INSTRUCTIONS

Thank you for purchasing ART CLAY SILVER Paste Type. Read the Instructions and Directions carefully before use.



- Insufficiently dried clay may cause breakage during firing.
- Oxygen is consumed and smoke and/or gas emission may result during firing.
 Always be sure to ventilate the workroom well.
- Do not place recently fired clay on or near by inflammable objects as it may cause a fire.



- Take care not to get burned by the heated clay when drying, firing, and/or after firing.
 Keep this product out of reach of children.
- If you get any of this product in your eyes or mouth.

flush/rinse immediately with plenty of water and call your physician if necessary.



Art Clay series products have the AP seal The AP (Approved Product) seal is approved by ACMI (The Art & Creative Materials institute, Inc.). It identifies the art materials that are safe and that are certified in a toxicological evaluation by a medical expert to contain no materials in sufficient quantities to be toxic or injurious to humans, including children, or to cause acute or chronic health problems.

[CHARACTERISTIC]

• ART CLAY SILVER Paste Type consists of pure silver particles, binding agent and water. The binding agent is produced from natural pulp fiber. ● During firing, the pure silver particles solidify. The binding agent consists of carbon, hydrogen and oxygen, and when fired results in the release of a small amount of carbon dioxide and steam during firing. ● Art Clay Paste Type works for texturing, repairing, use as an adhesive of dried Art Clay Silver pieces, and for attaching silver findings into a wet and dry Art Clay piece. ● This product is low temperature – firing clay that can be fired from 650℃/1200°F, and turns into pure silver (99.9%) after firing. The special formula of this product allows for combining with glass, porcelain and ceramic materials, and is also suitable for firing with sterling silver findings or wire. (Use of SV925 and higher quality and the firing temperature at 650℃/1200°F, and holding time for 30 minutes is recommended).

*Do not fire soldered pieces with this product as the soldering temperature is lower than the firing temperature.

[INSTRUCTIONS]

Some silver settling may occur at bottom of the jar. Stir the paste well with a brush or metal spatula before use. ● To dilute the paste, take out the necessary amount and place it in a different container. Then, add necessary amount of water to dilute. Do not dilute it directly in the bottle. ● This product is water-based and can dry up. Always keep the container tightly capped. (If it dries up, add a little water to recover its original texture.) ● Wash the paste off your hands with water after work. ● It may cause a crack during firing if the clay is not dried enough. ● Take out only the necessary amount of paste and keep the paste jar capped to prevent it from drying up. ● Do not bend the fired piece with unreasonable pressure. ● Keep the Paste indoors out of direct sunlight. ● Do NOT keep in a refrigerator. ● Use promptly after unsealing. ● Do not mix any similar product to Art Clay Series product as it will change the characteristics and may cause dangerous situation during firing. The manufacturer and the authorized distributors of Art Clay Series are not responsible for the said situation.

[DIRECTIONS]



● Place the necessary amount of paste in a small container. Dilute it with water if needed. Diluting it at the ratio of two parts paste to one part water would be recommended. ● Because the piece will shrink 8~9% during firing, consider its finished size. ● Paint the mold evenly and thickly with a paintbrush. Let it dry. Then paint it again several times, allowing it to dry between each layer. Build up general layers so that it is thick and strong. ● When the paste is used as an adhesive, apply it to both of the pieces until they fuse together without a seam.

*If you combine this product with other materials such as glass, porcelain, silver wire, and silver findings (SV925, SV950, fine silver), it is recommended to attach it in this molding process. Please note that with any complicated designs like chains etc, it may be difficult to remove the oxidized layer after firing.

MOLDING& DRYING

<Condition for Drying>

- It is necessary to dry the clay completely, so dry it in the following ways:
- *Reference guide for an object up to 1mm thick, and 5g. If your work is larger, more drying time will be needed.
- Hair dryer: At least 10 minutes with a 1200w hair dryer. Place the dryer within 5~10cm/3 inches from the piece.
- Cooking plate: At least 10 minutes at 150°C/300°F
- Kiln: At least 10 minutes at 150°C/300°F
- Natural/air dry: At least 24 hours at room temperature.

*Do not apply the heat over 250°C/480°F, otherwise the binder burns away and shape of the piece will change.

How to tell when the piece is dry enough

Place the piece on a sheet of stainless steel, glass or plastic and after $10\sim20$ seconds pick up the piece. If there is no cloud of water vapor, it is dry. (It is easy to check the vapor cloud on black stainless, glass or plastic.)

FIRING

<Kiln Firing>

To fire, place the piece in a room temperature kiln. Take at least 15 minutes to reach firing temperature. You may use any of the three firing temperatures and holding times listed below. If you are combining with other materials (i.e. man-made stone, glass), please check the appropriate firing temperature and holding time. If you are firing more than two pieces, make sure the pieces are not touching each other.

Firing temperature	650℃ /1200°F	700°C /1290°F	750℃ /1380°F	800°C /1472°F
Holding time	At least 30min.	At least 15min.	At least 10min.	At least 5min.

- * This product is low temperature firing clay that can be fired from 650°C/1200°F. It is not necessary to fire over 800/1472°F. Shrinkage after firing will be approx. 8-9% (in length) in any firing condition listed above.
- * You may fire this product using a gas torch or on a cooking gas stove. Some restrictions and conditions apply. Please ask for details from your Art Clay supplier.



- The surface of the fired piece will be white and matte due to crystallization of silver during firing, but a luster can be obtained by polishing. (i.e. Stainless brush, Burnisher, Sandpaper, File, etc.)
- The completed piece is pure silver (99.9%).