

LC GLASSYMER TUTORIALS



This ebook would be impossible to create without the cooperation with our enthusiastic team of clayers.

Thank you all for working with us in the past years. Thanks for your kind reviews and recommendations. Your cooperation makes our products shine brighter.

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LC GLASSYMER

Basic technical instructions

What is LC Glassymer?

LC Glassymer is liquid backable polymer clay medium by LUCY CLAY.

LC Glassymer Transparent GEL is a syrup-like liquid with white translucent color. LC Glassymer Glue is a syrup-like liquid with yellowish-white translucent color. LC Glassymer Color Gel is a set of highly-pigmented syrup-like liquids of 7 basic colors: white, black, green, yellow, blue, red, magenta. Gently shake the bottle before use.

Storage

LC Glassymer can be stored in metal, glass, wax-coated paper cups, or flexible plastic containers. Gently shake the bottle before use.

Cleaning

To clean up, use paper towels and rubbing alcohol. Hands can be protected by rubber gloves or barrier cream. Wash hands after using LC Glassymer.

Safety

For Health and Safety instructions please click here: [Safety Data Sheet for LC Glassymer.](#)

Baking

Bake LC Glassymer at 284°F (140°C) for 15-20 minutes. It may be baked slightly longer if necessary.

Baking for longer makes Glassymer Transparent GEL being less tacky and much more transparent and shiny. You can get much better glassy shine when using a heat gun after you take your creation out of the oven, and while it's still hot.

Overheating may result in the release of irritating gases. Although LC Glassymer is not toxic, it is essential to cure LC Glassymer in a well-ventilated area.

To avoid bubbles while baking, please leave Glassymer to “rest” for at least 30 minutes, so that the air bubbles get to the surface and you can get rid of them with a needle.

Finishing

LC Glassymer can also be varnished with a polymer friendly varnish.

Adding Colour

Colour can be added to LC Glassymer Transparent GEL using LC Glassymer Color Gel, designed specifically for adding color to LC Glassymer Transparent. **You may also use concentrated inks, alcohol inks, dry pigments, or mica powders to create colored ‘paints’ or add effects to the color range, which can be applied in many ways to polymer clay.**



LC Glassymer Color Gel in low concentration creates a more translucent color than other additives.

When adding colors and pigments, please gently stir to avoid creating bubbles.

How to use LC Glassymer?

Painting

Glassymer Color Gel or tinted Glassymer Transparent GEL can be used as paint over raw or baked clay.

Marbling

Apply a thin coat of Liquid Transparent GEL on baked polymer clay or glass, make lines and dots of different Glassymer Color Gel on it. Using a pointed tool, drag the lines or dots to form a pattern.

Stained Glass

Use tinted LC Glassymer Transparent Gel and LC Glassymer Color Gel to imitate stained glass and enamel when enclosed by polymer clay borders and then baked. For enamel look bake over a polymer clay base, for stained glass bake on the glass.

Glazing

LC Glassymer Transparent Gel can be used as a glaze on a finished polymer piece.

Molding

Use LC Glassymer Color alone or mixed with LC Glassymer Transparent Gel in bakeable silicone molds to get gelly-like casts.

Adhesive Applications

LC Glassymer GLUE guarantees the best adhesion. Use it to adhere two pieces of polymer clay or polymer clay elements to other porous materials.

LC Glassymer GLUE is thinner than other liquids and is very easy to spread for an even coat. It is best to let it rest for a few minutes after application to thicken up. When first applied, you can slide the pieces you were attaching around a little to get them into position if necessary.

Use with LC Microstencils

Apply a thin layer of LC Glassymer Transparent Gel or LC Glassymer Color Gel on an LC Microstencil and bake it in an oven to harden the Microstencil, color it or cover it with a protective coat.

Use as a base to make customized Stamps.

You can make your own customized stamps for polymer clay using LC Glassymer Transparent Gel. [Please read a step-by-step tutorial by Jan Edward Montarsi.](#)

Different sizes for all clayers:



[LC STORE - AMAZON](#)

Big volume bottle 250ml/8.45fl.oz.



[LC STORE - AMAZON](#)

Standard volume bottle 65ml/2.2 fl.oz.



[LC STORE - AMAZON](#)

Set of LC Glassymer Color Gel colors 7 bottles 65 ml/2.2 fl.oz: black, white, green, red, magenta, blue, yellow.



[LC STORE - AMAZON](#)

Creative Box of 7 colors of LC Glassymer Color Gel and 7 bottles of LC Glassymer Transparent with a step-by-step tutorial and a gift in a box.

What other clayers say?

"Working with LC Glassymer is a bit addictive and it has great potential... I tried a brooch... I love the fact that a transparent basis can be painted. So good."

– Tereza Čermáková, Czech Republic

"I'm super excited about this new product from Lucy Clay Tools!! Transparent and flexible like no other liquid polymer clay I've tried before!"

– Sandra Ferreira, Portugal

"I had Glassymer on a tile, just one coat. I pulled it off the tile in one piece. Very thin and strong. I even stretched it. I'm impressed. I also love using Color Glassymer for painting on polymer clay."

– Patti Underwood, the USA





FAUX OPAL

Opals are my favorite gemstone! I'm always trying to find better ways to make faux opals with polymer clay, resin, and other mediums. I have tried making faux opals with other liquid clays, but they were never as clear as I wanted. So, I recently tried to make opals using Lucy Clay's Glassymer. This is the only liquid clay that layer after layer cured totally clear. It's amazing and I've been making so many faux opals using it! There's a lot of waiting time in this tutorial, but it's not difficult, meaning even polymer clay beginners can give it a try. Now, let's do some magic!

Materials & Tools:

- Pasta machine
- Blade
- Nail scissors
- Exacto knife
- Silicone wing mold (heat resistant)
- Small brush
- Small plastic cup
- Wooden stick
- [LC Glassymer](#)
- Iridescent flakes
- Glitter (different sizes and colors, for dimension, iridescent and holographic glitters work best)
- Translucent polymer clay
- Earring posts

Marilynn Ordoñez

Born and raised in Puerto Rico, Marilyn always loves sea life and the amazing colors of the rainforest. She has carried these images into her polymer clay jewelry.

www.instagram.com/marilynnsjewels





Have all materials prepped and ready to use. Make sure all tools are clean. In the small cup, pour about ½ an ounce of LC Glassymer. The amount depends on the size of your wing mold. Add iridescent flakes and glitter to the liquid clay; stir it together. The ratio should be 1-part Glassymer to 3/4-part glitter and flakes.



Fill your wing mold half way with the liquid clay mixture.



Cure in the oven for 30 min at 284° F (140° C). After curing, let cool for 15 min.



Add the rest of your liquid clay mixture into the molds until they are almost full. You can add some colored glitter on top to have some color show through the wings.



Cure in the oven for 30 min at 284° F (140° C). While wings are in oven condition your translucent clay. Put it through the pasta machine to make a clay sheet about 3 playing cards thick. This is 5 or 6 on most pasta machines. After the clay is cured for the second time, let the mold and clay cool completely (~ an hour). Remove the wings carefully from the mold. With nail scissors go around the edges and trim any excess clay.



Lay the wings on top of your translucent clay sheet, smooth side down.



With your Exacto knife, cut around the wings to create the back of the wing.



Peel the translucent clay piece off the back of the wings and set aside. Brush Glassymer over the back of the wings and place the earring post near the top of the wing.



Carefully place the translucent clay sheet on top of the wing, pressing the post through the clay. Place each wing on the baking tile upsides down. Cure in the oven for 45 min at 284° F (140° C). Let it cool completely before removing them from mold. You're done! Your glittery, Angel Wing earrings are ready to wear!



