

Fused Glass Serving Spoons

Creative Paradise Inc.

Fusible Glass and Food Safety:

Because spoons will typically come into contact with food of some kind, we feel it's wise to begin this tutorial by first talking about the relative food safety of most fusible glass.

Colored fusible glass gets its coloring primarily through the addition of specific chemical compounds. Some of these compounds, while safe to touch, fuse, and otherwise interact with externally, are not safe for consumption. Whenever a glass piece comes in contact with food, especially if that food is hot or liquid, those compounds could possibly leech out and into the food. This is why the majority of glass manufacturers generally recommend that you **cap any fused glass projects you intend to have come in contact with food with a layer of clear**, as clear glass does not contain these compounds.

Since the fusing process does alter the glass from the initial manufacturer's state, if you intend to sell or otherwise distribute your pieces it becomes your responsibility to determine how food safe they are. A local chemistry lab should be able to test your pieces for you. The primary compounds of concern are Lead and Cadmium.

For more information, we recommend looking at Bullseye's Food Safety Document, which [you can find by clicking here](#).



Image 1



Image 2

Materials:

- [GMI88 Large Spoon Slump](#)
- Fusible Compatible Sheet Glass
- Suitable Glass Separator/ZYP
- Glass Cutting Supplies
- Kiln Shelf Paper

Remember to always prime your mold thoroughly with glass separator before beginning! If using a spray-on separator, make sure to apply in a well-ventilated area while wearing a mask.

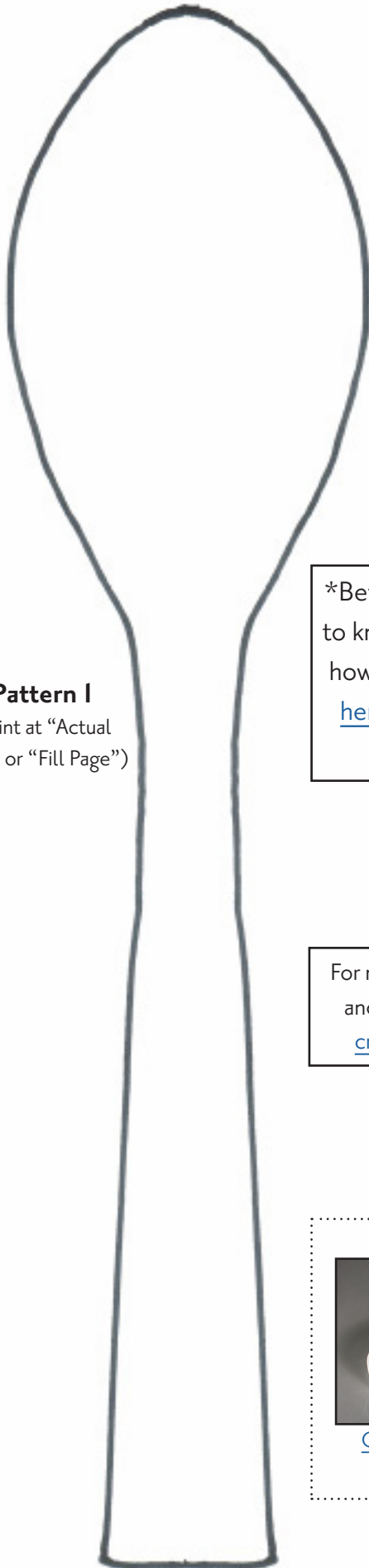
Double Thickness Spoons:

The spoons shown in **Images 2 & 3** were made by first cutting two pieces of fusible compatible glass using **Pattern 1** on **Page 2**. The pieces were then stacked on top of one another on top of a sheet of Kiln Shelf Paper and fired to a Full Fuse using the suggested schedule in **Table 1** on **Page 2** (or your own preferred Full Fuse).

After the glass fused and cooled, it was placed on the GMI88 that had already been treated well with separator. The top edge of the glass was placed roughly 1/32" over the top of the scoop portion of the mold and centered using the center lines on the top and bottom of the mold. The project was then slumped using the suggested schedule in **Table 2** on **Page 2** (or using your own favorite Slump schedule).



Image 3



Pattern I
(Print at "Actual Size" or "Fill Page")

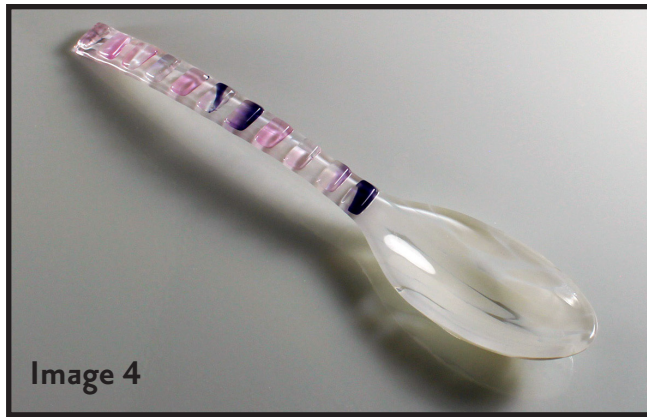


Image 4

Single Layer, Single Firing Spoons:

The spoons shown in **Images 1 & 4** were made by cutting a single sheet of fusible compatible glass using **Pattern I** on the left, then adding small pieces of compatible glass to the handles. The unfused glass was then placed carefully on the treated GMI88 and Fused and Slumped in the same firing using the suggested schedule in **Table 3** below.

*Before firing, it's important to know your kiln. For tips on how to do that, [please click here to see our Important Firing Notes!](#)

For more information, tutorials, and molds, visit our website: creativeparadiseglass.com

Featured Mold:



[GMI88 Large Spoon Slump](#)
10.25" L x 3" W x 1.5" T

Table 1: Full Fuse*

Segment	Rate	Temp (°F)	Hold
1	275	1215	30
2	50	1250	20
3	275	1465	05
4	9999	950**	60

**If using COE90, adjust this to 900°F

Table 2: Slump*

Segment	Rate	Temp (°F)	Hold
1	275	1215	30
2	50	1250	20
3	9999	950**	60

**If using COE90, adjust this to 900°F

Table 3: One-and-Done*

Segment	Rate	Temp (°F)	Hold
1	275	1215	45
2	50	1250	15
3	350	1435	05
4	9999	950**	60

**If using COE90, adjust this to 900°F

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