for use in ceramics to produce working molds for slip casting of sanitaryware and tableware. These products utilize high quality plaster and formulations to ensure high water absorption, superior absorption rate and quick drying ability while maintaining excellent firmness and a smooth surface throughout the mold lifecycle.

TYPICAL PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Product	TW	SW	SW	TW
	CAST NR	CAST CR	CAST VN	CAST 70
Plaster to Water Ratio (%P/W)	120	135	135	143
Water to Plaster Ratio (%W/P)	83	74	74	70
Initial Setting Time by Knife Setting (minutes)	10 - 13.5	10 - 15	13 - 19	10 - 14
Final Setting Time by Shore A (minutes)	19 - 26	19 - 25	20 - 27	19 - 24
Fluidity by Schmidt Ring (mm)	180 - 240	170 - 205	180 - 220	180 - 220
Flexural Strength (MPa)	≥ 3.43	≥ 4.41	≥ 4.41	≥ 4.90
Setting Expansion (%)	-	-	-	≤ 0.12

MIXING INSTRUCTIONS

MIX PREPARATION

Use potable water at temperature around 20 - 37 °C. Because variations in slurry (Plaster powder and water mixture) temperature produce variations in set time, it is important to keep both Plaster powder and water in a stable temperature environment prior to use. The higher the temperature of the slurry, the shorter the set time. Conversely, the lower the temperature of the slurry, the longer the set time.

Weigh both the plaster powder and water prior to use for each mix. The water-to-plaster ratio is critical because it governs the strength and absorptivity of the mold.

SOAKING

Sift or strew Plaster powder into the water slowly and evenly. Do not drop large amounts of Plaster powder directly into the water as proper soaking of Plaster powder may not occur. Plaster powder should be fully dispersed in the water prior to mixing. Small batches require less soaking time than large batches.

MIXING

Mixing Plaster powder slurry is one of the most important steps in producing Plaster mold with maximum strength, hardness, and other important properties.

Mechanically mixed slurries develop uniform molds with optimal strengths. Plaster powder can be mechanically mixed through both batch and continuous processes. Proper blade and bucket dimensions are important for obtaining the best batch mix.

Longer mixing times result in higher mold strength and shorter setting times.

For more information
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POURING

To prevent air entrainment and provide a uniform, smooth surface, careful pouring of Plaster powder slurry is necessary. Agitation/vibration of the filled mold is a further step used to prevent air at or near the mold surface. Whenever possible, Plaster powder slurry should be poured carefully in the deepest area so that the slurry flows evenly across the surface of the mold.

Pouring a large amount of slurry directly on the face of the mold may result in slight densification of the Plaster mold at the point where it strikes the surface of the mold. This produces a hard spot, giving uneven absorption.

DRYING

All Plaster molds should be dried as quickly as is safely possible after manufacture so that maximum physical properties can develop. Dry to a constant weight.

The best drying rooms or ovens provide:

- 1) uniform and rapid circulation (minimum of 5 - 10 MPs) of air with no "dead spots" having little or no air movement
- 2) equal temperatures throughout the entire area
- 3) provisions for exhausting a portion of the air while replacing it with fresh air

High humidity surrounding the drying room or oven inhibits drying efficiency because the pulled into the room is incapable of picking up much moisture from the molds.

The maximum temperature at which Plaster molds are safe from calcination is 49 °C. With substantial free water in the mold, a higher drying temperature can be used without difficulty as drying progresses, the temperature must be reduced to prevent the calcination. Before removing molds from the dryer, the temperature should approach that of the area around the dryer to prevent the thermal shock.

STORAGE AND USE

When properly used, Plaster powder is safe to handle and easy to work with. Keep indoors in a dry, stable environment. Do not stack more than two pallets high. Keep from drafts. Rotate stock. Always follow handling and use directions and safety warnings on the package.

SHELF LIFE

Best before 6 months from manufacture.

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