GLASSYMER LEAVES

Materials & Tools:

- [LC Glassymer \(Transparent GEL and Color GEL\)](#)
- Leaves of real plants (best one is Viburnum species – they have nice veins and little bit hairy)
- Scissors
- Aluminium foil
- Paintbrush
- Diary, or any surface you want to decorate
- White acrylic paint (if necessary)
- Polymer clay (suitable is any brand which is cured below 140°C)

Pavla Čepelíková

Pavla Cepelikova is a talented artist from the Czech Republic. If you do not understand any step, do not hesitate to contact Pavla via email: pavla.cepelikova@seznam.cz.

www.instagram.com/pavlacepelikova

www.facebook.com/SaffronAddict





Apply transparent Glassymer by paintbrush on the back part of your leaf. In case of "viburnum" species it is the hairy side. Those plants are available in parks and they have (some) leaves whole year time. Important: Not each leaf is suitable, try first what works well for you! I was very surprised, just one layer of Glassymer is enough!



When covered by transparent one. Dip gently your paintbrush into the colors you like and apply as well. If you like glitters, go ahead! Bake (140 C/30 min). Use the aluminium foil! Glassymer flows down (depending on the type of leaf more or less) and it is easy to remove your leaves from the aluminium foil. Easier than from the tile.



Cut out all those imperfections by scissors after baking.



Leaves go flat and dry (fragile) in the oven. This is the reason why is so easy to separate leaf from the Glassymer. DO IT ONLY THEY ARE COOLED DOWN! Never when hot!



Leaves are paper thin, very flexible and transparent like real leaves!



Use glue for decoupage (in case of material like paper, wood, or glass) or any glue which is transparent. If you like, use mat finish varnish. I did it, but I realized without varnish it was better. (Leaves look like a leather now).



In case you want use your leaves for jewelry, you need white (or pearl white clay) as a background. (Premo, Fimo, Cernit are suitable) colored clay are going to change your leaf color due to transparency. Use liquid any brand you have to connect baked Glassymer leaf with the clay.



Cut it around and bake. I used texture for the backing.



Now you can drill it, use jump ring and make earrings or necklace for simple example.



SPIRAL EYE NECKLACE

Try to make a simple necklace with the help of a few tools and the indispensable LC Glassymer. The choice of the shape and the color are up to you. So go ahead, find a moment and have fun.

Materials & Tools:

- Polymer Clay scrap (dark colors) + embossing powder (not necessary)
- [LC Glassymer Transparent GEL + LC Glassymer Colour GEL](#)
- Round cutters of different sizes
- Pasta machine or roller
- Blade, scalpel
- Texture sponge
- Stylus or toothpick
- Baking tile
- Polymer liquid

Assembly tools:

- Memory wire
- Hollow tube
- Round pliers
- Hand drill
- Superglue
- Jewellery clasps (carabiner)

Tereza Čermáková

Tereza lives in Libčice nad Vltavou. She graduated from the Secondary School of Applied Arts and VOŠ in Jablonec nad Nisou. She started working with polymer clay in 2012 more or less by accident. She draws her inspiration from surroundings, and the polymer has become just the right medium for her, which, even at home, with a few skills can be turned into almost anything.
www.terice-bizu.cz





Condition the clay (optionally add a little bit of embossing powder). Run through the pasta machine on to the thinnest setting (approx. 1.2 mm). Texture with a sponge. And prepare a round cookie cutter.



From a sheet of polymer material, cut 6 round pieces with a cut-out center, each of 2 pieces of the same size, which we later will join together - i.e. 3 pairs.

Smooth firmly to the baking tile, and gently adjust the sharp edges with a textured sponge.



Fill the rings with LC Glassymer Transparent GEL and swirl the stylus or toothpick from the center with a drop of Glassymer Colour (you can also drop the colour directly into the center of the circle).

Bake in the oven according to the manufacturer's instructions. Let cool down on the tile.



After cooling, remove the pieces carefully from the tile. Cut from the rest of the textured sheet - 3 long strips of about 6 mm wide.



Spread the liquid on back the surface of the baked circle piece (not the transparent part) and glue the strip carefully, cut the rest with a scalpel and clean the edges, then spread some liquid on the second ring and cover it as a lid. Repeat for all pieces. Put on the tile and bake again.



The necklace is assembled simply by drilling the necessary holes. Drill one hole in the smallest wheel, the larger two wheels will have holes on both sides.

Prepare a hollow tube, cut about 1.5 cm using a scalpel or scissors. 2 pieces in total of.



Glue the tube into the drilled hole and connect all three rings together. Using a hand drill, make holes into the top (largest) ring. Holes are drilled in the upper third of the ring. To accommodate neck wire and tubing.



Now we prepare a memory (approx. 50 cm) - you can check the length by putting it around your neck.

Thread through the prepared holes and align to the same length of both sides. String a hollow tube on the wire, shorten it as needed and make loops on both sides with round pliers. Attach the jewellery clasps. And we're done.



An easier version of the assembly: The rings can be drilled and connected with an eye screw at top and hung on a jewelry hoop or chain.

I hope this interesting necklace will make you happy.

SHAPED CANDY BONBONS

I got caught up with testing LC Glassymer (a new liquid clay by LUCY CLAY) and I wanted to try what it would be to mix it with similar media. That is how I got the idea to make these beautiful shaped candy bonbons. You can mix and create thousands of colours and effects, the most interesting part is that you will see the final result only when everything is baked.

Adela Neff

Adela Neff has been living in Germany since 2002. She has been working with polymer clay since 2010. Working with polymer makes her feel relaxed and reduces stress. She enjoys experimenting and hopes that the artistic muse will never abandon her.

www.instagram.com/adelaneff



Materials & Tools:

- [Glassymer Transparent Gel](#)
- [Glassymer Color Gel](#)
- [Glassymer Glue](#)
- Fimo liquid
- Alcohol Ink
- Sculpey Liquid Gold (you can also use Kato polyclay liquid in different colors)
- Mixing bowls
- Round cutter that has the same diameter as the mould for shaped candy bonbons
- Silicone moulds for shaped candy bonbons
- Varnish and jewelry findings



Mix Glassymer Gel Transparent, transparent alcohol ink in mixing bowls. Mix the basic colors for the shaped candy bonbons.



Pour into the mould, add gold liquid and Fimo liquid, gently mix. Add a drop of alcohol ink and gently mix again. Bake for 25 - 30 min. at 150°C. Let it cool down well. The look of the bonbons depends on the intensity of mixing. You will see the results only when the bonbons are baked, so it makes each praline unique.



After cooling, prepare a white sheet of polymer clay (3rd pasta machine setting) and cut a circle with a round cutter. Put a drop of Glassymer Liquid Glue on the bottom of the praline mould, using a skewer clean the edges and texture the bottom with a sponge. Put into mould again and bake for 20 minutes at 130°C.

Now all you have to do is to drill holes and varnish shaped candy bonbons. You can string and complete the necklace as you wish. I hope you like this tutorial and have fun while experimenting with colors.





SPIDER BROOCH

Let's make a funny spider-shaped brooch and get rid of arachnophobia. This form of therapy is non-violent and can be very entertaining and creative. Color combinations are endless and this beautiful brooch will surely make you happy.

Materials & Tools:

- Light Gray Metallic Polymer Clay
- [LC Glassymer](#) + [LC Glassymer Color Gel](#)
- Small round cutter
- [LC Stencil](#) with spider web pattern
- Machine or roller
- Stylus and 1 mm needle
- Blade, scalpel
- Soft brush
- Texture sponge
- Baking tile
- Polymer liquid
- Brooch pin connector

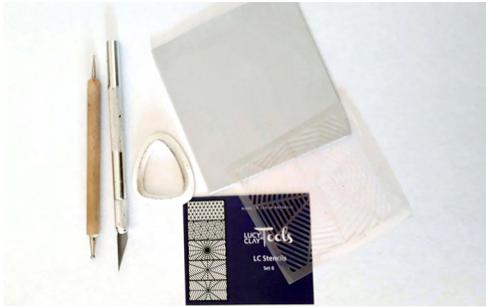
Assembly tools:

- 0.8 mm / 0.03" jewelry wire
- round pliers
- wire cutters
- small beads

Tereza Čermáková

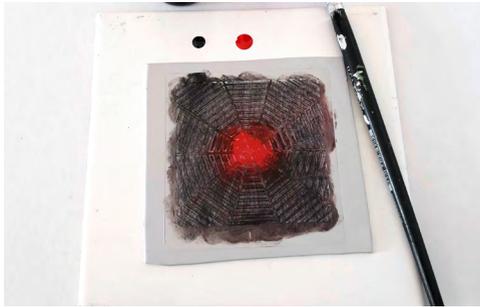
Tereza lives in Libčice nad Vltavou. She graduated from the Secondary School of Applied Arts and VOŠ in Jablonec nad Nisou. She started working with polymer clay in 2012 more or less by accident. She draws her inspiration from surroundings, and the polymer has become just the right medium for her, which, even at home, with a few skills can be turned into almost anything.
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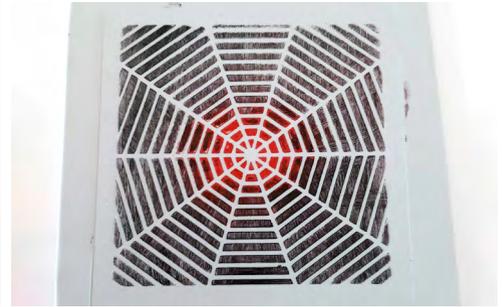
Condition a half of bar of gray polymer clay and run through the pasta machine (thickness about 1.2 mm / 0.05").

