

"Eileen's Technique List"

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ACETATE/TISSUE BACKGROUND

1. Squeeze out a blob of clear gel glue onto a sheet of medium weight acetate Spread it around with your finger...leaving it fairly thick.
2. For the next step you might want to use some sort of stick...like a Popsicle stick to move the color around. Drop a few different colors of reinkers on the glue and spread around Add more drops of color if desired.
3. Take a piece of white tissue, that has been cut slightly larger than the glue/ink area & crinkle it all up it. Open it up & leave it wrinkly.
4. Place the tissue paper on top of glue/ink and set aside to dry (peel back a corner to check that ink is dry).
5. When dry, peel tissue away from acetate and use whole or in pieces for a cool background Finished tissue paper has the look of stained glass.

ACRYLIC PAINT

1. Squeeze small amounts of acrylic paint onto a plate. Apply the paint directly to the stamp using a foam brush. If stamping on fabric mix Fabric Painting Medium with the acrylic paints to keep painted fabric supple.
2. Stamp the image onto smooth fabric, wood, or walls. (When stamping on fabric, you may also use Fabrico pads or markers). Stamps should be cleaned immediately. After allowing the paint to dry for 24 hours, fabric may be laundered as usual (Tip: In a shallow pan, place very moist paper towels at the bottom. When using several different stamps & paints...place the stamp face down on the wet paper towels to keep the paint from drying on your stamps until you're ready to clean them).

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AGING FABRIC – TEA-DYING FABRIC #1

I've included this, because you can stamp on fabric (like muslin) & attach it to cards & gift bags with fusible web. You can also stamp & tear on the muslin to create ragged ribbons for embellishments. Supplies:

1 quart water * 1 1/2 cups loose tea (you can use any tea of choice, including tea bags Experiment with different types of tea, like peppermint or chamomile) * Muslin * Dish Detergent * Strainer (if using loose tea) * Water & Vinegar (optional)

Directions:

1. Test a swatch of fabric first to avoid being disappointed. Be sure to wash your fabric to remove any sizing before dyeing. Bring water to a boil, remove from heat. Add tea and let sit until desired color is achieved. A few minutes will usually be fine
2. Strain the tea liquid to remove the tea. This is important. If you leave tea particles they may attached to the fabric and leave darker stains.
3. Before dipping your fabric into your tea mixture, soak the fabric until completely saturated and wring out any excess water. Now place your fabric in your tea mixture and let stir gently with a wooden spoon. The fabric stain will appear darker when it is wet. Allow your fabric to sit in mixture until the desired color is reached.
4. Once you've obtained the desired color, remove the fabric and rinse well with warm water and little mild dish washing liquid. This is also very important because, tea contains acids that if left on the fabric, can ultimately weaken your fabric if it is not rinsed out.
5. Though it is not absolutely necessary, a quick rinse in equal parts of white vinegar and water will help to set the tea stain. Hang your fabric to dry completely. If the color is too dark when dry, wash with a very small amount of bleach (1 tablespoon bleach to 1 gallon of water). This will lighten your fabric slightly Repeat this process if the color is still too dark.

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AGING FABRIC – TEA-DYING FABRIC #2

1. Put 4 tea bags into 2 cups of boiling water. Leave the muslin until the desired darkness.
2. Let fabric dry.
3. Take a damp tea bag & pouch it where you wish to make it darker.
4. Dry & set colors with a hot iron before you rinse.
5. Rinse fabric in vinegar water to set color.

Other tips – use one or all:

1. Some people like to "double-dye" their fabric. Use a weaker solution first & then re-dye in a second solution.
2. Wring out & twist the muslin & hold in place with rubber bands when you re-day...this will give it a "batik" look.
3. You can save the extra tea dye & reheat to use another time.
4. Pour tea-dye into a spray bottle & spritz onto fabric. You can heat set spotted areas of dye onto the fabric by blotting it with wet tea bags...then pressing the area with your iron until it is dry.
5. You can get flecks of brown on your fabric by using "flow-thru" tea bags.

Experiment!

AGING FABRIC – ONION SKIN-DYING FABRIC

For a more yellow shade than tea dying, try using onions. Boil regular cooking onion skins (about 3), until water turns dark. Once the water has cooled, dip your project in and wait until it is a shade darker than you want. Rinse fabric in vinegar water to set in color.

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AGING PAPER – TEA-DYING PAPER #1

A fun way to give an "antique look" to your cards, envelopes, doilies, etc. Keep in mind this method can be a bit messy...but fun!

Supplies:

Ultrasmooth White Card Stock or Naturals White Card Stock * Tea Bags

* Cellulose Sponge * Bleach (for tea stain clean up)

Directions:

1. Soak 3 tea bags in 2 cups of warm (not hot) water.
2. Take one tea bag; do not squeeze out water. Set aside.
3. Next saturate a sheet of paper with the stained water.
4. Once it's saturated, rub the tea bag over the paper...keep the tea bag wet.
5. Allow the tea bag to break leaving little bits of tea on the paper. You may need to use all three bags for this step.
6. Using a fork, gently pull away tiny areas of paper around the outside edge of your card stock. This leaves an uneven edge...making it appear old & worn. When you do this you must be sure that the paper is still wet. As the paper starts to dry...add a little more tea-stained water until you have the look you want.
7. Use a sponge, pressing it on the paper...removing the excess water. Continue to press the sponge until the water is removed
8. Take the paper & place a sheet of glass onto the paper. For added weight place books on top of that. This will keep the paper from rippling. Do this overnight. Peel the paper off the next morning & brush any loose tea that is still on there.

AGING PAPER – TEA-DYING PAPER #2

1. Ink a sponge brayer with Creamy Caramel Stampin' Ink.
2. Brayer over a piece of background paper.
3. The ink "tea stains" the paper for a country look.

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AGING PAPER – COFFEE-DYING PAPER

1. Boil 4 cups of water & mix it with 7 – 8 Tablespoons instant coffee
2. Pour mixture in a pan or tub with sides
3. Set papers in one at a time
4. Carefully remove the paper when you've reached the desired color. Don't worry some are bound to rip as you go
5. Set aside to dry
6. When the paper is dry, iron using a medium setting until the paper is nice & flat (It's okay to have a few crinkles)

AIR ART GUN

There are a number of uses for this little gadget. Makes great airbrushed looking backgrounds. You can also use it in place of a speckle stamp! Try it with stencils too. Use with Stampin' Write Markers, VersaMark Marker, Fabrico Markers or Zig Painty Pens.

AIR ART GUN/THUMPING

1. Ink your bold stamp up with a light colored ink pad
 2. Spritz a darker color on the image with the air gun
 3. Repeat with other colors if you wish
- (ex: DD Fruits - ink pear stamp with yellowish color & then spray the pear with a darker green color)

AIRBRUSHED WATERCOLOR

1. Spray a piece of cardstock with water from a mister
2. Use the air gun to spray several colors from your markers all over the paper
This blends the colors into each other for a pretty background

AIR FRESHNER "PUNCH DOTS"

Car Air Freshener(s) * Glue * Hole Punch

Punch dots out of car air fresheners. Apply a little glue on the back & adhere it to your card. You can put the dots in the center of flowers, make a background, make a border, apply them on the frogs in "Leapfrogs", put them in a pile as snowballs or flitting down as snowflakes, etc.

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Just think of all the different car freshener scents out there pine scent for manly or holiday cards, baby powder fresh, fruit, etc. When the person who receives your card opens the envelope it will have a nice strong scent!

BACKGROUND FUN

Crumpled Background Paper

Take a piece of white copy paper (use a half sheet). Crumple up and open carefully several times. Leaving it pretty wrinkled, lay on a piece of scratch paper and brayer over it Let dry and iron smooth.

Wax Paper Resist

Take a piece of wax paper and crumple it up, open, and crumple some more. Smooth out the wax paper but leave wrinkles. To iron and create your resist paper layer as follows: white paper, glossy paper (glossy side up), I use post card size pieces, the wax paper, another piece of white paper Iron, using dry iron, cotton setting. Next brayer over the piece of glossy paper and watch the resist pattern emerge Try different colors of cardstock for different effects!!

Wax Paper Resist – Tie-Dyed

Follow the directions above, only brayer with a Kalidacolor ink pad

Fusible Web Background

Take a piece of fusible webbing and cut it slightly smaller than the piece of cardstock you are going to use it on. Hold it down at one edge and use your heat gun to melt it a bit so it will stick to the cardstock. A few holes and patterns will begin to form. Don't melt it too much. Then sprinkle all over with embossing powder. You can use one color of embossing powder or several colors. Then heat again, moving your heating gun around and around. Patterns and holes will begin to appear and be embossed on the cardstock. Don't hold the heat gun too close or in one place for too long or you will lose some of the nice patterns the webbing forms.

Spiral Background

Take a paper towel and fold in half, again, and again until you have a long narrow folded strip of paper towel. Now take this strip and roll up carefully and secure with a rubber band. Make sure the spiral is even Ink up the spiral and use just as you would a stamp to create a background.

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Rubber band Background

Take a bunch of rubber bands and band together creating a tassel. Cut off the end and you have a wonderful background tool. Try using wider rubber bands but any size will work. Dab into an ink pad and just whack onto a piece of cardstock.

Metallic Backgrounds

Ooze metallic markers on a pallet and dab sponge into metallic juice and dab it all over black cardstock.

Starry Night Background

Apply about 3 drops of Embossing fluid to a clean toothbrush. Turn the brush upside down and use your finger to spray the embossing fluid onto the cardstock. Use a very light hand. You will find that you have a lot more than you expect. Pour embossing powder over, dump and heat.

Salt Background

Spray matte cardstock liberally with water. While still wet, run a brayer loaded with dye ink over the cardstock. Cover with sea salt. If necessary, spray more water on. Allow to dry. When dry, brush the sea salt off.

BACKGROUND STAMPS/ENVELOPES

If you stamp the envelopes with the background stamps (lace or plaid) you can coordinate them with your cards. If you mask a rectangle in the front, like in the portfolio, you will have an area to write the mailing address. This would work well in a demo as well to sell the background stamps. Consider using background papers to make envelopes if you don't feel like stamping them.

BAGALOPE – ENVELOPE GIFT BAG – ENVELOPE TOTE

Supplies:

Standard Size Envelopes, Decorative Scissors, Hole Puncher, Rubber Stamps, Mono-adhesive or Double-Stick Tape

Directions:

1. Seal the envelope closed
2. Using decorative scissors cut off one short side of the envelope
3. Score along all three edges - equal on all three edges. Make a crisp crease by folding the score line both ways
4. Stamp and decorate now - allow inks, etc to dry
5. Open the cut edge

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6. Fold the scored edges inwards (valley folds - look at a grocery bag or other bag of that type to get an idea)
7. The bottom of the bag will form two points at bottom sides. Use Monoadhesive or Double-Stick Tape to tack down the two points & press to the bottom of bag
8. You can make a handle to attach to the bag or you may punch a couple of holes on the front of the bag & string ribbon or raffia to form a bow to close the bag

BATIK – RESIST MULBERRY PAPER

White Mulberry Paper * Spray Bottle filled with Water * Reinkers *
Paint Palette or any Small Containers * Eyedropper * Bold Stamp
Image * Large & small Watercolor Brushes * Crystal Clear Emboss
Powder * Versamark * Heat Tool * Cookie Sheet * Iron * Newsprint
(not newspaper – Craft Store Buy)

Using the Versamark Pad...stamp your images onto the mulberry paper
You can do one image or a few at a time

1. Pour the embossing powder onto the images, remove excess powder Heat & emboss the images using the heat tool. Do not get too close as you may burn the mulberry paper
2. Place the mulberry paper on to a cookie sheet
3. Into each well of your paint palette, drop in 4 drops of re-inker color. Each well will be a different color. In addition to that dilute the ink with 2 drops of water in each well
4. Lightly spray the mulberry paper with water. You can get two different effects. Using too much water the colors will blend & could look very nice, but it will be difficult to control when you paint in colors. When using less water...you will be able to color in an image if you wish.
5. Wet your paintbrush & begin to paint the mulberry paper. The colors will be lighter when the paper has dried. The darker the color you can get it, the sharper the images will be when you are done.
6. Let the paper air dry If you are in a hurry you can use a hair dryer. Do not use your heat tool as it could melt the embossing powder again

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7. When the mulberry paper has dried...place it between a couple sheets of plain newsprint. You will iron it (dry, med - high heat, no steam). When you are done remove the mulberry paper out of the newsprint to prevent it from sticking to it. Ironing the mulberry like this soaks up the embossing powder...taking it out of the mulberry paper
8. The embossed images are now transparent...because you've used the Versamark pad. To see the images better, attach the mulberry paper to Ultrasmooth White Card Stock.

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VARIATIONS to BATIK – RESIST MULBERRY PAPER

- After you have embossed images into the mulberry paper...you will see
- clearly see the images. Take a brayer & roll it into a Kalidacolor Pad...brayering this onto glossy card stock.
- Tack down the mulberry paper onto this brayered card. Instead of using Crystal Clear Embossing Powder use a metallic or color embossing powder. The resist will be the embossing powder color...not the white mulberry paper showing through.

TIPS

Using a thick paintbrush to apply color will make it go much faster for you. Colors will blend much better. If your image is an open detailed image, a small paint brush would work best to color it in. Then you can use a larger paintbrush for the background. It's been suggested that when you are creating a design like this, do not paint on a flat surface. The colors will run underneath the design & ruin it. Using an embroidery hoop to hold the paper but not so tight as to tear it. This will make it so that the colors will not run underneath the design. It's not necessary to use Ultrasmooth White Cardstock when layering your mulberry paper. Using another color will give the resist areas a different look.

BATIK TISSUE PAPER

Tissue Paper (white or light colors) * VersaMark Pad * Clear Emboss Powder * Heat Gun * Reinkers * Aluminum Cookie Sheet * Bold Stamp Images

1. Stamp a pattern with VersaMark onto tissue paper
2. Sprinkle on clear embossing powder, remove excess & heat with heat gun to emboss
3. "Drop" ink onto tissue paper using reinkers. The ink will absorb into the paper around the embossed images. This can be rather messy so be sure to protect your work area. Recommended work surface would be a small aluminum cookie sheet as a protector.

BLEACHING BACKGROUNDS

Using Q-Tips dipped in bleach...create backgrounds (like swirls in the snow) Use your imagination

Use a cheap toothbrush & splatter with it

Experiment with different colored cardstock. You may have to apply bleach more than once in an area. Let dry between coats.

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BLEACH PAINTING

Colored Card Stock * Small Paint Brush * Small Bowl * Liquid Bleach
* Pigment or Embossing Ink * Outline Images

1. Ink up an image with pigment or embossing ink. Stamp the outline image onto colored card stock. Throw on embossing powder, remove excess powder & heat with heat tool
2. Pour liquid bleach into a small bowl. With a small paint brush (natural bristles not synthetic) paint inside the images. Let dry. You'll see a change in the card stock
3. Do more than one layer of bleach painting works best
4. Experiment with different colors of card stock to get different effects. Some colors take better to the method than others
5. You can leave as is or you can color in the bleached areas. It's very important that you wait until the bleached areas are completely dry otherwise the color you apply will bleach out. Color in with markers, pastels or Radiant Pearls.

BLEACH PAINTING ON CARD STOCK

Colored Card Stock * Small Paint Brush * Small Bowl * Liquid Bleach
* Black Pigment * Outline Images * Clear Emboss Powder * Heat Tool

There are different bleaches & gels on the market...experiment
Clorox Advantage has been highly recommended

1. Ink up an image with black pigment ink. Stamp the outline image onto colored card stock. Throw on embossing powder, remove excess powder & heat with heat tool
2. Pour liquid bleach into a small bowl. With a small paint brush (synthetic brush is recommended) paint inside the images. Let dry for 24 hours or heat with a heat tool for quicker results. You'll see a change in the card stock. (You may also use a Q-Tip to pain into large areas to be bleached.)
3. Do more than one layer of bleach painting works best
4. Experiment with different colors of card stock to get different effects. Some colors take better to the method than others

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5. You can leave as is or you can color in the bleached areas. It's very important that you wait until the bleached areas are completely dry otherwise the color you apply will bleach out. Color in with markers, pastels or Radiant Pearls

BLEACH STAMPING

Household bleach (the regular kind for laundry)

Dishwasher gel (look for hypochlorites on the label)

Bleach Stamping on Fabric

1. Testing: Test the reaction of bleach on fabric you want to use before you spend a lot of time stamping. Some fabrics don't bleach well. One reason to test fabric is because it won't always be white when bleached! Black fabric (& cardstock) in particular can change to many colors. You'll see a reaction fairly
2. quick...though gel takes longer than liquid bleach Cheaper fabric is usually better because it's less colorfast
3. Safety: You should do this in a well ventilated area. Please be careful if you have respiratory problems. As far as stamps go, there shouldn't be a problem using bleach on your stamps. Clean them well when done.
4. Gel vs Liquid Bleach: Liquid bleach tends to bleed & spread. The gel stays put, but takes longer to react & the color change isn't always dramatic
5. Stamps: Solid or fairly simple stamps are recommended on fabric

Instructions:

1. Use a sponge brush to "paint" gel to the stamp. Thinly coat the surface, but try not to gum up the cracks, since this can obscure details. If you are doing a garment, remember to put something between the front and back.
2. Stamp your image onto the fabric firmly (Bold images work best). Remove the stamp and let dry or heat with a heat tool (Note: By using the heat tool to dry the detergent, this will help make it so that it doesn't smear while doing the rest of the fabric
3. Once you've stamped your images, wait and watch. The gel is weaker than liquid so the color change takes longer & sometimes not as pronounced. Even so, you may like a lesser change
4. If you like what you see, rinse the piece in water to remove the gel. Then iron it dry, if you're in a hurry or put it in the dryer. This stops the bleaching reaction. Another way to stop the bleaching process, when you like what you

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see, is to use vinegar or baking soda. This neutralizes the bleach. Whatever is easier for you.

CONTINUED...

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Uses:

1. If it's a garment that you've stamped, rinsed, & dried...it's ready for use at this time
2. If it's a bleached stamped swatch, you can use fusible webbing (wonder-under) and iron it to a card or to attach it to a garment. If attaching it to a garment you can sew around the edges, fringe if you like &/or use wonder-under or sew it on

BLEACH STAMPING/CARDSTOCK

Before stamping or using bleach, be sure that your area is well ventilated and is protected. You may consider wearing clothing that you don't mind messing up should bleach get on you. There are a few different ways to apply liquid bleach to your stamps

1. Paper Towel Pad: Pour fresh liquid bleach onto a bed of folded paper towels...not too much bleach, making sure it's wet but not full of puddles.
2. Fine Mist Spritzer Bottle (like Judikins): Put undiluted liquid bleach in the bottle & mist over a protected area...spray away from your face...wave the stamp through the mist. Don't spray directly onto the stamp. The stamp only needs to be barely damp to work on your cardstock. You'll know that it works for you when you've tested this onto scrap cardstock.
3. Felt Pad: Instead of using paper towels as a pad make one of felt. Saturate the felt. You can pour the bleach out when done & reuse the container later with fresh bleach.

The containers people have used for their paper towel pad or felt pads have been the bottom of Tupperware, a sandwich size Glad container or recycle a styrofoam meat tray. Keeping bleach in a spritzer bottle or container...you'll notice that bleach will become cloudy with time. This is the bleach reacting to light (notice that bleach bottles are opaque). Just pour out unused bleach & refresh your container when ready to use again.

Some people consider the bleach to be too thin...making it difficult to get a clear detailed image. Try adding a little embossing fluid into the bleach. The bleach will thicken & stay on the surface of your stamp better. The details of your image will be very clear. A good idea would be to add the bleach & embossing fluid to a dry ink pad (like Top Boss)...making sure to evenly apply the bleach & ink into the pad.

"Eileen's Technique List"

Experiment for what works right for you & practice. When using the paper towel pad or felt pad...dab (not push the stamp too hard in the bleach) your stamp onto the bleach pad a few times to make sure you have it wet & covered. Stamp your images onto the cardstock. Hold the stamp down for several seconds, so that the detail of the stamp gets impressed onto the paper. If you want a lighter/less detailed look...hold the stamp down not for very long. Watch the change. Clean your stamps immediately after using them & dry...Stampin' Mist is a cleaner for this.

BLENDER PENS

The blender pens makes floating or blending color easier. It enables you to blend several hues together, giving more variation with mediums. You can achieve this without using as many colors, but still getting depth and variation in color. It works with all water based markers, colored pencils, chalks, dye pads and pigment pads (cat eye, etc).

Blending Techniques on Embossed Images:

1. With the tip of your water based markers, lay a hint of color on the actual embossed line of an image. This color is now sitting on the surface of the embossed line. The embossed lines serve as a palette, making it easier to move the color, thus eliminating a hard line created by the marker. Working in a circular motion and in small areas, use the Blender pen to pull out the marker color into the open area of the design. When this process is completed a light application of color will appear on the image. To prevent the color from appearing too washed out, continue to add more color using the marker and the blender until the desired depth of the color is achieved.
2. Start with lighter colors and then gradually add darker colors.
3. Limit the colors to be used. Three basic colors differing in intensity, plus variations in value, will give life and interest to a stamped image.

"Eileen's Technique List"

Helpful Blending Tips:

1. Place several short strokes of water based marker color onto a white glass bowl or Styrofoam plastic plate/palette. Using the blender pen, pick up the color and apply it to the stamped image.
2. When working an intense color, to lighten that color, touch the tip of the marker to the tip of the blender. By touching the tip of the blender with the tip of the marker, the marker color that has transferred to the blender tip will be lighter in value
3. Apply the blender to the stamped image first working in small areas at a time. This preps the area and allows one to apply various marker colors to blend directly onto the card
4. Before changing colors, wipe the blender clean on a scrap piece of paper. Be careful not to pick up too much color. If there is too much, simply wipe the blender tip on a scrap piece of paper before coloring the image
5. For a realistic blended look, layer color on top of color. For ex: Start with marker color (Lavender Lace #6930-62 and add Orchid Opulence #6920-42) or blend the colors on a palette, then apply to the image.

Blender Pen & Watercolor Pencils

The blender pen is perfect for blending watercolor pencils, eliminating the need for water & a paintbrush. The colors intensify & blend smoothly. The paper does not buckle from being over-moistened. Take each color you are going to use & make a palette by scribbling a little color on a separate piece of paper with all the colors, then take the blender pen & pick up the color & apply to the image.

