

Chapter 1 : Liquid Polymer Clay

Place the clay on a table on top of non-stick paper (baking paper). It should be hot, a little sticky and a little lumpy. Knead the clay for about 20 minutes until all the lumps disappear and the clay becomes smooth and no longer sticky.

Celluclay is an excellent quality paper mache material. Is kind kind of like very finely whipped newspaper. You just add water to it and it becomes clay like. You can vary the amount of water to change the consistency. This picture shows what celluclay looks like. I will add water to it and its ready to use. Here the celluclay is being applied to the castle. I mixed it up pretty thick so it would give me a castle wall look. You can mix it in all kinds of consistencies by adjusting the amount of water to add. This picture shows the celluclay after it has dried. You can also see how I got different consistencies with it. Tips and Techniques Making the Flour Water Mix - I talked about this already but it is quite ok to tinker with the mixture of flour and water. You can get different consistencies and different strengths. Adding Salt - When making flour and water you should add a tablespoon of salt to the mixture. This will prohibit mold growth. With humidity and time it is possible for your project to get moldy. This is because you are using flour. Adding salt will help prohibit that. It will preserve it and the colors of it. There are a lot of products you can use for this. This Crystal clear enamel is what I use. It works really well and gives a light shine to the projects. You can get it on amazon. It is also available in any hardware store. Use a fan on your paper mache. It will help it dry a whole lot faster. Rather than waiting overnight for it to dry this will speed it up to only an hour or two. Cardboard Frames One of the biggest things about paper mache projects is making up the frame to put the mache on. You have a whole lot of options when it comes to this and here are a few pictures. I typically use strips of cereal box cardboard to make a frame. You can use all kinds of things including a balloon. Once the mache is dry just stick a pin in it to pop the balloon!

Chapter 2 : Polymer Clay TV & Polymer Clay Productions: Project Designers

For awesome image transfers, spread a thin layer of liquid clay over the image material, follow instructions to bake your clay, then soak in water for five minutes before rubbing off the original paper and "voila! voila!" you possess a picture captured forever in clay.

You can also add ingredients to your metal clay to modify its properties; or to make it better suited for a particular use. This page contains information about metal clay ingredients and links to metal clay recipes.

Types of Metal Clay Metal clays made from the same metal such as silver can usually be used together to make one piece. The piece should be fired at the highest temperature required for any of the mixed clays. If the clays have different shrinkage rates, the piece may warp when it is fired. Some types of metal clay contain different ingredients than others, and while most of these can still be used together in one piece so they are touching, some should not be mixed together to make a single lump of clay or clay paste.

Lump Metal Clay This is the typical, common type of metal clay. It is the thickest kind, and looks and feels like a lump of clay.

Paste is a more liquid version of metal clay. Paste is used to add details or texture, or to attach green pieces that have not been fired. The metal clay pieces may be wet or dry. You can make your own paste from metal clay. To create paste, add a small amount of water to the metal clay. You can also add a bit of vinegar to prevent mold. Note that bronze paste can eventually separate with the tin rising to the top, creating a dark surface layer; this should be stirred in. This is not the same as oil paste.

Paste Syringe It is difficult to make your own paste syringe. The paste can be mixed as usual, though it will require some experimentation to find the best consistency. The paste should be mixed as thoroughly as possible, so it is all of the same consistency. One difficulty lies in filling the syringe with the metal clay paste, without creating air bubbles. Note that the syringe should not have any metal parts that touch the clay, unless you know that the metal will not react with the clay. You can make your own oil paste from homemade or purchased metal clay. It contains a different kind of binder that is incompatible with unfired clay. Homemade oil paste is compatible with unfired metal clay. Most people use lavender oil to make oil paste. However, other essential oils can be used. Olive oil works; some have tried citrus orange, lemon, tangerine and peppermint. To make lavender oil paste, add a few drops of tincture of lavender oil which contains essential oil, alcohol, and water to metal clay. If you have pure essential oil, which is more concentrated, use less oil and add water or alcohol. You want to create a thick, spreadable paste. A little glycerin may help make it creamy; a little rubbing alcohol can make it more workable. After mixing, let it sit overnight. Add a little distilled water if the paste is too thick. This is thin and flexible metal clay. Since it is thin and delicate, it is often used to add pieces to other metal clay. It can also be used for origami or woven pieces. Pieces made only from sheet clay cannot be fired with a torch. Do not add water to metal clay sheet; it will fall apart. You can use a small amount of water to glue the sheet to a piece of metal clay. Purchased metal clay sheet uses a different type of binder than the lump clay, and should not be mixed with regular clay. Metal clay paper is a variety of metal clay. Paper clay is an entirely different clay made of paper, not metal.