Prepare an LC Stencil with spider web pattern.



Place the sheet on a tile. Put the LC Stencil on the sheet and carefully roll with a roller.

Drop some red and black LC Glassymer Color Gel on the the tile. From the center of the stencil, apply red with a finger or a brush, and then, from corners to the center, apply black until the colors blend.



Carefully remove the LC Stencils from the polymer sheet, wash the Stencil with water and soap, then carefully dry.



Choose a part of the web that you like most and cut out the abdomen of the future spider with a cutter. Then cut one more piece. Do not throw away the rest, you will need it for the body. Put the base for abdomen aside. Now, using a scalpel, cut out a contour 2 - 3 mm / 0.08-0.11" wide.



Put the contour on the base and gently squeeze, everything must fit exactly (we can use a paper tissue so that the top drawing does not blur). We have a finished abdomen and now we are going to model the body.



From the rest of the sheet, cut out a rectangle about 2 cm x 2.5 cm / 0.78-1". Make a cylinder, flatten it, so that the abdomen and the body are of same width.



Using stylus, model the spider's body, indicate the future head and body structure (see picture). Press out eyes with a stylus and dip the top of the stylus into a drop of black Glassymer, so that the eyes are highlighted as well as the contours of the body. Glue two more pieces of material like the mandibles, gently press against the base of the body.



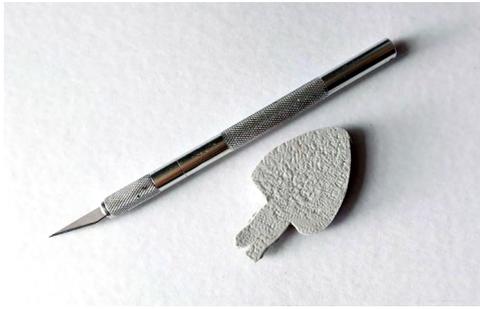
Place the prepared body base on the baking tile and pour LC Glassymer in the spider's abdomen up to the edge of and bake according to the manufacturer's instructions (approx. 130°C).



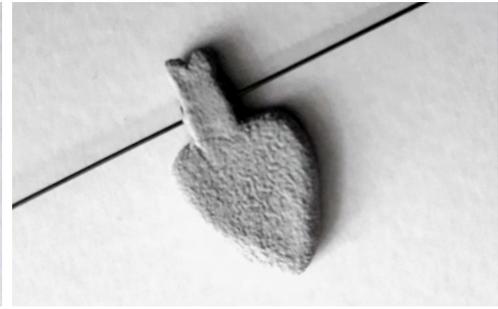
Let the baked body cool down properly and carefully remove it from the baking tile. Do not touch the transparent part until it has cooled down completely, otherwise fingerprints would destroy the transparency effect.



Now let's work on the brooch. Condition the rest of bar of gray polymer clay and run through the pasta machine (medium thickness), then texture the sheet with a sponge.



Put some liquid on the bottom part of the spider and cover it with a textured sheet, cut off the excess with a scalpel and smooth the edges with a sponge.



Now make four holes in the body part with a needle for the future legs of our spider.



Make the holes close to each other only in the body part, smooth them carefully so that there are not any sharp points (see picture).



Glue the brooch pin connector to the body of the spider, cover it with a little bit of polymer clay and press with a stylus or a logo stamp.

Fasten the brooch to make sure there is no excess polymer clay.

Bake again in the oven, best placed on a piece of paper or padding. Face up. Let it cool completely.



Prepare wire cutters, jewelry wire and small beads. Using wire cutters, cut off four pieces (approx. 18 cm / 7" long) of the wire and make a loop at the end of each wire, so that the beads do not fall out of it.



String about 7 cm / 2.7" of beads on the wire, push the wire through the body of the spider, do the same on other side, and, again, make a loop. Continue until we have all eight spider legs.



Shape the spider's legs so that the front two pairs are facing forward while the back two pairs are facing backward.



Turn the brooch and adjust the legs as you prefer. And here is the final version of our spider.



POLYMER CLAY STAMPS

My testing will go beyond this tutorial. I hope you share your results and insights. I Hope you enjoy this tutorial.

Materials & Tools:

- Stiff and flexible blades
- Wavy blades
- Small utility blades
- Scalpel
- Needle tool
- A brush and small container for LC Glassymer. 2 Liter Soda lids and other plastic food lids usually don't react with liquid clay. The red lid that I am using this tutorial is from a peanut butter jar. Little plastic soufflé cups that you get from restaurants will dissolve from all liquid clay brands.
- [Czextruder](#)
- Small triangle disc from LC Disk #11
- Round 4-hole disc
- Both discs make the best size strings for stamp making.
- Tiles – 6 x 6 inch preferably
- Patty paper, paper towels
- Scissors, acrylic roller, water mist bottle.
- A non-stick work surface for cutting and moving your clay pieces without distortion or stretching. Cardstock works well.
- Small cutters, circle cutters, mini cutters.
- I am also using “Clay Punch Cutters” which are very sharp graduated hand made micro cutters, made by Naturescapes Studios. <http://www.etsy.com/shop/nscreativeelements>
- A LC Slicer for making consistently sliced strings of clay the same width.
- Scrap Clay – Firm for using Cutters and slicing, Softer for extruding to prevent cracks when making tightly curved designs.
- [LC Glassymer Liquid](#). I have tried this with other brands without the same success. LC Glassymer at the thin layers we will use is stronger, more flexible, and will stretch with certain designs creating a nice pillow effect in your stamped clay. It also sticks to clean tiles or acrylic blocks like clear commercial cling stamps. Stamps can be washed with warm soapy water to refresh the clinginess.
- Water mist provided the best results as a release with regular polymer clay. Ultralight clay worked better with cornstarch as a stamp release.

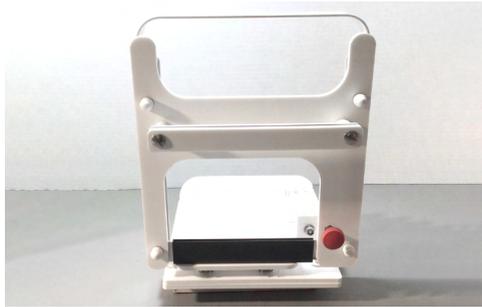
Jan Edward Montarsi

Jan Montarsi has been working and experimenting with polymer well over 10 years. Jan has been published in multiple magazines. Former IPCA Americas President. Recently Jan traveled to teach in the Czech Republic. An active member of the Dayton Ohio Polymer Clay Guild. Jan has a very active presence on Facebook and has recently released a line of several polymer clay template tools and supporting YouTube videos. Being semi-retired he is available for teaching at workshops and retreats.

Jan and his husband Bill live in Cincinnati along with their 6 AKC Champion boxer dogs.

