

CAST MODIFICATION

CHAPTER 20

CAST POUR-UP



POURING UP THE CAST

How you pour-up your casts is very important to the remainder of your shoe, boot or sandal fabrication success.

The more practice you have in developing good technique, the better your results will be.

Be careful and methodical about doing this step well.

This step sets the tone for the quality of work to follow.

The pictures in this Chapter are about the pouring up of the wrap casting method shells.

The pictures 28 to 40 of Chapter 19 show the old style traditional pouring up method. But, I don't expect many people to do all that much work.



1 The empty shell is best filled about 2 to 4 hours after the casting. When it is dry enough to be hard and yet you can feel a slight touch of moisture, it is ready. Letting the shell sit in the sun or in front of a fan helps it to dry.



2 The plaster is fluffed and put in the bowl. Enough water is added to cover the plaster and let all the air escape. After the bubbles have risen and excess water is poured off, the plaster is stirred to uniform liquid consistency.



3 The first pour is about 1/3 capacity of the shell. The shell is tilted and shook so the toe area fills without bubbles.



4 The second pour is another 1/3 of the capacity of the shell.



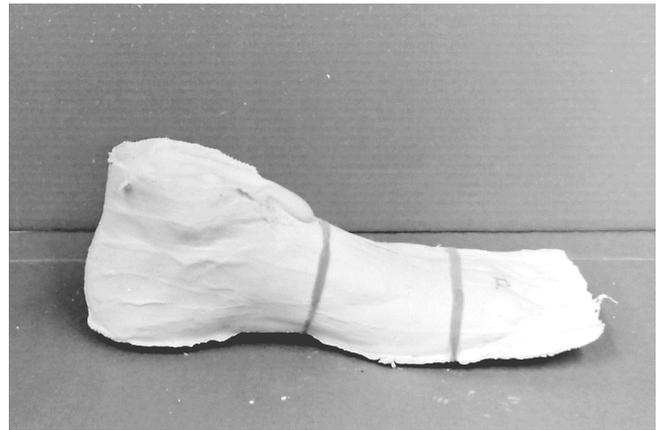
5 The shell is tilted and shook so there are no air bubbles in the plaster.



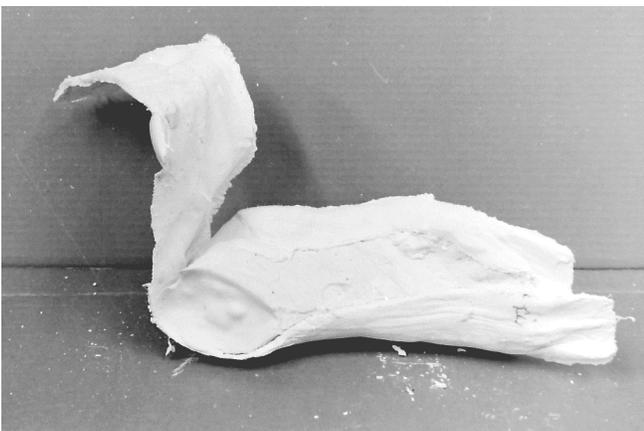
6 The shell is filled as high as possible. The shell is wobbled and the heel lightly tapped on the table top so the plaster settles without air bubbles.



7 The cast should sit about 2 to 4 hours.



8 The cast will be hard but moist.



9 The plaster splint wrapper is removed.



10 Ditto.



11 The plaster splint bottom is removed.



12 Ditto.



13 The negative bottom shell has been removed and the positive cast remains.

Let the positive casts dry a day or two in front of a fan on slow speed. Then clean the casts by removing all the surface plaster imperfections.

The tools of clean up are wire brush wheels, knives, scrapers, rasps and griddle paper.



14 Cleaning and shaping tools. Wire brush on Sutton sanding machine.



15 The hand cleaning tools of knife, scraper (flat back edge of knife), rasp, griddle paper and brushes.



16 A quick review of the old traditional method of pouring up a solid plaster cast. The cast has been dipped in soapy water and is draining.



17 The cast is ready to pour.



18 The plaster is settling in the water and all the air bubbles have risen.



19 The plaster is being poured into the negative cast.



20 The negative cast is full of plaster. It needs to dry a couple of hours.



21 The top of negative cast has been separated. The inner cast (which is a cast of a last) is ready to be removed.