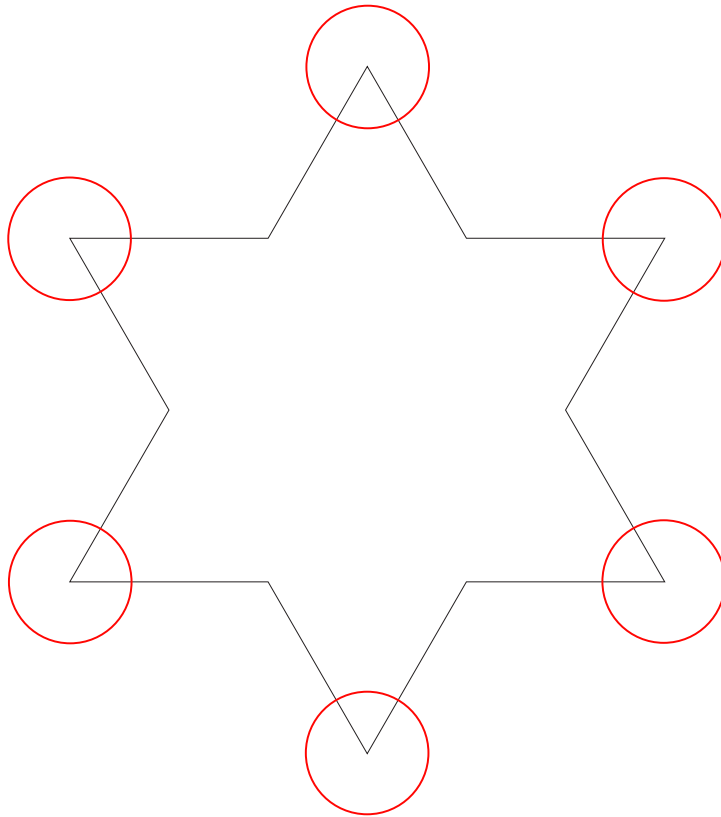


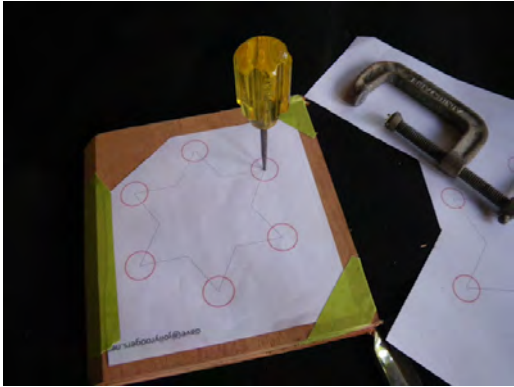
Orgonite with pipes -instructions-



print this out actual size for a 4" unit which will fit in an
aproximately 5" bucket.
or scale to any size that you prefer.



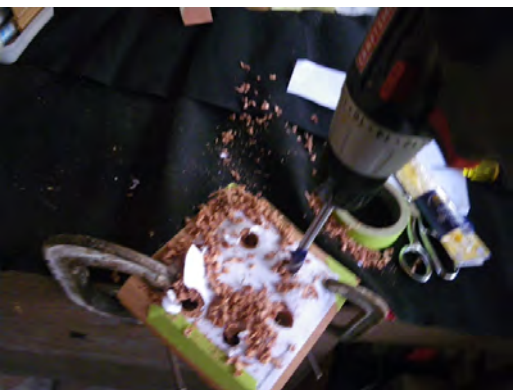
Get 2 pieces of wood, foam board or similar of a size that fits the print-out with room around it. You can make one of them extra long and use the excess to clamp the unit to a table thus suspending it in the bucket exactly how you want it.



Mark the center of all 6 circles with a sharp object. This will guide your boring bit to the perfect location for accuracy.



Clamp the 2 boards together with 2 C clamps or some screws. It is helpful later on if you match up at least one flat side of the 2 boards when clamping.



Carefully drill the 6 holes with a boring bit. If using a soft material like foam board, you could cut the holes with an exacto knife or similar. This is a 5/8" bit being used for 1/2" pipe which has an outside diameter of 5/8".



De-burr rough edges with rolled up sandpaper or a file etc.



Mark pipes with tape and cut to length. These are 38" long by 1/2" diameter scrap copper pipes. Any metal pipe should work ok. Clean up cuts with sandpaper on a block or a file etc.