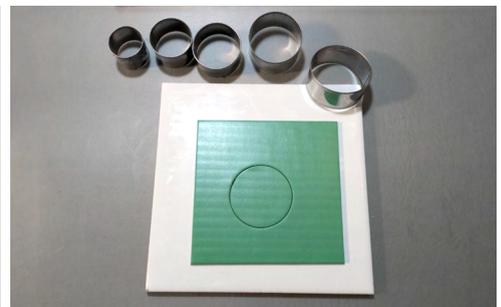
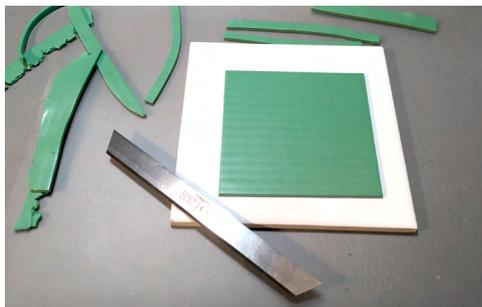
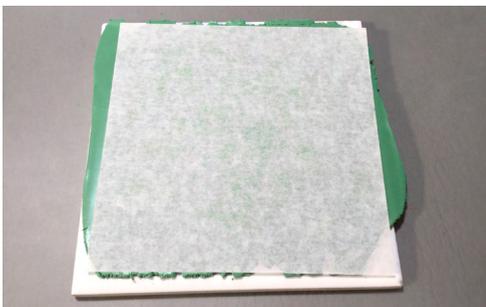
www.facebook.com/JemboxDesigns





CIRCLES STAMP

The first stamp design we will create will be cutting and removing shapes of clay from a solid sheet. What is left behind on tile will be the stamp.



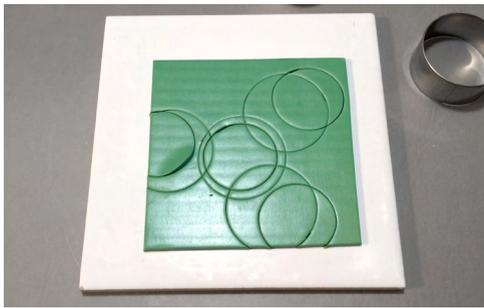
Condition a sheet of scrap clay on the second thickest setting of your pasta machine. Burnish to the tile eliminating all air bubbles. Starting at one edge and burnishing as you lay the sheet down is the best way to eliminate air bubbles. A patty paper on top of your clay helps prevent bubbles and allows you to burnish clay sheet for good adhesion as you incrementally allow the sheet to lay onto the tile.

Remove patty paper and trim rough edges from clay sheet.

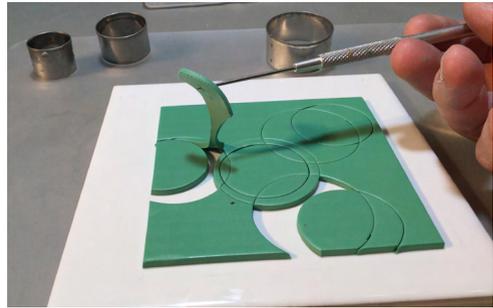
Starting with larger (2.5") circle cutter, cut a circle near center. Twist cutter slightly to ensure cuts are all the way through clay. If your clay is pulling up with cutter it is not burnished well enough to tile. Misting clay sheet or cutter with water can help prevent lifting of clay.



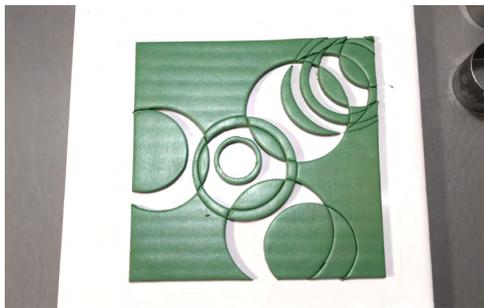
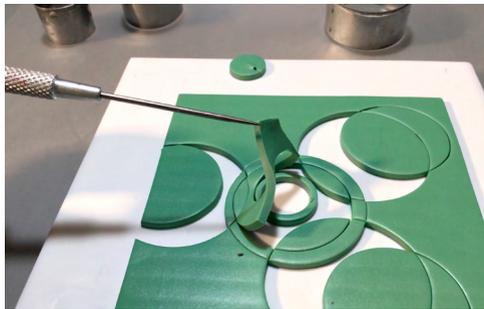
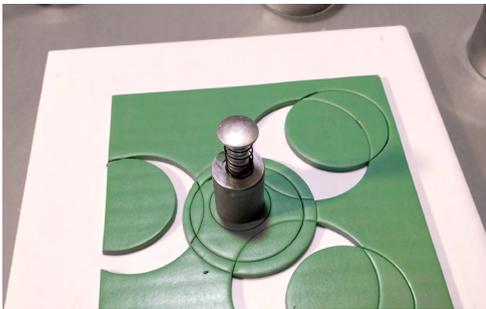
Add 3 more overlapping circle cuts.



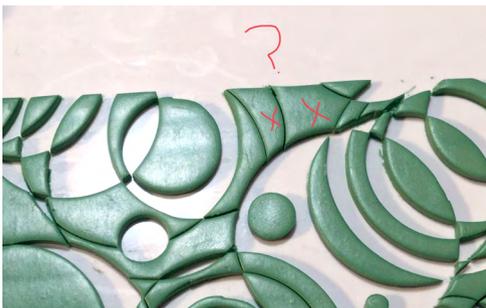
Using the next smaller cutter overlap some more cuts. If you have lifting as I did, leave it alone till later in process. You may be removing it anyway.



With needle tool start to remove pieces. I attempt to have an 'Every Other Piece Removed Pattern'. Don't remove all possible pieces, just a few to start.



We will continue to cut and remove letting our pattern grow. If you are not sure if you should remove a piece or not, wait until your pattern develops more.



You will come to places where "Every Other" doesn't work. Just add another cut or two. You now have more pieces to choose to remove.



Here is another example.



And yet another. You can see I cut a circle within a circle (Red) so that I did not leave a large open area.

On this final picture You can see where I add mini circles in patterns and randomly (Blue). I also added a separately cut moon and circle pieces. (Yellow)
Bake on tile for 45 min. to 1 hour at manufactures recommended temperature. Let fully cool and remain on tile. Finishing stamp process is after other designs.

SLICED STRIPS AND CUTTER SHAPES

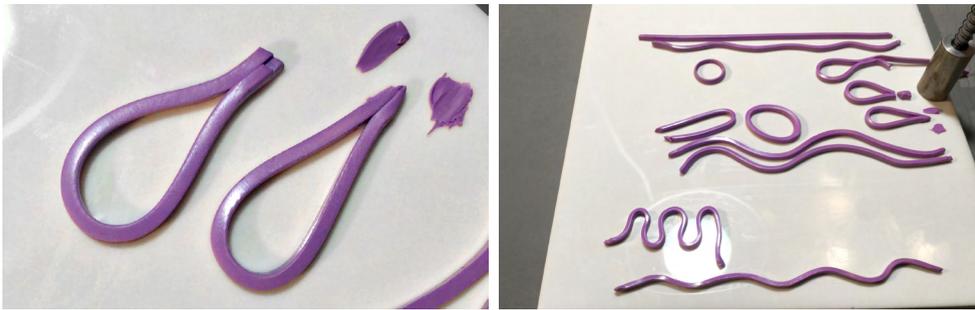


Use a well-conditioned sheet of firm scrap clay on the first or second thickest setting. Place clay sheet on LC Slicer platform. My strips were cut using 1 - 1/2 turns of the knob. I kept making continuous cuts and lifted them later. The same sheet thickness was used for other components.

(After thought, this would be a good place to use a sheet of clay that was two different color layers, to help keep the top side of sliced strips in correct orientation.)

Cut circles from within circles using graduated Kemper cutters to create rings.

Start by laying out wiggly strips and reshaping rings into ovals, building your design as you go.



Fold some strips into teardrop shapes. Trim to a point or straight edge. I usually place these at the edge coming into the pattern.