Blender Pen & Chalk

Blend & moisten chalk colors with the blender pen to intensify colors & work the chalk into the surface of the paper. You can apply a little to an area you are coloring or use an applicator & take the blender pen tip to it to pick up the color, then apply to image. It will not need spray fixative to remain in place, the blender pen sets the chalk.

Blender Pen & Ink Pads

Stamp an image using a waterbased dye pad. Use the blender pen to lightly stroke the outline color into the inside areas. This will result in an image with several tones of the same color.

"Eileen's Technique List"

Blender Pen & Markers

1. Stamp an image by coloring the rubber die of the stamp with waterbased makers Pull color from the outline to the center areas by stroking with the blender pen
2. Use a blender pen to apply marker ink, which has been scribbled onto a palette, blending colors just like you would blend watercolor paints with a brush
3. Use a blender pen to soften the stroke marks left behind when you have colored an area with markers

Blender Pen & Watercolor Paints

Dip the blender pen directly into the watercolor paint palette & pick up the color. Start coloring your image.

BLENDER PEN – REFILL RECIPE

In a one-ounce dropper bottle add:

1/3 part Glycerin

2/3 part Distilled Water

1/4-tsp alcohol

Carefully remove either end of your marker with pliers and a light twisting motion Add a few drops of the liquid to the marker. (More is not better here Too much liquid will result in a runny mess). Replace the tip. Lay marker on its side overnight. SU says that our blender pens cannot be refilled, however many people have tried it & it works.

BORDERS

Create border designs with your markers. Dot's, dashes, etc. To create straight lines run a marker along the edge of a ruler.

BRAYER DYED "FAKE" MULBERRY PAPER

Ink up a brayer using any one of the Stampin' Pad™ colors. Roll onto a used dryer sheet.

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BRAYER DYED "FAKE" MULBERRY PAPER SACHET

- 2 used "fake" mulberry paper - dryer sheets
- 1 heaping Tablespoon of potpourri
- 1 length of ribbon
- 2-3 small pieces dried or ribbon flowers
- Tacky glue

Place one dryer sheet over top of the other dryer sheet so that the corners of the second sheets are centered at the sides of the first sheet. Place the potpourri in the center of the sheets. Gather up & tie with ribbon. Decorate with dried flowers.

BRAYERED MULBERRY PAPER COLLAGE

Paint Brush * Bold Stamp Images * White Craft Glue * Light Colored Mulberry Paper * Stampin' Pads * Ultrasmooth White or Vanilla Card stock

1. Stamp your images onto Ultrasmooth Card Stock
2. Take a paintbrush & "paint" white craft glue onto the images
3. Take a pieces of torn mulberry paper & place it over the top of the image(s) brayering them down onto the glue. The stamped image(s) will show through
4. For added interest you can also sprinkle glitter onto the mulberry while the glue is still wet

BRAYERING

Brayering is a technique where you use a rubber, acrylic or foam snap – in roller to apply color, usually for backgrounds. You can use inkpads or markers to color your brayer. Using an inkpad, roll your brayer to thoroughly cover it with color Roll the brayer over paper.

Note: If you are applying ink over glossy paper, make sure you are using dye-ink, not pigment ink. If you use pigment ink, the ink will never dry on glossy paper unless you emboss it.

Brayers & Markers

You can use markers on the brayers to create fantastic backgrounds. Using a marker, apply ink directly onto the brayer. You can draw stripes, dots, zig-zags, or whatever you're in the mood for. Repeat the design using different color markers. When you are done creating the design on the brayer, roll the brayer onto paper. The design will transfer to the paper. Use glossy card stock for the brightest Colors. Use matte paper for a softer look.

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Brayer: Rainbow Background

Ink up with the rubber snap-in-brayer on a Kaleidacolor rainbow pad. Roll the brayer onto glossy cardstock for best results. Roll back & forth for complete coverage. This will be the basis for other techniques found on this list.

Brayer: Repeating An Image – Reverse Image

For a background, ink up a stamp such as a cloud, tree, or flower. Roll your brayer over the stamp 2-3 times before re-inking. Repeat this process to ink up your brayer. Roll over cardstock for a subtle background. This is great for landscapes and florals.

Brayer Honeycomb Background

Ink up your rubber brayer in More Mustard ink & roll over a piece of bubble wrap

Brayer/ Rubber band Background

Place rubber bands around an acrylic brayer. Bands in different widths will give you different looks.

BRUSH MARKER

1. Using markers, apply ink directly to the stamp
2. Breathe (huff) on stamp to remoisten ink, then stamp on paper. Markers allow you to create a personalized, multicolored image.

BUBBLE BACKGROUND

There are two variations to this technique...see which one you would like to try

Method #1

1. Put detergent into a bowl & toss ink on top of it
2. Stick a straw in & blow bubbles onto your cardstock, letting the bubbles pop onto the card
3. The cardstock does not have to be glossy...however that does work best

Method #2

1. Brayer a color onto glossy paper
2. Take a small bottle of bubbles & blow bubbles in the air
3. Try to "catch" the bubbles with your brayered cardstock
4. It works best when you blow the bubbles immediately after you've brayered your background

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CAKE STAMPING #1

I decorate cakes and have been amazed at how well you can stamp on cakes if you follow a few simple guidelines. The easiest frosting to stamp on is the rolled fondant frosting I buy mine at the local craft store in with their cake supplies. You can stamp on this with either regular frosting or food coloring (the paste type coloring always works best). I have stamped on regular frosting using the paste food coloring but you have to be sure that the frosting has dried for a good 2 hours before you attempt to stamp on it. I do prefer the rolled fondant if I'm going to stamp because you can stamp on it before you lay it on the cake making it very easy to stamp on the sides of the cake and not just the top. I have a mini airbrush for cake decorating so I can also color in the images as well. This is a great idea for your children's birthdays because you can coordinate everything right down to the cake.

The final option for stamping on cakes is to buy the sheets of rice paper. This is what the bakery decorator's use. (If you go to a bakery and look at the Disney cakes that look like the characters have been drawn on, that is a rice paper overlay no taste to it and it absorbs right into the cake frosting).

CAKE STAMPING #2

Stamp your image on rice paper. This is also called wafer paper. It is available at some cake supply stores & may be available from your local bakery. Stamp your image with your Stampin' Pads. They are non-toxic & will not hurt anyone if they ingest the tiny amount of ink on their slice of cake. If you feel squeamish about using regular ink, you can make up your own "ink pad" using a blank inkpad or paper towel. Apply somewhat watered down paste color to the pad (be sure to protect your table). Press in your stamp. Test on paper first. If you use the liquid food color from the grocery store, your image may not be as dark as you need it to be & you may end up using up quite a lot of food coloring anyway.

(I have found that the Stampin' Pads are a lot easier to use!)

Place your stamped rice paper on your iced cake. After a while the rice paper will dissolve into the icing & only the image will remain visible. You can choose to decorate the edge of the rice paper to sort of "frame" the image. A shell border looks nice.

*You can stamp directly onto buttercream icing. First ice & smooth your cake Allow the buttercream to set for at least a few hours & preferable overnight The icing should have a "crust" on it. GENTLY stamp your image into the

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buttercream. Color with diluted paste colors, (dilute with vodka or lemon extract – remember alcohol will evaporate). Or use your Stampin' Pads in the colors needed, no coloring may be necessary.

You can stamp an image on paper. Trace the image on the backside on the paper because you will need the reverse image. Cover the backside of the picture with waxed paper. Use a decorating bag filled with clear piping gel (available at cake & craft stores) & a #1 round decorating tip to copy the image. Invert the wax paper, piping gel side down, & place it on your iced & smoothed cake. Gently press around the image, pushing the gel onto the icing on the cake. Remove the waxed paper. Outline the image on the cake with icing. Fill in with colored icing – let me recommend stars for the beginning cake decorator with any of these methods practice first. It might take a while before you are comfortable with any of them.

CELERY STAMPING

You've used potatoes & paints to stamp with as a child! Martha Stewart's stamped with Okra – makes a nice floral shape...now there's celery! You could use any of the 48 Stampin' Pad colors, Kalidacolor or Acrylic Paint in this technique!

Experiment & have fun. When using a single stalk of celery...you can get great half-moon shapes. Using a bunch together you can create a pretty rose design.

1. Cut the end off of a large stalk of celery. The large outer stalks work well, but you could use different sizes. You can also put a whole stalk of celery together by using a rubber band (cutting the ends off)
2. Press the cut end of the celery onto an ink pad (overlapping colors if using a rainbow pad) or onto a plastic plate that has acrylic paint
3. Press inked stalk on white ultrasmooth or glossy card stock. Continue inking and stamping until the card stock is covered
4. Use a new stalk or re cut old one and ink with another color. Fill in the remaining white areas of the card stock
5. For a fun & different effect you could spray the stamped card stock with a fine mist of water, allowing the colors to run together
6. Wipe off excess water with a paper towel

CELLO BAG ENVELOPES

You can address the "back" of your card, instead of writing "hand stamped by". Put the card into a cello bag. Use the 6x8 cello bag. Cut 2" above the card and 1/2" angle to flap over and seal with tape. Also make sure your postage is on the outside of the bag not on the card.

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CERAMIC STAMPING

Pre-Glazed Ceramic item (frame, vase, etc) * Permanent Paint (like...Décor-It from Ranger Industries or Dr. Ph. Martin's Metal Craft Paint) * Stamps (bold works best) * Pottery Sponge * Paper Towels * Spray * Sealant * Solvent-Based Cleaner * Non-Porous

Palette Instructions:

1. Prepare the ceramic surface by washing it with warm soapy water. Allow to dry completely before decorating.
2. Apply a small amount of paint to a pottery sponge, tapping the excess paint on paper towels.
3. Press sponge onto the ceramic piece with a small amount of pressure. Repeat until object is covered, allowing some of the white ceramic to show through. This has created a background. (You may leave the background white & simply stamp all over the object.)
4. Apply paint to a sponge & tap your stamp onto the sponge.
5. Gently press the stamp onto the ceramic piece to prevent sliding and smudging. (If smudging occurs, wipe the area clean with a solvent based cleaner and reapply paint.)
6. Spray frame with a sealant to prevent chipping.

Variations:

Add texture to ceramic pieces by stamping your images in pigment ink & embossing with different colored powders. Gently wipe the finished piece with a soft cloth to remove excess embossing powder before sealing.

CD STAMPING

You can use as an embellishment on cards, make jewelry, etc with this.

1. Cut a CD with a sharp pair of multi-purpose scissors (strong enough to cut through bones & metal). Cut the CD to split it into several smaller pieces. Shapes could be whatever you wish...small or large pieces.
2. Gently buff a piece of CD with a sheet of sandpaper...to give it some tooth.
3. Swipe a pigment ink pad all over the surface of the CD piece. Sprinkle embossing powder, remove excess powder, do not heat yet.
4. Ink up a bold stamp in pigment ink & set aside.
5. With a heat tool, you can now heat up the embossing powder that is on the CD piece. Allow it to melt. You may, if you wish, apply another layer to build up the surface. It's not necessary to do so.
6. Before the embossing powder cools down & hardens...quickly stamp your bold image onto the CD piece. Leave it on there until cooled.

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7. Once it's cooled off...remove the stamp. This will reveal an "enameled" image on the CD piece.

CHALKING - PASTELS

The best choices for papers & cardstocks are smooth, & uncoated. Chalk can also be applied to wood, paperclay, papermaché & other porous surfaces. If there are any mistakes to fix...use a small white or art gum eraser. To prevent smears you will want to seal the chalk. You can use matte spray fixative or hair spray (aerosol).

Shading: May be used wet or dry. Blue, Grey or Black are good color choices for shadows. Layer colors. Start with the lighter color & apply a deeper color of the same tone on top of the lighter shades.

Chalked Embossing: Chalk will stick to embossing powders, especially white. For best results start by stamping on dark colored cardstock in the frost white Colorbox & embossing in any of our white embossing powders. Apply the chalk to the white areas of your stamped image. After chalking rub with a eraser to get rid of the powdery look & make the image shine.

Chalked Appliqué:

Using the white Liquid Appliqué, embellish the details of your work. Allow it to dry before puffing it up with a heat tool & then apply chalk to it. It picks up the color & holds.

Chalked Sponging:

Using sponges & chalks with your stencils will give you beautiful soft clouds, muted dots & stripes & gently blended backgrounds.

Chalked Pigment:

Stamp a solid image in white pigment ink on a dark cardstock. Let it dry & then color lightly with chalks.

Chalked Silhouette:

This method works best with bold images. Example: DD Grapes - Stamp the leaves in green & the grapes in purple. Apply the same shades to chalk over the images. This will give it a soft airbrushed feel to them.

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Marbled Chalk Background: Put about an inch of water into a pan slightly bigger than your card,. With a knife, scrape chalk dust off a few colors onto the surface of the water. Lower the paper flat onto the surface of the water to pick up the color, immediately lifting the cardstock back out of the water. Allow the cardstock dry flat. If your paper develops puckers, it can be ironed to flatten it back out. You can even press the paper between heavy books to flatten it out.

Marbled Chalk Background 2: Chalk and water can be combined for a pastel background effect. Apply chalk in one or more colors randomly to the paper. Using a wet rag or sponge, pull and blend the chalked areas as desired. This technique is an excellent way to add color to freezer paper that will be used for gift wrap or gift bags. Once the background is dry, it can be stamped over, and it does not require spray fixative to remain in place.

Chalk on Dark Paper: Create stunning designs. Stamp a design using white pigment ink & white embossing powder. Apply chalk with a cotton swab around & in images. Take a paper towel to wipe off excess chalk.

Chalk/Blender Pen: Chalk colors can be beautifully blended with the blender pen, which also "sets" the chalk, eliminating the need for spray fixative.

Finishing Your Chalked Project: If desired, use a spray fixative or hairspray when finished to keep chalk from smearing. This will also deepen the colors and add sheen.

Chalk with Light Weight Spackle:

Brass Template or Plastic Stencil * Light Weight Spackle * Pastels * Card Stock * Palette Knife * Heat Tool

Place the template or plastic stencil on top of card stock. Using a palette knife, spread an even layer of the spackle onto the template/stencil...the entire surface. Fill in all areas. Next smooth off the top & even out the spackle. Let the template/stencil straight up off the card. You now have a raised image on the card stock. Best way to dry the spackle is to let it air dry naturally. When it is dry, gently color with the pastels. NOTE: You can mix spackle with reinkers to get a colored spackle for this technique.

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Scrapbooks:

You can use pastels in your scrapbooks. However be sure to spray seal with a photo-safe sealant.

CLASSIC BLOCK STAMPING – SHADOW STAMPING

First of all shadow stamping is the name applied to a certain line of stamps by Hero Arts. They have various sizes of Shadow Stamps. Basically it's a square or rectangular solid block of rubber (although unusual shapes can be found)...the edges are unique as they aren't perfect...almost a torn look. You stamp in a soft muted color (such as dye pad or even an Encore metallic ink)...stamp off some of the excess on a scratch sheet of paper. Then stamp onto card. Some of you have already been doing something like this with our Two-Step stamp sets! You can do something like this with excess rubber that you've cut from your stamps too. From there, there are various techniques that can be done. The techniques below are from the Hero Arts website. Basically this is the classic coupling of solid block and open line images.

Basics

1. Consider the size to the shadow stamp that you have (or made). If you plan to stamp a smaller image inside the shadow the size must fit into the shadow...the shadow stamp "frames" your image. Stamp a few blocks together...then stamp a larger image that will fit on all the blocks.
2. To get different grades of color...use a 2nd or 3rd impression...the shadow gets increasingly lighter as you stamp. Stamp on scratch paper first & then stamp without re-inking onto your card. Once your impression dries, it has a nice marbled and beautifully textured background quality with just a hint of the soft wash of Shadow Ink color.
3. You have now stamped a "shadow" onto your card. The next step is to add the image of your choice "inside" the shadow. Black ink works best to best emphasize your image...although any saturated color works fine. You will see the soft muted shadow subtly but elegantly emphasizes any image you stamp inside of it. Shadows make a great backdrop for highlighting any fine etching or bold stamped image.

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Different Techniques for Shadow Stamping

Plain Shadow

Ink shadow with pigment ink. Stamp. Ink second stamp design onto stamped shadow.

Edges Only

Ink edges only on the shadow stamp. Use edges of pad, Dauber Duos, or markers.

Shadow in a Shadow (Kissing Method)

Ink shadow with pigment ink, but do not stamp. Take smaller uninked shadow and press into center of inked shadow stamp. Ink will be removed from center area. Stamp onto paper. Area in middle will be lighter and slightly framed. Stamp design of your choice in center.

Monoprint (Another Kissing Method)

Ink shadow with pigment ink. Take clean, uninked stamp and stamp onto inked area. Clean off stamp each time you take ink off. Stamp onto paper to get your monoprint.

Textures

Ink shadow with pigment ink. Stamp onto corrugated cardboard. Slightly turn stamp and stamp again. Grid design will be on your inked area. Stamp shadow onto paper and pattern will appear.

Stamp on Stamps

Ink shadow with pigment ink. Take a smaller stamp and ink in a darker color. Randomly stamp onto first stamp. Stamp onto paper and pattern will appear.

Stylus Designs

Ink shadow with pigment ink. Take stylus or pencil and draw into inked area on stamp. Stamp onto paper and patterns you've drawn will appear.

Shadow, Shadow, Shadow

Ink first shadow and stamp. Ink smaller shadow and stamp diagonally. Ink third shadow and turn again. Ink stamp of your choice on top of all three.

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(Block/Shadow Stamps can be found at: Hero Arts, Impress Rubber Stamps, Magenta, A Stamp in the Hand, Stampers Anonymous & Rubber Tree Stamps. But remember....you can always make your own out of excess rubber!)

CLAY POTS

1. Spray the clay pot with a sealer spray, lightly.
2. You can paint the base of the pot with acrylic paint or leave plain. Stamp your image (bold works best) in a Fabrico pad & apply to pot. Be careful as the pots are curved and it's a little tricky keeping the stamps from sliding and stamping in the position you want. So go slow. When using the Fabrico™...you need to heat set the clay pot. Heat set the clay pots with a hair dryer, heat tool or even in your oven (10 to 15 Minutes). It gets very hot! Be careful.

You may also use acrylic paint to stamp with instead of the crafters ink. Take a sponge brush & apply it to your stamp. Make sure you don't use too much paint. Also, keep the paint from drying on your stamps. Take a shallow dish & fill it with folded paper towels & get them very moist with water. When using a few different stamps with acrylic paint...place the stamps face down on the damp paper towels. It keeps the paint from drying on your stamps. When cleaning your stamps use a soft toothbrush and water in case the paint gets in the crevices. You can emboss your images with pigment ink or Fabrico inkpads and clear powder. For extra protection you may want to seal the clay pot when finished. For a glossy look, spray with glossy sealer.

CLEAR ON CLEAR EMBOSSING

Using clear or slightly tinted embossing pad, stamp your image on colored paper. Use clear embossing powder over the clear inked stamped image & heat emboss it. You now have a subtle, yet elegant looking stamped image that shows through the color of your paper. The clear outline of the embossed image will catch your eye against the colored background of the paper you have chosen.

COLOR BLOCKING

This technique uses color as your key design. By simply assembling large blocks of colored card stock as your background...you can enhance your cards or scrapbook pages with little effort. "Think of the Partridge Family Bus...coloring blocking!"

COLORBOOK

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1. Ink up outline image in a solid color
2. Color in design with markers, colored pencils, chalks, or watercolors.

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COLOR DABBING

This is a technique that gives you just a hint of color to a stamped design.

1. Stamp a design onto cardstock. Using a Dauber-Duo, add touches of color to elements in the image. Be creative & see where you add color & how much.
2. You can use a Dauber-Duo to flick the edges of cards for a "framed" look.

COLORED PENCILS

1. When using colored pencils start with lighter color first & work towards darker colors for shading.
2. Let colors overlap & blend in interesting shades. It is more effective to apply several light coats of pencil shadings, adding more until the desired intensity is reached, rather than one very heavy application.
3. Stray marks can be erased with an art eraser.

COLLAGE

1. The first step to starting collage is to create a collage box & add any items that could be used in collage work. A collage box will help inspire you by keeping all of your materials in one place. Collage helps you extend your stamp collection by allowing you to add other elements to your stamped work. Here are examples to get you started:

Worn Out or Cheap Playing Cards * Buttons * Scraps of Ribbon, String and Cord * Beads & Old Costume Jewelry * Scraps of Colored Paper * Cancelled Postage Stamps (soak off paper in water before using) * Sales Tags * Old Road Maps * Cancelled Tickets

2. The second step is to alter & manipulate those materials....papers maybe sniped or torn & objects can be aged. To alter color & shading, you can do several things:

A traditional method of coloring & toning would be to add a thin wash of watercolor paint to the paper or object being used. Any black or white images will be infused with a thin transparent color.

- Or -

Direct to Paper techniques are ideal for "aging" paper or objects & can also be used to emphasize the torn edges of a piece of paper....Browns & Blacks are good for simulating age & Gold, used sparingly can create a translucent layer of shimmer.

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- Or -

For the greatest amount of control ink can be transferred from the pad to a sponge or stipple brush onto your card or object. Keep layers translucent, so that the original colors beneath are hinted at, adds depth & delicacy to a collage.

3. The third step is to layer papers...varying them in size & shape. Paste them together to form a patchwork. Edges of paper could be randomly torn or neatly cut.
4. The final step is stamping. Creative combinations of images are at the very heart of collage.

COMPRESSED SPONGE (variation of condensed sponge technique below)

Materials:

Stampin' Write Markers * Compressed sponge * Windex cleaner * Glossy cardstock

Steps:

1. Press many different colors of the Stampin' Write Markers along one cut edge of the compressed sponge.
2. Lightly spritz colored edge of the sponge with a mixture of half water and half Windex.
3. Run edge of sponge over surface of the card to create multi-colored stripes, until the entire card is covered. Add any pre-stamped images if desired. Experiment with your sponge to produce different effects like squiggles and plaids.

CONDENSED SPONGE CARDS

Materials:

small condensed sponge * stamp pad reinkers * glossy white paper * small spray bottle of water * scratch paper * gloves optional

Steps;

1. Apply ink to both sides of one small sponge
2. Spray lightly with water
3. Place card on larger backup scratch paper to catch excess ink. Pull the inked edge of the sponge across the card (be sure to start on the scratch paper) be sure to use one fluid motion or else you will get what I call a hiccup. Be sure to begin and end off the paper.

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4. Repeat step 4 as needed to achieve the desired look, or pattern. Mist lightly with water to keep the ink flowing smoothly.

