# Stained Glass

#### Learn to:

- Set up a work area and select and purchase equipment
- Create stunning stained-glass pieces
- Make coasters, bowls, and other objects using warm-glass techniques
- Discover the artist within

## **IN FULL COLOR!**

#### Vicki Payne

Stained glass expert and host of TV shows Glass with Vicki Payne and For Your Home



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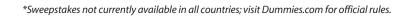
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by Vicki Payne



Stained Glass For Dummies® Published by Wiley Publishing, Inc. 111 River St. Hoboken, NJ 07030-5774 www.wiley.com

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Library of Congress Control Number: 2010935561

ISBN: 978-0-470-59132-1

Manufactured in the United States of America

 $10 \hspace{0.2cm} 9 \hspace{0.2cm} 8 \hspace{0.2cm} 7 \hspace{0.2cm} 6 \hspace{0.2cm} 5 \hspace{0.2cm} 4 \hspace{0.2cm} 3 \hspace{0.2cm} 2 \hspace{0.2cm} 1$ 



#### About the Author

**Vicki Payne** has hosted the internationally syndicated show *Glass with Vicki Payne*, on PBS, for more than two decades. With her husband Chris, she owned and operated one of the largest stained-glass teaching and supply centers in the Midwest. She has produced more than 50 stained-glass DVDs, authored nine bestselling books about the art-glass craft, and invented and developed some very helpful tools for glass workers.

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#### Dedication

This book is dedicated to my mom, Mary James. She was an accomplished glass artist who never failed to encourage me to pursue my dreams and to do what I love. Thanks Mom, I miss you.

Mary James 1924–2010

## Author's Acknowledgments

I want to thank my husband, Chris Payne, for coming out of retirement to help me create all the projects and samples in this book. It was great fun to share the studio together again.

I would like to thank the folks at Glass Accessories International for their great glass cutters. They always make me look like a pro. Thanks to Lori at Glastar Corporation, Glass Accessories International, and Copper Tools for their unwavering support for more than 20 years. I appreciate the glass manufacturers Spectrum Glass Company, Bullseye, and Uroboros Glass for providing me with glass photos. Thanks to Randy and Carole Wardell at Wardell Publications and Ron Bovard for helping me track down more photos.

A special thank you to all my girlfriends, staff, and family who had to listen to me turn down invitations and new projects because "I have to work on my book!" You guys are great friends and allies. Special thanks to Dan Rutter for picking up the slack so I could play in my studio and to my daughter Sloan Rutter for her help and support.

I also want to thank my acquisitions editor, Erin Calligan Mooney , my project editor, Chrissy Guthrie, my copy editor, Amanda Langferman, and everyone else from Wiley who helped make this book what it is today.

Thank you to Mike LoBiondo for his great photos that really make this book pop! Next time, Mike, let's do the photo shoots when it isn't 95 degrees in the studio!

#### **Publisher's Acknowledgments**

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# Introduction

For centuries, art glass has been ever-present in many parts of life; you find it in homes, churches, public spaces, and even restaurants. You can probably picture one or two beautiful pieces of glass that you've seen at some point, either up close and in person or in an art book. At first glance, you may think only true artists can create such magnificent works as these, but truth be told, glass working is more about craftsmanship than artistry. In this book, I introduce you to this fascinating art medium and help you develop the craft skills you need to create your own glass masterpieces.

#### About This Book

Art glass is a big umbrella that encompasses several different techniques, including stained glass and warm glass. The two most recognized stained-glass techniques are lead came and copper foil. You can use either construction method to create most stained-glass projects. In this book, you find instructions for both techniques, plus tips on choosing which technique to use for which project.

Warm glass, often called *fusing*, is all about heating glass to form it into different projects. One popular fusing technique, called *slumping*, actually involves shaping the glass into vases, bowls, jewelry, and other neat projects. Because more and more glass workers are embracing these warm-glass techniques, I dedicate a whole part of this book to warm glass and the unique project opportunities it presents.

So if you're interested in giving art glass a try, you've come to the right place! Although hands-on instruction is a great way to learn new glass-working techniques, finding an art center where you can take glass classes is becoming increasingly difficult. That's why I've written this book — to be the next best thing to having your own personal instructor. Sometimes a good book is even better than one-on-one instruction because it gives you the opportunity to go back and review particular steps or processes again and again until you master them. In addition to my written instructions, I include numerous fullcolor photos throughout this book that make it easy for you to see exactly what you need to do to get rolling with your new hobby.