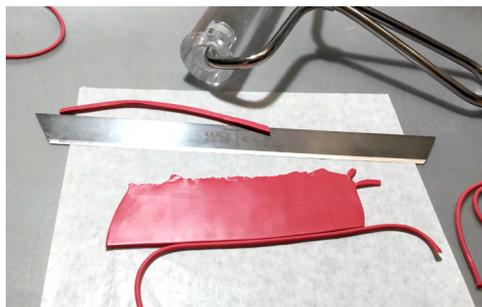
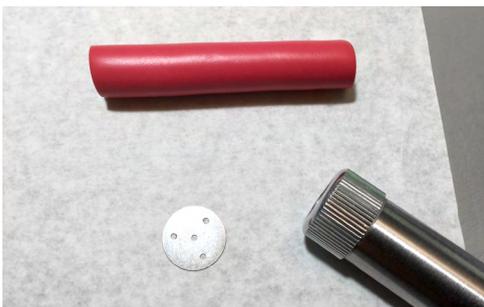
Use a medium circle cutter to cut some arcs in a row from a sheet of clay and a wavy blade to make one- or two-sided wavy cuts.

The 3-sided flower shapes in lower right corner were small circles with even smaller circles cut away from edges. Add micro cutter dots.

Arrange all the elements. Bake on tile for 45 min. to 1 hour at manufactures recommended temperature. Let fully cool and remain on tile. Finishing stamp process is after other designs.

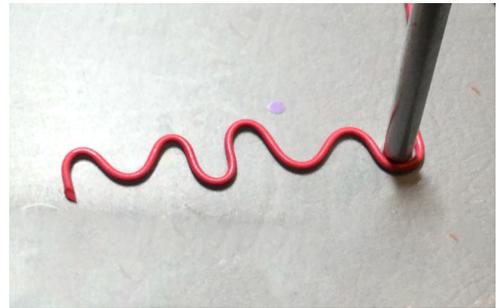
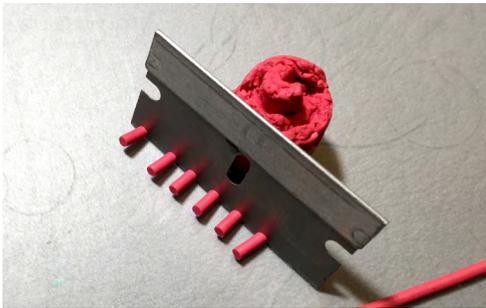
(Hindsight - I wish I had made a tighter pattern with this design, placing my elements closer together.)

EXTRUDED STRINGS STAMP



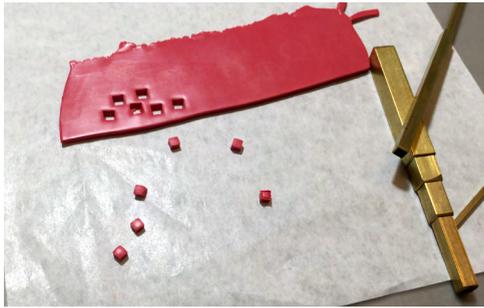
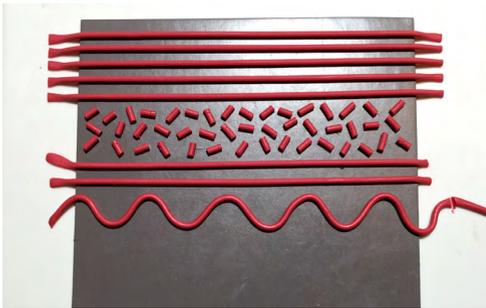
This stamp will be built on a thin base layer of clay rolled on the 5th or 6th thinnest setting. Burnish backing sheet to tile very well without air bubbles as described in the CIRCLES Stamp Section. Extrude round strings of clay with the 4-hole disc. Make a sheet clay with the same thickness as your strings. Most likely a setting 3 or 4. Test by laying a string along the cut edge of you sheet.

Start by placing a string across base sheet and pulling straight but not stretched. Press down edges to tile to hold in place. Do as many rows as desired with space between each.

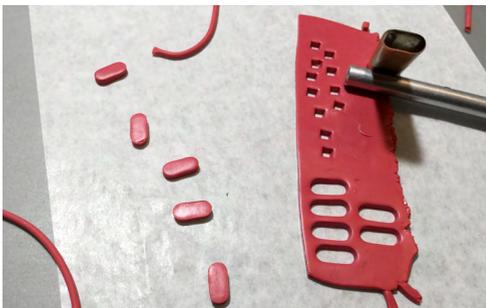


Next cut some little cylinder shapes from your strings using a very thin or utility blade. Arrange them with a needle tool in a random but evenly spaced pattern. Try not to show needle marks. Add as many rows as desired. Add more straight strings across base sheet.

Pre curve a sting of clay by guiding it around the end of the needle tool.



Arrange wavy string on base clay. Cut out some micro square shapes and add in the spaces of the wavy line. Add more straight strings.



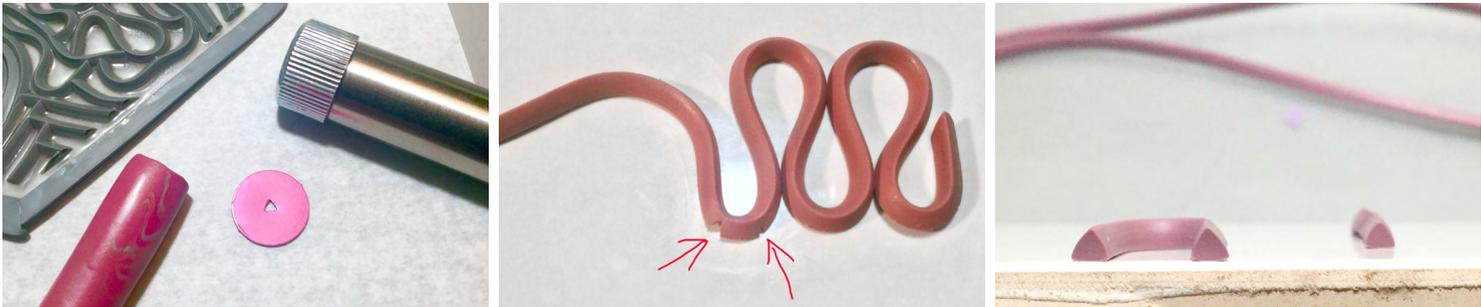
Next, I added micro ovals cut outs, that I also cut in half. I placed them in a row in alternating directions followed by more straight strings.



Then next row of triple arches is made by spiraling a sting of clay into a coil. Cut coil in half and place on base sheet. Use needle to remove every other string section. Trim excess strings from edges.

Bake on tile for 45 min. to 1 hour at manufactures recommended temperature. Let fully cool and remain on tile. Finishing stamp other designs.

TRIANGLE EXTRUSION STAMP

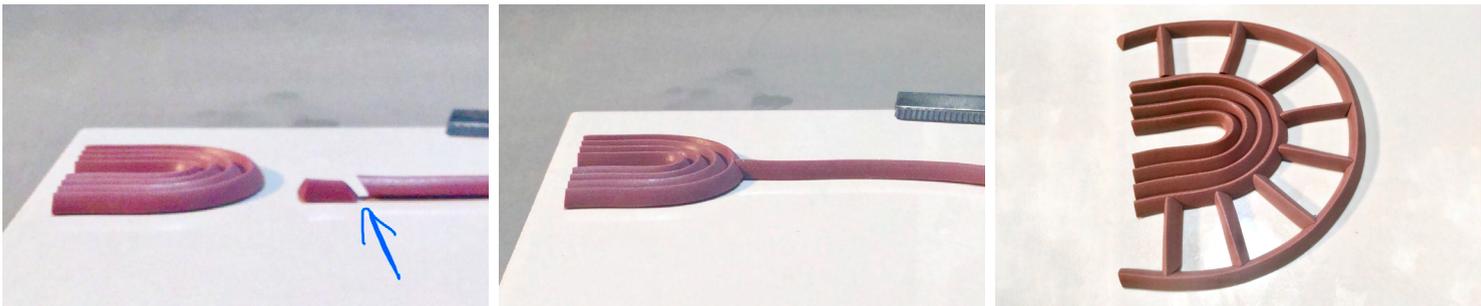


The Triangle Extrusion Stamp is probably my favorite to make. I will be showing just some patterns and tips. The final stamp is one I previously made. Extrude clay using the small triangle extruder disc from LC Disc #11. Be sure to use clay that is not too dry or cracks when you bend the strings. Glassymer will fill in joints and minor cracks but why go to all the trouble of repairs when softer clay will prevent extra work.