Continued..

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Tips:

- Use rubber gloves to keep hands clean
- Using one fluid motion will give you the best flow of color
- Sponges dry slowly, so take care in handling and storing them.
- You can ink up the sponge & spritz the water on the sponge to remoisten the ink. You can also do this with markers on the sponge & pull it across the paper, spritz to remoistened & do it again. You can also place the sponge, inked up, in one place on the cardstock & twist or swirl it.

COOKIE CUTTER

1. Make your own die cuts.
2. Trace the cookie cutter to the front of your cardstock with a pencil....follow the line with a marker or metallic marker. Stamp around or inside your cookie cutter shape.
3. Trace the cookie cutter to the front of your card. Cut out the shape with a craft knife...to make a shaped window. Make a shaped note card, using the cookie cutter shape as your outline.

COOKIE STAMPING

Slice & Bake Sugar Cookies (like Pillsbury) * Cookie Sheet * Cake Decorator's Coloring for Icing OR Stampin' Ink Refills * Bold Stamp Images

Directions:

1. Slice the cookies as directed on the cookie package.
2. Place them on a cookie sheet & put into the freezer. (This prevents the stamp from sinking into soft dough & getting dough stuck into the rubber stamp.)
3. Place coloring onto a plate & create an ink pad by using a coffee filter.
4. Lightly tap the stamp onto the coffee filter until the color starts to come through. "Ink up" your stamp with this coloring & begin stamping on your cookies.
5. If the stamp starts to stick....put it in the freezer again. They will soften as they thaw.
6. Bake the cookies as directed on the cookie package.

*Note: As the cookie bakes the image will change & spread. Do a test cookie or two to see the results before continuing to make a whole batch. Some people use

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ink refills (they're non-toxic) & some people use professional cake decorators coloring. The difference is that the professional coloring is thicker than regular food coloring or ink refills.

COMPUTER IRON-ON TRANSFER

*Suggestion - do not do this on canvas, it really doesn't work too well. Remember transfer paper isn't cheap but you can do a lot with just one sheet of 8 1/2 by 11.

You Need:

100% Cotton Fabric * Basic Black Ink Pad * Scissors * Computer Iron-on Transfer Paper * Iron * Markers - regular waterbased markers

Directions:

1. Wash the fabric without fabric softener. Iron out any wrinkles if any.
2. Stamp your image(s) with the black ink pad on to the transfer paper. Color in the image(s) with markers. Shade with deeper colors in the same color family if you want to.
3. Cut close to the image leaving about 1/4 " around it & a little tag (as a finger grip). Fold the tag back to the backside of the image.
4. Place the image upside down onto fabric & iron in a circular motion ...counting to 10. Lift off the iron, pull up on the little tag that you've folded back. Pull up the entire backing of the image. You have now transferred your image onto the fabric.

**Note: If you hold the iron too long onto the fabric, the backing will stick to the fabric & not come off. Also if you don't hold it down long enough, the image will peel off.

CORK STAMPING

You can find cork in craft stores, some stamp stores & even an automotive store!

1. Stamp your image with Basic Black Ink Pad (if using an outline image).
2. Color in with markers. Because the cork soaks up a lot of ink....you will have to blot the ink many times. Let dry.
3. You may cut around the image with decorative scissors or regular scissors.
4. Hot gluing the cork, when layering, is the best way to adhere the cork to your card.

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CRACKED GLASS TECHNIQUE

1. Stamp your image with an embossing or pigment ink (or do direct to paper technique using clear embossing ink). Pour on Stampin' Emboss Enamel (ultrathick embossing powder) all over. Remove excess powder.
2. Using your heat tool, heat up the powder until the powder changes from matte to shiny and raises.
3. Do not heat too long or the powder will melt into the paper.
4. Repeat pouring on powder & heating at least 3-4 times....layering Stampin' Emboss Enamel all over your card.
5. At this point if all the layers are completed...you can add embellishments (i.e. beads) if you want to. This is optional.
6. Once the enamel has cooled off, bend it & crack it.

Tip:

By sticking your project in the freezer this could speed up the cooling process.....& may add a few cracks

CRYSTAL EFFECTS

Shared tips:

- No More Bubbles – Place the bottle upside down (in a coffee cup or other object). This makes it so that the air bubbles to the top, which is really the bottom of the bottle. Remember do not shake the bottle!
- Keep the tip on the area that you are working on...completely covering the area until done. If you get a bubble...keep a pin handy to pop any bubbles that form.
- Some people keep a pin...a straight pin in the top of their Crystal Effects to prevent it from clogging. Wipe the bottle tip so the pin does not affix permanently.
- Do not use a heat gun to speed up the drying time. The effect will not look good & will be very bubbly.

Using Crystal Effects:

1. Straight from the bottle. Slowly squeeze the bottle & fill in an area that you would like to appear raised & shiny.
2. Painting it on with a paintbrush for a smooth glass-like finish.
3. Apply Dazzling Diamonds for a little added glitz. You can put it on top or add glitter & CE onto a non-porous surface...swirling the glitter into the CE with a toothpick. Using a paintbrush...paint this glossy glitter onto your stamped work.

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4. Add color by adding a drop or 2 from a dye-based reinker.
5. Use it as a glue (bows, pin backs, glass beads, wire, charms, etc.)

DECOUPAGE/WOOD

Wood Object * Rubber Stamps * Pigment Ink * Embossing Powder *
Acrylic Paint or Stain * Watercolors or Any Coloring Medium *
Brushes to Apply Paint or Stain * Paper * Sandpaper * Tack Cloth *
Embossing Heat Tool * Decoupage Glue * Decoupage Varnish

Preparing

1. Sand the wood with sandpaper, then wipe it lightly with a tack cloth.
2. Basecoat your wood object with stain or acrylic paint. Let dry & apply another coat if necessary.

Stamping/Embossing/Coloring

3. Stamp & emboss images on paper.
4. Color in images with watercolor, pencils...whatever the medium of your choice.
5. Cut out images & see how you want to arrange on wood surface.

Decoupage/Finishing

6. Use decoupage glue to paste your images in place. Let dry thoroughly.
7. Apply several layers of decoupage varnish to the surface of the wood object, allowing each layer to dry before adding the next, until all images are embedded in the varnish & the surface of the wood is smooth & even.

DIE-CUTS

1. Place a die-cut shape down onto cardstock - use the 2-way glue pen on the back of the die-cut & let it dry before placing the die-cut down...this will make it repositionable (like post-it notes glue).
2. Use the air gun & spritz colors around the images...when done lift the die-cuts off & you now have fancy silhouettes of the shapes.
3. Instead of using the air gun you can also use the stamping sponge around the shape. Use a single shape on a card or several on a full sheet for a memory page.

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DIRECT TO PAPER

Apply colors directly to paper with Cat's Eye, Petal Point, Colorbox, Paintbox, or Option Plates by gently rubbing the pad onto the paper. You can use the entire sponge surface or part of it (tip or edge). The movement of your hand will create a texture or pattern. Try different movements, never press or pull too hard. Re-ink often to avoid damaging the foam pad. This can create a beautiful background. Use 2-3 colors.

Stamp all the images with darker color ink. At this point you have 2 options:

- A. Let it dry as is & consider your artwork finished.
- B. Emboss the entire surface with Clear powder for an enameled effect.

DIRTY STAMPING (VARIATION OF THUMPING)

1. Ink your stamp up with a light colored inkpad. The stamps that work best are bold/solid. For the next step use 2-3 colors of markers that you think would look pretty against the inkpad. Take the cap off the brush tip end of the marker...& "tap" the side of the brush tip on the bold inked image. Repeat with other colors.

2. *Variation: Take an old watercolor paintbrush & pounce over the colors to blend them. Huff on the image & stamp. You now have a multicolored image (tie-dyed or marbled look).

DOILY ENVELOPES

Use one of the 8" doilies to make beautiful dainty envelopes for hand-delivery...or place inside a cello envelope to mail.

DOMINO STAMPING

Domino's come in different sizes, from miniature to large. I've seen a set of miniature (travel size) dominos at Long's Drugs for \$1.99! This is a great size for embellishments on cards or to make jewelry with. Of course the larger the size the larger the image you can stamp on the back of the domino. Look in Walmart, Kmart, Dollar Stores, etc.

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DOMINOS AS EMBELLISHMENTS

Here a just a few ideas of what you can do with dominos: Apply to tags, window cards, cover a picture frame, journals, books, boxes, paper maché, collage, drill a hole & make them into key rings, necklaces, bracelets, pins, etc.

Method #1

Dominos * Ancient Page Ink * Heat Gun * Stampin' Write Markers *
Acrylic Sealer Spray – Matte * Future Floor Finish

Spray the domino with sealer spray. Let dry.

1. Stamp image. Heat set with heat gun.
2. Color image (if outline image) in with Stampin' Write Markers.
3. Seal with sealer spray to set the markers.
4. This step is optional...gives it a beautiful finish...brush on (or spritz with a fine mister) very thin coats of Future Floor Finish. Do 2-3 coats. Looks very different than if you were to simply seal with matte sealer spray. Drying time depends upon the thickness of the coats...could be 10 – 15 minutes.
5. This step is also optional...before stamping & coloring your images...you can apply color to the domino with ink or paint...then heat set. See other methods below for full directions to do this & to embellish.

Method #2

Dominos * Acrylic Sealer Spray – Matte * Heat Tool * Future Floor
Wax * Inks – Ancient Page & Colorbox Pigment * Paint Pens * Various
Embellishments – charms, beads, rhinestones, tassels, etc.

Spray seal the back of the domino with Acrylic Sealer Spray. Let dry. This creates a "tooth" so that the inks will adhere to the domino.

1. Apply ink directly to the domino by pressing the pad onto the domino (instead of "Direct to Paper"...this is "Direct to Domino"). Tap on color(s) until you get the coverage that you desire. This is your background. Heat set with heat tool.
2. Stamp an image in an Ancient Page ink pad. Heat again.
3. Embellish with charms, etc. Adhere them with Crystal Effects or E-6000 glue.

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4. Decorate the edges with a paint pen, beads, etc.
5. Seal the areas that you've decorated with Future Floor Finish. (You have a choice of application – A. apply a thin coat by brushing it on. B. Use a little spray bottle that has a fine mist & spritz it on. Either way, apply 2-3 coats.) Drying time varies by the thickness of the layers. If applied very thin...it could dry in 10-15 minutes.

Note: If you mess up before you seal it...you can clean off the domino with stamp cleaner & start over.

Method #3

Dominos * Gesso (craft/art store buy) * Metallic Paint (such as Lumiere – craft store buy) * Ancient Page Ink Pads * Glue * Paint Pens (gold & silver) * Future Floor Finish * Paint Brush * Stamping Sponge

1. Prime the surface of the domino with gesso by painting it on. This will help the ink/paints to adhere to the domino. May even be lightly sanded, when dry, for a smoother surface.
2. Paint the surface with metallic paint.
3. Next sponge another color of metallic paint on top of the painted surface/sides (optional).
4. Stamp an image in Ancient Page ink.
5. Glue any embellishments with Crystal Effects or E-6000 glue.
6. Finish the edges with a gold or silver paint pen.
7. Seal the surface with 2-3 coats of Future Floor Finish.

Suggested adhesives to tack down dominos to your art are non-SU products. Craft store buys – The Ultimate Glue, Carpet Tape, Wonder Tape or Terrifically Tacky Tape. I suggest you try SU's Crystal Effects.

DOUBLE OR TRIPLE EMBOSSING (using regular clear embossing powder)
Color in design that has already been heat embossed (markers, colored pencils, pastels). Brush or sponge clear embossing ink from the pad onto the color areas of the design. Pour on clear embossing powder & heat. You have now double embossed the stamped image.

Method #1: Rub clear or tinted embossing ink directly on the paper, pour powder, tap off, heat & repeat 5-7 times. After your layers are built up, take the stamp of your choice & ink with pigment ink, color of your choice, set inked stamp aside.

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Heat embossed layers until good & melted. Quickly & firmly press inked stamp into the melted goo. Hold there until melted area cools. Gently pull your stamp out.

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Method #2: Stamp a bold image stamp in pigment ink & emboss in color of your choice. Rub clear embossing ink over image. Take a pinch of various colors of embossing powders & sprinkle here & there over image. Tap off, & heat. Don't worry about going out of the lines in your image. Do this until the desired colored effect is reached. Then finish off with a layer or two of clear powder. Cut out image & mount with foam tape to card.

Method #3: Stamp image(s) in clear ink & emboss in clear powder. Rub various colored ink pads over the entire piece of paper & emboss with clear powder. Finish with one or two layers of clear powder using clear ink.

DRY EMBOSSING – BLIND EMBOSSING – PAPER EMBOSSING – DEBOSSING

Materials: Lightbox * Stencil (plastic or brass) * Stylus Tool * Stencil Tape/Drafting Tape * Cardstock/Vellum Card stock

Directions:

1. Tape or place stencil in place over a lit lightbox. Position card over desired image on stencil. You'll see the shape through your cardstock or vellum.
2. Use a stylus tool to trace around perimeter of stencil shape, creating raised or recessed effect around your stamped image. Pressing from the front of your card makes a recessed pattern. Pressing from the back makes a raised pattern.
3. You can use a mouse pad when dry embossing vellum card stock. Gives it a little cushion!

Debossing Metal:

You can also "deboss" a thin sheet of metal.

1. Sandwich a metal sheet between two identical stencils and line it up. Wrap tape around top and bottom edges of the stencil pair to hold layers. Press the stylus along the stencil pattern to "deboss" the design into your card. Use all or part of a stencil pattern to deboss.
2. You can also stamp on one side of the metal sheet (.36 gauge copper metal – found in a roll – may find in sheets?) with black ink. Use an image that is not extremely detailed. Take a stylus & follow the pattern. On the reverse side you will have a raised image.

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DYED MULBERRY PAPER

Mulberry paper...no matter how you decorate it can be used in several different projects. You can use it on cards, wrapping paper, lampshades, covering picture frames or books, wrap around a vase, decoupage a candle holder or paper maché box, mulberry envelopes, etc.

Materials: White Mulberry Paper * Wax Paper * Spray Bottle filled with Water * Reinkers * Watercolor Brush * Paper Towels * Heat Tool

1. Lay wax paper onto your work surface.
2. Tear off mulberry paper into the size you want.
3. Lay the mulberry paper onto the wax paper & spray well with water.
4. Pick a re-inker color that you want & drop a few drops on either the wax paper or on the mulberry itself.
5. Use a wet watercolor brush to either "paint" on the ink OR if you are dropping the ink directly onto the mulberry itself...use the wet brush to "swirl" the ink around. This latter approach gives a deeper color.
6. Blot the mulberry paper with a folded paper towel, very carefully lifting off the paper towel.
7. Next lay the mulberry paper onto a dry paper towel & dry with a heat tool until it is dry enough to handle. Or you could just let it air dry on the wax paper.

DYED RIBBON

Cut ribbon length. Hold ribbon down on open pad with a sponge. Gently pull ribbon end to dye length of ribbon. The more times you run your ribbon through the color, the darker the ribbon becomes. Ink on ribbon will not dry as fast as ink on paper. Blot the ribbon with tissue or paper towel – or place it in a netted bag (like the ones to launder nylons) & place in dryer to dry....then hot glue to card.

EGGSHELL CRACKLE

Materials: Heavy White Cardstock (back of Glossy works fine) Pastels or Markers, Eggshell Crackle Medium from Folk Art Paint Brush or Sponge Brush, Basic Black Ink Pad, Pigment Ink or Gel Stains, Paper Towels, & Sponge Daubers

Directions:

1. Stamp image with Basic Black ink pad (must be waterproof ink). Let dry.
2. Color image with pastels or markers.

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3. Brush the "first step" of Eggshell Crackle all over image. Let dry. Do another coat & let that dry.
4. Brush the "second step" of Eggshell Crackle. Let dry. Now you will see the crackle.
5. Take a pigment ink (one that will match a color used to color in your image). Use something dark or a brown gel stain....rub on then rub off.
6. Color will remain in the cracks & show off the crackle. You now have an old fashioned crackled Porcelain look. (Remember when using the crackle 2-step mediums, to clean your brush between coats. This will ruin your brushes if you do not clean them.)

EMBOSSING –BASIC HEAT EMBOSSING – THERMAL EMBOSSING

Stamp an image with an embossable ink (pigment or embossing pad) & pour embossing powder over the image while the ink is still wet. Tap off excess powder back into jar for next use. One jar lasts a long time! To remove stray powder, gently blow &/or use a fine round paint brush to brush it away. Heat the image using a Heat Embossing Tool. The powder will quickly melt, leaving a shiny, raised image. Try each combinations (pigment ink, embossing ink, different powders, etc.) to see what works best for you, & what combination you prefer.

Paper Warping during Embossing? Try and hold the embossing gun farther from the paper. If that doesn't work try to heat the paper from under instead of on top. Or you can place your card on a small wire cake-rack while heating the EP. The card/paper *won't* curl and your hand won't get burned.

EMBOSSING ON METAL

Materials: Thin Sheets of Metal in Copper or Gold * Rubber Stamps * Embossing Ink * Gold or Copper Embossing Powder * Heat Tool * Old Pair of Scissors * Pencil * Gloves * Masking Tape * Silicone Adhesive

Directions:

1. Wear gloves to protect hands from being cut on metal. Cover sharp edges of metal with masking tape.
2. Determine size of metal (for embellishing wood box)
3. Use pencil & ruler & lightly mark wrong side of metal.
4. Use scissors to cut metal to desired size & shape.
5. Wipe metal with soft cloth to remove dust & fingerprints.
6. Ink stamp with embossing ink & stamp image onto metal.
7. Sprinkle image with embossing powder.

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8. Tap excess off and reserve. Use small paintbrush to brush away any unwanted powder from metal.
9. Use heat tool to melt embossing powder. Lay metal piece on table or hold with glove, as metal will become hot.
10. Adhere stamped metal with silicone adhesive (to wood box & brass tacks)

EMBOSSING TERRACOTTA

Seal the terracotta tiles very lightly with a coat of acrylic spray sealer. Let dry. Figure out a pattern on scratch paper before stamping on tile. Stamp with pigment ink & sprinkle embossing powder. Tap off excess powder, use a paint brush to remove stray powder. Melt powder with a heat tool. Embossing takes longer to melt on terracotta than it does on paper. Be careful as tile gets very hot. This is for decorative purposes only.

EMBOSS PUFF

Ink stamp with Top Boss Tinted Embossing Pad or Colorbox Frost White Pad...stamp image. Sprinkle image with Emboss Puff, shake off excess. Heat with Heat Tool.

Different Effects with Stampin' Emboss Puff:

Pastels: You can apply the pastels to the image after it has been heated. The pastels adhere to the puffy image resulting in more dramatic colors. Watercolors: You can watercolor over or around the Puff giving it a nice soft effect when you don't want dramatic dark outlines. Brayer: The sponge brayer works beautifully over the Puff. It works both dry and wet to create a lovely background, while the Puff resists color, remaining white and fluffy.

ENCORE WATERCOLOR

1. Emboss an image using metallic embossing powder (this sets off the Encore watercolor shimmer).
2. In a palette use a drop of Encore refill & add a little water.
3. Apply to image with a lightly wet paint brush.

ENVELOPE GLUE

Materials: 1 package Unflavored Gelatin * 1 Tbs. Cold Water * 3 Tbs. Boiling water * ½ tsp. White Corn Syrup or Sugar * ½ tsp. Lemon or Vanilla Extract

Directions:

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1. In a small bowl, sprinkle gelatin over the cold water to soften for 5 minutes. Pour in the boiling water & mix until dissolved. Add corn syrup & extract & mix well.
2. Brush thin coating on envelope flap. Let dry.

To store put in closed container in the refrigerator. To use again microwave for 20 seconds on High. Check for brushability

ENVELOPES – FREEZER PAPER

Materials:

Patterned Tissue Paper * Freezer Paper (located near the wax paper at the store) * Iron * Envelope Template

Directions:

Place the wrong side of the tissue paper to the waxed side of the freezer paper...iron together. The freezer paper fuses to the tissue paper. The paper is now sturdy enough to make an envelope out of it using the envelope templates.

Tips:

1. Make enough of the tissue/freezer paper for gift wrap. It always makes a great impression when the gift wrap and envelope match. And it looks nice, too!
2. Try using paper napkins instead of tissue paper.

FABRICO™ FABRIC STAMPING

Materials: Fabric * Fabrico™ Ink Pads * Hard Surface * Cardboard * Fabrico™ Markers * Stamps

Directions:

1. Wash your fabric without fabric softener, this is to remove 'sizing'.
2. Dry fabric without using a fabric sheet softener.
3. Iron your fabric so you have a nice smooth surface to work with.
4. Find a hard surface to stamp on.
5. If you are stamping on a shirt or bag (or anything with 2 layers), you will need a piece of cardboard to place between the 2 layers of fabric, to avoid it going through the top layer onto the second layer.
6. Ink stamp by tapping the stamp onto the pad. Check for nice, even coverage. Do not press or rub, as this puts too much ink on the stamp.

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7. Position onto fabric and apply firm, even pressure. Hold in place for 30-45 seconds. Coarser fabrics like canvas require more pressure.
8. Complete your design.
9. Allow to air dry.
10. Iron either side of fabric to heat-set ink.
11. Wait at least 48 hours before washing.

Cleaning Up & Tips:

1. Clean stamps as soon as possible. Two clean up pads are ideal. Keep one wet and the other dry. Do not let the ink dry on the stamps.
2. Plan design first; play with stamps on paper or an old piece of material. Odd numbers of images, patterning or color are most appealing. If you make a mistake, wash fabric immediately with soap and water. Heat set outline before coloring in with Fabrico markers. Otherwise, you will smear the ink. Use Fabrico™ markers to touch up stamped image if necessary. Use sponge daubers or sponge to create a colored background. Wash stamped fabric inside out, in cool water and line dry to keep colors their brightest.

FABRICO®/Fading on Fabric Solutions:

1. Wash fabric without using fabric softener or dryer sheets.
2. Stamp your images (bold works best). Make sure you keep the stamp pressed down for a little while. You have to give the ink time to sink into the fabric. (Some people let it dry overnight before heat setting.)
3. After stamping...put fabric into a vinegar bath. This will help set the ink. Use ½ cup of white vinegar to a sink full of warm water (about 3 cups) for 20 minutes.

