



Gypsum-bound goldsmith's investment material for casting precious-metal alloys

Advantages of GILCAST S SP3

- Optimum consistency
- Smooth surface with maximum reproduction of detail
- Ease of removal from mould
- Consistent high quality

Properties

Mixing ratio: powder : water
1 kg : 360 - 400 g

Conventional mixing 1 kg : 380 - 400 g
Vacuum mixing 1 kg : 360 - 380 g

Mixing volume (see table 1): 770 - 790 ml

Processing time: approx. 10 min.
(mixing, de-aeration, pouring, de-aeration of
contents of flask)

Waiting time before preheating: 60 min.

Preheating temperature: 500° to max. 750° C

Preheating cycle: see table 2

Directions for use

The temperature of both the **GILCAST S SP3** and the water to be mixed with it should be 20 - 23° C. If the temperature is lower, the setting time may be unduly prolonged. The setting time can be reduced by the use of water whose temperature is above 30° C and not more than about 35° C.

The ratio of powder to water can be varied to suit the application within the limits stated

above. The weight of powder required for a particular volume of investment material can be calculated, but the quantities given in table 1 for

various common sizes of cylindrical flask can be taken as a guide.

The necessary quantity of water is placed in the mixer and the chosen quantity of **GILCAST S SP3** is added and mixed in. It is advantageous, but not essential, to use an automatic vacuum mixing and pouring machine. If mixing is carried out by hand, particular care should be taken to mix the powder and water thoroughly.

The investment material prepared in this way is poured into the flask in which the previously prepared wax patterns has been positioned. The mix can be compacted by gentle vibration, and, if at all possible, pouring should be carried out under vacuum.

If the flasks are not filled under vacuum, the material should be poured carefully down the sides, so that the wax patterns are gradually covered from below. In any case subsequent application of vacuum is recommended, in order to remove any air bubbles clinging to the patterns.

Allow the filled flasks to stand for 60 min before preheating. They may then be placed in the oven, which should be preheated to a temperature of 180° C.

The preheating period depends on the size and number of flasks. Flasks 100 mm in diameter and 200 mm high need to be heated up to the casting temperature in predetermined stages over a period of 12 hrs, while for smaller ones (e.g. 50 mm in diameter x 50 mm high, or 90 mm in diameter x 100 mm high) the heating-up period need be no more than 8 - 10 hrs.



GILCAST S SP3

An example is given in table 2.

When the alloy is poured, the manufacturer's directions should be observed.

When the flasks have cooled to room temperature, the castings can be removed by methods suitable for the alloy in question.

Surfaces can be cleaned with commercial pickling solution.

Special note

Do not mix **GILCAST S SP3** with other products.

Shelf life

GILCAST S SP3 can be stored for at least one year in closed moisture-tight containers.

If **GILCAST S SP3** has been stored at temperatures differing considerably from that at which it is to be used, the required quantity should be conditioned for several hours at a temperature of 20 - 23° C before mixing.

Prolonged storage at temperatures greater than 30° C shortens the useful life of **GILCAST S SP3**.

Packaging

Paper bags, plastic lined

25 kg

Table 1

Quantities for various sizes of cylindrical flask

Flask diameter mm	height mm	36		38		40	
		100 powder kg	water g	100 powder kg	water g	100 powder kg	water g
125	200	3,4	1224	3,4	1292	3,4	1360
125	150	2,5	900	2,5	950	2,5	1000
125	100	1,7	612	1,7	646	1,7	680
100	200	2,05	738	2,05	779	2,05	820
100	150	1,59	573	1,59	604	1,59	636
100	100	1,02	573	1,02	388	1,02	408
100	75	0,77	277	0,77	293	0,77	308
75	150	0,91	328	0,91	346	0,91	364
75	100	0,68	245	0,68	258	0,68	272
75	75	0,51	184	0,51	194	0,51	204
75	50	0,34	122	0,34	129	0,34	136
50	100	0,29	104	0,29	110	0,29	116
50	75	0,22	79	0,22	95	0,22	100
50	50	0,15	54	0,15	57	0,15	60



Example of 12-h preheating cycles

A) Oven already at approx. 150° C maximum 180° C

Duration	Temperature
4 hrs	150° C - 180° C
4 hrs	150° C - 180° C rising to 720° C
3 hrs	at 720° C (maximum permissible: 750° C)
1 hrs	cooling down and staying at appropriate casting temperature

B) Oven cold

so fast as can	150° C - 180° C
	150° C - 180° C
4 hrs	150° C - 180° C rising to 720° C
4 hrs	at 720° C (maximum permissible: 750° C)
3 hrs	cooling down and staying at appropriate casting temperature
1 hrs	

Faults on finished castings and their possible causes

1. Bubbles

- a) Ratio powder : water not correct, mix may be too thick
- b) Powder/water not sufficiently mixed
- c) Working time exceeded or investment disturbed while setting
- d) Vibration and/or vacuum not sufficient
- e) Surface of wax pattern greasy, dirty or electrostatically charged

2. Flashes or Fins

- a) Ratio powder : water not correct, mix may be too thin
- b) **Gilcast S Universal** has been stored contrary to instructions and has absorbed moisture
- c) Working time exceeded or investment disturbed while setting

- d) Flask placed in furnace with insufficient setting time. Allow the filled flask to stand for 60 min. before burnout
- e) Flask heated too rapidly
- f) Flask burned out and allowed to cool before casting
- g) Flask filled too early, settlement causes an inhomogeneous mould
- h) Burnout of wax too rapid
- i) Metal cast with an excessive pressure; adjust rotation speed of machine to weight of metal and type of work to be cast
- k) Metal cast with an excessive temperature
- l) Flask allowed to dry before burnout; avoid interruption of working cycle



3. Rough surface "Orange peel"

- a) Rough surface on wax pattern
- b) Improperly sprued pattern
- c) Flask burned out without sufficient setting time. Allow the filled flask to stand for 60 min. before burnout
- d) Flask heated too rapidly or maximum temperature exceeded
- e) Poor quality of metal
- f) Metal cast at an excessive temperature

4. Incomplete castings

- a) Pattern improperly sprued; sprues too thin, too long or too few
- b) Wax burnout incomplete
- c) Mould or metal too cold when casting
- d) Insufficient metal

5. Porous castings

- a) Pattern improperly sprued
- b) Wax burnout incomplete
- c) Mould or metal overheated
- d) Poor quality of metal; never use more than 50 % old metal in cast.

6. Darkened rough castings which resist deoxidizing in pickling solution

- a) Burnout temperature too high
- b) Metal overheated

7. Shiny castings before pickling

- a) Wax burnout incomplete
- b) Metal too cold when casting

8. Foreign particle inclusions in castings

- a) Setting time of investment (60 min.) not observed before burnout
- b) Flask heated too rapidly
- c) Molten metal contained foreign particles
- d) Flask unclean prior cast
- e) Crucible old and disintegrating
- f) Crucible not dry before use; graphite has a tendency to absorb moisture and break down.

9. Investment particles

- a) Sharp corners or bends in sprue system
- b) Setting time of investment (60 min.) before burnout not observed
- c) Flask heated too rapidly
- d) Working time of powder/water-mix exceeded

10. Water marks on castings

- a) Flasks filled too early, settlement of parts of mix, caused by:
- b) recommended mixing temperature 20 - 23° C not observed
- c) Mixing ratio powder/water is not correct
- d) Investment has absorbed moisture when stored contrary to recommendations.

The recommendations are given to the best of our knowledge after careful control. We guarantee the quality of our products. Any further liability cannot be accepted since the proper application of our products is outside of our control.