Before I jump into the nitty-gritty of art glass, I help you set up your studio and fill it with all the necessary tools of the trade. Then I cover the basic techniques of working with glass from using a pattern to cutting your own glass to putting the pieces together. I give you plenty of step-by-step instruction to help you master the basics and then show you how to build on your skills to create fun and beautiful projects. With all the hands-on practice you get in this book, you may be surprised by how quickly you can develop your glass-working skills.

With more than 25 years of stained-glass instruction under my belt, I'm excited to get to share my love and knowledge of this beautiful art form with you. Although this book covers a lot of information, it's easy to follow, and you can adapt it to fit your current skill level. As you get ready to dive into the awesome world of art glass, I encourage you to concentrate on only one goal: to make your next project better than your last one. That way, you'll always be proud of your work.

#### **Conventions Used in This Book**

The techniques and projects in this book are meant to help you develop and improve your glass-working skills. To make the text easy to follow, I use the following conventions:

- Although I recommend that you use clear glass when you're first getting started (because it's more affordable), I use colored glass in this book's photographs to make it easier for you to see what I'm demonstrating.
- I include lots of project patterns in this book, and in case your space needs aren't quite the same as mine, I also provide instructions for enlarging these patterns if you want to do so.
- ✓ I use *italics* to point out new terms or add emphasis.
- I use **boldface** to indicate key words in bulleted lists and the action parts of numbered lists.

Any extra explanatory text that helps you get a better handle on a particular step appears in roman text after the boldface step.

- Throughout the book, I use the terms art glass, stained glass, and leaded glass interchangeably.
- ✓ When writing measurements, I list the width first, followed by the height. (For example, a 4-x-5-inch piece of glass is 4 inches wide and 5 inches tall.)
- I indicate all temperatures in this book in degrees Fahrenheit.
- ✓ I use monofont to make Web sites stand out.

When this book was printed, some Web addresses may have needed to break across two lines of text. If that happened, rest assured that I haven't put in any extra characters (such as hyphens) to indicate the break. So, when using one of these Web addresses, just type in exactly what you see in this book, pretending as though the line break doesn't exist.

#### What You're Not to Read

Throughout this book, I include a bit of information about the history of art glass because I think it's interesting to know more about how the medium became what it is today. Feel free to skip over this information if you want to cut to the chase and focus only on working with glass.

You'll know information is skippable if it appears in a sidebar (gray shaded box) or is marked with a Technical Stuff icon.

## Foolish Assumptions

In writing this book, I made some assumptions about you:

- ✓ You have an appreciation for stained glass and other forms of art glass and want to know how to create your own stunning pieces.
- ✓ You have a space in your home to safely contain your new craft.
- ✓ You realize that you're working with glass, hot irons, kilns, and leadbased products that require special handling and safety precautions, including wearing safety glasses whenever you're working in your studio and following the manufacturer's recommendations regarding all power tools, like soldering irons and kilns.
- ✓ You may have some basic woodworking skills and want to build your own storage bins and work boards. For you, I include some step-by-step construction guidelines.
- ✓ You have an unlimited budget when it comes to investing in what I like to call "all the bells and whistles." Just kidding. Add to your collection of equipment as you have the money and inclination to do so. Note, though, that I introduce you to all the latest tools and equipment that will make this hobby as easy as possible for you with total disregard to your budget. Sorry!

## How This Book Is Organized

I've organized this book like I do my classes. I start simple with the supplies and space you need to practice your new art form and go from there. Each part of the book focuses on a different aspect of working with glass. You can easily refer to the specific parts and chapters that contain the answers you're looking for at any particular moment without having to read the entire book. Of course, I secretly hope you read it cover to cover several times, but know that you don't have to. You can skip around to the topics that most interest you.

#### Part 1: Glass, Glorious Glass

Part I is more of an overview than a step-by-step manual. Here, I outline the tools and supplies you need to get started with your new glass-working hobby and show you how to set up your studio. I also introduce the two basic techniques used to create stained glass — copper foil and lead came — and tell you a little about warm glass, the hottest craze in glass studios today. And because the beauty and essence of this art form is the glass itself, I spend some time going over the various types of glasses you'll be working with and provide suggestions for how to work with them.