Heat Setting – 3 different ways

- A. After you stamp (& color if needed), place a sheet of wax paper onto the image. With a warm iron, iron the wax paper onto the fabric. This seals in the colors (this technique was done when "air brushed" T-shirts were in). You may also iron the wax paper onto the inside of the shirt too.
- B. Put your fabric in the dryer on high/cotton setting 15 to 30 minutes.
- C. Heat set it with an iron, making sure it is warm enough. Keep the iron moving & in an area for a good 30 seconds. Check carefully so it won't burn.

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Note: Check out COMPUTER IRON-ON TRANSFER for fabric stamping.

FABRICO® MARKERS

These markers coordinate with the Fabrico® Crafters ink pads. You can use them on wood, paper, shrink plastic & the Stampin' On picture frames. They can also be used on fabric (50/50 cotton blend or silk – pre-test other fabrics). The markers are intended to be used to color directly onto the stamping surface. They are not recommended to color directly onto the rubber stamp.

1. If you stamp an image using a Fabrico® Crafters ink pad & the image does not come out well...fill in color with a Fabrico® marker in the area that was missed.
2. If you stamp an outline stamp...you can fill in the color with Fabrico® markers.
3. Great for lettering & drawing too.

Fabrico® Markers on Fabric

1. When using on fabric – prewash the material with out fabric softener & dry.
2. Stamp an outline image & color in with Fabrico® markers.
3. Unlike the Fabrico® Crafters ink pads...there is NO NEED to heat set Fabrico® markers.
4. To keep colors vibrant...air dry after washing.

FAUX LEATHER (non-liquid appliqué method)

Pigment Ink Method

Materials:

Pigment Inks - Black, Tan & Red (deep/rich in color) * Sponges *

Creamy Caramel Card Stock

Directions:

1. Using the "Direct to Paper" technique.....smudge the colors starting from light to dark, directly from the stamp pad onto the card stock.
2. After each color, smear it using a sponge. Continue to play around with this, adding a different color & smearing until you have the effect you desire.

Note: use very LITTLE red ink. Just add a touch of this.

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Dye-Based Ink Method

Materials:

Not Quite Navy Refill & Pad (Or you can use a red ink too) * Mellow Moss Refill & Pad * Close to Cocoa Refill & Pad * Sponges * Kraft Card Stock * Gloves are Recommended * Rubber Stamps

Directions:

1. Drop a few drops of the ink refill on the lid of each stamp pad.
2. Start with Not Quite Navy and dab your sponge on the lid of the ink pad.
3. Using a circular motion cover the entire piece of Kraft CS. Then go onto the Mellow Moss and finally finish off with Close to Cocoa.
4. Then stamp whatever you want on top of that and add embellishments.

Wadded Paper Method

1. Mist the card stock with water & then wad it up in a ball.
2. Unroll the ball & straighten out. Let dry.
3. Choose either the Pigment Ink Method or Dye-Based Ink Method above to color the card stock.

FAUX SILK

Materials: Rubber Stamp(s) * White Tissue Paper * Ultrasmooth White Card Stock * Stampin' Up!® Liquid Glue * Dazzling Diamonds Glitter * Colored Card Stock * Stampin' Pad * Ribbon * Monoadhesive

Directions:

1. Cut the tissue paper a little larger than the stamp image you are using. This technique was mentioned using "Serenity" which is as large as the background stamps that Stampin' Up!® carries. (Note – if you use the Serenity stamp, make sure to face the stamped image in the direction that you want it to be in when you glue it down onto the white card stock.)
2. Stamp the image onto the tissue paper. Simply use a Stampin' Pad™....it's not necessary to use Ancient Page™ for this technique.
3. Crumple the tissue into a small ball. Open it up making sure that you have a lot of wrinkles in the tissue paper.
4. Cover the entire surface of the Ultrasmooth White Card Stock with Stampin' Up!® Liquid Glue. Swirl & spread it around.
5. Carefully place the stamped tissue paper onto the glued surface. Press it down making sure that all areas of the tissue have been tacked down.

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6. Sprinkle Dazzling Diamonds Glitter onto the tissue paper. The liquid glue will seep through the tissue paper allowing the glitter to stick to it. So it is important that you use this glue.
7. Flip the card over to the backside of the card & place glue around the edges.
8. Take the excess edges of tissue paper, wrap & press them onto the back of the card. Press the edges down into the glue.
9. Allow the glue to dry for a few minutes.
10. Punch two holes into the finished card so that you can add a "no-tie bow" (see below). Or you can hot glue a bow onto the front of the card. Or you could punch the 2 holes for your ribbon after you've layered it onto coordinating card stock.
11. With Monoadhesive, layer the "Faux Silk" onto coordinating card stock.

FAUX STONE

Granitex (modeling compound by Sculpey) – craft store buy * Ancient Ink Pads or Basic Black Stampin' Pad * Oven * Word Stamps

Uses: Put in small boxes as gifts or place in a small potted plant stamped with a special word on it.

1. Roll into a ball & flatten with the palm of your hand creating what looks to be the shape of a stone.
2. On the flattened side, stamp your word stamp into the Granitex.
3. Next it needs to "cure" in a preheated oven at 275 degrees for 15 minutes per quarter inch thickness.
4. Be sure to store leftover Granitex in a cool dry place, away from heat & direct sunlight.

FLOCKING

Apply adhesive only to the area that you wish to cover with flocking. Craft glue is recommended for the most durable adhesion. For a thin layer of flocking, brush on a thin even layer of glue and sprinkle flocking. For a thick layer of flocking, use a thicker layer of glue and sprinkle a heavy layer of flocking. Gently press the flocking into the adhesive and then sprinkle on a second layer of flocking. Let the surface dry thoroughly before handling. When dry, excess flocking may be returned to the container. A little goes a long way.

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FOILED GIFT WRAP

1. Emboss an open image without a lot of detail (like balloons, hearts, flowers, jar, cauldron, Star of David, etc.) onto the front of a card. Use Black Colorbox & Clear Emboss Powder.
2. Stamp the same image onto plain foiled holiday gift wrap, simply using a dye-based ink. You can cut out the whole image or parts of it...depending on the look you want to go for. Cut on the "inside" line of the image.
3. Glue the foiled piece or pieces inside the embossed image on the card.

FOIL STAMPING (variation of Metal Embossing)

Extra Strength Aluminum Foil or Disposable Pie Tin/Roasting Pan *

Rubber Stamps *

If you are using extra strength aluminum foil...layer your foil, making 4-5 layers thick. You will have to secure each layer with a spray adhesive. Before stamping you must make sure the foil is smoothed out (use a credit card or scraper). Stamp your image on the "reverse" side of the foil (the non-shiny side)...use a dye-based ink...doesn't matter what color. After stamping, place foil on a magazine or cushioned surface like a mouse pad. On the same side that you stamp, use a stylus/embossing tool to follow your design lines. If you are using a word or greeting stamp, you will need to stamp it first onto thin paper, then flit it over & trace on the reverse/mirror image side...otherwise your words will read backwards. With the stylus you are pushing the design through to the front of the foil, you get the elegant look of raised embossing on a metallic surface. Finished foil pieces can be trimmed with decorative scissors & glued to fronts of cards. They look stunning with a window cut out of the front to fit the image too.

Other Ideas:

1. Color in images with permanent markers, outline a bold stamp & then fill in the background with little squiggles, lines, dashes, etc.
2. If you don't have extra strength aluminum foil...you can use the bottom of a disposable pie tin or roasting pan.

FUN FOAM – ALMOST LEATHER (feels like leather after it's heated)

This is a product that is found in craft stores...it's quite thin & come in many different colors.

1. For best results use bold image stamps.
2. Cut out a piece that is larger than the image that you've chosen.

"Eileen's Technique List"

3. Heat up the piece of fun foam with a heat tool for about 20 seconds on each side. It will get quite hot & may curl.
4. Stamp your image into the heated foam & press hard (10 seconds). When you remove the stamp the image has made an impression in the foam. If you are not satisfied...reheat & start all over.
5. When you have the image you want...trim around it & adhere to a card or other craft project with mounting tape (double sided foam tape).

Fun Foam Variation:

1. Cut a piece of fun foam to the same size as the block of wood on your stamp.
2. Using a stylus to hold the foam in place on your work surface, heat with your heat gun.
3. After edges curl a bit, stamp design (inked or uninked) into the foam. Let cool. (It feels like leather when cool.)
4. Trim and mount to project. (ex: Button Bear with black ink on brown foam. Then colored bow & button with markers.)

GHOSTING –without Embossing

Rubber Stamps * Ultrasmooth White Cardstock * Brayer * Embossing Ink

* Single Color Dye-Based Ink Pad.

1. Find a stamp image of swirls, snowflakes, bold images or shadow like images, etc.)
2. Ink the stamp with embossing ink & stamp with it. Do this several times on the card.
3. Do not apply embossing powder or heat.
4. Ink the brayer with the single color dye-based ink pad, then roll it over the card. The embossing ink acts as a resist, the images will appear as more color is applied.
5. You can leave this as is or this can be stamped or embossed in a complementary or contrasting color.

GIFT BAGS

Stamp your image on a square of fabric & apply some fusible web to the back. Iron the image onto the bag and add a matching paper twist bow. You can add embellishments such as buttons & other little things by simply gluing them onto the bag. You can leave the bag plain or wheel or stamp a pattern onto the bag before attaching fabric to the gift bag.

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Problem –Rolling over the handles of the gift bags with the wheel stamps...you get white gaps. Solutions:

1. Roller below the handles only:
2. You can take card stock the width of your bag by about 6-8 inches, fold it in half, (with of bag sides together). Following the fold line, cut a slit in the center of the fold, large enough to slip handles through. Looks like a roof on the bag.

Lunch Sacks:

Fold down the top of the bag at least twice. Punch holes on the fold in the middle. Thread with raffia, organza ribbon, etc & make a bow. Or you can attach handles to your lunch sacks "after" you have stamped & decorated them. Make handles out of unopened paper twist & tape inside. Reinforce bottom of the bag with a piece of cardboard., to keep the lunch sack/gift bag from crumpling in.

GIFTS FROM THE HEART

These are items to make as gifts for family, friends or as a treat for yourself! Be creative with how you package these gifts from the heart...stamping labels, gift tags, gift bags & wrap!

LAVENDER LINEN WATER

Use this sprinkled on your sheets & towels in the linen cupboard...or on your pillow for a restful sleep.

100 drops (5 ml) of Lavender Oil * 5 drops Peppermint Oil * 1 1/2 fluid oz. (45 ml) Vodka (highest proof available) * 20 oz. Distilled or Spring Water

Blend the essential oils with the vodka in a small glass bowl. Stir well to blend. Pour water into large glass bottle. Add oil mixture to water.

NOTE: The linen water may be cloudy, this is normal & won't stain linen. Shake bottle before you use it. Vodka acts as a fixative to hold the scent

FRENCH LAVENDER WATER

To make lavender water, place lavender flowers in a clean jar filled with 4 parts distilled water and 1 part vodka, which preserves the fragrance. Cap the bottle, and after three weeks strain the solution through a piece of cheesecloth. Lavender water may be used in recipes or potpourri.

ORANGE-SCENTED WATER

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Add scented water to your bath to add fragrance without oil, or use as a light cologne.

3 cups distilled water * 1/4 cup vodka * 10 to 12 tablespoons dried orange-peel slivers * Orange essential oil * Mason jar * Strainer * Funnel * Decorative bottles

Combine distilled water and vodka in a jar with a tight-fitting lid (the vodka acts as a fixative to hold the scent). Add orange essential oil and stir, then add dried orange peel. Set the mixture aside, with the lid on tightly, for four weeks. Using a strainer, decant, and funnel into decorative bottles. Add more dried orange slivers, if desired. You can make lemon water, rosewater, etc., using this same process.

COMFORTING BATH OIL

These oils are a fraction of the cost of commercial ones, and they smell and look wonderful. Collect interesting bottles and jars for storing oils when you shop at antiques stores or flea markets.

Almond or Castor Oil * Essential Oils * Decorative Bottles * Dried Lavender, Orange Peel, Rosebuds * Hand stamped labels &/or Tags * Decorative Ribbons

Pour almond or castor oil into bottles, and add your favorite essential oils. Add dried lavender, orange peel or rosebuds -- be generous so the scent will be strong. (Try blending scents to create your own special formula.) Swirl to mix well, and oil is ready to use immediately. Cork or place lids on bottles. To give bottles as gifts, tie on a ribbon and add a tag or label listing the ingredients and explaining how to use the oil.

SOOTHING BATH SALTS

Give bath salts as a wonderful gift anytime of year!

4 cups Epsom or Sea Salts * Essential oils * Dried flowers & Petals * Glass Canisters or Decorative Jars w/Lids

Mix together the salts; about 1/2 cup dried, crushed flowers such as lavender or roses; and a few drops of essential oil. Place the mixture in decorative jars or canisters, and add a tight-fitting lid. Store close to the bathtub, and use 1 to 3 tablespoons of mixture per bath.

"Eileen's Technique List"

MOTHER EARTH SACHETS

Place sachets in lingerie and linen drawers.

Dried Flowers * Cedar Bits * Dried Herbs & Spices * Orange, Lemon & Lime Peel
* Small Muslin Bags (from natural-food stores--or ask for bouquet garni bags from
a cook shop) * Rubber Stamps * Fabrico Crafter's Ink Pads

Place a piece of scrap card stock inside the muslin bag. Stamp your images onto
the bag. Remove the scrap card stock. Fill bags with a mixture of favorite herbs,
spices, dried flowers, citrus peels, etc. Pull the drawstrings tightly so the mixture
won't spill out. Tie the end in a knot. Add a decorative ribbon or cording, if
desired.

LAVENDER SALT SCRUB

2 tablespoons dried lavender * 2 cups sea salt * 1/2 cup sweet
almond oil * 1/2 cup light olive oil * 1 teaspoon vitamin E oil *
2 drops lavender essential oil

Crush the lavender in a mortar with a pestle. Mix together with salt and oils. While
standing in a tub, work the salt paste into skin. Be careful as the oil can make the
tub slippery. Place a towel in the tub if needed. Rinse in warm water.

LAVENDER MILK BATH

1 c. powdered milk
2-3 drops lavender oil
Mix and add to bath.

HOMEMADE VANILLA EXTRACT

Cut one vanilla bean into several pieces. Place in a glass jar with 1/3 teaspoon of
sugar & 3 oz. of vodka. Place lid on tightly & let vanilla bean steep for one
month. Shake every day. It will then be ready to use.

Note: The darker the bottle, the longer the fragrance will last.

GLASS EMBELLISHMENTS

Materials: Glass Beads (one flat side) – in clear or light color
(large & small sizes available) * Rubber Stamps (image size to fit
under glass bead) * Basic Black Stampin' Pad * Ultrasmooth White

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Card Stock * Crystal Effects * Scissors

Directions:

1. Ink up your stamp image in Basic Black ink & stamp onto Ultrasmooth White card stock.
2. Apply a little Crystal Effects to the back of a glass bead & smear to ensure even coverage. Position the glass bead centrally over one of your stamped images.
3. Repeat the above process until each stamped image is covered with a glass bead.
4. Allow to dry then cut round the glass nuggets on the paper. Your stamping embellishments are complete!

You could simply stamp images onto the front of your card & apply a glass bead on top of the image. So it may not be necessary to cut the image out. Some people follow the directions above & apply a magnet on the back or push pin...depending on the size of the glass bead/image.

"Eileen's Technique List"

GLASS ETCHING STAMPED IMAGE

ArmourEtch Glass Etching Cream * Paintbrush * Contact Paper *
Stampin' Pad * Hobby Blade * Bold Image Stamps

1. Wash glass with soap & water. Let dry completely.
2. Choose a bold stamp image that you would like to etch onto the glass.
3. Next stamp the image on the contact paper.
4. Cut the contact paper at least 1-inch bigger around than the stamped image.
5. Position the contact paper on the glass where you desire to etch.
6. Using the Hobby Blade knife carefully cut out the stamped image. Cutting out the inked parts of the image only.
7. After all of the inked parts are cut out, apply the Armour Etch as directed on the bottle.
8. Leaving it on for about 15-20 minutes...then rinse off with water.
9. Pull off the remaining contact paper and you should have an image etched on your glass as though you stamped it with ink.

GLASS STAMPING

1. Lightly dust the area to be stamped with Embossing Buddy (a little cloth bag filled with powder). This keeps the embossing powder off of any place you don't want it.
2. Stamp with a Colorbox ink pad. *If you don't like the image, simply wipe it away with a damp paper towel.
3. When you get an image you like, sprinkle it with embossing powder & heat it up. The key to glass is to **KEEP THE HEAT GUN MOVING** at all times. You don't want it to get too hot in one spot. It does take a bit longer to heat up than paper & take patience. You want to let it cool before going on to the next spot. You may find it easier to work on 2 or more glass pieces at a time...while one is cooling, you could work on another one.
4. You can color in an image if you wish. Color it in with waterbased markers. This gives it a "stained glass" effect.
5. If you have colored in the image you will want to seal it with clear acrylic spray.

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Tips:

- Be sure glass is very clean (alcohol is good).
- Do not handle it too much. Oil from your hands can transfer to the glass.
- When using glass ball ornaments...the frosted glass balls work the best
- Do not overheat or you risk burning yourself.
- If you can't find things that are pre-frosted, you can do it yourself with Armor's Etching cream (in crafts stores) or Etch-All (www.etchall.com). Follow etching instructions on the package...please wear protective gloves when etching. Also work in a well-ventilated area. You may consider wearing a painter's mask.

GLITTER/Candle Stamping

1. Pour Dazzling Diamonds glitter onto a sheet of paper...spread it out a little.
2. Take a rubber stamp (bold outline, like Flutterbys) & stamp the image into an embossing pad.
3. Next stamp the image into the glitter.
4. Check to make sure stamp is evenly coated, tap if there is too much. Turn your stamp rubber side up.
5. Heat your candle with hair dryer or heat tool until just warm & the wax has softened.
6. Stamp directly onto the candle using a even firm pressure. Or roll the candle onto the image making sure you get the entire image. Lift the candle off the stamp or raise the stamp off the candle & admire!!

GLITTER & LACE BACKGROUND

For a basic card:

Cardstock * Sticker Paper * Lace * 1 Dark Shade of Glitter * 1 Light Shade of Glitter

1. Cut your sticker paper into 1/4 sheets. Pull the protective backing off the sticker paper to reveal the sticky area.
2. Stick a piece of lace to the sticker paper & smooth it down firmly.
3. Pour a dark shade of glitter all over the card, making sure the whole thing is covered. Shake off extra.
4. Strip lace off of card.
5. Next pour light shade of glitter all over card. It will stick to the areas that do not have the dark glitter. Shake off excess glitter.
6. Spray seal your glitter with hairspray.
7. Tack down onto folded cardstock or whatever your project may be.

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GLITTER WINDOW – STAINED GLASS

Clear Window Sheet (1/4 size – postcard size) – static free * Black Pigment Ink * Open Image – ex: Stained Glass set * Glue with small nozzle on end

1. Stamp image onto the window sheet with black pigment ink, heat set the ink!
2. Fill in an area in the image with glue & do one area at a time.
3. When area is filled with glue, put glitter on & dump off the excess glitter.
4. Continue to fill in each area.
5. When dry put the card together. The card should have an opening to create a window frame. Glitter side should be facing down.

GOLD BUFFED SHRINK PLASTIC

1. Draw a design on shrink plastic with a permanent marker. An outline shape with no details.
2. Cut this shape out & color with watercolors.
3. Paint about 4 different watercolors in a random fashion all over...layer the colors a little. A light wash will do, color intensifies as the plastic shrinks.
4. Bake on a shrink plastic baking board (craft store buy) with baby powder under the plastic to keep it from sticking to the board.
5. After the plastic is finished shrinking QUICKLY remove from oven. *DO NOT remove from board.
6. Take a deeply etched rubber stamp & press it firmly into the shrink plastic. Press until the plastic cools.
7. Now you have your stamp design impressed into the plastic. If it doesn't come out, you can put the shrink plastic back into the oven & reheat. The image should flatten back out & then you can re-stamp again.
8. Take Gold Rub-N-Buff (craft store buy), go over the tops of the image.
9. Seal with a spray sealer.

*Removing the shrink plastic from the shrink plastic baking board can cool the shrink plastic too quickly to impress the image. Let it remain on the board as you stamp in the image.

It was mentioned – but hadn't been done yet, to try Gold Encore instead of the Rub –N – Buff. Encore may not hold up to the spray sealer on Shrink Plastic? Experiment. The gold brings out the image with a nice watercolor background.

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Suggestions: You can make pins, necklaces, earrings, etc. Just be sure to punch your holes before shrinking so you can add jump rings for jewelry. Crystal Effects is a great glue to glue pin backs & magnets onto shrink plastic.

GOLD ENCORE RESIST

1. Stamp a bold image with Encore Gold Metallic Ink onto white glossy cardstock.
2. Take a paper towel & rub all the gold off.
3. Take a brayer & roll it into a Kalidacolor ink pad & roll onto the glossy paper. The gold images show though the rainbow ink. It only works with the gold & not the other metallic inks.

GOLD-LEAF STAMPING

Faux Gold Leaf * Duo Embellishing Adhesive Glue & Brush (brand name) or Faux Gold Leafing Glue * Stiff Brush *
Any Desired Item with a Smooth Surface

Instructions:

1. Brush glue onto the stamps, then stamp onto smooth surface. Apply a generous amount of gold leaf to glue design. Make sure to cover every portion of stamped design with gold leaf. Repeat until design is covered with gold leaf.
2. Immediately wash the stamp to remove the glue. Wait for glue to dry.
3. Brush away excess leafing using a stiff brush.

GRAY GUIDING

1. Take any bold/solid stamp image & stamp onto cardstock using the Going Grey ink pad.
2. Color in & around the image in a light chalk color (ex: light pink for flowers & lime green for leaves, etc.) with a Q-tip or cotton ball.
3. Now go over gray lines again in a darker chalk color (ex: purple for flowers, evergreen for leaves, etc.).
4. Spray with sealer or even with hairspray to set the chalk. (Next steps are optional)
5. Follow along the gray lines again, but with the glue pen this time.
6. Sprinkle with glitter over the glue & shake excess off. You may have to do steps 5 & 6 in sections so the glue doesn't dry all the way. This technique gives your work a hand painted look.

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GRID TECHNIQUE – RETIFORM TECHNIQUE

By the way "retiform" means: Arranged like a net - composed of crossing lines and interstices (a space between things closely set). This technique is all about "masking" and "sponging, stippling or dragging a sponge" to color & forming a grid pattern.

