



## Shades of Grey

### Syringe Lattice Pendant

#### Supplies

##### The Basics

Clay Roller/Slats  
Badger Balm  
Water and Brush  
2" round cutter

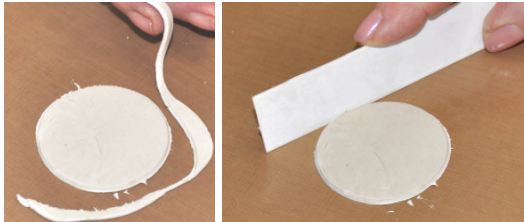
##### Clay/Metal

1-PMC 3 Clay (45gm)  
(Necklace total weight is 29gms)  
1-PMC3 Syringe (9gm)  
PMC3 Paste

##### Finishing

Wire Brush  
Tumbler/Shot  
Micro Polishing Pad  
Liver of Sulfur  
Jeweler's Black

#### Step-by-Step



1) Lightly coat your hands, clay roller, and 2" round cutter with Badger Balm. Roll out about 20 grams of clay to a thickness of 2 PMCC slats (6 playing cards). Cut out a two inch circle and clean the edges as much as possible. I use one of the thickness slats and tap around the edges to clean them up and compact them.

2) Hold the syringe about three inches above the circle of clay and press the plunger, extruding a length of clay. It is easier to guide the placement of clay from this position. Cut the clay at the desired length with a damp brush. Strings of clay can be adjusted slightly with the brush if you don't get it in exactly the right place.



3) After you create the desired pattern, let the syringe clay dry just to the point where you can tap it lightly and it doesn't stick to your finger. Place a piece of parchment paper (or another non-stick surface) on top of the design. Top it with a flat surface and gently and evenly press down. Check to see if design is as flat as you want it. You can press a couple of times.

4) Create a simple bale for the back of the pendant. Or, if you are using this technique for a different project such as earrings or a bracelet, drill holes, etc.



5) Dry, clean and fire your piece. We designed this pendant to have a slight concave shape for comfort when worn as a choker. So, we placed a small bale near the top of the back of the pendant and let it slump into the space created below the bale during firing. If you prefer that your piece be flat, be sure to support the piece with fiber during firing to prevent slumping.

6) Burnish with a steel bristle brush and tumble or hand burnish. We left some of the areas smooth and dull, some shiny, and some textured.

7) Create shades of grey's and Earth tones using a combination of jeweler's black in some areas and liver of sulfur in others. We applied both liquids with the end of a sharp end of a skewer for precision.

8) Finish the raised surfaces with a micro polishing pad for maximum contrast.