#### Part 11: Easing Your Way into the Art: Basic Stained-Glass Techniques

This part is all about hands-on practice. In Chapter 4, I jump right into working with patterns for stained-glass projects. I realize you may not be an artist, so I supply lots of resources for finding designs and making them your own with little to no artistic ability required.

After you know how to use a pattern, I show you how to cut your glass pieces to fit it. Although glass cutting can be the scariest part of the hobby, it doesn't have to be. In Chapters 5 and 6, I share plenty of tips, techniques, and ideas to help you master the art of cutting glass and show you how to finetune your glass shapes to make them fit your patterns perfectly.

When you're ready to heat things up, I show you how to solder in Chapter 7. By following my helpful tips and tricks, you're sure to be a first-class solder master before you know it. To help keep you safe, I also talk about how to make your work environment a healthy and safe one when soldering.

#### Part 111: Practice Makes Perfect: Stained-Glass Projects Aplenty

It's time to start building the stained-glass projects you've been dreaming about since you picked up this book. In Chapter 8, I show you how to tackle copper-foil projects, including how to work with foil, run the perfect solder bead, and use wire and patina to spice things up a bit. Then it's on to leadcame projects in Chapter 9, where I show you how to prepare your design, work with lead came, solder the perfect joints, and cement your finished panel to give it strength and beauty.

At the end of this part, stained-glass becomes three-dimensional as I show you how to create stunning stained-glass boxes and panel lampshades in Chapters 10 and 11. I also include a few additional project patterns in Chapter 12 so you can get some more practice with both copper and lead techniques. I just know you'll find a project that you can't wait to make next.

#### Part IV: Adding a Little Heat to the Mix: Working with Warm Glass

This part switches from traditional stained-glass techniques to warm-glass fusing. Because fusing is a whole new way of working with glass, you need to add some new equipment (most importantly, a glass kiln) and safety guidelines to your studio. Don't worry, I cover everything you need to know about tools, supplies, and safety in Chapter 13 so you can start fusing right away!

Because most fusers don't work with patterns, I jump right into the nitty-gritty of warm glass in Chapter 14. I cover the importance of using compatible glass and introduce you to some fun, preformed glass shapes, like stringers, noodles,

and frit, that you can use to decorate your projects. I also walk you through the basics of firing your glass to fuse the pieces together.

In Chapter 15, I show you how to take your fusing projects to the next level by using some more-advanced fusing techniques like stacking, weaving, and incorporating wire and fiber paper. When you're ready to raise the bar even higher, take a look at Chapter 16, where I show you how to use molds to slump and drape your glass into bowls, platters, and vases.

#### Part V: The Part of Tens

Soldering is the most difficult skill for most beginners to master, so I spend Chapter 17 going over ten strategies that can help you improve your soldering skills fast. To help you get a better feel for stained glass as an art as well as grow your own skills and techniques, I include a list of my favorite Louis C. Tiffany glass projects in Chapter 18. (In case you don't know, Louis C. Tiffany is the number-one, all-time master of stained glass.) Take some time to study these works; trust me, you'll see a big difference in your projects after you do!

## **Icons Used in This Book**

In the margins of almost every page of this book, you find icons. They serve to direct you to particular types of information, including tips, practice exercises, technical tidbits, and more. Here's what the different icons mean:



This icon contains important information that you want to file away for future use. The info marked with this icon often applies to more than one technique or process and is something you definitely don't want to forget as you build your glass projects.



Just to keep the technical critics happy, I've included some fascinating albeit technical data that you don't absolutely have to know to be a successful glass artist. If you're in a hurry or just want to cover the basics, feel free to skip stuff marked with this icon.



This icon points out important, time-saving ideas or suggestions you can use to improve your glass-working skills and make your projects go more smoothly.



I use this icon to tell you when it's time for you to stop reading and have a little fun trying out a new technique.



