

"Summer Fun" Brooch

This brooch is simple to make, fashioned after a fresh, summer leaf with whimsical dangling charms. Although this version features summer, try making small acorns and tiny oak leaves dangling off of an oak leaf to create a fall fashion statement!



You Will Need

20 gm metal clay 650/1200 Low Fire Slow Dry Clay

Brooch Pin Finding

15 Sterling Silver Headpins 1 ½"

4" Fine Silver Wire

Small Plastic Bag for storage

Fresh leaf with interesting shape and veining (furry leaves are not recommended)

Assorted whimsical beads (or themed beads)

Additional Tools and Materials

Acrylic roller

Pair of 1 mm plastic slats

Non-stick Teflon work surface (Teflex)

Plastic Underlayment

Rubber Block

Craft Knife

Olive Oil

Paint brush (fine tip and flat)

Small straw segment

Mini Files

600, 1200 grit wet/dry sandpaper

Sanding papers - 400, 600, 1200, 4000

Stainless steel brush

Agate burnisher

Round nose pliers

Jewelry pliers

- ❖ **Drying Methods** - may include hairdryer, oven or toaster oven set below 250°F, food dehydrator warming tray. Piece may also be left to dry naturally.
- ❖ **Firing Methods** - electric kiln (programmable is preferred), hand-held butane torch, or gas stovetop burner.

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Instructions:

- The key to this project is a well defined leaf, with good veining on the reverse as well as an interesting shape. Be sure to keep the leaf fresh - snipping from the plant shortly before you plan on beginning your brooch. If preservation is necessary, layer your leaves between damp paper towels and insert into a re-closeable plastic bag. Refrigerate or keep as cool as possible.
- Set up your tabletop with the black underlayment on the bottom, the Teflex sheet next, with the 2 plastic slats on either side of the Teflex. These will be used as thickness guides for your brooch.
- Put a drop of olive oil on your hands and rub in well to distribute. Also, rub across your roller. PLEASE, WIPE OFF ANY EXCESS OIL. Too much oil will cause the clay not to stick even to itself! The purpose of the oil is to prevent your hands from sticking to the clay and to prevent your hands from removing moisture from the clay - as a moisture barrier. Again, very little is best!
- Remove your leaf from the plant (or plastic bag). If there is anything you wish to trim on the leaf, such as to alter a shape a bit, now is the time. Cut carefully with a craft knife.
- Set your collection of beads along the leaf to determine where and how many holes you will be making in the soft clay. (Keep track of this info - you will need it later)
- Open the 20 gm package of metal clay. Pinch off approximately 5-7 grams, place it in the small bag provided. This will be used for the long vein which becomes the stem.
- Roll the remaining clay between the slats to form a nice, smooth, even, surface. Shape as you are rolling, changing directions as you roll to elongate areas as needed. You are working to shape your clay to the shape of your leaf.
- Remove the slats from the work surface. Place your leaf, face up, on the clay surface. Take your roller and with firm, even pressure, roll once over the leaf, from end to end. Do not attempt to re-roll for a deeper impression, as you will muddy the impression. Roll only once. If you are not happy with your impression, pick up your clay and re-roll it out. Then, lay the leaf down and roll again, this time with a bit more pressure. Do not press too hard so that your clay thins out too much, as breakage may occur.
- Trim leaf edges as needed. If only smoothing is needed, use your wide tip paintbrush with water and blend.
- Using the straw segment, make holes for your dangles. Remember to include the 2 which will act as button holes above the vein area. Press, twist, lift. This action usually ensures that the centers will come out with the straw. Clear the straw by blowing gently. Save the centers - roll up into a ball and add to your bag.
- Set leaf aside.
- Next, roll out your vein. Take all except 1-2 gm of clay out of the bag. Roll into a tapered log shape using the glass square. The glass ensures a smooth, even surface. To taper, angle the glass slightly. Light pressure is all that is needed or the glass will flatten the metal clay.
- Remove the last little bit of clay from the baggie. You will use this to make paste to attach the vein to the leaf. Add just a couple drops of water to form a thick paste. There are also paste and syringe formulas which may be used for the next step.

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- Position your "log" vein along the vein impression the natural leaf made. Using the fine tip brush, place paste along the impression and quickly place the clay vein in place.
- Blend any extra paste that oozes from beneath the vein into the piece. You do not want to see any spaces under the clay vein. It should look as one with the leaf itself - with no air bubbles.
- Dry completely.
- Now is your time for finishing. Refine all edges; sand the vein with 400, 600, and 1200 sanding paper. The object is for the vein to have a mirror finish. The rest of the leaf should be refined - use a tool to deepen any areas that you think will need enhancing.
- Turn the piece over. You will now place the pin.
- As you have a long piece, you have been given a long pin. Hold the pin approximately 1/3 from the top edge of your leaf. Place the hinge end in approximately $\frac{1}{2}$ " to $\frac{1}{4}$ " in from the end of your vein stem. Lay the pin along the line where the pin will be set in place. Remembering that Art Clay will have 8-9% shrinkage and allowing for that shrinkage, set the receptacle in place so that just the tip of the pin is exposed. After shrinkage, this tip will be captured under the receptacle. Using a tool, scribe the location of the hinge and receptacle. Remove all pieces.
- Scribe a small impression into the dried clay, the size of the footprint of each piece. Re-check each piece for fit.
- Use paste to secure the feet of the ends into the clay surface. Blend with paste to make a nice, smooth finish. Dry.
- Examine the back of your piece after drying. Fill in where needed with additional paste and re-dry.
- Give a close examination to detail. Make sure smooth surfaces are smooth and that the footprint of your hinge end and receptacle are well imbedded and look a part of the piece. Check the front again - make sure there are no dings in your mirror finish vein!
- Kiln fire at 1200° for 30 minutes.
- Remove from kiln and brush with stainless steel brush.
- Use agate burnisher to burnish areas on the leaf, as well as to bring up the mirror shine on the vein.
- Use jewelry pliers to set pin, squeezing gently, but firmly. You want the pin to move freely.
- Set your dangles with the headpins provided.
- Cut the fine silver wire into two pieces. Curl one end of each into a spiral. Thread through the "buttonhole" of the piece and secure your button. Finish the ends by curling them into spirals. Position them as you wish to hold the button in place and enhance the area.
- You may also add dangles to the silver wires holding the button if you wish.