



Polymer Clay Jewelry: **Mixed Media** with Christi Friesen

BAKING DO'S & DON'TS



In general

As a general rule of thumb, don't bake anything that will change in physical appearance in the oven. When in doubt, you can always test-bake a small amount of something to see how it handles the heat.

Natural stones & pearls



Natural stones and pearls are fine to bake – with two exceptions.



Amber: As a natural resin, amber is sensitive to heat and could darken significantly if baked. A better option is to add the amber later.



Opal: Opal easily dries out and cracks. To circumvent opal's fragility, try using triplets with stabilizing quartz sheet or opal veins within a matrix instead.

Wood

The type of wood determines how it will handle the heat of an oven.



Dense, hard woods handle the heat well and will be fine to bake.



Woods with more open fibers, however, can crack during baking.



If in doubt, test a small piece of the wood in the oven for 30 minutes.

Heat-finished stones



Heat-finished stones can withstand high temperatures, and thus won't present problems when baked.



Coatings

Heat affects coatings. Swarovski pearls are made of glass, but they have a painted coating that will darken during baking.

Crystal, glass & metal



Crystal or glass seed beads will be fine in the oven. All metals and plated metals are also good-to-go for baking, as the heat is not enough to affect them.

Fibers



Natural fibers won't give you any trouble – feel free to bake those.



Synthetic fibers are OK to bake only if they have a high tolerance for heat. Yarns with rayon can melt, so you'll need to keep an eye on them.

Plastic, resin & acrylic



Many items in this category will not work for baking; you may have to experiment.

Resin will turn a yellowish color or become wrinkly in the oven, so it's best to add resin after baking. **Plastics**, such as the acrylic material Lucite, will melt.

That being said, sometimes accidents result in a new look that you might find enticing!