1. Some people first stamp a main focal image onto the card front...this will help them guide where they will apply their grid. This image is usually stamped in Basic Black or another dark ink color. This seems the easiest way to begin.
2. What you'll be doing is sponging colors (up to 3 colors) in straight lines along the paper masks to form a grid pattern. Using a paper mask (i.e. Post-It Label, vellum or copy paper) to cover the length of the front of your card front, you will create a grid around the focal image sponging with ink colors of your choice. Place your mask near the stamped image...leaving some space around it. Sponge ink starting with the lightest color ink to the darkest. You will go about ½" inwards with color. You will sponge from the paper mask inwards towards the stamped image & in the other areas of the grid. Turn card upside down and mask the other side and do the same thing. Keep doing this around the image until the image is in it's own section.
3. The grid sections do not have to be perfect...you can have the sections in different sizes to create interest. After your grid is complete you then stamp in each section of the grid using different word and image stamps that coordinate with the image you used as a focal point. Depending on the look that you are trying to achieve...you may also overlap the images into different sections. Try mixing image stamps & word stamps within the grid.
4. Color in the focal image & accenting the grid with more color. Try to coordinate the colors as you've used on the grid. You may also apply color or color in some or one of the images in each section using pencils or markers. Remember if you are working on glossy card stock to use the Stampin' Pads...dye-based inks.

Paper Masks – Vellum is nice to use because you can "see" the area beneath the paper that you are working around. Copy paper is nice too because you can see somewhat behind it. However the Post-It Label is great because it "sticks," won't move around on you – can be used over & over. Find what works best for you!

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HIGHLIGHTING/SPOTLIGHTING

This technique has been around a while...it just now has a name or two.

1. Stamp an image twice on two pieces of card stock in Basic Black Stampin' Pad. Using black ink for the second image will allow you to color in the image because it's in permanent ink & will stand out more. However you may stamp the second image in a "brighter" color that will "highlight" the image. Do not color in the first image, which will be your main layer.

****NOTE:** Stamp an image twice but it doesn't always have to be in black.

Example: stamp one image in Night of Navy & the same image stamped again in Brilliant Blue. The image stamped in Brilliant Blue, cutout will appear brighter & highlighted.

1. Take the first stamped image, which is the main layer & adhere it on a piece of colored cardstock. Use a color cardstock that will coordinate with the colors you may be using to color in the second image...or if you stamped the second image in that particular color. Set this aside & work on the second image, which
2. will be your highlight/spotlight.
3. If you stamped the image in Basic Black, then you can color it in at this time. You may use pastels, colored pencils, markers or watercolors. Be sure to color a larger area than you plan to cut out to ensure the area is colored completely.
4. Next you will cut out a section(s) from the image you just colored. You are not limited to cutting the image down into a square. Try other shapes like circles, rectangles, triangles, a fish bowl, Christmas ornament, etc. Experiment using decorative punches too! For added interest you might consider cutting out an odd number of areas (1 or 3). Do not cut out the part(s) of the image that are right up to the edge(s) of the full image. You want to create a focal point within the main image itself. Some people choose to highlight the center of the main image...but most find it more eye appealing to pick a spot(s) that are off center.
5. You now have a shaped cutout(s) of the second image. You may leave it as is or you may add a "frame" around it by coloring the edge using the Basic Black marker. After you've cut out the image you will layer it onto a coordinating piece of cardstock.

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6. Then back (layer) the cutout shape onto coordinating card stock...leaving a very narrow border of colored card stock around the image. Backing this piece with card stock is to simply separate this area from the main card...this spotlights/highlights this area.
7. Place Stampin' Dimensionals™ on the back of this piece so that it will have a 3-D effect. Line up & place it directly over the first stamped image in the exact same spot. Tack it down.
8. Embellish...if you wish use Stampin' Glitter with a 2-Way Glue Pen or Crystal Effects to add a little glitz.

NOTE: Most people will stamp both images onto "neutral" colored card stock. However experiment & have fun with this. Try stamping the first image onto a colored piece of card stock (i.e. Real Red). Then the same image stamped again onto neutral colored card stock (i.e. Ultrasmooth White). The image stamped onto Ultrasmooth White will be the image that is cut down & used as a spotlight.

HOMEMADE CARD HOLDER

Stamp a theme on a Stamp-A-Mug.

Buy plaster of paris at your local craft store. To prepare follow the directions on the package. Pour the plaster into the mug, stick a few wires & let the plaster dry. Curl the tops of the wire to hold the cards in place.

HOMEMADE RUBBER STAMP INK

Powdered Clothes Dye (any color) * 1/4 Teaspoon Alcohol * 5 Tablespoons Glycerin

Mix dye with alcohol to the consistency of thin cream. Add glycerin. Stir until well blended. This makes enough to replenish a stamp pad several times. Pour ink over stamp pad or a foam-rubber pad that is fine grained. To make the stamp pad you will need foam rubber and a small plastic box with lid (such as a travel soap box). Cut the foam rubber to fit inside the plastic box. Spread the ink evenly with a brush or a tongue depressor.

HOMEMADE TRANSFER INK

Use this ink to transfer designs printed with your computer printer or copy machine. You can transfer to things too small to fit into your printer or just won't go into your printer, like fabric or big poster boards. Use your imagination. Try the cartoon section of you newspaper. Just remember whatever you transfer will be the reverse image, lettering will be printed in reverse.

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Note: transfer ink works well with inkjet printers and copy machines but not at all with laser printers.

2 tablespoons of soap powder, Ivory Snow or soap bar scrapings.
Do not use detergent
1/4 cup hot water
1 tablespoon turpentine

Combine the soap powder and the hot water in a small jar. Stir until dissolved. Add the turpentine. Remember don't use the same tablespoon you use for cooking. Let the transfer ink cool before using or putting the lid on the jar. To transfer a design. Start with a freshly printed design. Avoid using one that has been printed weeks or months prior to project. Use a paintbrush and brush the ink over the picture to be transferred. Wait 10 seconds. Place the object to be transferred to on top of the picture or you could do it in reverse and place the picture on top of the item to be transferred. Rub firmly with the back of a spoon. Lift a corner to check if the design has transferred when completely transferred lift off completely, stand back and admire. Storage: You may store the transfer ink unrefrigerated forever! If the ink solidifies just bring it back to a liquid state by placing the jar in a warm pan of water. Shake well and you're ready to use it again.

JOINT COMPOUND – WALL PAPER – PASTE TECHNIQUE

Brass Stencil * Wall Paper Paste or Joint Compound or Spackle or Quick Dry Spackle or a Mixture of Flour/Water & a pinch of Cream of Tartar * Trowel or Craft Stick * Pastel's * Stencil or Drafting Tape.

1. Place a brass stencil onto your card stock.. Tape it down.
2. Apply a coat of the paste medium of your choice....using a trowel or craft stick. You can smooth it out or leave it in a rough texture.
3. Drying time depends on the medium you are using & how thick it has been applied. Quick Dry Spackle usually dries in 3-5 minutes.
4. Next carefully remove the brass stencil. Now allow it to completely dry.
5. Color with pastels.

JOSEPH'S COAT – RESIST EMBOSSING

1. Ink up with the rubber snap-in-brayer on a Kaleidacolor rainbow pad.....create a background on glossy paper.

"Eileen's Technique List"

2. Stamp an image using Top Boss Clear Ink & Crystal Clear emboss powder, heat set. Roll brayer over the embossed image with a dark brilliant color such as black, navy or teal, etc. Embossed images will start to appear; you can use a tissue to remove any dark ink that remained.

"Eileen's Technique List"

KALEIDASTAMPING (Variation of Grid/Retiform Technique)

Glossy Card Stock * Soft Rubber Brayer * Kalidacolor Ink Pad * Post-It Note (pick a size for your project) * Rubber Stamps

This technique is quite easy. Mask off areas using Post-It notes...roll a brayer onto a rainbow inkpad then onto the exposed areas on the card stock. To get you started...start in a corner first.

Kalidacolor inkpads have colors that range from light to dark colors. When you brayer next to another area that you've worked on...make sure the colors are different &/or run along a different way.

When you finish one area, cover with a Post-It note & continue to work on your card until all areas are covered in ink. Do not brayer over the same area twice.

Now that you've created a collaged rainbow background...use Post-It notes as masks & stamp an image with Basic Black ink in each area. Place the images so that they look like they are coming or going from that area.

KISSING

Ink up a background stamp...making sure that it is inked up well. Take another stamp, a bold/solid stamp, place it on top of the background stamp...effectively using the background stamp as the inkpad. (ex: Ink up your Antique Cracking background stamp. Then take the big birdhouse stamp & place it down on the background stamp. Your birdhouse is now inked with the pattern of the background stamp. Huff on this if this process is taking awhile, & then apply to cardstock. You should have a Antique Cracking Birdhouse!

LEAF STAMPING

Leaves * Dyed Based Ink Pads (single color or rainbow) * Ultrasmooth Card stock

1. Apply the inkpad directly to the veins on a leaf. Ink it up pretty good.
2. Press the leaf onto the card stock.
3. You can reuse the leaf until it "gives out" & continue on with another leaf.
4. Create a background for scrapbooks or cards.

"Eileen's Technique List"

LEATHER STAMPING

Materials:

Rubber Stamps

Leather (Can buy kits too! Like photo frame, coaster or checkbook)

Brush markers or dye-based ink, Fabrico Crafter Ink

Stamp Cleaner

Leather Sheen (a spray to protect the leather)

Steps:

1. Ink stamp with different color brush markers or ink pads. Stamp leather with different images, reinking stamp after each impression. Clean stamp with stamp cleaner when changing colors. You might find it helpful to make paper patterns to plan the design before stamping directly onto leather.
2. Once design is completely stamped and dry, spray Leather Sheen to protect the stamped images.

Variations and Tips:

1. Select stamps and colors to coordinate with photograph (if doing a frame) or room decor.
2. Stamp small pieces of leather in other colors and cut into different shapes. Adhere leather pieces, beads and buttons to photo frame for a three-dimensional effect.

LEATHER TEXTURE – SUEDE EFFECT

Squirt an ample amount of Liquid Appliqué onto wax paper. Roll rubber brayer over the appliqué so it evenly coats the brayer. Roll onto cardstock & cover evenly. Heat with a heat tool or blow dryer for a nice soft feel & look. Be sure to clean your brayer afterwards, as you do not want it to dry on the brayer. **You can also sponge Liquid Appliqué onto stamps...stamp on cardstock...heat image on card. The colors "Brown" or "Gold Ochre" are great colors to make look like leather or suede.

LABEL TECHNIQUE

Computer Address Labels or Small Sticker Labels * Ink Pads * Rubber Stamps (bold images) * Stamp Positioner * Ruler * Pencil

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(Stamp Positioner, Ruler & Pencil are used when creating a large grid type pattern....to be certain that you pattern lines up straight. Can be considered optional....if you're good at eye-balling...go for it!)

1. Stamp images onto address labels or sticker labels. If they were placed together would create one picture. However on your card they will be placed apart.
2. When you position them onto your card....place them so that there will be a small space between each label/sticker...showing card stock in-between each label/sticker.

Here are 3 different ways they can be placed on your cards:

Panel – 3 or 4 large rectangular labels stamped with a design & placed side by side onto the card with spaces of card stock showing in-between.

Grid – many smaller label/sticker squares stamped with a design & placed onto the card with spaces of card stock showing in-between.

Window – 4-6 label/sticker squares (depends on the size of label/stickers) stamped with a design & placed onto the card with spaces of card stock showing in-between.

LIP PRINTS

Make your own personalized lip prints. Use lipstick, lip gloss or balm, or even a TINY bit of pure glycerin and apply as you would lipstick, only very lightly, you don't want the extra 'grease' to soak into your card/envy. Dust with any color EP and heat, there you have YOUR lip print on your card or envy. You might need to clean the outline up a tiny bit with a dry paintbrush. Practice a bit first.

LIQUID APPLIQUE

1. Using Liquid Appliqué, apply directly to stamped area where you want a 3-D look.
2. Apply heat, using a blow dryer or heat tool & watch the Liquid Appliqué rise, leaving a puffed look. *Heat immediately for an uneven puff look or wait until it is dry for an even puff look.
3. Draw your own flowers, words or accents with Liquid Appliqué.

LIQUID APPLIQUE/With Cloud Stencil

"Eileen's Technique List"

1. Experiment mixing Liquid Appliqué colors on wax paper to get just the right texture.
2. Mix 1 drop of light blue into white Liquid Appliqué.
3. To create wispy clouds: place the cloud stencil at top of card.
4. Dip stamping sponge into Liquid Appliqué mix.
5. Brush away from cloud stencil.
6. Repeat, shift stencil...move around & down card. Heat with heat tool.

* Note: To make velveteen hillsides...mix green colors & do the same.

LIQUID APPLIQUE STAMPING

1. Brush Liquid Appliqué onto a bold stamp image. Stamp onto card stock or vellum.
2. Immediately clean the brush & stamp to not let the appliqué dry on them.
3. Heat to puff with blow dry or heat tool.

LOOSE GLITTER

1. On a previously stamped image, use the Two-Way Glue pen to apply glue where you want the glitter.
2. Sprinkle loose glitter on the image, pour off excess glitter, putting it back into the jar. This technique adds glitz to any card.

OR

1. Stamp your image using an embossing ink pad.
2. Pour Heat & Stick powder all over this image. Remove excess powder.
3. Heat with heat gun. Do not overheat. The Heat & Stick powder has become "sticky."
4. Quickly pour on glitter onto your "sticky" image.
5. Heat the image again...just to set the glitter.

MARbled TISSUE PAPER

Materials:

Standard Tissue Paper * Dye Inks Refills * Spritz Bottles * Thinned White Glue * Fine Glitter * Small Glass Containers (baby food jars) * Droppers (like for medicine) * Blow Dryer * Old Newspaper or Protective Covering

Preparation:

1. Crinkle tissue paper in a wadded ball then flatten out with your hands.
2. Dilute inks with water to your preference of shading in a spritzer bottle.
3. In small glass containers sprinkle glitter & add thinned white glue & water.

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4. Spread newspaper or protective covering over the area you will be working on.

Directions:

1. Lay out a sheet of tissue paper.
2. Spray your various colors of ink that you'd like on the paper.
3. Dry with a standard blow dryer whenever your paper gets too wet to handle.
4. Using a dropper, squirt the glitter/glue solution randomly on the paper.
5. Continue to dry the sheet completely & put aside as you move on to the next sheet.
6. Playing & experimenting with combinations of colors is what makes this so much fun.
7. When you've finished with your projects & your papers are dry, press lightly with an iron & fold or roll to store.

MARSHMALLOW STAMPING

1. The Marshmallows - Buy marshmallows that are loosely packed...that don't look gooey or noticeably stuck together. The surface should have a lightly dusted dull appearance & not sticky.
2. The Stamp & Stamp Pad - The stamp should be clean. Ink a blank stamp pad with food coloring very lightly. Use the minimum amount that works. If you over ink the stamp pad, you will get illegible blotches. If you over ink the stamp pad, just press with paper towels to mop up the excess.
3. The Technique - Practice to get the right touch. A light quick touch on the stamp pad followed by a light quick imprint of the marshmallows works best. You could impress the 2 ends of the marshmallow or try stamping the curved side.

MASKING

1. Stamp image onto card. On a piece of scratch paper, stamp again & cut out the image.
2. Lay the scratch paper image over the card image. Stamp the next image over the scratch paper image. After pulling the scratch paper image away, you will have two layered, interacting images.

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MELTED CRAYON BACKGROUND

1. Take bits of crayons & place on paper or fabric
2. Cover with waxed paper.
3. Cover with another sheet of paper & a thin cotton cloth.
4. Using an iron, set to medium heat, slowly melt the bits of crayon by moving the iron in circular motions around the cloth.
5. When you think the crayon bits have been melted, carefully lift the cloth & top sheet of paper to examine. If not melted completely, recover & iron again. If using on fabric...muslin is perfect & light enough to tack onto a card. Do the above directions. Stamp onto the crayon melted fabric with Black Fabrico Ink Pad...a bold lined open image works great (like flower, Christmas tree, etc.), heat set. Use crayon colors that would look good for the image you plan on using. Cut out a square around the image & tack down onto the front of your card.

METAL EMBOSSING (Debossing)

Sheets of metal Aluminum-medium weight or Copper -light weight

Outline Stamp of Choice

Tissue Paper

Black ink

1. Cut small piece of metal to fit stamp.
2. Stamp with black ink on tissue paper or vellum.
3. Place metal on soft surface or rubber mat.
4. With fine point of stylus lightly trace image of stamp onto reverse side of metal. For a puffy embossed design lightly trace image in metal several times.
5. Emboss into puffy areas with eraser end of pencil or other smooth end like a Bic stick pen, you can push inside of stamped image.
6. Cut out design and apply to card or project with adhesive.
7. To add permanence (so it won't be crushed) fill in the back of the design with plaster, wax or resin.
8. To add color or a patina, apply paint before mounting. After a few minutes, rub off dry and polish. Varnish is optional.

Note:

This technique can also be done with 4 to 5 layers of the thickness of extra strength aluminum foil. You will have to secure each layer with an adhesive. Roll the cut

"Eileen's Technique List"

edges to hide the layered cuts. Also remember to work on a soft smooth surface, as the metal will pick up any creases, dips or raised impressions.

METAL DISK STAMPING

You can find little metal disks (comes in different shapes – silver or brass) in your local craft stores. These disks are thin enough to attach & make into embellishment for your cards & gift bags, etc. A word of warning...heating metal with a heat tool can get very hot. Be careful when doing this technique.

Method #1

1. Ink up a stamp image (bold works best) in a metallic ink. Set aside - do not stamp yet (ink will stay wet long enough for the next step).
2. Heat metal disks with your heat tool until they're very hot.
3. Pour on embossing powder, which you'll notice, will melt right away.
4. Take the inked up stamp image & stamp it onto the melted embossing powder (which is still hot).
5. Let cool off.
6. Glue down with Crystal Effects or E-6000 glue.

Method #2

Large Metal Washer (hardware store buy) * Acrylic Paint (white or off white) * Sponge Brush * Gold Metallic Ink Pad * Glassy Glaze * Teflon Sheet * Heat Gun * Black Ancient Page Ink Pad or Basic Black Ink Pad * Glitter (optional)

Remember when using a heat gun on metal it gets very hot. Be careful.

USES: Make the washer into a necklace by putting it on a ribbon & adding a few beads. Or you can use it as an embellishment for your cards. Glue down with Crystal Effects or E-6000 Glue.

1. Clean the metal surface & apply acrylic paint to the surface. Let dry.
2. Dab the washer into the gold ink (this could be messy).
3. Next dip the washer into the Glassy Glaze.
4. On a Teflon sheet, emboss the washer. While it's still hot, turn it over & repeat.
5. Stamp an image in black ink. Dip it again in Glassy Glaze. Emboss again.
6. You can add glitter while it is still hot.
7. Do another coat of Glassy Glaze. Emboss again.

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8. Let cool.

METALLIC INK TRANSFER / CANDLE

Rubber Stamps * Tissue Paper * Metallic Ink Pad * Candle * Tissue Paper * Wax Paper * Heat Gun or Hair Dryer

1. Take a piece of tissue paper that is a little wider than the candle that you'll be using. This will make it so that the tissue paper will peel off much easier.
2. Stamp your image in Metallic Ink onto tissue paper...placing the inked side down onto the candle.
3. Next, wrap waxed paper around the candle. Heat until the waxed paper becomes transparent.
4. Remove the waxed paper & peel off the tissue paper. This will only work if you put the ink side down onto the candle.

METALLIC PENCILS

Blending is easy...just change the amount of pressure you apply to the pencil. Someone suggested that you use paper nubs to blend the pencils. These can be found at your local art supply store...they're very inexpensive too! Using nubs you'll have more control than if you were to use tissue when buffing. Buy several to use with different colors.

On Glossy:

1. Brayer color onto the glossy card stock first. Then using the metallic pencils, scribble to create an interesting background. Stamp images over this in Basic Black ink or emboss the images using black or gold detail powder. When scribbling the background you can do it two different ways. You can use the tip of your pencil & scribble. Lines aren't as smooth. The other way is to scribble using your pencil at an angle. Basically more the side of the tip. Lines are smoother & wider. Shading & blending is easier using the pencil at an angle.
2. You can blend the pencil colors with your fingers.

On Ultrasmooth White: Do the same techniques as stated above.
You'll get a much more subtle look.

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On Black or Dark Card Stock:

1. Emboss an image with Gold Glory Emboss Powder on Basic Black card stock. Color over the entire image with the pencils. Buff with a tissue (or toilet paper) off the embossed image.
2. Scribble the pencils on dark card stock to create a funky stampable background

On Acrylic:

Sand one side of the acrylic sheet in a circular motion. On the other side stamp an image in Basic Black ink or pigment ink & emboss. On the sanded side of acrylic, color in the image using the metallic pencils...

Under Radiant Pearls:

Radiant Pearls is a translucent medium. Color with your pencils & paint on Radiant Pearls for a nice shimmery look.

Bold Images:

Versamark or Top Boss Clear * Embossing Buddy * Gold, Silver, Clear or Copper Emboss Powder * Metallic Pencils * Glossy Card Stock * Solid/Bold Images

1. On the glossy card stock, rub the embossing buddy. Remove off the excess powder.
2. Stamp your image with Versamark or Top Boss.
3. Emboss with one of the metallic embossing powders.
4. Pick out colors that you'd like to use in your project. Start scribbling on top & above the image with the pencils. This will create a halo around the images & on top of the embossing image.
5. Press the Versamark or Top Boss over the scribbled area. Do not rub as the color of the pencil will smear &/or go onto your inkpad. Simply press & lift over the area.
6. Sprinkle clear embossing powder over the entire area & emboss.

You will have a colorful background. Also the pencils that were scribbled on top of the metallic embossing powder...melt into it.

MISTING

1. Naturals or Confetti Card Stock * Spray Bottle w/Water *
2. Mist card stock with water.

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3. Stamp your image on to damp cardstock. Image will bleed somewhat & appear muted and a bit distorted.
4. You can spray a little more water on the stamped image to increase the affect.
5. Let air dry.

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MONOCHROMATIC

This means using one color. Design a card that uses cardstock, ink pad & marker of the same color...using white or another neutral color to show contrast. You may stamp an image in Basic Black, color image in with one color, flick edges with the same color & layer onto the same colored cardstock. Very simple!

