

Fig 6

Founders use a variety of methods to secure casts to bases and plinths etc. This diagram illustrates a standard technique for fixing a cast to a stone or wood base etc. A small flange is either cast into the sculpture (by adding a wax plate to the artist's wax), or a metal plate is welded place in later. Two blind holes are drilled into the flange and a screw thread tapped (BSW tooling is recommended due to it's coarse thread). The founder supplies the mason with a template, this is then used to drill one through hole and one blind hole in the base. The through hole is partially opened out to accept a nut and washer. A long stud is passed through to secure the sculpture, a shorter blind 'steady pin' prevents the sculpture from spinning when handled.

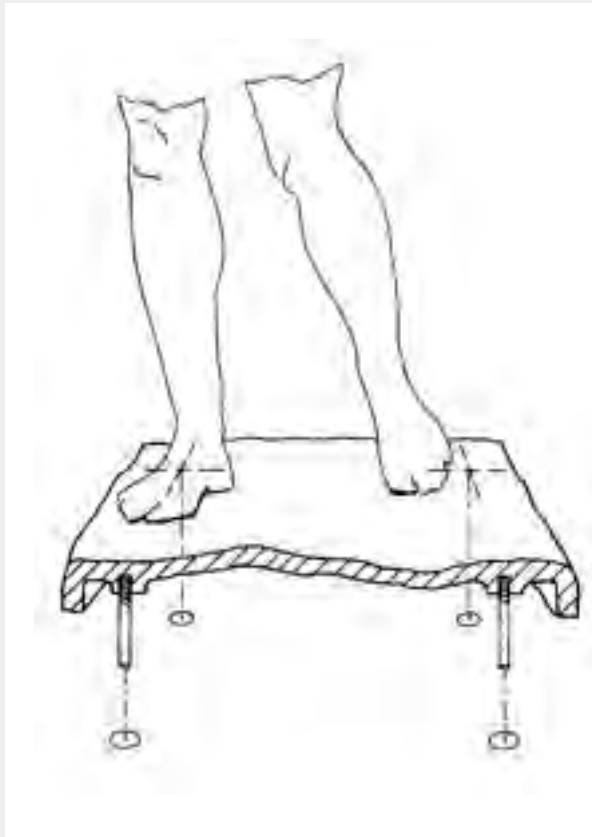


Fig 7

Larger casts can also be secured with removable studding. The cast base is fitted with bosses to accept the studding. Again, these bosses can be set into the pattern and cast in, or fitted later on through welding. The boss must be deep enough to accept a screw thread, a rule of thumb is to tap a thread to a depth at least that of the stud diameter (ie 3/4 inch BSW stud should be set into a thread cut to a depth not less than 3/4 inch (about 20mm). Threaded studs can be removed for ease of transportation, the founder can also make a template to locate the cast accurately to a remotely constructed plinth with pre-drilled holes. To secure the sculpture permanently the plinth holes are partially filled with a chemical (resin) stud fix, and the sculpture lowered into position.