

R&R[®] Solitaire Investment

Designed to Cast Gemstones in Place

Updated: MARCH 2005

1. Weigh the required amount of investment powder. Refer to page 3.
2. Measure or weigh the required amount of water (1g = 1 ml, 1 fluid oz. = 29.6 ml) and place in mixing bowl.

NOTE: Changes in temperature affect working time, to reduce variations water and powder temperatures should be held to 72-85°F (22-29°C). R&R recommends 72-75°F (22-24°C).

Working time is defined as the time the powder is added to the water to the time the investment becomes thick.

NOTE: Deionized water is recommended to maintain consistency.

3. Always add the preweighed quantity of investment to water. Adding the water to the powder will make it difficult to mix and will affect the working time.
4. Wet out the powder by hand, using a paddle or whip. This should take no more than 30 seconds.
5. Mix with mechanical mixer for 3 minutes. Good mixing is important to activate essential ingredients that make the investment perform to its fullest potential.
6. Place the mixed investment in a vacuum chamber and apply enough vacuum to cause a rapid boil. Do not exceed 2 minutes. If a longer time is required, the vacuum pump is undersized, is in need of repair, or there is an air leak in the vacuum system.
7. Pour the vacuumed investment into and down the side of the flask until the patterns are covered. Avoid pouring it directly over the patterns to prevent wax pattern breakage.
8. Vacuum the invested flask about 1.5 minutes. Vibrating or tapping the flask during this operation will assist in releasing air bubbles from the pattern/investment interface. Release vacuum and fill the flask to the top of the metal edge. Do not overfill.
9. Immediately transfer the invested flask to a vibration free storage area. It is extremely important not to disturb the flask during the gloss-off phase as well as during the initial hardening process.

R&R[®] Solitaire investment does not cause watermarking; therefore, steps 3 through 9 may be completed in any time up to the maximum of 8.5 minutes.
10. Allow the investment to sit undisturbed for 2 hours. The mold will achieve its maximum green strength after 2 hours.
11. After hardening for 2 hours, remove the sprue base and investing collar.
12. Load the invested flask, button side down, into a burnout oven. The flask should be elevated at least 1 inch above oven floor to allow proper air circulation and wax drainage. Do not place flasks too close to the heat source or each other.
13. If steam dewax is used, immediately transfer the flasks directly from the dewax into an oven preheated to 300°F (150°C). Do not allow the flask to stand in room temperature for more than 10 minutes.
14. Follow the suggested wax burnout cycle shown on page 3.



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IMPORTANT TIPS

1. Investment should always be added to the water.
2. Equipment must be kept clean and free of set investment.
3. Close the protective bag tightly in the container and close the container when not in use.
4. Always store investment in a dry area.
5. Leave a minimum clearance from the patterns of 1/4 inch (6 mm) at the sides and 3/4 inch (19 mm) at the top and bottom.

PROCESS INSTRUCTIONS FOR VACUUM INVESTMENT MIXING UNIT

1. Follow steps 1-3 from above.
3. Mix with no vacuum on slow speed until the powder is completely wetted. Approximately 1 minute.
4. Start vacuum, increase mixing speed and mix for an additional 3 minutes.
5. Fill flasks under vacuum. Pour the investment down along the inside of the flask allowing it to flow up, around, through and over the top row of patterns.
6. After flasks are filled, continue to vacuum for 1.5-2 minutes. Vibration may be applied if available.
7. Continue with Steps 9 - 14 above.

NOTE: Total investing cycle should be completed within 6.5-8.5 minutes.

WARNING!

Contains respirable crystalline silica (RCS). Do not breathe dust. May cause delayed lung injury (silicosis, pneumoconiosis). The IARC (International Agency for Research on Cancer) reports (IARC Monograph 68) there is sufficient evidence in humans for the carcinogenicity of inhaled crystalline silica in the forms of quartz and cristobalite from inhaled crystalline silica in the forms of quartz and cristobalite from occupational sources. The NTP (National Toxicology Program) reports (Ninth Annual Report on Carcinogens) that RCS is known to be a carcinogen based on sufficient evidence from studies in humans indicating a causal relationship between exposure to RCS and increased lung cancer rates in workers exposed to crystalline silica dust. Follow OSHA Safety and Health Standards for crystalline silica. See Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) for detailed information.