Make sure in the different ways you make your patterns to keep the bottom side of your triangle string flat against the tile.



When placing strings next to each other and touching I have found that it is best to run your fingers along the outside side of the triangle seating it flat against the tile and the string next to it.



Next when connecting string ends to the side walls of other strings you must UNDERCUT it on an angle so that it butts up against the angle of the side you are joining it to. This is the basis of all other patterns and connections. Wavy lines can touch and flare out as desired. Place straight lengths at any angle or widths apart.

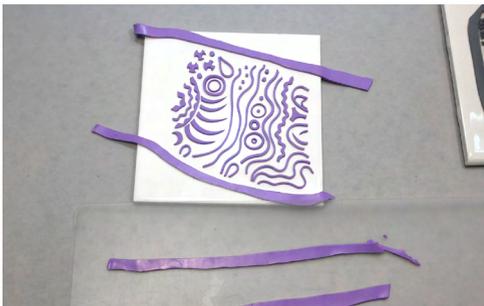




Finished Triangle Extrusion Stamp.

Bake on tile for 45 min. to 1 hour at manufactures recommended temperature. Let fully cool and remain on tile. Finishing stamp process is after other designs.

Here are the three baked stamps and the finished Triangle Extrusion Stamp. Be careful that you don't bump or dislodge any of the pieces off the tiles. As you are working with the raw clay on the tiles if you have clay stings or pieces that don't seem to want to stick, you can smear a thin coat of Glassymer on tile and then wipe off excess. The tile should look dry as if there was nothing added but the minute film of Glassymer left behind is enough to help raw clay pieces stay in place.



Using conditioned scrap clay make strips long enough to frame your stamps. These frames can be cut away later, I choose to leave some of my frames on. More than likely I will only use sections of my stamps in my designs.

The purpose of the strips is to contain the Glassymer from running off tile in oven. Glassymer is much thinner than other liquid clays. The strips should be the same thickness of your stamp designs.

Frame you stamp designs with the strips. Press them firmly to tile. Make sure corner joins are well connected. The frame must not leak or the Glassymer will run out.



Apply the Glassymer with a brush, first to all the pieces to give a good coat that will fill in any joins or small cracks. It will also help to prevent air bubbles trapped along edges of baked clay pieces. Continue adding liquid until the pattern is half full or less. If you over fill your pattern, your stamp will be shallow as in my purple stamp which I overfilled. The Glassymer will self-level it will also be slightly thinner layer when baked. Check areas such as inside circles that may be fuller than the rest of the stamp.

When finished, allow to rest awhile to allow Liquid to level.



Wipe any excess liquid off frame, it will run off either side and onto the tile or making a thick area on stamp. Do not pour directly from bottle. You will over fill as I did on the purple stamp. Getting the correct amount of Glassymer on stamp may take practice. I suggest experimenting with thickness of Glassymer. Bake stamps for 45 min to 1 hour at 285 F. Allow to cool on tile before removing.



After several different experiments I found that backing stamps with thin clay sheet or even more Glassymer resulted in bubbles being trapped and making bumps and unwanted ridges or dots in the stamps. Too thin of a layer of Glassymer may result in hole in the background.

The next few pictures are the resulting stamps and my thoughts about them.

CIRCLES STAMP

This is my favorite and most challenging to make, I love the resulting impressions. White is Ultralight, Blue is Premo.



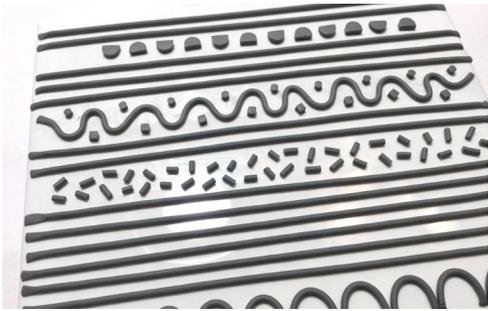
SLICED STRIPS AND CUTTER SHAPES

Making this type of stamp gives you lots of design options. I like the elements in this stamp. Two things I would do differently is to not over fill with Glassymer and make the design with less space between the pieces. The picture shows how shallow the stamped impression is.



EXTRUDED STRINGS STAMP

This stamp was built on a thin sheet of clay. I removed the frame while still hot on the tile by cutting along the side with a sharp utility blade. You can also wait until cool and cut with scissors. I have also built this similar type without backing sheet (Gray on white tile).



TRIANGLE EXTRUSION STAMP

Using the triangle extrusions, I found it quick and easy to design and build the stamp. I like the results. The Glassymer backing of the stamp stretches a little, rounding the stamped impression.



FINAL THOUGHTS

When stamps are baked, decide if you will cut off frames. You can always trim later with scissors.

Mist stamps and clay with water as a release.

Stamps without clay backing can be stuck to a clean tile or acrylic stamping block for support. Cleaner stamps stick better to tile, glass or acrylic.



Make a tile, stamp and clay sandwich, press straight down while standing for more pressure.

Use stamps as you would other flexible stamps.

Make mirror image stamps by stamping and baking a thick sheet of scrap clay that has been well conditioned. You may need a double thickness of clay.

I would love to see your stamps and resulting impressions or items made with stamps.

Please Tag me on Facebook,
Jan Edward Montarsi



BOTANICAL STUD EARRINGS

A fun, step-by-step guide to create a pair of beautiful polymer clay earrings, with the aid of LC Glassymer. These colorful floral hoop studs will be perfect for your summertime joyrides!

The LC Glassymer Transparent GEL is a material I haven't used before, and one that required an entirely different approach. Due to its liquid form, I found it far less controllable than polymer clay and far more challenging. As a result, I had to come up with more creative ways on how to use it, it opened alternative possibilities and gave an exciting new dimension to my jewelry.

Materials & Tools:

- Black, green and pink polymer clay
- [LC Glassymer Transparent GEL](#)
- [LC Stencils](#)
- Round clay cutters of two different sizes
- Pasta machine or/and roller
- Blade, scalpel
- Baking tile
- Oven thermometer
- Glue
- Earring posts

Alexandra Buga

Alexandra Buga is a polymer clay creator residing in Drama, Greece. She has an academic background in Linguistics and Art Therapy, but her interest in art, design and folklore, as well as her sheer love for texture and color, led her to the creative path. She launched her jewelry brand BLACK TROPICANA in 2018 and her newfound hobby became a full-time occupation.

www.etsy.com/shop/BlackTropicana





Condition the black clay that will be used as the base in the pasta machine and prepare a fine polymer clay sheet of approximately 2 mm. Then, condition the green and pink clay separately and run it through the pasta machine on the thinnest available setting.



Use the scalpel on the green and pink clay sheets to cut the variant floral shapes, flowers and leaves alike. Arrange them on your black base as sparse or dense as you like and use the roller to press them in. Then, use the round cutters to create your hoops.



Place your hoops on a tile. Cut some extra green leaf shapes, as thick as your black clay sheet, and place them inside your hoops. Then, carefully fill in the gap with LC Glassymer Transparent GEL.



Prepare a light pink sheet of approximately 2 mm and use an LC Stencil of your preference to emboss its surface.



Cut the pink clay with the smaller cutter in round shapes.



Place the tile with your shapes in your preheated oven. Follow the baking instructions according to your clay manufacturer and don't forget to use an oven thermometer to keep track of the baking temperature.



After your shapes are baked, sand their edges thoroughly, so that both the transparent and embossed surfaces stay unaffected. Glue the posts to the back of the small pink round shapes and wait for them to dry. Then, glue the round shapes to your hoops.



Voilà! Your earrings are ready. Wear them and be gorgeous!

Extra Tips

You can put some extra flavor to your clay texture, by mixing a color variant to create a marble effect.

