

## Substances That May Inhibit Polyaddition (Platinum) Cure Silicones

---

*Inhibition is when the silicone rubber will not cure correctly; it is manifested by a wet, tacky area of the silicone mold. The detail reproduction in this area is lost and cannot be reclaimed, the mold will need to be remade.*

### Safety

---

- Use in a properly ventilated area.
- Wear safety glasses, long sleeves, and rubber gloves to minimize contamination risk. Latex and nitrile gloves will inhibit the cure of the rubber.
- Store material at room temperature to reduce working time and cure time, once the silicone rubber is in a cured state, inhibition will not occur.



### Cure Inhibition

---

Inhibition can occur when a platinum cure silicone rubber comes in contact with chlorinated solvents, adhesive tapes (ie.: duct tape), coatings, paints, solvent carriers, most clays (especially those containing sulphur, consult with clay manufacturer), sulfur cure-organic rubber (ie.: neoprene or natural rubber), amines-epoxy, TDI Urethanes, gel coats, bondo, polyester paints, condensation cure silicones, RTV, silicone caulking or urethanes, heavy moisture, composite pre-preg, acetone, and MEK.

### Prevention

---

One or more coatings of a clear acrylic lacquer applied to the surface can sometimes prevent cure inhibition. It is always recommended to perform a small patch test if any of these materials (or an unknown material) is to be cast around by a polyaddition (platinum) cure rubber.

**\*\*NOTE: Inhibition can occur in Moldmaking, Healthcare and Electronic Products\*\***