MULBERRY PAPER

To create soft feathered edges:

Wet a paint brush (or use a blender pen) & paint a line(s) onto the mulberry paper. Gently tear & pull the fibers apart where the area is wet. Stamping:

1. You can stamp directly onto mulberry paper &/or emboss images.
2. Dye it to match your paper or the stamp pad for the project you are doing.

Background:

1. As with cardstock...you can cut mulberry paper into strips & weave it to create a background.
2. Layer onto cards & gift tags as well as covering paper maché boxes/frames, etc.

MULTI-LAYER

Matte Cardstock * Clear Embossing Powder * Emboss Enamel * Variety of Embossing Powders * Embossing Pad or Pigment Ink

1. Lightly coat surface of desired cardstock with embossing ink. Tap gently with the embossing pad or rubbing surface. Take care not to get a thick coating or it will "oil" up on you.
2. Emboss with clear powder. Repeat 2-4 times. Don't be afraid to experiment with colors & metallics, etc.
3. Take your image & ink it up in either the tinted embossing pad or to add pizzazz, ink up your image with a metallic pigment ink pad. Either of these will act as a releasing agent to get your stamp out of the hot embossing enamel.
4. Set stamp aside & do final embossing layer then while it's hot, embed the stamp into the enamel. Wait a minute, then pull to release. Your image should be "embossed" into the enamel

Variation:

1. Ink up image with metallic pigment ink & set aside.
2. Lay down layers of complimentary pigment ink colors & emboss with clear powder....repeat 3-4 times.

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3. Stamp image into hot final layer of enamel..

NO-TIE BOW – CHEATER BOW (as named by Midge Husting)
Rectangular Punch * Ribbon – 12" long * Card Stock

Practice on a piece of scrap card stock.

1. Punch two rectangular holes, fairly close to each other, at the top of your card.
2. Cut a strip of ribbon about 12" long.
3. Put the ribbon through the holes going from the front of the card to the backside.
4. Cross the ends in the back of the card bringing the ends up through to the front of the card. (This is how I've always done it, Steps 1 – 4. The next steps below are new to me!)
5. Put the ends of the ribbon back through again...do not cross the ribbon over...put them through the same side that they are coming out of. HOWEVER do not pull it all the way through. Put your finger in the ribbon on the top to make a loop. Do this on both sides.
6. If your ribbon is long enough, you can cross the ends in the back & pull the ends up through the holes again. This will leave little ends.

OMITTING

1. Markers make it possible to omit parts of the stamp image. With a clean stamp, color only the part of the stamp that you want to show.
2. Stamp on paper. The technique makes your stamp more versatile.

PAINTED VELVET

You need:

Light Colored Velvet (acetate/rayon or silk) * Big, Bold Definitely
* Decorative Stamps * Stampin' Write Markers * Iron

Directions:

1. Color your stamps with the Stampin' Write markers.
2. Lay the stamps on a table with the colored rubber side facing up.
3. Carefully place the velvet over the stamps..
4. Place the hot iron on top of the stamped area & hold for 30 seconds.

**Tips

This technique is for cards & decorative purposes, not for wearables. The markers are not colorfast. You can use color on dark velvets, too! It is recommended that

"Eileen's Technique List"

you use Colorbox Metallic Ink Pads. To not get a print from the seam holes in an iron, use the back part of the iron where there are no holes. You may also use a Teflon pressing cloth or just move the iron the entire time.

PAPER BEADS

You can create paper beads to make beautiful pieces of jewelry, a book closure or as card embellishments.

Card Stock * Scissors * White Glue * Knitting Needle (or pencil or toothpick or slender dowel rod or plastic swab sticks) * Paint Brush (for glue) * Ink Pads * Rubber Stamps * Clear Nail Polish or Glaze

1. Stamp a design all over the card stock. If you have an open image that you'd like to color in....color in at this time.
2. Next cut triangle shapes from your card stock approximately 1/2" to 3/4" across the bottom & about 6" to 10" tall. Each triangle will make one bead. Cut as many as you need. The longer the strip the paper, the bigger or fatter the bead.
3. If using plastic swab sticks.... start by removing the cotton off of several cotton swabs. Now you have the perfect bead form for this project!
4. Place the triangle wrong side up on the table. Lay the knitting needle along the wide end of the triangle. Paint glue on the remainder of your triangular strip & continue to roll the paper evenly. Tightly roll the paper strip from this wide end to the tip of the triangle on your knitting needle (or other round object). Smooth as you roll to make sure your edges are even. Be sure to apply slight pressure.
5. To finish the bead, glue down the narrow end & hold in place until the glue sets. Continue working steps 2-4 until you have as many beads as you want.
6. Allow glue to set.
7. After the beads are dry you can varnish them with a few coats of clear nail polish or a glaze (like Klear Kote or Liquid Glass Kote) paint each bead. Place your beads in something so that they don't roll around while you are varnishing them. Make a notched cardboard lid to hold plenty of your handmade paper beads. Slide the beads off the sticks after they are completely dry.

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8. String beads on heavy thread to create a necklace or bracelet. You can find catches or other jewelry supplies at your local craft store. Or string onto thread or wire to embellish your cards.

TIPS:

To make beads with a larger circumference, use longer strips of paper. Change the width of the strips to make wider or narrower beads.

PAPERCLAY

1. Prepare Paperclay® by rolling it out or flattening it to about 1/4" thick. Make sure the surface is level so that you get a good even stamp. Flattening with the back of a very large wooden stamp works well for achieving a perfectly flat surface.
2. Rolling out Paperclay® on plastic wrap or waxed paper makes it easier to handle Paperclay®.
3. Pigment inks or Fabrico fabric markers work best for stamping in Paperclay®. Pigment inks on your image make it so that your stamp will not get stuck into the Paperclay®. Watercolor inks will tend to bleed and leave a blurry image. You may also use just the VersaMark ink pad for just making an impression (adding no color) into the Paperclay®. For a marbled look you may add acrylic paint into the Paperclay®...kneading it in to mix.
4. After rolling out the Paperclay®, load stamp with ink and stamp into the moist Paperclay®. Using bold stamp images works best. Detailed images don't have as nice a look to them in Paperclay®.
5. To cut out the stamped images from the flattened Paperclay® you can use scissors and cut it like you would paper. You may use cookie cutters or try turning a drinking glass upside down and using it like a cookie cutter to cut perfect circles (great for ornaments or gift tags).
6. Another method for cutting shapes out of the flattened Paperclay® is to use a toothpick and trace around the stamped image pressing the toothpick in at a 45 degree angle.
7. Any rough edges can be smoothed with your finger and a drop of water.
8. Leave the stamped Paperclay® figures out to air dry hard for a day or so (it becomes lightweight & durable). If you're in a hurry, you may put the Paperclay® figures into your kitchen oven at 250 degrees for 15 minutes or until dry.

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9. Remember to store any unused portion of Paperclay® in a airtight bag or container.
10. After the Paperclay® has dried you can use fabric markers or any other paint to color in the outline of the stamped image if you wish. Radiant Pearls is a good choice of paint. Pastels work & blend well on Paperclay®. Remember to coat with a clear varnish when you're done & let it dry completely.
11. You can use embossing powder with Paperclay® by stamping on to a pre-dried piece. Dry Paperclay® is similar to wood. When the stamped figures are completely dry, you can spray on a coat of lacquer to seal and protect them. Clear fingernail polish can also be brushed on to finish the pieces. Be sure to keep any unused Paperclay® in a air-tight bag for future use. If it should become a little dry as you're working with it, or in the bag, you can knead a few drops of water back into it to make it fresh again. If Paperclay® should stick to your stamp just rinse it off with water. After the lacquer or fingernail polish has dried, you can glue earring posts or pin backs on the back of the pieces to create your own unique and wearable stamp art!
12. You aren't limited to using just rubber stamps. You can use the Classy Brass templates too! Bake & color the design, Stampin' Markers, you've created using the templates. For a pretty effect....use a metallic Painty pen on the edges.

TIPS:

If the Paperclay® hardens try this trick. Soak the Paperclay® in about ¼ inch of water. As it begins to soften....break it apart a little bit. It's been said that it's just like thawing out hamburger. Eventually it'll get to the point where you will be able to knead it. It may get very lumpy, continue to work with it. Add drops of water as needed. Over a period of several days the Paperclay® should return to it's original condition. Place the Paperclay® in a airtight bag or container.

PAPER TOLE

Paper tole is an art technique in which part or all of an image is raised from the surface to give a 3 dimensional effect, which enhances the natural shape of the image. For example, this technique can be used to emphasize the curved petals of a flower or the rounded curve of a balloon, apple or strawberry. Three basic types of paper tole techniques used with rubber stamping:

"Eileen's Technique List"

Simple Tole 1: A duplicate of an image is stamped on a different paper, colored and carefully cut out. This duplicate is then mounted on top of the original with foam mounts, causing it to be raised. One or more pieces of foam mount can be applied, depending on the height desired.

Simple Tole 2: Part of an image is carefully cut out and lifted from the surface of the card to give it "life." For example, a butterfly wing or a few petals from a flower can be lifted out. A piece of matching or contrasting cardstock can be glued to the back of your work to fill the cut areas. A simple way to tole an entire large flower is to stamp and color a duplicate image, cut out the petals up to the center, fold or curl outward, and glue the center of the flower onto its original with rubber cement.

True Paper Tole: Each element of a duplicate image is cut out separately with an X-acto® knife, curved or curled, and reapplied directly over the original. This creates a sculptured, layered, three dimensional effect.

PAPER MACHE PAINTING & STAMPING

Materials:

Assorted Acrylic Paints * Clear Acrylic Sealer Spray (matte &/or glossy) *
Sponge Brushes * Heat Tool * Assorted Colors of Fabrico Ink Pads * Assorted
Markers * Watercolor Brush * Pastels * Embellishments * Glue

Directions:

1. Spray seal the paper mache with a clear acrylic sealer spray. Let dry.
2. Cover entire surface with acrylic paint. Paint several (3-4) coats & let dry in between each coat. Let final coat dry.
3. Stamp images in Fabrico Real Black. Heat set with heat tool.
4. Take a lightly wet paintbrush & dip it into the Fabrico ink pads to "paint in each color". Heat set with heat tool. The colors that were painted in will seem faded.
5. Shade with markers - watercolor method. The Fabrico inks seem to help the markers go on without streaks & shading the markers make the colors more vibrant. You can also apply the marker directly to the painted Fabrico surface.
6. To bring out the images you can chalk around them...blues or gray. Apply a little color of red pastel for cheek color.
7. Lightly spray seal the whole object & let dry.

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8. Add embellishments. Hot glue bows or buttons for a quick & solid adhesion.

PEARL EX

Although we don't sell this medium...many demonstrator love to play with it. You can buy this in an arts & crafts store or in a rubber stamp store. What is Pearl Ex? Pearl Ex is a mica-based dry pigment. Because it is mica-based, Pearl Ex has a pearlescent look that is very light and ethereal. Pearl Ex is heat resistant, acid free, non-toxic, non-tarnish, non-rusting, and embossable.

Pearl Ex & Watercoloring - Use with gum arabic (1/4 part gum arabic to 1 part Pearl Ex). The gum arabic is a binder and helps the Pearl Ex adhere to the cardstock. Mix in water to get the consistency desired and "paint" image with a brush. Let dry & spray seal. These paints will have a "sheen" to them, & the interference & duo colors will surprise you. If you don't use up all the paint you made, keep it, & just add water the next time. Experiment with different ratios of gum arabic to Pearl Ex. This can be used on matte or glossy cardstock. Or try this...Paint your design using watercolors as usual. While paint is still wet, use your brush to pick up some Pearl Ex & apply to the painted area. Try dotting small amounts here & there, or spreading it around for different effects.

Pearl Ex & Background Paper - After using for watercoloring, don't discard the water and residue. Use it to paint or sponge on cardstock. Or, let the water dry out leaving the Pearl Ex/gum arabic. You can just add water at another time to use again.

Stamping with Pearl Ex - Mix the Pearl Ex with gum arabic and water. Using a wide paintbrush, paint the Pearl Ex onto your stamp. Works best with solid stamps. Or simply rub Pearl Ex onto your stamp surface & stamp on paper. Spray seal to fix it. For dramatic effects...stamp on dark colored cardstock using clear embossing ink. Brush Pearl Ex on the ink...it sticks. Seal with spray sealer.

Pearl Ex & Layer Embossing - After 3 to 4 layers of embossing ink and powder, stamp image into last hot layer (coat stamp first with clear embossing ink). After cooling, rub Pearl Ex into crevices. Also, you can sprinkle the Pearl Ex on the last layer before heating.

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Pearl Ex & Chalking - Use Pearl Ex dry, like a chalk. Rub it on the cardstock, with your finger, to create a metallic sheen and to highlight. Spray seal it with a acrylic sealer or even hairspray works .

Pearl Ex & Mica Tiles - Mix Pearl Ex with Perfect Paper Adhesive and put a dollop on the back of a mica tile. You can use more than one color. Smush the tile around on the cardstock, add glitter, mica flakes, beads, etc. to embellish. The mica tile can be embossed before using - looks really cool with fish or other more masculine images.

Pearl Ex Brushed - Stamp image with an Encore Pigment pad onto dark cardstock. Using a soft brush (cosmetic brushes work great), apply Pearl Ex gently to the image, using one or several colors (clean brush between colors). Use the soft brush to gently brush off excess Pearl Ex. If you mixed Pearl Ex colors, save it to use with embossing, etc. Seal with acrylic sealer.

Pearl Ex & Stampin' Emboss Enamel

Make a "tile" consisting of several layers of enamel on a surface (cardstock, shrink plastic, etc.). Brush some Pearl Ex on between layers, if desired, to add color. After heating the last layer, while it's still hot, stamp an image into the tile. Use clear or colored pigment on your stamp to avoid damaging it & to help keep it from sticking. Add a dusting of Pearl Ex for highlights.

Pearl Ex & Paperclay

Rub Pearl Ex on to create highlights. Spray with acrylic sealer.

PHOTO POSTCARDS

Materials:

Colorless blending marker with xylene * Black & white copy of original photo - photo can be either color or black & white * Photocopy paper * black card

Steps:

1. Make a black & white copy of a photograph
2. Position the copy picture side down on the card. When practicing for the first time, it's best to do the rubbing on plain piece of copy paper.
3. Move to heavier cardstock after you've gained some experience. Rub the backside of the photocopy with the blending marker.

Note: You will need to go over it a few times to get the best transfer, & remember, everything comes out in reverse.

"Eileen's Technique List"

4. Without lifting the photocopy from the card, gently lift a corner, & peek underneath to see how the transfer is coming along. Sometimes the xylene in the pen will release fibers from the copy paper that look like little spiders. Brush these away with either a finger or the tip of the blender. More often than not, they add an antique look to the finished transfer.
5. If everything looks as you want it, remove photocopy. If not, leave the copy in place, & repeat step 3. After you're done, the copy is not usable again as a transfer, but you can cut it up & use it as a mask. This is especially helpful if you want to sponge or airbrush around it.
6. Color in the project with markers, colored pencils or airbrush. The paper you transferred onto will determine the best coloring agents. Note: This technique also transfers beautifully onto unfinished wooden boxes, so be sure to experiment with other surfaces, too. Color copies can be transferred as well.

PHOTO STAMPING (as per Suze Weinberg - The Art of Rubber Stamping)

Materials:

Glossy or matte-finished photograph of clouds or water * Scenic rubber stamps * Dye-based, permanent or archival-quality ink pad in dark color(s) "Ancient Page Ink Pads" * Dye-based markers, sponges or an airbrush * Spray Sealant - optional

Steps:

1. Stamp directly onto the photo surface & allow the ink to settle & dry. Pick stamps with scenic overtones to make the cloud pictures resemble real postcards. Note: Don't be afraid to mask areas to make the overall design look realistic.
2. When the photo is processed at the lab it is coated with an emulsion. Don't heat the photo surface with a heat gun in order to speed the drying time of the ink. The heat will cause the emulsion to bubble.
3. After the ink dries, use sponges, markers or an airbrush directly on the surface of the stamped photo to color it in.
4. Seal the color with a glossy spray sealant if desired.

PIGMENT INK WATERCOLORING

Make a palette with pigment ink refills or simply take a lightly wet paint brush & apply it to the ink pad. You're ready to paint! This includes Colorbox & Fabrico inks.

"Eileen's Technique List"

POLISHED STONE TECHNIQUE

Glossy card stock * Metallic reinkers or Encore Gold Pad * Dye based reinkers (ink pad or cartridge) * Cotton balls * Rubbing Alcohol * Krylon Sealant or Clear Acrylic Sealer Spray

Directions:

1. Using metallic reinkers (or Encore pad)....using a light touch apply small dots randomly over glossy card stock.
2. Dip a cotton ball lightly into the alcohol. Squeeze out excess liquid.
3. Apply 3-4 drops of dye based ink refill directly onto the cotton ball.
4. Dab cotton ball all over glossy card stock.. This will make the metallic inks into what will look like the veins in marble. The dye base ink with have a soft blend.
5. You can let dry or heat set.
6. Spray seal your project.

TIPS:

Allow to dry for 24 hours, then *buff* with a clean tissue. It "polishes" the look and removes any excess gold ink. If you use Encore ink...a great way to set the ink is to lightly spray hairspray. Other methods may change the look of the metallic ink.

VARIATION OF POLISHED STONE TECHNIQUE

2 Spray Bottles (One filled with Stampin' Mist Cleaner & the other filled with rubbing alcohol) * Cotton Balls * Reinkers (Stampin' Pad refills, Ancient Page, any waterbased inkers) * Metallic Pens * Glossy Card Stock

1. Apply drops of reinker ink onto cotton squares. You may also dab cotton with metallic pens).
2. Lightly spray card stock with alcohol or Stampin' Mist Cleaner. However if you use the metallic pen do NOT use the cleaner.
3. Rub the card stock with the cotton ball until you have come to a finish that you like.
4. Lightly spray again with either alcohol or cleaner. This is optional but can give you a mottled effect of marble.

POPPIN' PASTELS – CHALK RESIST – FAUX OIL PASTEL

1. Apply 2 – 3 different colors (that look good together) of light colored chalk with a cottonball (or sponge daubers) across card stock.

"Eileen's Technique List"

2. Ink up an image with tinted or clear embossing ink (some use white pigment ink for a different look). Stamp image onto the card stock.
3. Make sure that the ink dries onto the cardstock, when it's no longer shiny (Natural's card stock works best).
4. Apply chalk colors onto the tinted image with Q-Tips or sponge daubers. The chalk will "darken" when it adheres to the ink.
5. Continue to add color, starting with the lightest going to the darkest until you are satisfied.
6. If you are using a 2-Step stamp, go over the image with the second step and repeat the process.

Variation of Poppin' Pastels

1. Stamp several of the same images with clear embossing ink or Versamark on white paper. Let dry.
2. Dip a cotton ball into one color of chalk & then lightly rub over & around the images.
3. This creates a great background.
4. Use a dye-base ink pad that matches the color of chalk used. Stamp the same image used before randomly in dye-based ink. (ex: Dragon Fly stamped in Eggplant Envy with Eggplant Envy chalked background)

PORCELAIN STAMPING

1. Stamp an image using the Basic Black or Ancient Page ink pads.
2. Let it dry overnight. You can hurry the drying process by heating with a heat gun. Remember that the porcelain will get very hot to the touch. Be careful.
3. When the image is dry, color it in with pastels, colored pencils, watercolor pencils, metallic pencils.
4. Next seal the porcelain colored image with a acrylic sealer spray.

Use Zig Painty pens with to add borders & accents to your porcelain pieces.

Note: You may also use acrylic paint on porcelain. Apply the paint to your stamp with a sponge brush. Then stamp. (Look at "Acrylic Paint" on how to use paint with your stamps).

PULL CARD – MOVING CARD

"Eileen's Technique List"

Stamps * Ink Pads * Utility Knife * Double-Stick Mounting Tape * String, Ribbon, or Yarn * Monoadhesive

1. Choose the image that you want to slide on the card. Stamp it on a scrap of cardstock, color & cut out.
2. Stamp & color on main card.
3. Cut a narrow strip on your card (about ¼" wide) where you want the image to slide. DO NOT cut all the way to the edge of the card.
4. Cut a narrow strip of cardstock (no wider than you image & long enough to fold around the cut strip on the main card.) Fold this narrow strip around the cut strip on the main card & attach it to itself with Monoadhesive. This attached piece should slide freely across the cut strip. It needs to be a fairly close fit around the cut strip or else the image will wobble as you slide it.
5. Attach your image to the sliding piece on the front of the card with double-sided, heavy duty mounting tape.
6. Attach a piece of sting, ribbon or yarn to the sliding piece on the back of the card. BE SURE that it is not attached to anything else. You can use the heavy duty mounting tape for this too. The ribbon will extend several inches past both ends of the card.
7. Seal a backing over the working parts to hide your secrets. As you glue your main card onto the backing, leave unglued spaces for you ribbon to pull freely.

PUNCHES

- A. Take a 3" square piece of cardstock & punch the middle of it. You've made a stencil. Use pigment inks or dye-based inks to sponge through.
- B. Make a stencil as stated above & put the stencil on your skin. Apply an automatic tanning lotion through the stencil to make a "Tan Tattoo" for summer fun!
- C. The rectangle punch is great to thread ribbons...it's so much easier to thread it through than a tiny hole punch.
- D. Stamp up a whole bunch of images on sticker paper...take the Jumbo Circle Punch to make your own circular stickers.
- E. Make your own "Hand Stamped By" Stickers to use or give as gifts...Stamp them on sticker paper & punch out with the Jumbo Circle Punch.