Ingredients, Additives, or Modifiers These are some of the ingredients that can be used to make metal clay or additives that can be mixed into packaged metal clay. Some of these ingredients may not be readily available in your area. Generally only natural or organic ingredients should be added to metal clay, or used on your hands when working with the clay. Artificial ingredients can affect the workability of the clay and may not burn out when the clay is fired. Some metals are much stronger than others. The stronger metals will be more forgiving of less-than-ideal mixtures, since weak metal clay will still be strong enough for most purposes. Adding ingredients to metal clay may also affect its shrinkage rate.

Water Do not use tap water. Water from the tap from a city water supply or well contains minerals that may interact with other ingredients in the metal clay and interfere with sintering. Sintering makes a solid object by heating powder without melting. Use distilled water or deionized water with your metal clay. When making your own metal clay or mixing from metal clay powders, the water should be sprayed onto the powder. Add the water gradually. After the clay starts forming lumps, the clay can be mixed together. If you add too much water, you can spread it out and let some of the water evaporate.

Oil and Essential Oil Many people add olive oil to metal

clay. The oil slows drying and improves the workability of the clay. Other oils may work as well. Do not add too much oil to the clay; it makes the clay unworkable and unusable. Too much oil may also reduce the strength of the finished piece. Oil paste is also used to attach fired pieces to each other. The lavender oil smells nice, but other essential oils can also be used. Glycerin Glycerin can be produced from plants or animal fat. Vegetable source glycerin is safe to eat. Glycerin makes the clay more workable, and slows the drying time. If you add enough glycerin, the metal clay will remain flexible even when dry. Adding too much glycerin may reduce the strength of the finished piece. Vinegar After clay has been mixed or opened, a few drops of vinegar will prevent it from developing mold. Metal Powder Metal powder used to make metal clay should contain very small particles—no larger than 20 microns in size. Many commercial metal clays have particles between 1 and 20 microns. The size of the metal particles affects the firing temperature and time, as well as the strength of the finished piece. Different sizes of particles may be combined—this helps fill some of the empty spaces between the particles. The metal particles may be spherical round or flakes. Flakes may make the clay softer and easier to work with, but reduce the strength. The original Silver PMC uses flakes. Cellulose is obtained from green plants, such as wood pulp or cotton, and is the main ingredient in cardboard and paper. CMC is available from pottery or bakery stores. Other cellulose powders would probably work as well. Polyolefin Powder Polyolefin powder is not a natural product, it is synthetic. It is used for car covers and seat cushions. Polyolefin burns relatively cleanly, and produces heat at a fast rate. This may help with sintering. Most commercially available metal clays use only organic ingredients for binder. Starch Starch can be used as a binder. Cornstarch also called corn flour in some countries and wheat flour can be used to make metal clay. Besides cornstarch and regular flour, you might experiment with rice starch and potato starch. The ideal binder is finely ground so that it has small particles, and burns relatively cleanly. Other Ingredients Wax, gum, agar, resin, and propylene glycol have also been mentioned as possible ingredients for metal clay. Petroleum jelly and mineral oil are not recommended. Petroleum can degrade the binder. Do not use a petroleum-based product on your hands before working with clay. Making Metal Clay Making your own metal clay is certainly more difficult than buying ready-made clay or clay powder, and requires dedicated equipment. Some of the ingredients may have to be purchased in large quantities. Note that even non-toxic ingredients can be dangerous if not handled properly—consider buying metal clay powder instead of trying to make your own. These recipes were created from experimentation. It is likely they contain different ingredients than metal clays that can be purchased. Because of this, the properties of homemade metal clay will probably differ from the commercially available versions. Note that the commercial versions have been extensively researched and tested, and will likely produce more consistent results than do-it-yourself DIY metal clay.