I use this icon a lot to point out when you need to pay attention for your safety's sake. Art glass naturally involves some hazardous materials that can be especially dangerous if you don't handle them properly. The last thing I want to happen is for you to hurt yourself or destroy a project, so when you see this icon, read the information that follows. Your safety — and the well-being of your project — depends on it! 6

## Where to Go from Here

Stained glass is an art form that progresses step by step. So if you've never worked with glass before, I recommend that you start at the beginning and read at least through Chapter 8. At that point, you'll have enough knowledge to create a stained-glass window using the copper-foil technique. If you want to find out more about the lead-came technique, feel free to read through Chapter 9. The chapters on stained-glass boxes and lampshades are important if you're interested in making either one of those types of projects.

Part IV is all about warm-glass fusing, so you don't have to go there if you want to focus only on stained glass right now. But if you're most interested in warm glass, I suggest that you also read Chapter 5 about glass-cutting techniques so you don't hurt yourself or your glass as you begin your first fusing project.

Basically, just let your experience, skill level, and interests be your guide. For example, if you're an experienced glass worker but have been struggling with soldering, turn to Chapter 7 for an overview of soldering basics, and then look through Chapter 8 for copper-foil-specific instructions and Chapter 9 for lead-came instructions. Also take a look at Chapter 18 for some strategies for improving your soldering skills.

# Part I Glass, Glorious Glass



## In this part . . .

hether you're thinking about joining the world of stained glass for the first til stained glass for the first time, returning to an old hobby, or just wondering how this beautiful art form is created, I'm here to tell you what you need to know to get started. I begin this part by explaining the difference between copper foil and lead came in terms of how each one is used to create beautiful projects. Then I walk you through the various types of glass, tools, and supplies you need to build gorgeous projects of your own.

Finally, I help you through the process of finding and setting up a convenient, safe, and functional home studio. If you like to work with wood, take a look at the patterns and instructions I include in Chapter 3 on how to build your own light box and lead-storage racks.

# **Chapter 1**

# Welcome to the World of Glass

#### In This Chapter

- ▶ Discovering the different construction techniques used in stained glass
- Examining what's new in this traditional craft warm glass
- Identifying various types and textures of glass

Galass is magical. It surrounds you in your home, office, place of worship, and many of the commercial establishments you visit on a daily basis. Although glass serves a very practical purpose today, in some cases, it also makes an important decorative statement (and that's where this book comes in).

The creation and history of glass itself has always held a certain mystery. As a super-cooled liquid, glass has the unique ability to capture light and glow from within. Even with such an awesome feature, though, the chemistry behind glass is really very simple — sand transformed by heat. The various colors you see in glass come from metallic salts and oxides: Gold produces red, silver produces yellow and gold, cobalt produces blue, and copper produces the greens and dark reds.

This vast array of glowing colors in glass enchants craftsman and artisans alike. So, too, does its permanency. After all, glass never fades and its colors never dull. This awesome feature allows the artist to literally paint an eternal image with glass.

In this chapter, you become familiar with the various craft styles used to create beautiful works of stained glass, and you get an introduction to the newest form of art glass: warm glass. Finally, you survey examples of the various types of glass available for you to work with.

#### A brief history of stained glass

The first real examples of stained glass appeared in the early European churches built around the tenth century. At that time, stainedglass windows became the storytellers of religious history. Artists used paint on glass to tell the stories of the Bible and other holy books.

In the 15th century, stained glass changed dramatically — not in the way the glass itself was made but in the way the artists created the

finished products. With the rediscovery of silver stain during the Renaissance, glass paint colors went from dull black and gray to rich golden colors. (Silver stain is a paint that's applied to the surface of the glass and then fired in a kiln. The stain penetrates the surface and becomes a permanent part of the glass.) The Renaissance brought stained glass, with its many brilliant colors, into vogue for the next 300 years.

#### (continued)

One of the best-known glass artists of all time, American Louis C. Tiffany, began his artistic career as a painter, but after he experimented with stained glass, he never went back to paint. As a young art student in Europe in 1869, Tiffany visited many of the churches and great buildings there. Inspired by the stained glass he saw, Tiffany embarked on a journey to find a glass that could both tell a story and glow from within (in other words, a glass that didn't have to be painted to shine with color). This journey toward colored glass required manufacturers to make glass in an infinite array of opalescent colors.