"Eileen's Technique List"

- F. The Jumbo Circle Punch could be great for making a circular window in a card.
- G. Punch out the face of the Kraft Brown Gingerbread Man shaped die-cut. Put a picture behind it...try using other die-cuts using this method!
- H. Take the Jumbo Punch & punch out photos of your kids & family...attach them to a card or scrapbook page. Draw or attach embroidery thread to make them look as though they were balloons flying in the air.
- I. Take the Jumbo Punch to punch out birdhouse "doors", to punch out the middle of a large sunflower, etc.
- J. Punch large holes out of Yo Yo Yellow cardstock & you have the beginnings of a Swiss Cheese card.
- K. Make confetti out of some of the smaller punches & place a bunch in cards.
- L. Fall Stars – take punched out stars & punch a small hole in them. Thread a ribbon through them & have them at the end of each ribbon. Tie a knot at the top...it's as if the stars are "falling" from the sky.
- M. Punch hearts on the front of a card. In the inside, behind where the hearts show through, glue glitter for a shimmering effect.
- N. Punch a large circle on the front of the card...stamp things on the inside that will be peeking out...animals, kids, etc.
- O. When making a border of punched out & glued shapes onto card...have some off the edges & crop them in half. Just as if you would stamp some images off the paper....do this with paper punches. It's more appealing to the eye.
- P. Punch out 3 paw prints, hearts, etc on a strip of cardstock. Corrugate it for added texture. Slip a fine ribbon & tie it in the center.
- Q. Fold a corner down, like at the top of a card...fold it so that it folds onto your other layer of cardstock. On that fold punch out a small shape. The other layer of cardstock will be a different color & it will show through. Adds a little zip to your card.
- R. Take the Jumbo Punch & punch out on yellow cardstock – stamp
- S. happy faces on them.
- T. Ladybug by punching one Red circle, and a Black circle. Cut black in half & layer on red. Use smaller circles for dots and head of ladybug.

"Eileen's Technique List"

- U. Port holes or little windows to the inside of the card. Make flowers (ala Mary Englebreight).
- V. Stamp the Christmas ornament stamp from Celebrate the Season, and attaching faces to them punched from photos. Be looking for the right size photos of your family now for this season.
- W. For a hole in the front of a card (usually upper or lower right side) and have a vellum butterfly inside, or something "peeking" out of it.
- X. For Christmas punch out the front of the card to look like tree balls - inside of the card place pictures so they look like they are the tree ball.
- Y. Halloween - stamp the trick-or-treaters from a Haunting We Will Go, punch the hole at the ghost's head and put a seasonally wrapped circle chocolate (like coin chocolate) on inside and it fits perfect and comes through to the front. Christmas chocolate coins too with celebrate the season.
- Z. 3 holes on the front of the card with the Cuddles and Tickles baby "peeking" out from the inside. Party Animals peeking through the holes. Kids at Play giggling girl's face inside the holes.
- AA. Cut along the edge of a card with decorative scissors. Take the 1/16" circle punch & go along that edge...for a pretty lace look.
- BB. The 1/8" size circle punch is the perfect punch to thread smaller ribbon through....when tying a bow, you don't see the hole. It's the perfect size.
- CC. Soften the edges of photos using the corner rounder punch.

Punches for Borders:

- A. Use punches to make a decorative border. Remove sides from corner punches with a screwdriver or edge of scissors. Insert screwdriver into opening and pull towards you to free one side at a time. Do not worry they are designed to come apart and go back together again.
- B. Now draw a line on a piece of vellum or card stock and punch on the edge of cardstock carefully lining up edge with pencil line. Punch once; now move to right of first punch lining up the edge with the center of the first punch and the top with your pencil line. Continue to edge of cardstock.

"Eileen's Technique List"

- C. Now with hole punches punch various holes in the punch outs to make a lace design. This would work well with the clover corner punch and the tiny scallop and corner lace punches.

Vellum & Punches

1. Punch shapes out of brightly colored paper (anything from the Bold Brights line plus Summer Sun and Lime Green etc) and glue to white cardstock then cover with a vellum overlay for a softer color appearance.
2. Glue punched shapes to the backside of vellum tea-light shades for "wine glasses", etc.

Tips for Better Punching

1. Punch through foil & then lubricate a sticking punch by punching through wax paper &/or foil several times.
2. Place a sticking punch in the freezer for 20 minutes to contract & shrink the metal parts.
3. New punches will loosen up with continued use.
4. Tap a sticking punch on the table top to release the mechanism.
5. Stand up when punching to gain more leverage, and always punch down on a hard surface rather than "in the air".
6. Use the punch upside down for more precise placement, and for even more added leverage.
7. The border punches are made to punch paper, not cardstock, so they are somewhat difficult. Place the punch (with paper inside) on the floor & step on it, to get it to punch through.

PURSE-A-LOPE

1. Fold gussets on three sides of an envelope (sturdier ones work the best).
2. Fold over the two sides & bottom - ½ " to ¼" wide.
3. Fold back & forth for a strong, burnished crease.
4. While flat stamp your purse as desired.
5. Put your hand into the envelope & turn it into a purse by making the sides stand out as gussets & the bottom into a purse bottom.
6. Fold the bottom triangles under & glue or tape them down.
7. Fold the envelope flap over the top. Use a hold punch to make 2 half circles at the top of the purse. Thread a piece of ribbon through the holes & tie inside the purse.

"Eileen's Technique List"

8. After putting a small gift inside the purse you can seal the flap closed, or use a small piece of Velcro to close.

QUILT CARDS

Quilt cards can be made for any occasion. The possibilities are endless...there are so many design & color combinations you can do! So try your hand at this paper collage activity inspired by an early American craft.

Look through quilt books to find designs that would be simple to make into cards (i.e. Log Cabin, Mariner's Compass, Rising Star, Bear Claw, etc.)

1. You can stamp a design & cut a square around it.
2. Do this several times using the same image or different complementary images.
3. Adhere these squares to the front of a card in a pattern resembling a quilt.
4. With a Basic Black marker.....create stitch marks around each square &/or create a little cross-hatch pattern as if connecting each square block to each other.
5. Embellish (optional).

Another thing you can do is create a large quilt block to adhere to the front of a note card. Simply create stitch marks around the edges & or used decorative scissors, like a deckle edge, to make it look like an unfinished quilt square.

There really are various ways to create a quilt pattern on to your cards! Look at quilt books, stamp designs & experiment.

"Eileen's Technique List"

QUILT SQUARE

Here you can create a quilt square to adhere to the front of a note card or to attach as a gift card.

Materials

- Colored Card Stock &/or Solid Colored Papers, Background Papers or Designer Series Papers

(2-3 colors – one of which should be a neutral color – i.e.. white or ivory)

- Ruler
- Scissors
- Hermafix or Monoadhesive
- Pencil
- 4-inch White Poster Board Square or US White Card Stock
- Rubber Stamps (small designs....like background stamps)
- Ink Pads (to compliment the card stock/paper choices)

1. Cut the colored card stock/paper into 6 x 1-inch strips. Then cut the strips into six 1 inch squares.
2. Next, cut most of the squares in half diagonally to create triangles.
3. Now experiment with various quilting patterns by arranging the pieces on top of the poster board square.
4. Then tack down the pieces in place.

RADIANT PEARLS

· Radiant Pearls NEVER dries on plastic! Use a old CD (like the ones that come in the mail) to make a palette.... grab color & mix colors on the CD's. You may also use another non-porous plastic. You can set this aside & be certain it will still be wet & ready to use again (just protect it from dust). Since it's requires porous card stock in order to dry...if you use glossy card stock you must emboss your piece. You can use Radiant Pearls on vellum...takes quite a long time to dry....but you can emboss it on card stock weight vellum for a gorgeous finish.

· It's not necessary to apply water to Radiant Pearls in order to watercolor with them. You can use a paint brush, sponge (stamping or sea sponge), stipple brush, fan brush or even a brayer to apply Radiant Pearls depending on what you're doing & the effect you're trying to achieve. Be sure to clean the applicators that you use to apply Radiant Pearls.

· A little goes along way. Thin coats dry faster too!

· If you emboss with them – glass enamel finish

"Eileen's Technique List"

- Air dry – satiny pearlescent sheen (colors dry lighter)
- Want to mix colors? Be sure to custom blend using neutral shades of Radiant Pearls...adding a little of a darker color until you find a shade that you like. Mix them on your palette. You may also use your fingers to blend and shade! If you wish to tone down a dark color add a neutral color to it...do not add water.
- Create a special effect - Brayer Radiant Pearls onto card stock. While it's still wet, drag combs or whatever you find to produce a neat background...through your colors to create a paste paper effect. Look for other tools/items you have around the house to create unique backgrounds. You could use items like the traditional stipple brushes, sponges (stamping/sea sponges), foam hair rollers, vegetable scrubbers, kitchen scrubber, bubble wrap, twine, etc.

Bleaching with RP

Colored Card Stock * Small Synthetic Paint Brush * Small Bowl * Liquid Bleach
* Pigment or Embossing Ink * Outline Images

1. Ink up an image with pigment or embossing ink. Stamp the outline image onto colored card stock. Throw on embossing powder, remove excess powder, & heat with heat tool.
2. Pour liquid bleach into a small bowl. With a small paintbrush (natural bristles will dissolve), paint inside the images. Let dry. You'll see a change in the card stock.
3. Do more than one layer of bleach painting works best.
4. Experiment with different colors of card stock to get different effects. Some colors take better to the method than others.
5. You can leave as is or you can color in the bleached areas. It's very important that you wait until the bleached areas are completely dry otherwise the color you apply will bleach out. Some use a heat tool to rush the drying process. Color in by painting in or stippling Radiant Pearls.

Joseph's Coat - Radiant Pearls Method

1. Using a stipple brush, apply Radiant Pearls directly to your stamp. Use bright colors.
2. Stamp image onto card stock & emboss with clear embossing powder.
3. Coat the entire piece of card stock with black ColorBox pigment ink. Pounce & swipe the pad all over the surface...everything should look completely black with a blackened embossed image.

"Eileen's Technique List"

4. Next coat the entire piece in clear embossing powder...heat with heat tool & emboss.
5. The image magically appear in colors that seem slightly muted. The background will be shiny black.
6. Layer & embellish this onto a full size card.

Painting with Radiant Pearls

- Radiant Pearls have the texture of oil paints & blend very well. However they are water-soluble! Simply apply with a small or medium watercolor brush.
- Applying a thin coat for the first application is best. Work a small area at a time so that you will be able to shade in layers. Be aware that when you make a mistake to remove it right away or it will be a permanent error. If you get too much on, spread it to another area or wipe it off with the brush or your fingers, or dab it with a paper towel.
- To create a dramatic look, add a darker color, of the same shade, of Radiant Pearls. Or simply apply a second coat over the first thin layer of Radiant Pearls. If the area becomes too dark, you can wipe off the excess color.
- Radiant Pearls aren't just for backgrounds. You can even apply Radiant Pearls onto a bold image by stippling or painting it onto the stamp! Stippling a couple of different colors onto the image creates depth. Try it on a textured/background stamp (apply a very thin layer using a paint brush).
- Paint some of the Neutrals on black cardstock to see how vibrant the undertones really are! You'll be amazed at how the colors show up on dark cardstock.
- You can finish your project in two ways: apply clear embossing powder, remove excess powder & heat with a heat tool to emboss. Or you can let the Radiant Pearls air dry. Drying time varies depending on how many layers of paint were used &/or the type of paper it was applied on. Drying time can be anywhere from 20 minutes to 24 hours.

Radiant Pearls & Embossing Powder Effects

When using embossing powders over Radiant Pearls, the colors become more pastel & do not shimmer as much.

Crystal Clear Emboss Powder – Leaves Radiant Pearls looking crisp.

- Pearlized Emboss Powders – Gives a satiny sheen to the underlying color of Radiant Pearls.

"Eileen's Technique List"

- Holographic Powders – Pretty much gives the same look as Crystal Clear Emboss Powder with an "edge" to it.
- When using an outline image...black pigment ink & clear emboss powder create a super image....the image just stands out. The embossed edge makes it so that when Radiant Pearls are painted in....the colors stay in better. The embossed edge resists the paint.

Radiant Pearls with Pastels, Markers, Watercolors & Watercolor & Metallic Pencils

- Stamp image with waterproof ink or emboss image.
- Color in with pastels.
- Apply Radiant Pearls to parts of the colored in areas. This is for
- highlighting & shading.

Radiant Pearls with Glitz

Dip your brush tip right in the jar of Stampin' Glitter to add little touches of glitter here and there. No glitter mess!

Radiant Pearls & Liquid Appliqué

Mix with Liquid Appliqué and paint in the image and then heat. Or you can also apply Liquid Appliqué to the stamped image & heat set...then paint over that with Radiant Pearls. Or you could roll your brayer into Liquid Appliqué that has been mixed with Radiant Pearls, roll onto card stock...heat with a heat tool. This is the leather/suede technique.

Radiant Pearls & Shrink Plastic

1. Stamp an outline image in Basic Black ink onto shrink plastic.
2. Shrink it in either the oven or heat tool method.
3. Color in with Radiant Pearls.
4. Pour Crystal Clear Emboss Powder over the entire image...reheat to melt the powder.

Radiant Pearl Finger Painting

Different fingers produce different patterns....have fun & play.

Radiant Pearls & Paper Making

Adding Radiant Pearl color into your paper mixture looks very pretty....doesn't add any sparkle however.

"Eileen's Technique List"

Radiant Pearls Stippling on Paper

1. Pick up a small amount of Radiant Pearls with the stipple brush on your CD palette. Move it around a bit to grab color.
2. Start with the lightest color to the darkest color...blending them by pouncing the stipple brush.

"Eileen's Technique List"

Radiant Pearls - Embossed/Layering

1. Stamp outline image in Basic Black ink. Or you can stamp the image in Black Colorbox Pigment Ink & Emboss with Crystal Clear Emboss Powder.
2. Paint in the image with Radiant Pearls.
3. Apply Crystal Clear Emboss Powder over the entire image & emboss with heat tool.
4. Apply more Radiant Pearls on top of the embossed area....in various patterns. Apply thin layers or the paint will bubble & bleed through the embossing powder.
5. Apply more Crystal Clear Emboss Powder & emboss with heat tool.

Radiant Pearls & Stampin' Around®

Uninked Wheel Cartridge * Radiant Pearls * Tsukineko Fantastix® (basically an uninked marker) Or Other Type of Applicator (suggested chop sticks to apply paint to roller) * Card Stock * Stampin' Around® Wheel

1. You can apply Radiant Pearls in blotches or strips onto the uninked cartridge. However you may want the colors to appear on your projects. Applying it in blotches will give you random looking areas of color. The colors will mix a little onto the cartridge giving it a nice blended look. You don't have to use 2-3 colors...you could simply use one color on your uninked cartridge.
2. To keep the colors vibrant looking...reapply Radiant Pearls to the roller.
3. When you are ready to store your ink cartridge place it in a plastic ziplock bag...squeezing the air out.

RAINBOW EMBOSSING

Materials:

Top Boss Clear Embossing Pad & 2-3 Different Embossing Powders

1. Ink up your image with embossing pad.
2. Pour the first color of embossing powder on only part of the image & shake off excess. Repeat until you have covered the image with the different embossing powders that you have chosen. When adding a new embossing powder...it will not stick where there is already embossing powder.
3. Heat the entire image with heat tool. You now have a rainbow effect with different colored powders on the same images.

"Eileen's Technique List"

RAINBOW INK PADS

1. Rainbow pads are multicolored stamp pads. By changing the position of the stamp on the pad, multiple rainbow colors can be created using one pad.
2. When using a small stamp image, you can get five individual colors using only one pad.

RAINBOW SOOT CARDS

1. Take glossy cardstock & brayer a Kalidacolor rainbow ink across the card.
2. Light a candle & hold it very close to the wick to turn the card "black" with soot.
3. Once it's covered in soot, I stamp an image (no ink) into the soot. This allows the rainbow colors to show through.
4. Spray seal your work.

REPEATING AN IMAGE – FADING OUT

This method will give the sense of depth or a sense of movement...depending on what stamp you use. Ex: Tree - Ink tree up with a green inkpad. Stamp with it more than once before inking it up once again.

Ex: Bird - Ink bird up with a color of your choice. Stamp with it more than once, close together for a sense of movement.

RESIST EMBOSSING

1. Emboss a few stamped images with Top Boss Clear Embossing Ink & Crystal Clear emboss powder.
2. Stamp the same image, or different images, in several colors of pigment ink.
3. Emboss again with Crystal Clear emboss powder (the powder will adhere to the pigment ink).
4. Rub a dark pigment ink color all over the entire surface (or use a brayer)...this will color the space between your embossed images.
5. Rub a tissue gently on the embossed design to make it brighter.
6. Emboss the entire surface with Crystal Clear powder.

"Eileen's Technique List"

RESIST – INK RESIST

1. Ink up your bold image with Frost White ink & emboss with white embossing powder.
2. Wash over your embossed images with watercolor in whatever pattern you choose.

The images will resist the color & color will appear around the images only. Any excess residue from the watercolor on the embossed images can be removed by rubbing off with a soft cloth or tissue.

REVERSE STENCIL – REVERSE MASK

This is something that you would do when you want to put a "larger" stamp inside a "smaller" stamp...example: Using a reverse stencil of a jar. Stamping the sand from Fish Frolics inside the jar from Jar of Fun set.

Directions: (next page)

1. Find a stamp with a large open area (ex: cauldron (Happy Fright Night) or jar (Jar of Fun))
2. Stamp this image on a piece of scratch paper. Cut out the open area, on the "outline" of the image, with a craft knife. You now have a "stencil" of the rubber stamp!
3. Stamp the image on front of the card.
4. Place your stencil over the stamped image...aligning the stencil on the image.
5. Take the next stamp image & stamp it in the stenciled image. Remove the stencil...you have now stamped the larger image to fit inside the stamped image on your card.

RIBBON STAMPING

Transform plain organdy ribbon using rubber stamps!

1. Stamp an image using Fabrico® ink pads. Be sure to have a protective surface under the ribbon when stamping. Repeat a border design over & over. Iron to heat set.
2. Using regular dye-based inks is not recommended. They tend to rub off & can smear on hands or projects...stays wet for too long.
3. Some people have embossed an image onto organdy ribbon. However the heat gun can cause the ribbon to warp...kind of giving it a "ruffled" appearance. That may be to your liking!

"Eileen's Technique List"

RUBBER CEMENT RESIST

Materials:

Rubber Cement * Soft Rubber Brayer * Stampin' Write Markers or Kaleidacolor Pad * Sticker paper *Glossy card stock * Rubber cement eraser

Steps:

1. Brush rubber cement onto the center area of a card and allow it to dry.
2. Ink a rubber brayer with a multi-colored stamp pad or brush art markers, then roll the brayer over the card several times.
3. Once the ink has dried, rub the rubber cement off with a rubber cement pick-up eraser or your fingers.

The same technique can be used by first coloring the card with a multi-colored brayer, applying rubber cement as before, and then applying a layer of black ink or another solid color with the brayer. Remove the rubber cement for a dramatic look. In both cases, a pre-stamped cut-out image was then placed in the center area where the rubber cement had been removed.

SAND LACE

Cardstock * Sticker Paper * Lace * 1 Dark Shade of Sand * 1 Light Shade of Sand

1. Cut your sticker paper into 1/4 sheets. Pull the protective backing off the sticker paper to reveal the sticky area.
2. Stick a piece of lace to the sticker paper & smooth it down firmly.
3. Pour a dark shade of sand all over the card, making sure the whole thing is covered. Shake off extra.
4. Strip lace off of card.
5. Next pour light shade of sand all over card. It will stick to the areas that do not have the dark sand. Shake off excess sand.
6. Tack down onto folded cardstock or whatever your project may be.

SCRAPS TECHNIQUE

Various Types of Paper Scraps (card stock, mulberry, foil from candy making, vellum, hand stamped , hand painted, etc.) * Glue * Embossing Ink * Gold Emboss Powder * Bold Image Rubber Stamps

1. Take a sheet of card stock (8 ½ x 11 or 12 x 12) & randomly glue down small scraps of paper that you'd like to put together. You can overlap & cover most of the front of your card.

"Eileen's Technique List"

2. Ink up a bold image in embossing ink & stamp all over the glued down scrap pieces. Emboss in gold emboss powder. Doesn't have to be perfect if you are unable to get every bit of stray powder off the card stock.
3. Take the card stock that you've glued & embossed & cut it. Cut the card stock (if you use 12 x12...cut them into 2 x 2 squares) into squares. You can use the square punch & punch out squares out of the card stock too!
4. Use these squares on the front of a card...leaving spaces between the squares.
5. Any extra squares left over use for another day!

SCRATCH N' SNIFF PAINT

This certainly isn't a new idea.....kids can do it so why can't we?

Unsweetened Kool-Aid (various flavors) * Water * Paint Brush

1. Mixing the Kool-Aid with water is a trial & error method. Mix one package of Kool-Aid with about 1-2 Tbs water. Don't make it too thin.
2. Stamp your image (bold or detailed).
3. Using a paint brush, paint in/on your stamped image.
4. When the area is dry.....you can scratch it & smell the flavor of the Kool-Aid.

(Example - stamp a cherry & use cherry flavored Kool-Aid)

NOTE: Remember that Kool-Aid stains. Protect your working surface, clothing, etc.

SEALING WAX

1. Trim the wick of the sealing wax. Light & let drip into a puddle.
2. Let it sit for about 5 seconds.
3. Ink up your small image in an embossing pad (metallics look great) & stamp into wax puddle.
4. Hold for about 3-5 seconds & lift straight up. The ink keeps the stamp from sticking to the wax. Some people use oil but the ink adds a little color & pizzazz.

"Eileen's Technique List"

SERENDIPITY TECHNIQUE

Ultrasmooth White Card Stock * Various Pigment Ink Pads (including Metallic Inks) * Basic Black Stampin' Pad * Crystal Clear Emboss Powder * Adhesive

1. Following the "Direct to Paper" technique. Apply your inkpads onto a piece of Ultrasmooth White Card Stock. Randomly apply this color...make it a mess! Even using colors you normally wouldn't use.
2. Pick stamp images & randomly stamp them, in Basic Black ink, all over onto this messy background.
3. Once you are satisfied with your work, throw on Crystal Clear Emboss Powder & emboss the entire card. Because you've used pigment inks the ink will still be wet enough to grab onto the embossing powder. You could add other colors of embossing powder here & there if you wish.
4. Look at this sheet & decide what size squares you'd like to cut. Typically 1" x 1" is used...but you could use larger sizes if you wish. Cut with decorative scissors or standard scissors. Pick the squares you want to use in your card & save the other pieces for another day.
5. Pick colored card stock that you think would best coordinate with the colors in your squares. Fold colored cardstock to make a note card. Try to see where you'd like to place the squares before you tack them down. Once you've figured that out...tape them in place.

SHADING BOLD IMAGES

Ink up a bold stamp image in a Stampin' Pad. Take a marker that is a deeper shade of ink than the stamp pad...color on the edge of the inked image. This will create a two-toned dramatic look.

You could do the same thing with some of the pigment pads we carry (Petal Point, Paintbox2 or Option Pads). Ink up a bold image in one of the pigment inkpads. Then using a darker color pigment ink...dab color on the edges of the image.