Chapter 3 : Making Liquid Clay - POTTERY, CERAMICS, POLYMER CLAY

Make your own charms with Sculpey Bakeable Liquid Clay. All you need are some small items, glitters, mica powders, clear coat, findings and molds. Hang your charms from chains to make bracelets.

Paper mache is a wonderful medium. No fancy equipment is required! You probably already have everything you need. Paper mache is so fun and easy that you can create just about anything. Starch will make the paste a little more slippery and easier to spread on your strips. Combine 2 tsp of corn starch corn flour in the UK with 2 Tbsp cold water. It should be the consistency of pancake batter. Add your flour and water mixture to the saucepan, whisking vigorously. Be careful not to get splashed. Keep stirring, and remove the paste from the heat when the glutens are cooked. Let the mixture cool slightly. Go make some fun projects! Add a 1 tablespoon each of liquid starch and school glue for a smoother consistency and stronger hold. I always add a bit of glue because I think that it really improves the quality and strength of the paste. Storing Leftover Paper Mache Paste If you made more paper mache paste than you can use immediately, the mixture can be refrigerated and saved overnight, but the paste tends to separate slightly. As I mentioned earlier, I try to make a quantity that I can use in one session. Leftover paper mache paste will keep for one or two days without refrigeration or longer when refrigerated and stored in a covered container. I like to use pyrex bowls. Boil three parts of water. Mix remaining water with flour. Add to boiling water. Allow to cool slightly before using. This statute was made entirely from recycled materials. Paper Mache Project Ideas Historically, paper mache has been used to make everything from jewelry to lacquer boxes, statues and furniture. I used this recipe to create a monstrous gargoyle statue shown above. Check out the process for sketching and creating this paper mache statue. Post links to your projects! Feel free to share your comments and questions below. I would also love to see your completed or in-progress paper mache projects!

Chapter 4 : Devil's Eve: Homemade Glue

A little bit of solid clay can be used to color liquid clay, or a little liquid clay can be used just to thin solid clay to different degrees. Nora Jean's faux miniature foods made lifelike with liquid clay on top (whipped cream, guacamole, peanut butter, jelly, gravy, frosting, chocolate sauce, and more).

Precious Metal Clay Liquid Clay Liquid clay can be used in a number of interesting applications, either on their own, in combination with regular polymer clay, or in conjunction with other media. The three most commonly found brands of clear liquid polymer clay are the following: Translucent liquid clay can be tinted in a variety of ways, for instance, with oil paint, ink, embossing powder, mica pigment powder, chalks, glitter, bits of clay, and so on. Liquid clay can be used in a number of interesting applications. It is excellent for making image transfers. It can be painted onto surfaces or applied with a fine-tipped applicator bottle. Liquid clay cures at about the same temperature as solid polymer clay, but instructions vary by brand, so be sure to know the guidelines before you cure. Other brands of liquid clay may not be available in stores, but they can be ordered on-line. When cured, it is flexible and tough. Left untinted, TLS is translucent, but not completely clear. The texture of the cured TLS readily accepts pencil, ink, or layers of regular polymer clay when the TLS is used to texturize a slick, non-receptive surface. TLS comes in a 2-oz. When hit with a heat gun or in an oven with the temperature briefly bumped up, it clears even further, so that images or patterns beneath it are quite visible. It has a glossy surface when cured and can be sanded and buffed to a shine. Kato Polyclay Medium comes in 2-oz. Liquid Fimo or Fimo Decorator Gel is an extremely clear, odorless liquid clay. It starts off clear and stays that way during firing. Liquid Fimo comes in a ml bottle. Liquid Poly Glo is a glow-in-the-dark liquid clay available in six colors-- red, orange, green, aqua, blue, and violet. Liquid Poly Glo is available through Puffinalia, on-line.

Chapter 5 : Perfect Pretties Creations: How to make liquid polymer clay!!

-Make sure that you add the liquid slowly, not all at once! -If you use oil, different kinds work, I use Baby oil -Works best if you first warm up the clay as much as you can (with your fingers).

