The choice of materials significantly influenced the durability and functionality of molds in ancient Egyptian society, reflecting a strategic approach to material selection based on intended use. Clay, known for its malleability, allowed artisans to create molds that were ideal for intricate designs but required careful handling to ensure longevity (Gomez & Peters, 2023). The pliability of clay facilitated the replication of detailed motifs, essential for creating both artistic and functional items, yet these molds were more susceptible to wear and required frequent replacement. Conversely, stone molds, while more labor-intensive to produce, offered superior durability, making them suitable for repetitive tasks such as producing amulets and religious artifacts that necessitated consistent output over time (Gomez & Peters, 2023). This thoughtful selection between clay and stone highlights the ancient Egyptians’ ability to balance functionality with longevity, ensuring that the molds met the diverse needs of their society while optimizing resource utilization.