

MOLDRITE 25

2-Part RTV Silicone Mold Making Material

October 2019

TECHNICAL DATA SHEET

MOLDRITE 25 is a high strength, two component, tin catalyzed, room-temperature cure silicone rubber. It is designed as a 25 Shore A, medium viscosity rubber providing excellent physical properties, long library life and accurate detail reproduction. MMOLDRITE 25 is the most popular moldmaking material in the EnvironMolds line.

TYPICAL APPLICATIONS

- Figurine and giftware casting using materials such as, but not limited to Polyester, Urethane and Plaster
- Conventional Prototype tooling
- Stereolithography, prototype tooling

TYPICAL PROPERTIES – AS SUPPLIED

Part A-Base Component

* Color White
* Consistency Pourable
* Viscosity, CP.(mPas) 70,000

Part B-Catalyst Component (Hi-Pro Blue)

* Color Blue
* Viscosity, cP (mPa.s) 90

TYPICAL CATALYZED PROPERTIES

Mixed at 24°C (75°F) and 50% R.H.

Mix Ratio, A:B(parts by weight) at 10:1

	<u>Hi-Pro Blue</u>
Viscosity, cP (mPa.s)	43,000
Work Life, minutes (1)	40
Pot Life, Hours (2)	2
Demold Time, hrs at RT	6
24 Hour Thick Section Hardness Shore A (3)	28

TYPICAL PROPERTIES OF CURED RUBBER

Cured 7 days at 24° (75°F) and 50% RH

		<u>Hi-Pro Blue</u>
Color		Blue
Specific Gravity		1.11
Hardness (Shore A)	ASTM D2240	30
Tensile Strength, psi (/mm ²)	ASTMD412	630 (4.3)
Elongation (%)	ASTM D412	430
Tear Resistance, ppi (N/mm)	ASTM D624, Die B	100 (17.5)
Linear Shrinkage (%) (4)		
	24 Hours	0.5
	7 Days	0.6
Coverage-cu.in/lb. (cc/kg)		24.9 (900)
Temperature Range, °C(°F)		-50 to 150 (-58 to 302)

SHELF LIFE

Six (6) months from date of shipment when stored at 24°C (75°F) in original containers.

- (1) Time required to double initial Catalyzed Viscosity.
- (2) Time at which material gels
- (3) 0.5 in. (1.27 cm) thigh cup specimen
- (4) 8x880.25 in (20.3x20.3x0.64cm) molded sheet
- (5) Catalyst not recommended for use with Urethane resins

MIXING GUIDELINES FOR SILMOLD TWO COMPONENT TIN CURE MOLDMAKING SYSTEMS

1. Stir the base (Part A) well before use (except when machine dispensing).
2. Shake the catalyst container (Part B) well before use.
3. Weigh the desired amount of base into a clean mixing container. Tip the container and roll the base all the way around the sidewall up to two inches from the top. This will prevent the catalyst from becoming absorbed into the container. It is recommended that the container be filled to not more than 1/3 the container depth to allow sufficient room for expansion during the deaeration procedure.
4. Weigh the proper amount of catalyst into the container. Mix the base and catalyst together by stirring with a stiff, flat-ended metal spatula until a uniform color is obtained. Scrape the container walls and bottom well to insure a thorough mix.
5. Place the container into a vacuum chamber and evacuate the entrapped air from the mixture using a vacuum pump capable of achieving 29 inches of mercury vacuum. The mixture will rise, crest and then collapse in the container. Interruption (bumping) of the vacuum may be necessary to prevent overflowing the container. Keep the mixture under full vacuum for 2-3 minutes after the material has receded in the container.
6. Bleed air slowly into the vacuum chamber. When the chamber is at atmospheric equilibrium, remove the cover plate and take out the container.
7. Pour the deaired material slowly in a steady stream from one end of the mold box so that the material flows evenly over the pattern. This should minimize entrapment of air bubbles under the flowing material. A "print" coat may be poured first over the pattern, which will also help reduce the possibility of entrapping air on the pattern and in the cured rubber. A mold release (petroleum jelly) may be applied on the pattern first to improve release.
8. Allow the rubber to cure for 16-24 hours at 75+5°F (24°C) before removing the cured rubber mold from the pattern. Heat acceleration is not recommended with this product.
9. For best results, allow the mold to air cure an additional 24 hours before using it in production. Full cure is achieved in 3-7 days.

PROCESSING INFORMATION

CATALYZED PROCESSING PROPERTIES ARE AFFECTED BY TEMPERATURE AND HUMIDITY VARIATION

1. For best results, mix and cure the material at 75°F (24°C) and 50% relative humidity.
2. Higher temperature and humidity will decrease the work life and pot life of the material. The faster cure will also affect the flow properties. Refrigeration of the base prior to use in hot environments has shown to improve the handling properties of this material.
3. Lower temperatures and humidity will increase the work life and pot life of the material. The slower cure will increase the flow time. Cure temperatures below 68°F (20°C) are not recommended and have been found to cause a reduction in final cure hardness and properties.
4. It is important that the catalyst containers are tightly closed after use. Catalyst exposed to air for extended periods of time will hydrolyze (cure). An indication of hydrolysis is a film or crust formation on the surface of the catalyst. The use of hydrolyzed catalyst is not recommended and may cause incomplete cure.

SAFETY PRECAUTIONS

USE MATERIAL IN ACCORDANCE WITH MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

This rubber system uses an organometallic tin catalyst, which may irritate or burn shin and eyes upon contact. If eye contact occurs, flushing with water for at least fifteen minutes should relieve discomfort. If irritation persists, obtain medical attention. KEEP PRODUCT AWAY FROM CHILDREN.