**WAX SHOES**

- Waxing is a process that takes place in the shoe making process. When the wax is heated, it melts and can be molded into the desired shape. This process is repeated until the desired shoe is formed.

- **Melted wax** is typically heated in a pot. It is important to ensure that the wax is heated to the correct temperature to avoid burning.

- **Wooden blocks** are placed in the pot to prevent the wax from sticking to the pot. These blocks act as a holding tool and help to maintain the shape of the wax while it is being heated.

- **Waxing tools** are used to manipulate the wax into the desired shape. These tools are typically made of metal and are designed to work with the specific type of wax being used.

- **Waxing process** is a delicate process that requires patience and skill. It is important to ensure that the wax is heated to the correct temperature and that the waxing tools are clean and well-maintained.

- **Wax cooling** is a critical step in the process. The wax must be allowed to cool slowly to ensure that it sets properly. This process can take several hours and requires careful monitoring.

- **Waxing errors** can occur during the process, such as the wax not setting properly or the wax not melting evenly. These errors can be corrected by repeating the process or by adjusting the temperature and heating time.

- **Waxing tools** are essential tools in the waxing process. They are designed to help manipulate the wax into the desired shape and to ensure that the wax sets properly.

- **Waxing process** is a complex process that requires a great deal of skill and patience. It is important to ensure that the wax is heated to the correct temperature and that the waxing tools are clean and well-maintained.

(Numbering of samples might be inconsistent, as some samples were broken before any recording can be done.)

(Example 1) Wax was poured into the top of the wax. Left the wax to set and turn slowly till about 4-5 minutes. The wax was then poured back into liquid form and placed into cold water to enable the wax to ‘solidify’ quickly. The mold was taken apart and the shoe was removed. The front definition of the shoe was not very good, as it was very thin and not precise. This could be because: the wax did not come in contact with that part of the shoe.

Placing the mould into cold water to ‘solidify’ the wax is a compulsory step within the process. Thus this step will not be described again for the process description of the rest of the samples.
Sketchbooks 6 & 8

Sketchbooks 3-5

- (Sample 1) Sketchbooks 6 & 8
- (Sample 2) Sketchbooks 3-5
- (Sample 3) Sketchbooks 6 & 8
- (Sample 4) Sketchbooks 3-5
- (Sample 5) Sketchbooks 6 & 8
- (Sample 6) Sketchbooks 3-5
- (Sample 7) Sketchbooks 6 & 8
- (Sample 8) Sketchbooks 3-5
- (Sample 9) Sketchbooks 6 & 8
- (Sample 10) Sketchbooks 3-5
- (Sample 11) Sketchbooks 6 & 8
- (Sample 12) Sketchbooks 3-5
- (Sample 13) Sketchbooks 6 & 8
- (Sample 14) Sketchbooks 3-5
- (Sample 15) Sketchbooks 6 & 8
- (Sample 16) Sketchbooks 3-5
- (Sample 17) Sketchbooks 6 & 8
- (Sample 18) Sketchbooks 3-5
- (Sample 19) Sketchbooks 6 & 8
- (Sample 20) Sketchbooks 3-5
- (Sample 21) Sketchbooks 6 & 8
- (Sample 22) Sketchbooks 3-5
- (Sample 23) Sketchbooks 6 & 8
- (Sample 24) Sketchbooks 3-5

As the sample was not allowed to harden properly, the wax was formaldehyde.
WAX OUT

- Found an appropriate wax hat at Banana Republic. Wax hat with a brim.
- The hat was made of a piece of wax which we left to harden for a week. The waxes will then prevent wax from seeping into the hat.
- Pour the melted wax on a piece of tissue and remove the hat with the wax in it. Place the wax around the hat; approximately an inch thick.
- Mix the plaster. Fill a pot with water. (Equivalent to the amount of plaster needed.) Scatter plaster into the pot by hand. Make sure the water is on to prevent clogging of the plaster. Mix the plaster and water together ensuring that there are no lumps in the mixture.
- Pour the plaster mixture over the hat within the wax. Ensure there is at least an inch of plaster all around the hat. I place the plaster to set for approximately half an hour. The plaster will become warm to the touch as it sets.
- Remove the clay walls around the set mold.
- Work off the sharp edges around the mold with a shaver.
- The mold upside down. Remove clay from the crown of the hat. Carve 4-6 holes into the mold. These will form notches when the second plastic set is on top of the existing mold.
- Some short clay ‘walls’. Place clay ‘walls’ on the mold. Smudging
- The clay walls onto the mold ensuring that the walls are secure.
- Create a hole to pour wax into the mold. Place a small block of clay on one side of the brim. Plaster will prevent the clay from forming a ball.
- Prepare plaster mixture again and pour plaster over the hat. Scouring out all air pockets in the middle of the mallet. Ensure there is an inch of plaster around the hat.
- Leave the plaster to set. Remove the clay walls. Have sharp edges around the mold.
- Separate the 2 parts of the mold.
- Experienced some difficulties when separating the mold. First chiseling attempt failed.
- The mold was placed in water to enable the hat within to swell thus pushing the molds apart.
- Pried the mold apart with the second attempt with the chisel and mallet.
- (Sample 1) Soaked the mold, tied the molds together with rubber bands. Placed mold into a pot to prevent wax from leaking onto the floor. Poured wax (Paraffin and multi-crystalline wax mixture) through the pour hole. Place mold into cold water to set the wax. There were problems separating the molds. It had to be pried open with the chisel and mallet. The top of the hat was missing. It might be because there was an air pocket around that area which prevented wax from flowing there. It was also very difficult to remove the hat from the mold. The wax was ‘caught’ in the crevices. The wax hat had to be broken apart in order to remove it from the mold.
- (Sample 2) Small crevices within the upper half of the mold was filled with clay. Any surface which might catch the wax were smoothed out with clay. A layer of muslin was placed into the mold. Wax was poured onto the bottom of the mold to secure it in place. Wax was poured and painted on the mold. The mold was then placed in cold water to set. The hat was out with the help of the muslin. The clay stuck to the hat and had to be washed off with a brush. The muslin secured the wax in place and pressures used to force wax into the mold.

Sketchbooks 3-7