You have to keep your edges wet, and attach wet to wet. You have to make your pieces thick enough to support their weight. You have to dry it slowly, and green ware can sometimes crack before you have a chance to fire it. The list goes on and on. Well it turns out that if you add paper fiber to your clay body, a lot of these limitations disappear. One way to make paper clay is to do it yourself. You select the right paper without shiny coatings, for example , soak the paper in water, then use a paint mixer to blend the mixture into pulp. Then you wedge this paper pulp into your clay. Sound like a lot of work? This comes in 25 bags, just like the clay you are used to. It feels and works the same as regular clay, but it is stronger, things attach easier, the finished pieces are lighter, and the paper burns out in the firing so it looks just like regular clay. And the best part, at least for a lot of people, is that you can attach new wet clay to already dried clay! When doing sculptures, paper clay is more forgiving in other ways too. The pieces support themselves better without collapsing. Flat pieces warp less. You can simply take your clay to limits far beyond what you previously thought possible! Ceramic Paper Clays blend premium high or low fire clays such as stoneware , porcelain or earthen wares, terra cottas, etc. The fired and glazed ceramic is indistinguishable to the naked eye from a non-paper traditional clay. Pulp burns out in firing similar to wax. This is also great for coiling, pinching, and handbuilding. How Strong is Strong?: Handle bone dry ware with ease. Move large dry unfired works anywhere Some work may not need firing! Rapid or Force Drying OK: Dry harden pots in direct sun, near heaters, or warm below F kilns. Thermal shock of Raku and freezing OK for most. Build custom hollow armatures in minutes: Fold 2D soft cutout shapes into 3D. Later your quickie hollow Paper Clay armatures will be dry and hard enough to support new layers of soft Paper Clay. Moisten the surface with water, and go. Open air or sun harden between wet dry episodes until the work appears finished. Coil up and up: Sometimes it makes sense not to score. Bone dry, air hard Paper Clay coil shapes stay put. To quick seal between coils Gaps are filled, neat and even. Reduce or end warp: Tile makers and muralists appreciate this feature for slab assembly projects. Paper fibers hidden deep inside the clay draw moisture evenly from within to assist a much more "even" open air drying and shrinking process. Dry to Dry Assembly: Stir or mash your favorite blend of Paper Clay in water until it turns to a paste adhesive we call slip. Liberally apply the slip to the two pieces of dried Paper Clay and press them together. In minutes you have a strong join. To cut a dried slab of Paper Clay, score a needle line on the surface then snap it apart like glass. Box constructions with bone dry parts assemble securely in minutes. When box side slabs dry out flat before assembly they stay flat after. Single Fire Glaze Option: Why pay more for bisque? Dry paper fiber hidden in bone dry paper clay absorbs almost as much water as a bisque. Meantime the extra green strength allows handling dipping, burnishing, rubbing applying terra sigillata and etc. Stoneware reduction, wood fire, electric, gas, pit, all methods suitable. While paper clay feels pretty much like regular clay, I have found that it dulls your tools faster. Some people are sensitive to mold, and paper clay does mold more easily than regular clay, especially if it is kept very wet such as when reconstituting scraps. You might not be able to find Paper Clay at your local clay supplier, That is because it is patented, and clay manufacturers must pay license fees to the inventor. But a number of clay companies do license and manufacture it.

Chapter 6 : Making or Modifying Metal Clay

How to make liquid polymer clay!! So basically I couldn't be bothered to buy the actual bottle of liquid polymer clay because a) it's rather expensive and b) I'd rarely use it. Instead I came up with a way of making liquid polymer clay myself.

Chapter 7 : My Favorite Paper Mache Paste Recipe | FeltMagnet

Paper Clay For Sculpture ©Judy Nelson-Moore May, Page 4 of 4 Measuring Paper/Clay Proportions When You Are Making Paper Clay: You can either make it by the wet volume measure or by the dry weight measure.

Chapter 8 : Translucent Polymer Clay | calendrierdelascience.com

Both liquid polymer clay and resins can be colored--using the special colorants sold for resins or just using one's own oil-based colorants like artists' oil paints. Oil paints are mostly transparent, but they can be made opaque or translucent by adding titanium white oil paint though that will also lighten the color if much is used.

Chapter 9 : Polymer Clay TV & Polymer Clay Productions

Paper Mache Clay Made Thick Enough for Modeling Details As you can see above, the clay can be modeled into fairly fine details. Using the clay for modeling feels much more intuitive than creating sculptures with paper strips and paste, and once the clay is dry it is a pleasure to paint.