

# SILPAK, Inc

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## Mask Latex RLM- 460 Product Data Sheet

RLM-460 is a one-part, medium viscosity, liquid latex formulated to produce high strength, rubber masks and parts. Latex skins are quickly built-up when slush-casting in plaster molds because of its higher latex solids content. Allow latex to saturate mold surface for 1 hour before drying. *RL-Thinner* may be added to adjust viscosity where desired.

Available Sizes: Pint & Quart, Gallon & 5 Gallon, 55 Gallon Drum

### TYPICAL PROPERTIES OF CURED RUBBER

Durometer:	40 Shore A
Latex Solids:	65%
Color:	Off White
Coverage:	256 in <sup>2</sup> /lb 1/16" Thick

### Accessories

- Pigments Red, Blue, Yellow, Black, and White
- RL-Thinner Add to adjust latex thickness—Better than adding just water!!
- Flex Foam 4/lb & 8/lb Urethane Flexible Foam for back fill
- Hydrocal White Plaster for slush cast molds

**\*\*PAINTING LATEX—Use *Liquid-Tex Acrylics*—See Website**

### Processing & Curing Instructions:

Slush casted latex such as a mask or a thin rubber product can be made from dry, unsealed *Hydrocal White* or *Ultracal 30* plaster molds. After mold is made, dry it in oven at 150F for several hours (this will give plaster mold the best water absorption ability). Allow mold to cool, then fill mold cavity up with latex and reseal the container to avoid evaporation of water/ammonia. Lightly vibrating mold may help eliminate bubbles if mold is highly intricate. Latex will thicken against mold surface as plaster absorbs water. For a thin skin, pour the excess latex immediately back into container. For a thick skin, allow latex filled mold to sit 1-2 hours, depending on desired thickness, before pouring excess latex material back into container. Latex is then allowed to dry in mold for 24-36 hours at room temperature. Drying time is based on temperature and humidity. Dry, warm air is required for fast curing. A de-humidifier can be used for humid conditions. Accelerated cure can be achieved by oven drying at 100-150F till rubber changes color (darkens). Remove rubber and repeat process. Heat curing will speed up process, producing parts in hours.

### Using Latex:

Avoid contact with copper containing metals, oils or solvents. Avoid using petroleum based products, solvents and copper containing metals with latex rubber. Clean latex with soap and water. Keep cured latex rubber out of direct sunlight.

### Storage/Shelf Life:

Store liquid material in cool, dry area out of direct sunlight, in tightly sealed containers, above 60F. Use within 6months. Do not allow liquid material to freeze which will damage latex causing irreversible coagulation.

THE INFORMATION AND DATA CONTAINED HEREIN ARE BASED ON INFORMATION THAT WE BELIEVE TO BE RELIABLE. EACH USER OF THE MATERIAL SHOULD THOROUGHLY TEST ANY APPLICATION, AND INDEPENDENTLY CONCLUDE SATISFACTORY PERFORMANCE BEFORE COMMERCIALIZING. SUGGESTIONS OF USAGE SHOULD NOT BE TAKEN AS INDUCEMENTS TO INFRINGE ON ANY PARTICULAR PATENT.