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SOLITAIRE 0305



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1. To determine the proper amount of water and powder to use per flask, locate the volume of the flask size you are using on the chart below.

CUBIC VOLUME BY FLASK SIZE							
Height Diameter	2.5 inches (6 cm)	3.0 inches (8 cm)	4.0 inches (10 cm)	5.0 inches (13 cm)	6.0 inches (15 cm)	7.0 inches (18 cm)	8.0 inches (20 cm)
2.5 inches (6 cm)	12.3 in ³ (201 cm ³)	14.7 in ³ (241 cm ³)	19.6 in ³ (321 cm ³)	24.5 in ³ (401 cm ³)	29.5 in ³ (481.1 cm ³)	34.4 in ³ (561 cm ³)	39.3 in ³ (642 cm ³)
3.0 inches (8 cm)	17.7 in ³ (290 cm ³)	21.2 in ³ (348 cm ³)	28.3 in ³ (463 cm ³)	35.3 in ³ (579 cm ³)	42.4 in ³ (694.98 cm ³)	49.5 in ³ (811 cm ³)	56.5 in ³ (927 cm ³)
4.0 inches (10 cm)	31.4 in ³ (515 cm ³)	37.7 in ³ (618 cm ³)	50.3 in ³ (824 cm ³)	62.8 in ³ (1030 cm ³)	75.4 in ³ (1236 cm ³)	88.0 in ³ (1441 cm ³)	100.5 in ³ (1647 cm ³)
5.0 inches (13 cm)	49.1 in ³ (810 cm ³)	58.9 in ³ (965.3 cm ³)	78.5 in ³ (1287 cm ³)	98.2 in ³ (1609 cm ³)	117.8 in ³ (1931 cm ³)	137.4 in ³ (2252 cm ³)	157.1 in ³ (2574 cm ³)
6.0 inches (15 cm)	70.7 in ³ (1158 cm ³)	84.8 in ³ (1390.0 cm ³)	113.1 in ³ (1853 cm ³)	141.4 in ³ (2317 cm ³)	169.6 in ³ (2780 cm ³)	197.9 in ³ (3243 cm ³)	226.2 in ³ (3707 cm ³)

2. Using the volume located in the previous step, calculate the weight of powder and the volume of water for your flask size using the following equations:

HEAVY CASTINGS = 39/100 WP (Men's rings or pieces with thick sections)

English measure:

Volume (in³) x .0455 lbs = _____ lbs powder

Volume (in³) x .272 fl oz = _____ fl oz water

Metric measure:

[Volume (cm³) x 1.25 g]/1000 = _____ kg powder

Volume (cm³) x .488 ml = _____ ml water

NORMAL CASTINGS = 40/100 WP (Ladies' rings)

English measure:

Volume (in³) x .0448 lbs = _____ lbs powder

Volume (in³) x .275 fl oz = _____ fl oz water

Metric measure:

[Volume (cm³) x 1.23 g]/1000 = _____ kg powder

Volume (cm³) x .494 ml = _____ ml water

DELICATE CASTINGS = 42/100 WP (Filigree and small pieces)

English measure:

Volume (in³) x .0435 lbs = _____ lbs powder

Volume (in³) x .280 fl oz = _____ fl oz water

Metric measure:

[Volume (cm³) x 1.20 g]/1000 = _____ kg powder

Volume (cm³) x .506 ml = _____ ml water

Wax Burnout Schedule

Flask size: up to 2.5 x 5.0 in. (6.3 cm x 12.7 cm)	Flask size: up to 4.0 x 6.0 in. (10.2 cm x 15.2 cm)	Flask size: up to 6.0 x 12.0 in. (15.2 cm x 30.5 cm)
Hold at 300F (150C) for 2 hours	Hold @ 300F (150C) for 3 hours	Hold @ 300F (150C) for 4 hours
Elevate to 1166F (630C) over the next 5hours	Elevate to 1166F (630C) over the next 6 hours	Elevate to 1166F (630C) over the next 7hours
Hold at 1166F (630C) for 2 hours	Hold at 1166F (630C) for 3 hours	Hold at 1166F (630C) for 4 hours
Reduce to casting temperature & hold 1 hour before casting.	Reduce to casting temperature & hold for 2 hours before casting.	Reduce to casting temperature & hold for 3 hours before casting.

Note: Refer to the mold casting temperatures recommended by your alloy supplier.



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