Try to avoid overloading your hoops with the LC Glassymer Transparent GEL, otherwise it will become blurry in the sanding procedure.

If you want to avoid air bubble in your LC Glassymer Transparent GEL, delicately stir it before using it. If air bubbles is an effect you want to achieve, you can shake it roughly.

The more meticulously you prep the first six steps, the better the result of the baked jewel will be.



KAWAII JELLYFISH

I've been trying LC Glassymer and making some experiments, and I love how versatile and fun to use these products are! In this tutorial, I'm exploring new ways to create flexible and transparent objects (two cute little jellyfishes!)

Materials & Tools:

- [LC Glassymer Transparent](#)
- [LC Glassymer Color gel](#)
- [LC Glassymer Glue](#)
- Silicone molds
- Glitter (optional)
- Heat gun
- Relief paste (optional)
- Polymer clay
- Tweezers and scissors



Sandrartes

I'm a fully art dedicated, no matter the medium, that loves to share my experiences with the world. Always happy to learn new things!

My Youtube Channel: www.bit.ly/31csQBw

www.instagram.com/sandrartesy



Pour some LC Glassymer transparent into the 3 rectangular silicone molds.



Mix Glassymer transparent with the Glassymer color gel.



One little drop of Glassymer gel is enough to achieve a vivid and transparent color.



Add some glitter to the mixture. This is optional.



I want my jellyfishes very sparkly!



Repeat the process with a different color (magenta).



Pour both colors in the first mold and mix them in a way to obtain a nice transition and gradient.



The Glassymer transparent that was already in the mold will help in the process and will allow, even more, transparent effect.



I left the other two molds with single colors, one blue and another one pink.



Time to bake it in the oven during 30 minutes at 140°C



Once it's baked, allow it to cool completely before removing it from the molds.



Cut the tentacles shapes.



Carefully melt and smooth the edges using a heat gun. We don't want to completely melt the shape, so I recommend to heat small portions of the piece and allow it to cool before proceeding to other areas.



Fusing the tentacles. Hold the pieces together and, with the heat gun, melt the ends to fuse.



Fuse one or two pieces at the time to make the process easier.



The leftovers can be reused and be melted again to create new projects.



Using a half sphere silicone mold for the head. Stick with LC glue, the eyes and cheeks to the mold.



Fill the molds with the mixtures of LC Glassymer transparent, Glassymer color gel (magenta and blue) and glitter. And bake it in the oven (140°C for 30 minutes).



After baking and while it's still hot, place the tentacles in the center of the piece to be fused into the head. Use tweezers to keep it in place and allow it to cool completely.



Time to remove the pieces from the molds! Using relief paste just to make the eyes shinier and give it a little bit more volume.



And it's done! Time to just have fun with these cute jelly creatures!
Or... transform them into charms and make jewelry pieces!

KAWAII JELLYFISH

WATCH YOUTUBE TUTORIAL





FIERY FLAMES DRAGON WINGS

Use Lucy Clay Glassymer Gel to lend bright color and translucence to these DIY dragon wings. LC Microstencils add structure and pattern.

Using the LC Shape Plates makes it easy to fashion wings that match and cut out the centers evenly. This technique could be used in all sorts of designs beyond dragon or fairy wings, try creating colorful patterned windows in any project you wish.

Materials & Tools:

- Gold polymer clay
- Ceramic tile
- Acrylic roller
- [LC Shape Plate 01](#)
- Craft knife
- Small oval cutter, 10 x 22mm
- Clay blade
- Texture sheet
- [LC Micro-stencil 1.2](#)
- Scissors
- Toothpicks
- [LC Glassymer Gel in Magenta and Yellow](#)

Sandy Huntress

Sandy has rarely met a craft she didn't like, and has all the gadgetry to prove it! Her work and tutorials have been published in Polymer Café, Just Steampunk and other magazines. You'll often find her in her studio where she creates classes, makes fantasy figures, sculpts fairy gardens, and plays with polymer clay dragons. You can watch her polymer & jewelry YouTube tutorials every week.

www.youtube.com/c/KeepsakeCraftsSandyHuntress





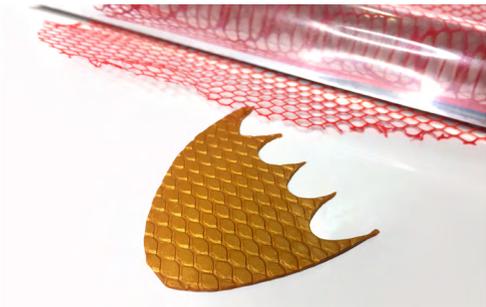
Roll gold clay to 1.3 mm thick. Working on a ceramic tile, place middle size of LC Shape Plate 01 on clay and cut roughly around. Leave a few mm of clay on 2 shorter sides and 3 - 4 cm on the long side.



Use small oval cutter to take four "bites" out of long side, leaving pointy bits between. There should be 3 - 5mm of space between the ends of the oval shapes and the LC Shape Plate.



Use a craft knife to cut along two shorter sides of template, then continue lines to join tapers on either side.



Use the tip of your craft knife to gently remove the Shape Plate. Use a roller to add a texture and firmly adhere the clay to the tile.



Place the next smaller size of Shape Plate 01 on the wing, leaving an even space from the edges of the two short sides.



Use a craft knife to cut along the two short side, then continue the line in a wiggle somewhat echoing the edge with the points. (This doesn't have to be exact, it just looks better than a straight line.)



Remove the Shape Plate, and carefully remove the cut out, keeping its shape.



Place the cut out piece of clay on a micro-stencil and use scissors to cut the stencil to the same shape. Place the micro-stencil into the cut out in the wing. If it doesn't line up perfectly, use your clay blade to nudge the edges of the wing until it fits just right.



Use a toothpick to add drops of Glassymer Gel in Magenta to one side of wing and Yellow to other side. Use the toothpick to blend and streak colors together in the middle.

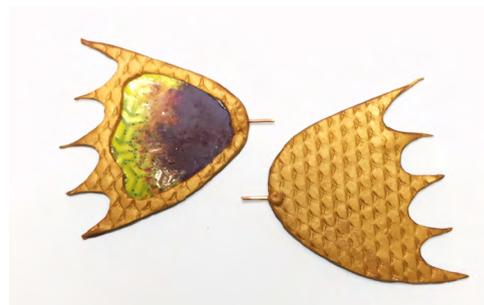


Repeat to make a second wing, with the shapes reversed. Bake at 140°C (285°F) for 30 minutes.