In the late 1800s, Thomas Edison, a good friend of Tiffany's, invented electric lighting. With this invention came an eagerness to show off the latest techno gadget — the electric lamp. Around the same time, Tiffany developed a stained-glass construction technique called *copper foiling*. Using this technique, he constructed stained-glass lampshades that surrounded the electric light and acted as a beacon for this new status symbol. Over the next 70 years, Tiffany's studio — together with dozens of other highly active studios throughout the eastern and midwestern United States — created thousands of beautiful stained-glass windows and lampshades.

As buildings changed over time, so did the art of stained glass. No changes are more obvious

than the ones you see in the works of American architect Frank Lloyd Wright. He designed more than 1,000 stained-glass works. He called his glass works *light screens* because of their ability to shape the light in any space, much like the way Japanese rice-paper screens shaped light. Many of Wright's building designs incorporated stained-glass windows, doors, and lighting.

The arts and crafts movement embraced stained glass, too, but it made a few changes to the stained glass of Tiffany. In the stainedglass doors and panels that accented homes across the Midwest and California, clear glass replaced much of the heavy, opalescent glass. Designs were clean and geometric in style, fabricated from clear glass with just small touches of color. Many panels featured all-clear-glass designs. Thicker clear-glass pieces were facetted, creating bevel-shaped edges that captured the sunlight and sent a cascade of rainbows onto interior walls.

In the 1970s, stained glass made a comeback that incorporated larger-than-life splashes of brightly colored glass depicting such things as flowers and butterflies. With this comeback came the stained-glass hobby movement, which is where I (and you) come in.

#### **Stained-Glass Techniques**

Stained glass has many names, most common of which are *art glass, leaded glass,* and *copper-foiled glass.* The term *art glass* is interchangeable with stained glass, and both terms reference objects that you create using pieces of colored glass. Note that the colored glass used to create these projects is also called *stained glass* and *art glass.* Don't worry; because the terms are interchangeable, you can't really make a mistake referencing this art form.

The real difference comes in the terms *leaded glass* and *copper-foiled glass*, which describe the specific working techniques used to fabricate stained-glass projects. So what's the difference between these two techniques? The following sections are here to show you, so read on!



When you're ready to start your own stained-glass project, turn to Chapter 4 for tips on preparing your pattern, Chapter 5 for all the details on glass cutting, Chapter 6 for everything you need to know about grozing and grinding, and Chapter 7 for the ins and outs of soldering.

#### Leaded glass

Stained-glass artists generally use the leaded-glass technique for flat-panel works such as doors, windows, and screens. But you can also find examples of leaded-glass lampshades and boxes. This technique involves creating a leaded-glass panel by connecting pieces of glass together with strips of metal that have been shaped into *U*- or *H*-shaped profiles.

The metal strips used in the leaded-glass technique, called *cames*, come in a variety of widths and profiles, and they can be lead, brass, zinc, or copper. Metal cames are available in 6-foot lengths. Regardless of which metal makes up the came used to create a particular panel, all panels fabricated from cames are called *leaded-glass panels*.

As for which type of came is used for what, cames shaped into U profiles typically go around the perimeters of panels (see Figure 1-1 for an example). And cames shaped into H profiles link the interior glass pieces together (see Figure 1-2 for an example).

Each intersection where two or more cames meet is called a *joint* (see Figure 1-3). Each joint is soldered together on both the front and back sides of the panel. This double-soldering gives strength to the whole panel.



Head to Chapter 9 if you're interested specifically in leaded-glass projects.



Figure 1-1: Lead came shaped into a U profile goes around the perimeter of a glass panel.



Figure 1-2: Lead came shaped into an *H* profile links the interior pieces of a panel together.

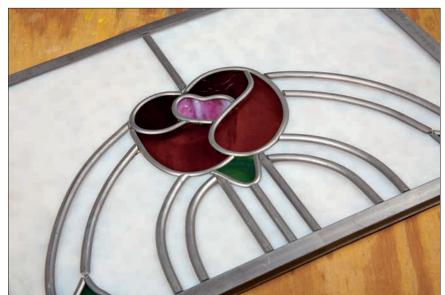


Figure 1-3: Several unsoldered lead intersections, also called joints.

#### Copper-foiled glass

Using the copper-foil technique to create stained glass involves wrapping thin strips of copper-foil tape around the edges of each individual piece of glass. The foil is crimped around the edges of the glass, creating a copper frame (see Figure 1-4).