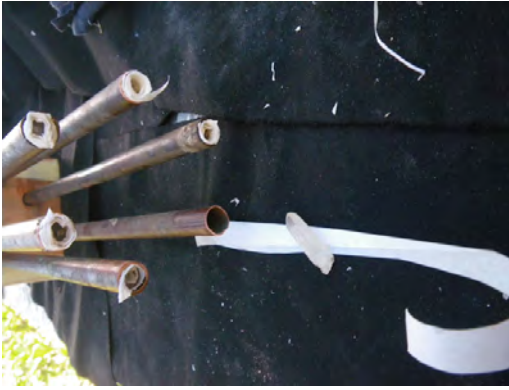


Fit the pipes into the holes on the first board.



Match up the second board to the first like when they were clamped together. Spray oil was used here to slide the pipes easily in the wood. Lay the unit on the flat side of the boards that you lined up in the clamping step, and get the unit symmetrical. You want plenty of pipe showing below the bottom board so that there will be access to the bucket for pouring in the resin and metal later on.

Check the fit of the crystals in the pipes



You want the crystals to fit snug enough so that when you stand the unit upright, they won't fall out. You can wrap them with shoji paper as shown or come up with your own technique like a wire wrap or glue.



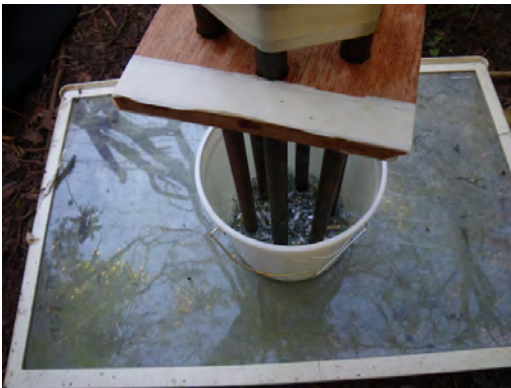
Firm up the unit with tape. Check to see that everything is lined up, and the unit stands up. If you made the top board longer for clamping to a table or whatever to suspend the unit in the bucket, get that set up now also.



Optional step: Coat the inside of the bucket with resin first. This will put a smooth clear layer on the outside of your finished organite.



You can start the main pour as soon as the sealer coat has kicked. It is best for adhesion to start the main pour before the sealer coat has fully cured if you used sanding resin. If you used resin without wax (lam resin), it doesn't matter how long you wait before the main pour. If you use lam resin for the main pour the top of the organite will remain sticky. You can apply a coat of sanding or finish resin over the sticky area later on to solve that.



Here there is a layer of metal on top of the sealer coat. If you don't want resin to go in the pipes, rest them directly on to the partially kicked resin at the bottom of the bucket instead. This is the point where you would clamp the upper board to a bench to suspend the unit where you want it in the bucket, if you are using that technique.



Fill the bucket around the pipes with course metal. If you only have fine or powdered metal then you will need to mix it into the resin first, then pour the mixture into your mold. With the course metal you can pour the resin after you pack the mold.





The metal will hold the pipes upright when using short 3' pipes. Mix the catalyst and optional wax into the resin. Use a minimum of catalyst in order to keep the mix from getting too hot when it kicks. This mold held 1/2 gallon. If you have a plastic pitcher to sacrifice, use it. The mixing bucket shown is too small and 3 batches were mixed one after another to fill the mold.



This shot shows why you want to leave plenty of space between the bucket and bottom board. A smaller cup had to be used to pour the resin in.



After the resin is in, pour fine metal in now if available. This one has brass and aluminum fine sized metal added.



Tamp down the fine bits of metal with a stick or whatever to get all the metal wetted out. You want as much metal in there as possible. The slower the resin mix, the more time you have to pack the metal in and for the brass to sink to the bottom. You can also add other stones. There is peridot mixed in this one in addition to the quartz crystals in the pipes.



Here is a shot of the unit filled with resin and metal ready for the resin to kick.



Here is a shot of the piece after pulling it from the mold bucket. This one got mixed a little too hot and the bucket started to melt. You can mist it with water to cool it down, but too much water too fast will make it crack. If you get cracks they can be filled later if you want.



Here is a shot of the piece the next day with the boards spaced further apart. You can remove them and re-use them if you want. If you at least leave the bottom one on, it becomes a shelf for charging crystals, water, or whatever.

This information is free. No money may be charged for its redistribution.
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