

The Glove Mold . . .

Basic mold making, Using Inexpensive Latex!

A glove mold is one of the simplest mold forms, yet it can provide highly artistic results. This project sheet will show you how.

We will make a mold of a small figurine – in this case it is an Egyptian statue. To make a glove mold, the model must not have deep undercuts, nor can it have any through holes, such as spaces between arms or legs. If there are such holes you can plug them with modeling clay before you apply the latex.

Latex mold making is simple with Kreemtex. All it takes is 10-12 coats of latex allowing each layer to dry in between coats. We also show you how to reinforce the mold with cheese cloth. This creates a much longer lasting mold as it will prevent tearing when you are continuously casting and demolding. Though you don't have to reinforce the latex mold if you will only use it a few times, it is a good practice to do so.



Hong McCormick holds the glove mold (left) she made from the Egyptian figure. Her next step is to mold the mold and pour in the casting material. This project sheet shows you how.



Step 1

You will need a model and Kreemtex Latex (1-pint). You will also require a few inexpensive paint brushes – a 1-inch and a 2-inch brush will do. Latex washes out with water so you can reuse them. You will need some cardboard and a hot glue. Begin by making your perimeter for your mold.



Step 2

Position your model on a flat piece of cardboard so you have about two inches between the model and the cardboard. Use your glue gun to glue the model to the cardboard. Then cut 4-pieces of cardboard about an inch high and glue them about 1-inch out from the model.



Step 3

Once the perimeter is in place open your Kreemtex Latex and using a small brush begin applying from the top down. The first coat is the most important one as it is the 'face' coat. Paint the entire model with the latex making certain you get in all the small crevices and under cuts.



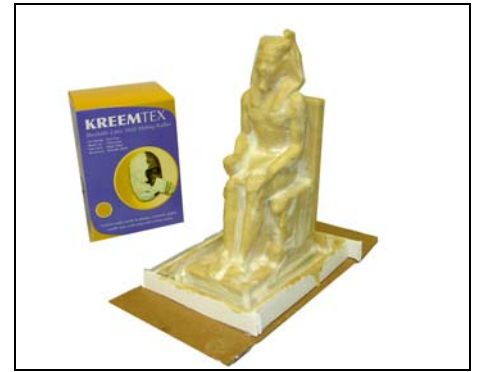
Step 4

Cover your model completely. This initial coating is the first of between 10-12 applications to build up the thickness of the mold. Make certain you also coat the cardboard at the bottom. This will be your molding flange later.



Step 5

The draw back of molding latex is that it takes about 3-hours to dry in between coats. So to build up a coat of 10-12 applications will take about three days. You can hasten drying time using a hair dryer, or in our case a heat gun.



Step 6

There are now 9 applications of latex applied to the model. Note the yellow cast of the material is the dried latex. The white is latex that has yet to dry. Latex dries in contact with air so that thicker applications take longer to dry than thinner ones.



Step 8

Before the 10th layer is applied we reinforce the latex mold. We cut small strips of cheese cloth and brush the latex on top smoothing down the cheese cloth against the surface. Cover the entire mold with cheese cloth. This will prevent tearing.



Step 9

After the 12th layer has dried we can begin to work the latex mold off the model. We carefully find the edges and begin rolling up the mold with a slow steady pressure. Be careful with the undercuts. Simply stretch the latex to free it.



Step 10

Take the model a place it up right on an empty box which is large enough to house the mold (see next photo). This will support the mold during casting. Trace around the outside and cut a hole just wide enough for the mold to slip in upside down. The flange we created will prevent the mold from falling through.



Step 12

Slip the mold into the mold box upside down so it sets evenly around the perimeter. We are now ready to mix CastRite and pour into the mold.



Step 13

Mix the CastRite in accordance with the directions. Slowly pour into the mold to the top. Tap the sides of the mold for about a minute to let the air bubbles rise to the top.



Step 14

After the cast has set (3-hours) demold. Let it dry a day or two before painting. After painting seal well with a varnish or polyurethane sealer.