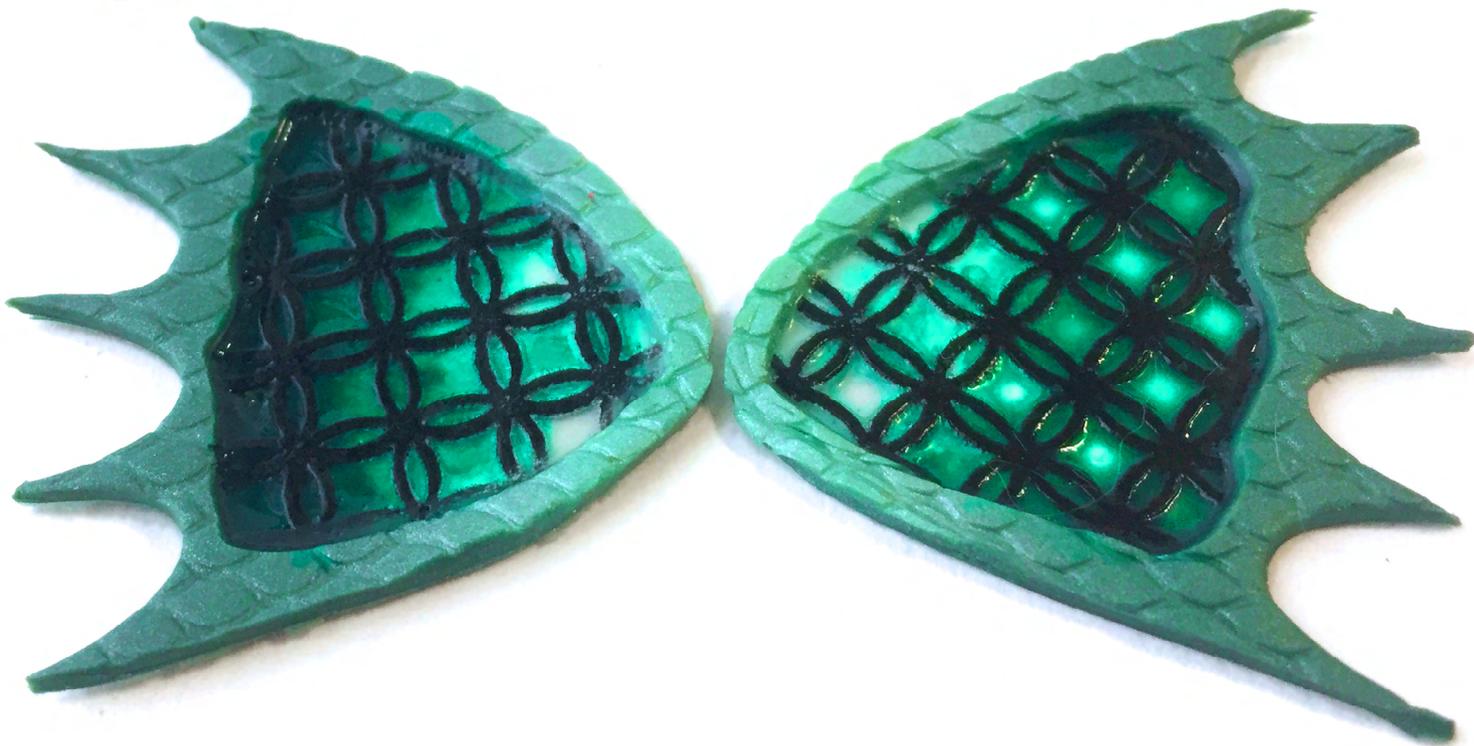
Add a thin textured layer of clay to the back to give your wings a finished look. If you plan to attach the wings to a figure such as a dragon or a fairy doll, you can add a piece of wire between the layers of clay. Use round nose pliers to add a small loop to the wire so it won't pull out of the clay once baked.

Add liquid clay to only the clay areas of the back of your baked wing (not the Glassymer and stencil area.) Place the wing on the back of the textured thin sheet and cut around carefully with a craft knife. Use the knife to open the layers slightly to insert the loop of the wire.



Trim out the area on the back covering the Glassymer. Smooth the edges and bake again.







GLASSYMER BOWL

Materials & Tools:

- White polymer clay
- [LC Glassymer Transparent](#)
- [LC Glassymer Color gel \(Blue\)](#)

Patti Underwood

Hello, my name is Patti Underwood. I have been enjoying polymer clay for 20 years now. I love all of the Lucy clay products! My new love is Glassymer, I use it as paint on my pebble bowls. Glassymer can be dry-brushed on the surface. Enjoy the tutorial, it is easy and fun, yet makes a strong bowl.

www.facebook.com/funkiworx





Roll out small balls of white clay.



Form balls into a circle.



Apply cornstarch to the back of the clay, and place into the bowl.



Apply a small amount of Blue mixed with Transparent Glassymer.



Add a second coat if you wish.



Remove from bowl form.



Finished bowl.



You can try applying more intense colors using more LC Glassymer Color Gel Blue.

POLYMER CLAY BOWL, WITH LC GLASYMER

WATCH YOUTUBE TUTORIAL





MICA GEO EARRINGS & MICA DRIP EARRINGS

Glassymer is an exciting new medium of polymer clay that has a wide range of uses. This tutorial explores how it can be used with mica pigments to create liquid metallic paints, which can be applied both with precision and organically, as well as to create a resin-effect domed finish to the pieces.

Materials & Tools:

- [LC Stencils](#) — Set 7 (design of your choice)
- [LC Shape Plate](#) 13 — (in 3rd largest size)
- [LC Glassymer](#) — Transparent Gel
- Circle Cutter — 13 mm and 30 mm
- Acrylic Roller
- Craft knife
- Sculpey Soufflé — Igloo
- 2 x 7 mm jumprings
- Drill (hand or rotary)
- Ball tool
- Needle tool or toothpick
- Assortment of mica powders or chalk pastels — used: Pearl Ex powdered pigments in shades Interference Violet, Aztec Gold, Solar Gold, Sparkle Gold, and Pink Gold).
- Small containers / lids or palette

Marli Bean Designs

Marli Bean Designs is home to a sophisticated colour-explosion of intricately textured wearable art, by detail connoisseur Jess Dickson. Fascinated by the endless possibilities of polymer clay, Jess is constantly looking for how she can put her own spin on a technique or way of working with this beautiful medium. Every piece created is one of a kind, as to Jess this is an important part of what makes handmade pieces unique.

www.marlibeandesigns.com





TO BEGIN:
Condition Soufflé Igloo polymer clay, and roll to 3 mm thickness.



Use 3 mm circle cutter or LC shape plate and craft knife to cut out our bases.



Prepare mica Glassymer colours — for each mica (or colour) you use, pour 5 drops of glassymer into a small lid or palette.



Tip or scoop a small amount of mica powder into glassymer, and mix well until combined. Repeat with each colour.



MICA GEO EARRINGS:
Place a LC Stencil design on top of clay bases. Gently roll over with acrylic roller in both directions, then lift it off.



Your clay base will now have a raised design from the template.



Using ball tool, needle tool (or toothpick) dip into a mica glassymer colour and fill in the raised sections of the clay, starting from the middle and work towards the edge.



MICA DRIP EARRINGS:
Pour a small amount of glassymer in the middle of the piece of clay. Using ball tool / toothpick, spread evenly to edges of piece. Dip tool into a mica colour, and swirl drips into the glassymer layer on the clay pieces. Repeat with each colour until you are happy with design.



Optional extras: add in a sprinkle of glitter or place fragments of a metal foil on top of glassymer for an extra dimension to the pieces.



RESIN-EFFECT FINISHING STEP:

Bake for 30 mins at 130°C. Take out of oven and let cool.

Pour a small amount of glassymer in the middle of each piece.

Using a ball tool / toothpick, spread glassymer towards the edges of the piece, until the whole piece is coated evenly.

Place back in oven for 40 mins at 130°C for a domed resin-effect finish.

TO FINISH:

Adhere stud posts to backs of earring pieces to create stud earrings.

For dangles & necklaces:

Use a hand or rotary drill to make holes in clay pieces for assembly. Put together with stud tops (for dangles) using pliers and jump rings!



VIDEO TUTORIALS ON HOW TO USE LC GLASSYMER

Summer Decoration
by Hana Slabá



Glassymer Tutorial
by Sandrartes



Flexible Bracelettes
by Sandrartes



Faux Ceramic Sea Turtle
by Thinking outside the Box



Winnie the Pooh
by Hana Slabá



Sea turtle beach pendant
by Thinking outside the Box



Bracelet and Earrings with
by SunDIYday JewelryTutorials

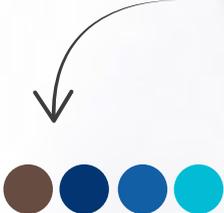


Experiments with LC Glassymer
by Ludmila Bakulina



INSPIRATION BY ADELA NEFF

Looking for more inspiration? Join our Facebook group www.facebook.com/groups/glassymer or follow our Pinterest board www.pinterest.com/lucyclaytools/lc-glassymer



LC GLASSYMER

Transparent GEL

A liquid bakeable Transparent GEL creates a flexible 100% clear layer that looks just like glass. It may also be used as a protective coating, a sealant, or a bakeable glue.

Color GEL

A liquid bakeable Color GEL creates a flexible layer. Mix a small amount of Color GEL with Transparent GEL to achieve transparent layer.

Liquid GLUE

Adheres two pieces of polymer clay (both raw and baked) and clay to porous materials. Liquid GLUE is less transparent and less flexible.



Bake in the electric oven
at **140°C** for **30 minutes**.

Can be baked longer if necessary.



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