1.	Warm glass, which is commonly known asor slumping, is an
	ancient artistic technique.
2.	Formal techniques of fused glass followed the Mestopantian discoveries in
	ancient
3.	Egyptians used it to create beads, bottles, bowls,, and even
	slightly larger objects such as jars and vases.
4.	Glass mosaics, valued in Greek and Romans civilizations, were considered equal
	toas precious materials.
5.	This technique would eventually be surpassed and replaced by a more advanced
	alternative with the invention of
6.	Different types of glass and at various
	temperatures.
7.	COE is simply a of the rate that glass will expand
	and contract when it is heated and cooled.
8.	What are the three problems to look for in glass?,
9.	If fusing two or more pieces of glass together, they need to expand and contract
	at the
10	. Otherwise, when the glass cools, one glass will pull on the other and cause
	the piece to along the seam.
11	. An uneven expansion creates a lot of stress inside the glass. If the stress is
	strong enough the glass will break. That is
12	. Fully fused glass will always want to be about thick.
13	. Too thick of glass will run over the edges of the mould or have tiny
	in it. This is a fault in fused glass.

Glass Fusing Notes: Name:_____ Hour:____

Glass Fusing Supplies:

Supply	Definition or Use
Safety Glasses	
Glass Cutter	
Glass Cutter Oil	
Glass Pliers	
Kiln	
Molds	

Types of Glass:

Types	Definition	Drawing
Frit		
Confetti		
Stringers		
Rods		
Millefiori		

Steps of Glass Fusing:	Free Form Steps:

Step #1

Step #2

Step #3