

## PMC Veneer Sheets

The veneer sheet is prepared by mixing a veneer solution with the various types of lump PMC to make a viscose paste. This paste is then applied to a textured substrate; then allowed to dry. When thoroughly dry the sheet will peel from the substrate to yield a flexible textured sheet. This textured sheet may then be applied to various items. When fired to appropriate temperature for the type of PMC used; it will become an integral part of the completed item.

**VENEER SOLUTION: (patent pending)** This solution is supplied in 2 ounce bottle with a flip top cap, is sterile and composed nontoxic FDA approved substances. This will help to decrease the growth of molds and yeasts in the veneer paste. If such growths do occur, then remove them before using as it may effect the texture of the sheet. The quantity is sufficient for the preparation of 3-4 ounces of PMC veneer paste.

### PREPERATION OF THE VENEER PASTE

It takes 3 days to make the veneer paste so plan ahead. I keep several different texture sheets made up and stored in labeled bags.

1. Use the whole lump of PMC, pinch off small pieces of the PMC size of 10x10 mm. 2.place them into a container which will hold 1-2 ounces of solution and it must have a tight cap.

3. Add the veneer solution

Original PMC—————1Tbs

PMC+ & PMC3 ———1/2Tbs

4. Stir with plastic spatula

5, Allow to set over night

6.Stir again because this breaks up the clumps and increases absorption rate

7. Add veneer solution Same as above.

8. Stir again

9. Allow to stand over night

10.Stir to check the smoothness of paste. If a little lumpy; stir again. You may need to repeat this step 2 or 3 times

11. The viscosity should be that of soft butter. If too thick, add a small veneer solution.

The size of the pieces will effect the absorption rate of the veneer solution and the smoothness of the paste. The viscosity and smoothness of the paste will effect the final sharpness of the veneer sheet. The quantity of the final addition of the solution is dependent on the humidity of your climate. If viscosity is too thin then you will need to make many application of the paste. If excessively thick then you may trap more air bubbles in the texture and the sheet will not be flexible enough to turn sharp angles. When applying the veneer sheet to your object use some of the left over paste and you need to dilute it some

Original PMC also gets thicker as it sets. There is a larger volume of paste but also there is greater shrinkage. This shrinkage may be advantageous, as the reduction will create a sharper

image. I always use like PMC veneer with the like PMC or it may be fired first and then used as elements in other objects.

### **SUBSTRATE**

Textured plastic plates such as used with polymer clay, place mats, brass sheets, and shallow belicone molds, or even baked polymer clay sheets. **DO NOT USE RUBBER STAMPS** as the paste does not release from them. I frequently make my own related design by carving into a sheet of baked polymer clay. I use white Sculpey because it is very soft and does not require conditioning before baking. The design on the substrate should not have undercuts and the final depth of 2-3 mm or 1/16 inch.

### **MAKING THE SHEET**

The most efficient tool to spread the paste is your finger. You can work the paste into the design without trapping air bubble more easily than any other way. If substrate is clear you can check from the other side to see if air bubbles are trapped in the design. Additional layers may be applied either with your finger. Let the sheet air dry until the shine is gone but do not let it start to lift up from the substrate before adding more coats of the paste. There should be sufficient coats that you do not see the highest parts of your design. This part is also the lowest parts of the design. Because the lowest part will be in contact with the surface of your item. If the highest parts are not covered sufficiently the whole sheet will fall apart as you are working with it. When the sheet is dry, it will peel off of the substrate. **DO NOT FORCE IT OFF OR IT WILL TEAR.** The completed sheet is flexible and may be stored in a zip lock bag marked with the kind of PMC used. I have not had trouble with them drying out. However if this should occur; then lay flat and spray with a very fine mist of the veneer solution or water. Let set undisturbed until dry and flexible again.

### **ATTACHING THE PMC VENEER**

This sheet may be fired and then used as a backing and bezel for stones or dichroic glass; without significantly increasing the weight of the unit. The sheet may also be applied to leather hard PMC and fired as one unit. PMC3 is used as a backing and bezel for completed dichroic glass and fired to the lower temperatures, so it does not have detrimental effects on the glass. It makes interesting bead caps and decorative elements for beads of glass, wood, bone, porcelain, and polymer clay. It may be folded around heat resistant irregular stones, as well as items having designs on both sides to create a decorative edge. I have used it to render decorative textures to PMC, clay, porcelain, glass, and polymer clay sculptures. Some of these techniques require chemical bonding. Antique first as the glue may interfere with this process. The application of PMC veneer is limited only by ones imagination.

**HAVE FUN !!!!**

Texture sheets-----[www.rings-things.com](http://www.rings-things.com)

[www.pmconnection](http://www.pmconnection.com)

PMC VENEER-----[www.jaypmcsilver.com](http://www.jaypmcsilver.com)