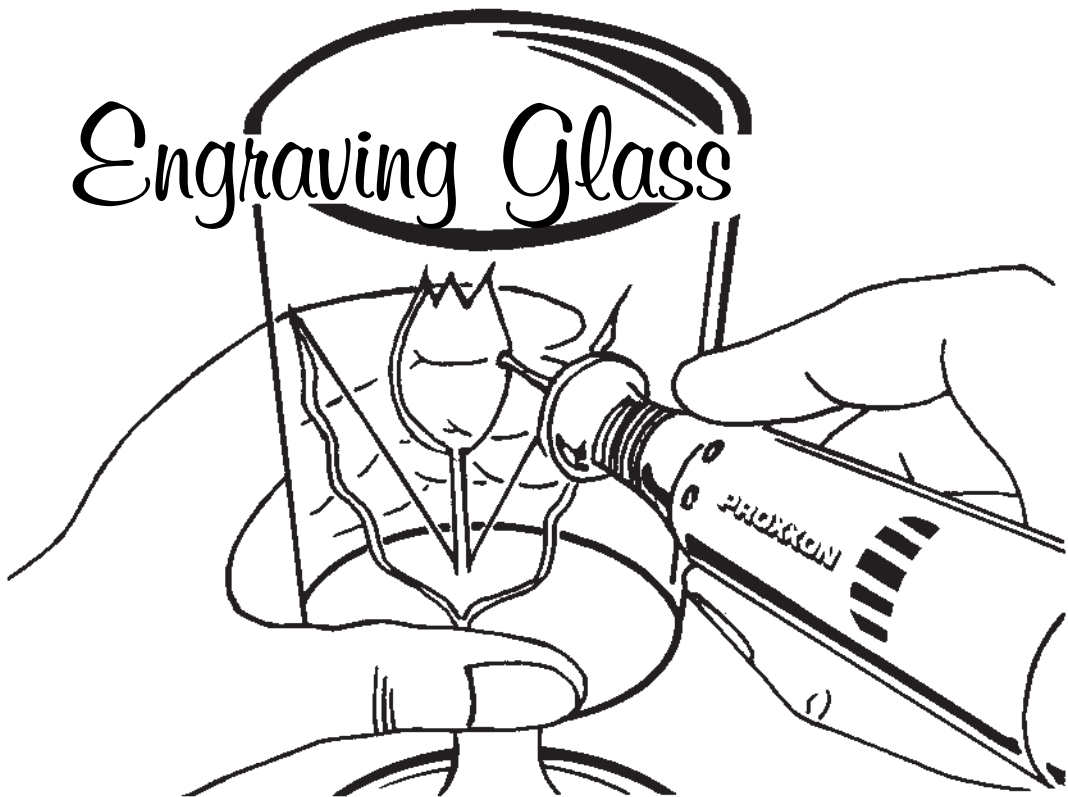


PROXXON

Engraving Glass



Engraving Glass

Engraving glass is a wonderful hobby. You will be surprised how quickly you, as a beginner, can produce beautiful designs. This set contains a few patterns that you can use, some simple and some more complex. As a beginner, you should keep the design as simple as possible. Enjoy!

For beginners we recommend to start with simple glass panes. They are inexpensive and it is easier to work on a plain surface first. After having gained some experience with the scribing and scoring technique, one may turn to simple drinking glasses. Make sure, to buy soft glass. Cheap, pressed glass is very hard, easily splinters and therefore is very difficult to work with. Also, the diamond bits will dull after a short period of use. Recommendable is crystal glass. It is soft, and easy to work with, allowing for clean and precise engravings. Very thin glass should be avoided, as it is very likely to break when working on it.

The Work Area

There are a few necessities for the glass engraving work area. First of all, your work area should be properly lit. The best light is daylight, but if the situation does not allow for working right in front of a window, there are also lamps available that are flexible for proper adjustment. They help to replace daylight, which makes them by far better than ceiling light. The set-up for your working area should be such as to avoid reflections in the glass. Placing your engraved project on a piece of black felt, suede, rug or even dark carton will make checking on the progress of your work-piece easier.

Important

When working on a project, wipe away the fine glass dust from time to time with a towel and do not use your hands. Always wear goggles to avoid getting glass dust in your eyes and respiratory protection to avoid inhalation.

When working, drops of water can be added manually to cool down both insert bits and glass and furthermore bind the glass particles avoiding their inhalation. There are many solutions to automate this process too, some being as simple as a plastic jug with a tube coming out of the bottom.

Never cut dry! This can ruin the bur, the glass, and send fine particles into the air around you!

How to start on the trial glass!

- Cut out the pattern of your choice from the booklet and insert it into the glass attaching it with tape so that the pattern is viewable from the outside. Stuffing the glass with wool or cotton helps press the pattern tightly against the inside of the glass.

- The first cut - scoring the outlines of the pattern:

Insert a diamond grinding bit with a spherical head into your engraving tool GG 12. With the glass in one hand, engraver GG 12 in the other hand, activate the motor by pressing the switch on the engraver and holding it. The switch is easy to operate and cutting action stops as your finger is removed from the switch. Hold the engraver to the glass at the point where the water falls on it at an angle similar to the one used when writing. Now pull the diamond tool towards you with moderate pressure of the bur against the glass. Using too much pressure will force the cut. Let the diamond do the cutting. You will soon find out when the pressure is just right. Make cuts as long as you can control them easily. There is no need to cut the whole pattern in a single move. After having finished the first fine outline all around the pattern, repeat the action on the same area until you have a nice outline of the motif.

- After having copied the outlines of the motif on the glass, the pattern can be removed from it. To make working easier, we recommend stuffing the glass with black felt. This increases the visibility of the engravings and allows for better control over the progress of the cutting action.
- The next step is the smoothing and finishing cut.
For matting/frosting surfaces, use the silicon carbide grinding points. Not as much water supply is needed for this work. Use just enough water to keep the glass wet. Insert the silicon carbide bit into the engraving tool GG 12. Start working on the pattern from the outside to the inside, filling the surface between the scribed lines. Barely touch the revolving bur to the glass, keep it at a flat angle to the glass. Without putting pressure on the bur, move it in a straight line within the outlines of the pattern. Beside the first line, make another one, just touching the first line. Proceed, until the whole pattern is filled.