

Manual 3D UV Resin.

Materials:

UV Resin
Polymerclay (Fimo, Cernit or another brand)
Jewelry bezel (blanks)
Pigment powders
Brush for pigment powder
Brush for UV Resin
Flexible gas lighter (refillable) or heatgun
UV lamp

Optional:

[HG silver & copper never-more polish-finish 200 ml](#)
[Stamps](#), leaves or lace for printing
[UV brush cleaner](#)
[\(UV\) Gel polish remover](#)



Metal Clay ring with 3D technic

This technique is applicable to all jewelry with a higher edge. This edge is necessary for the UV Resin to be able to adhere.

Provide a clean workplace so that no dust or hairs can get into the UV resin.

Take a piece of Polymer clay and knead it well so that it is smooth and flexible and make a ball out of it and press it flat in the jewelry case.

Tip: If the clay is very firm you can heat it with a hair dryer to make it more flexible.



Make sure that the clay 1 to 2 mm will remain below the edge of the bezel, so that the clay does not rise above the casing, for example, by pressing a stamp. This way the UV resin can adhere to the edge. If there is too much clay in the bezel, squeeze a piece of the clay and start again.

Smooth the top by turning your finger around the clay so that fingerprints are no longer visible and the top is smooth.

Note: The edges must connect well in the bezel, there must be no space between the clay and the edge, this can cause unwanted air bubbles in the UV Resin during curing.



Take a stamp, leaf or a piece of lace to make a print in the clay. Try to make the print at once and not move.

Make sure that the clay will move under the stamp when pressing the stamp.

Note: An uneven edge is very difficult to fill because the UV resin on the lower parts will go over the edge. So keep this in mind when you start working with silver clay.

The ring on the first picture (next to the title) is a good example of this. I have done this again 3 times with less and less clay so that eventually it could be filled well.

Tip: First try a stamp in a loose piece of clay so that you are sure know that you like the pattern.



Use the back of a leaf to create a nice leaf structure in the clay.

Make sure that the stamp is not placed too deep in the clay so that the clay is expressed on the edge.



Tip: With a thin edge it is necessary to keep the clay slightly lower than the bezel edge so that the UV resin can adhere to it and does not run off.

If the edges are not neat, make the clay nicely flat again at the edges so that the clay is just below the edge.



The pigments, glitters and flakes used in this manual are for sale in the webshop [Zilverklei.nl](https://www.zilverklei.nl)



Apply the pigment with a small brush and spread it over the clay.



Divide the pigment only over the places where the chosen color should come. Wipe the brush on a tissue or a piece of kitchen paper. Apply the next color from the opposite edge and work together, this prevents colors from mixing. Clean the brush again.



In order to let the colors blend into each other, turn the pigment with the tip of your brush and make small circles over the separating line. Sometimes you have to add a bit of pigment to get a nice course.

You can also mix small amounts of the pigment used and apply it where the two colors run into each other.



You can clean the outer edge of the clay with a cotton swab dipped in brushes cleaner if needed. Then you can apply the next color.

Note: Do not use acetone or other solvents for this.



Fire the polymer clay in a household oven (according to the instructions). Usually around 125 ° C for 45 minutes.

If the polymer clay comes loose from the hanger, glue it in the hanger with waterproof glue.

If you have completed all the steps, you can fix the pigment by spraying a layer of "No more brushing finish over it. As a result, loose pigment that is left behind will not be whirled by the UV Resin.

However, dividing the UV resin by tilting the workpiece is somewhat more difficult and it is better to use another brush to distribute the resin.



Now we are going to add the UV resin "Super resin UV Crystal".

Note: Each brand has its own method and curing time also the used UV lamps can influence this.



The resin contains miniscule air bubbles by pouring, sometimes larger bubbles. The small bubbles are released by the heat of the UV lamp and these can then be seen in your hardened resin. The air bubbles can be removed with the flame of a lighter or with the heatgun by heating the UV resin. The heat makes the resin slightly more fluid, however, this effect disappears with the cooling of the resin.

Use the flame just above the resin up and down to heat the resin so that all bubbles can escape.



Note: Do not hold the flame against the resin, this will cause the surface to wrinkle should this happen anyway, then remove the formed layer with a needle.

Now tilt your pendant so that the UV resin begins to "walk" to the edge. It is very important to distribute the resin well and to come against the metal of the bezel.



The pendant must be turned around so long that it is completely covered with UV resin.





If the resin does not want to run to the edge, a brush can also be used to distribute the UV resin further.

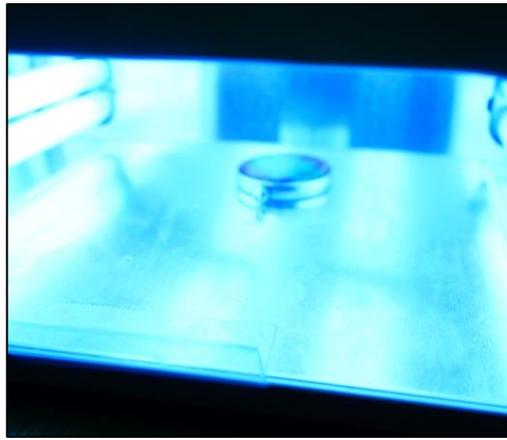


If the UV resin completely covers the surface, it is a good idea to heat the UV resin again with the lighter to remove all the air bubbles again.

Make sure there is enough resin on the hanger, the resin should be slightly convex so that the resin does not shrink and pull the edges loose. Do not make the layer too thick because then the air bubbles will be more difficult and we will use multiple layers for the finish.



Check first whether the UV resin is evenly distributed throughout and then place it under the UV lamp.



Let the hanger lie as long as needed to harden, this depends on the strength of the UV lamp. After about 180 seconds, check the resin with eg a wooden stick. Do not use your finger because the print remains visible in the next layer. If the layer is hard you can not make any impressions with the wooden stick. If the resin still sticks, place it under the lamp for longer. Sometimes we see that the first layer is not completely tight and smooth, this is not a problem, it can even be sanded and cut before you continue with the next layer.

An annoying air bubble can be filled by drilling a hole and filling the space with resin. When the resin has hardened, apply another layer, repeat the heating of the resin and turn the hanger back around so that you reach the edges well.



Apply as many layers as needed to finish the pendant nicely and to make a nice convex layer on the hanger. In the second and third layer of UV resin glitters, stones and other elements can also be added to make them float in the UV resin.

Important!

Let your workpiece harden under the UV lamp for 30 to 60 minutes after the last coat.



With this slider, the resin is first mixed with pigment and a feather is placed in the third layer

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