"Eileen's Technique List"

SHAKER CARD/Cardstock

Supplies:

½ sheet card stock (folded)

¼ sheet card stock (cut slightly smaller)

¼ sheet acetate

Confetti

Stamps

1. You can make a shaker card using a stamp that has a large opening in it such as the center of a frame stamp. Or you can cut out the lower body part of the snowman in the "Let it Snow" set and stuff him full of glitter and fake snow.
2. Stamp and emboss image on the front of the (folded) ½ sheet of card stock. Also at this time emboss or stamp any other images to the front of the card.
3. With an craft knife, cut out the inside of the embossed image, so that you have a hole (opening)
4. Use monoadhesive to attach the acetate to the inside of the front of the card.
5. Use foam-mounting tape to make a "barrier" around the acetate-covered opening. Being careful as to not let the mounting tape show through to the front side. You need this barrier to keep the confetti, glitter or beads in.
6. Add beads, confetti or glitter. You can even add stamped images or shrink plastic, seeds and herbs. What you can add is limited to your imagination.
7. Before the next step, you can stamp or emboss the ¼ sheet of card stock with a greeting that would show through the window.
8. Now, peel off the backing to the mounting tape and attach your ¼ sheet of card stock.
9. Before attaching the ¼ sheet of card stock, make sure to look to see if it was upside down or not.

"Eileen's Technique List"

SHAKER CARD/Foam Core

Supplies:

Piece of foam core cut to the size of card * Piece of card stock for back * Piece of decorative paper or one you've made for front of card * Piece of acetate * Confetti or other for filling * Ribbon * Stamps * Glue * Craft Knife * Markers * Pencils for Coloring Images

1. Cut the foam core to the card size, then use a stamp positioner to stamp the outside image on it. Cut out the hole just a bit larger than the image size. (If you prefer you can just cut a simple shape as per your final outside decoration needs.)
2. Stamp the image on a decorative or plain piece of paper or cardstock that you have stamped. Carefully cut out the center just a bit smaller than the image itself. (This is for the outside of the card.)
3. Stamp the inside on the card stock so it will be seen through the hole in the foam core. (The easiest way to do that is to use a pencil & trace through the hole very lightly as a guide, then erase it after stamping.)
4. Glue the foam core to the card so the inside image will show through the hole & put in the confetti & glitter. Then glue a piece of acetate over it.
5. Glue the decorative piece over all of that & put a ribbon around the sides to hide the ugly edges of the foam core.

SHAVING CREAM BACKGROUND TECHNIQUE

Plastic Container * Shaving Cream * Spatula * Re-inkers * Mixing Tool * Ultrasmooth Card Stock

1. Spray a layer of shaving cream on the bottom of a plastic container (or something else you have on hand that would be easy to clean).
2. Spread the shaving cream out using a spatula.
3. Choose a couple of re-inker colors that go well together. Randomly apply colors all over the shaving cream.
4. Swirl the shaving cream/re-inker colors around using a mixing tool creating pretty patterns.
5. Place Ultrasmooth card stock (the size of a card front - 5 1/2 x 4 1/4) down into the shaving cream. Press from the center out making sure the entire surface is covered in shaving cream mixture.
6. Lift the card stock up. Using a spatula, scrape off excess shaving cream.

TIP:

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Using plastic coated paper plates work well in this project. These plates can be washed/wiped down with a sponge to be reused again. The ink doesn't stain them like it would other plastics.

COLOR COMBINATIONS IDEAS FOR SHAVING CREAM TECHNIQUE:

- Really Rust - Tempting Turquoise
- Eggplant Envy - Garden Green
- Perfect Plum - Mellow Moss
- Brilliant Blue - Lovely Lilac
- Only Orange - Glorious Green
- Blush Blossom, Sage Shadow - Pale Plum
- Mellow Moss, Cameo Coral - Summer Sun
- Only Orange - Lovely Lilac
- Blush Blossom - Pale Plum
- More Mustard - Close to Cocoa
- Brilliant Blue - Glorious Green
- Lavender Lace - Sage Shadow
- Baroque Burgundy - Forrest Foliage

SHRINK PLASTIC

Oven Method:

1. Lightly sand shrink plastic with a sanding block or a fine grade sand paper eliminating any shiny spots. Failure to remove shiny spots will cause bleeding of colors.
2. Wipe surface with a damp cloth or tack cloth to get rid of grit & dry thoroughly.
3. Stamp image with Fabricos™. Black for outline stamps & all colors for bold stamps., stamp the image onto the sanded side of the shrink plastic. Let the ink dry for a few minutes, then turn over & blot on a porous type paper (like newsprint). The image will appear lighter. Shrinking will make the image darker.
4. Color as desired with any are medium (colored pencils, chalks, markers, etc.) Some colors of colored pencils look very different after shrinking, especially reds. Coloring need not be perfect. There is no need to go all the way to the edge. Shrinking will intensify colors & small imperfections will disappear. Color on a scrap. Then, shrink it to insure the color desired. Avoid smudging after coloring by heat setting colors with a blow dryer on warm setting.
5. Cut the image out & punch any holes that are needed. Place on a non-stick baking sheet that has been sprinkled with baby powder.

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6. Bake in a 300-degree oven until shrinking is complete. The finished product will be about the thickness of a nickel. Some curling during the baking process is normal.
7. Remove from the baking sheet using a spatula and flatten to cool. The colors will become more intense as the plastic shrinks.
8. Spray seal to protect your images.

Heat Tool Method:

1. Gently rough up polyshrink with sandpaper. Lightly ink stamp with black Fabrico™, blot once onto scratch paper & stamp image in center of polyshrink.
2. Use blow dryer for faster drying (heat setting the Fabrico). When ink is dry, color in with any medium as stated above.
3. You may cut the image out with decorative scissors or regular scissors...depending on the project.
4. Using a heat tool, heat image until it flattens (place on a heat resistant surface). The polyshrink will curl when heated and can be easily held in one place with the eraser tip of your pencil, stylus or chopstick. While image is still warm from the heat, press the wooden side of the stamp on it to flatten.
5. Be sure to spray seal for protection.

To glue shrink plastic to pin backs or cardstock...you can use E-6000 Adhesive or hot glue.

SILVER ENCORE GUIDING

1. Stamp bold lined image using Silver Encore Ink.
2. Rub off selected parts of shimmer with pastel-loaded applicator. Like the Gray Guiding effect where parts of the image shimmers

SKELETON LEAVES

Use a skeleton leaf to make a pattern on your card. You may purchase leaves at a craft store or create your own by soaking them in a solution of 2 parts bleach to 1 part water.

1. The best time to bleach/skeletonize leaves is when they are green.
2. Sponge over the leaf with ink to make a copy of it on the card.

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SLATE STAMPING

You can emboss an image first or you may apply a coat of white paint in a certain area on the slate for you to stamp on.

1. Sponge a little acrylic paint on the slate first. Slate can be a little slick this helps the ink & color to adhere.
2. You can stamp with Fabrico & heat set. Warning - the rock absorbs a lot of heat & stays hot for several minutes. Let it cool or you could burn yourself.
3. You can color in images with watercolor pencils or watered down acrylic paint.
4. Seal with a clear acrylic sealer spray.

SMUDGING

Kalidacolor Ink Pad or Stampin' Pad * Glossy Card Stock * Square Shaped Stamp

1. Stamp the image into the inkpad & then onto glossy card stock.
2. Before you lift the image up...twist the stamp. This will leave a smudged image.
3. Create random patterns for a unique background.
4. If using a rainbow inkpad, clean off the stamp between each use.

SOOT CARDS

Materials:

Candle * Glossy Cardstock * Rubber Stamp

Directions:

1. Light the candle & carefully move the glossy cardstock (glossy side towards flame) over the flame. The flame actually needs to touch the cardstock.
2. If you hold the cardstock at an angle you will get more coverage faster. Be especially careful near the edges & corners, they are most apt to catch fire.
3. When the cardstock is covered with soot to your satisfaction, stamp an uninked stamp onto it. Press firmly but do not wiggle.
4. Lift straight up.
5. Immediately spray card with a spray fixative. Hold the can 12" - 14" above the card...sort of spraying away from the card. Once the stream of spray is coming out evenly move the nozzle toward your card...keeping a

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12" distance. If you don't do this, you'll get little polka dots from the pressure in the can pushing the soot around on the card.

Note: It's very difficult to do this on a full size card. It's recommended that you cover a piece of cardstock with soot, stamp, spray, let dry & then cut out the image & glue it onto another piece of cardstock.

SPIN ART BACKGROUNDS

As a child I had one of these paint & spin machines. Each kit contains a battery operated spinning machine, paper (cut into squares) & little paint bottles. It's used to create abstract colorful art designs on paper.

Paint N' Swirl Machine (purchase from a toy or craft store, etc)* Glossy Card Stock (experiment with other card stock) * Dye-Based Re-inkers (2-3 colors) * Iridescent Paint Medium (craft/art store buy) optional

1. Use the paper that comes in the kit as a template to cut your glossy card stock (or card stock of choice) to size.
2. Place your card stock into the spinning machine & turn it on.
3. While the machine is spinning, drop ink onto the card stock. You'll see that it will splatter all over the card stock. Each time you do this a different pattern will appear.
4. Continue with the other colors of choice until you have satisfied with the look.
5. Let it dry.

You can use this as a background to layer onto your cards. Simply use it as is or cut it into shapes (heart, circle, triangle or oval) if you want.

SPONGING

There are other types of sponges other than the Stamping Sponge we carry: Cosmetic/Facial Sponges * Porous Everyday Sponges (celluloid) * Natural Sponges * Bath toy Sponges

There are different methods of use:

Cut & tear sponges for different texture * Use different amounts of pressure to get darker or lighter effects* Use sponges either dry or slightly dampened with water * Tapping, smudging, smearing & circular motions are all ways to get different effects & textures * Flicking edges of cardstock

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1. Sponge around paper masks which you have cut or torn or stencils.
2. Sponge through paper doilies, lace or netting for a delicate Victorian look.
3. Sponge grass in several shades of green & applying different amounts of pressure.
4. Sponge around die-cuts to create a silhouette.
5. Make stencils using a different craft punches - sponge through them.

You can dip your sponges in inkpads or apply color with a marker on your sponge.

STAINED GLASS (Variation of above "Glitter Window"...this technique is embossed)

Transparency Film (static free) * Black Pigment Ink Pad * Clear Emboss Powder * White Clear Drying Glue * Various Stampin' Glitters * Open Stamp Image * Heat Tool

1. Stamp & emboss your image onto transparency film. Keep the heat tool moving & do not get too close or the film will melt.
2. Make sure the hole at the opening of the glue bottle is small.
3. Squeeze the glue bottle just enough to outline the section you'll be working on first.
4. Stop squeezing the glue bottle & use the tip of the bottle or a toothpick to move the glue around. Make sure there are no bare spots.
5. Make sure the glue is not on too thick.
6. Apply a glitter using a different color of glitter in each section.
7. Repeat until the whole image has been filled with glue & various colored glitters.
8. Be sure to look under the transparency film to check & see how you're progressing. Not enough glue or glitter...fill it in. Glue in a area you don't want it to be in...scrape & clean it off.
9. Drying time will be a few hours.
10. Use Monoadhesive to adhere to Fun Frames...making sure that the smooth side of the transparency film faces outwards. Tape frame onto a note card.

STAMPIN' AROUND® WHEELS

Creates fun, continuous images in seconds!

Self-Inking Handle * Ink Cartridge * Stampin' Around® Wheel Stamp * Card Stock, Gift Wrap or Gift Bag

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1. Insert the ink cartridge into the handle, then snap in the wheel.
2. Remove the lid of the ink cartridge.....the cartridge will slide up to fit snugly against the wheel.
3. Ink the wheel by rolling the onto scratch paper for even distribution of the ink.
4. Your work surface should be scratch paper or the Stampin' Pad of Paper. Place your project onto of your work surface.
5. With an even pressure, roll it across your project (card, gift wrap or gift bag). Start by rolling on the scratch paper, then onto your project then continue to roll past your project. This will ensure that you have stamped completely across the area.

To create interest.....start & stop in different parts of the wheel stamp. If you try to start & stop in the same place each time you roll across your project....it can appear boring or a little "off."

STAMPIN' EMBOSS ENAMEL - OVER EMBOSSING

This is a large grain, clear embossing powder that is versatile in use. Many different textures can be achieved. The large granules spread out as they are heated, creating a smooth, glassy, extra thick surface.

1. Apply a thin layer of clear embossing ink over the entire surface to be treated.
2. Pour enamel onto surface, insuring it's completely covered, tap off the excess.
3. Melt with your heat tool. Immediately, while it's still hot, pour more enamel on top & heat again.
4. You can do this process 2-3 times...depending on the texture you would like to have. A single layer of embossing enamel gives a bumpy texture, like water drops on glass. To build up texture and dimension, add a second coat in the same manner. A third coat produces a surface as smooth as glass.

Tips:

1. Place the surface that you will be embossing inside a shoebox or something you have on hand. The powder flies everywhere, this way you'll have more control. Or to apply a heavy coat of enamel, heat from beneath to prevent it from blowing away in the melting process.

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2. Many people put there embossing powders in containers other than the jars that hold them. A place Tupperware container works nice. This way you can spoon or dip your work in the embossing powder. Eliminating the need to put it back in a small jar & getting powder all over the place.

STAMPING IN CHOCOLATE

Clean Rubber Stamps * Chocolate * Small Bottle of Glycerin (available at pharmacies & candy making stores) * Heat Tool * Refrigerator * If you make molded chocolates, you will need a candy mold.

Stamps - Be sure your stamps are clean & that the inks you've used before on them have all been non-toxic inks. If you are using new stamps, you should wipe them before use. Practice to see which images work best for you.

Chocolate - Read the label of the chocolates you buy with stamping in mind. Avoid chocolates with paraffin or beeswax. The best chocolates, in terms of taste, smoothness, & stampability, are the ones richest in cocoa butter – the only vegetable oil that's solid at room temperature, but which melts quite nicely in your mouth.

To Make Chocolate Bars

1. Take a candy bar out of the refrigerator & unwrap it.
2. Point the heat tool only at the area that you want to stamp. Do a quick count to three (you'll see a sheen on the chocolate as it starts to melt), then turn off the heat tool.
3. Stamp the chocolate while it's still hot.

Molded Chocolates

1. Melt some chocolate chips & spoon them into the chocolate mold. Tap the mold on the counter several times to shake out the air bubbles.
2. Cool the chocolate in your freezer. This helps the chocolate to set more quickly & makes it easier to remove. After the chocolate is solid, remove it from the freezer & warm the chocolate with the heat tool....continue just like in the instructions for the chocolate bars above.

STAMPING ON SOAP

"Eileen's Technique List"

White Soap (one side flat) * White Tissue Paper * Colored Pencils *
Scissors * White Glue * Paraffin Wax * Something to Scrape * Paper
Towel * Cookie Sheet * Foil * Brush

1. Stamp or emboss an image onto white tissue paper. If desired color in the image with colored pencils.
2. On a cookie sheet, lined with foil, place several soaps (foil keeps the cookie sheet clean & if you need to take the soap to the oven...your cookie sheet is ready to use).
3. Cut out the image, leaving some space around it & glue to the soap with white glue.
4. Let the glue dry. Melt paraffin wax, using a double boiler. This is highly flammable. Brush a thin layer of paraffin wax on the top of the soap.
5. It will not take long for the soap to cool down. At that point, scrape off any excess wax that may be on the edges. Buff with a paper towel if needed.
6. If buffing does not do the trick & the surface is a bit rough...place the soap in a warm oven for a few seconds...buff again.

TIP:

Best to stamp many soaps at one time, considering the trouble of melting wax, etc. Also, if you don't have a double boiler that you want to use to melt your wax, simply use a clean soup can & put into a pan of water. When you are done & have extra wax...let the wax cool & harden. It's ready to use for another time.

STICKER PAPER

1. Stamp images on sticker paper and color if needed with markers. Cut out images and place on top of brayered backgrounds.
2. Brayer on a piece of sticker paper, then stamp an image that is open (like a vase, Easter egg, balloon, etc.)...cut out and layer.

STIPPLING backgrounds

Stipple Brush * Glossy Card Stock * Stampin' Pads *

1. Press the lid of a Stampin' Pad into the ink...getting ink onto the inside lid.
2. Grab ink from the lid with the stipple brush.
3. Tap the stipple brush onto the glossy card stock

STREAKING

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Thoroughly apply ink to a rubber stamp. Stamp the stamping surface (do not use glossy paper!). Without lifting the stamp from the stamping surface, pull it in the opposite direction of the way the image should appear to be going. This streaking effect gives the illusion of motion.

TAG ART

Use of common shipping tags & pricing tags can add a new dimension to an art project or card. Use them in a collage or on it's own. Can be a great way to embellish your work.

THUMPING

1. Ink your stamp up with a light colored inkpad. The stamps that work best are bold/solid.
2. For the next step use 2-3 colors of markers that you think would look pretty against the ink pad.
3. Take the cap off the brush tip end of the marker...and & "tap" the side of the brush tip on the bold inked image. Repeat with other colors. Huff on the image & stamp. You now have a multicolored image (tie-dyed or marbled look).

TIE-DYED

1. Take a Kleenex tissue & wad it up at one end & leave enough for you to hold at the other end.
2. Using a Kalidacolor ink pad, take a wad of Kleenex tissue & stamp it on the pad...covering at least 2-3 colors.
3. Then take inked Kleenex tissue & stamp onto light colored cardstock.
4. Repeat steps 2 & 3 until entire surface is covered.
5. This gives a great tie-dyed look. You can use a single color pad &/or put another color on top of that. This allows for versatility.

TIE-DYEING Card Stock

2 Sheets of Acetate * 2 – 3 Ink Refills Colors * Ultrasmooth White
Card Stock

1. On a sheet of acetate, drop a few drops of ink. You could also create a swirl pattern.
2. Place the plastic sheets together & lightly roll a brayer all over the acetate. This will blend the colors.

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3. Next sandwich the card stock between the 2 sheets of colored acetate.
4. Roll the brayer over the plastic again.
5. Remove the card stock & let it air dry..
6. Wash the acetate to use again.

*Note: This can be very messy. Prepare your work surface to ensure that you do not get ink all over the place.

"Eileen's Technique List"

TIE - DYED MULBERRY PAPER

Spray Bottle filled with Water * White Mulberry Paper * Ink Refills
2-3 colors * Paint Brush * Iron or Heat Tool

1. Spray the mulberry paper with water.
2. Randomly drop ink onto the mulberry paper (you will be doing one color at a time to avoid a muddy look).
3. Using a small paint brush & water...whirl & spread the colors about.
4. 4. Let air dry or place the tie-dyed mulberry paper between clean white papers. With a iron on high heat (no steam)...press it dry. Or you can use a heat tool to dry it.

TISSUE STAMPING / CANDLE

Materials:

Candle (votive or pillar) * Tissue Paper (color matches candle) *
Ink Pads, Markers or Colored Pencils * 2-Way Glue Pen

1. Stamp your image onto tissue paper (you can emboss too). Be sure to have something behind the tissue as ink will bleed through.
2. If using outline images...color images with markers or colored pencils. Be careful not to tear the delicate paper.
3. Lightly spray the tissue with a spray fixative...this will keep colors from bleeding.
4. Cut or tear the image out of the tissue paper...leaving ¼ to ½ inch all the way around.
5. On the ¼ to ½ inch excess tissue, dot here & there with 2-Way Glue. This will keep the tissue in place & will not blow away when you use your heat tool.
6. Heat the tissue just enough to just melt the tissue into the wax. Keep the heat tool moving & not too close...so as to not create too many ripples or drip marks in the wax.

Other Tips:

- Some people like to use a heated spoon to press onto the tissue...to get the wax to melt into it. When you think the image is fully embedded in wax...take an old nylon stocking & rub over the entire area. It will smooth out any ridges in the wax. Practice on a candle to get the feel of doing this & then do the real thing.
- Save those tissue paper scraps to stamp &/or embossing on.
- Be sure to use the same color tissue paper as your candle.

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- It can be considered a fire hazard to burn a candle that has tissue on it. Let the candle burn down to the image.
- On wider candles...as your candle burns, drop a tea-light candle to make your candle last longer.
- Scented candles tend to melt quicker. When heating to soften the candle be aware of this & be careful of wax drips!
- Embellish your candles with ribbon, raffia, gold mesh, tulle, etc.

TISSUE STAMPING/DECOUPAGE

1. Stamp your image onto tissue paper (you can emboss too). Be sure to have something behind the tissue, as ink will bleed through.
2. If using outline images...color images with markers or colored pencils. Be careful so as not to tear the delicate paper.
3. Lightly spray the tissue with a spray fixative...this will keep colors from bleeding. Tear out images, as if to do a collage or use one piece of tissue that will fit the glass object.

TISSUE STAMPING/DECOUPAGE 2

1. With a sponge brush apply white tacky glue to glass votive or other glass candle holder.
2. When tissue is in place, apply glue to entire glass piece.
3. Sprinkle Dazzling Diamonds glitter all over the glass & let dry.
4. Put a round piece of felt on the bottom. The candlelight will really dazzle.

(You can use rainbow ink pads too...be sure to use a spray fixative or a fast drying adhesive)

TOTAL EMBOSSED BACKGROUND

Ink the brayer with embossing ink and roll onto entire paper surface. You can use colored paper or brayer or sponge the paper in the color(s) you want. Sprinkle with clear or sparkle embossing powder and heat. Try different powders for a variety of looks. For an elegant look, emboss the entire sheet with gold or another metallic powder. You can use this to layer, punch out shapes, cut strips...accents for collages.

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TP CASTING (Toilet Paper Casting)

Scott Single Ply Toilet Paper * Small Spray Bottle w/Water *

Watercolor Brush – Stipple Brush – OR Q-Tip * Plastic Work Surface
or Counter Top *

1. Tear off 10 squares of toilet paper.
2. Lay the stamp rubber side up.
3. Start with one square of toilet paper onto the stamp, mist with water...then apply another square...repeat the process.
4. Be sure to press the toilet paper after adding each sheet. Press firmly with your fingers over the stamp image.
5. If the stamp is detailed with deep grooves...use a brush to stamp the wet toilet paper into those areas. Make sure it's fairly wet as you apply more toilet paper.
6. Water & pressure are what keeps the sheets together.
7. After placing 7-8 layers of toilet paper you will see quite a bit of detail. You can add a little watercolor to your castings. Add watercolor to the damp paper from the back. Then finish applying the rest of the layers. You can peel away the tissue while it is still damp to see if you will need to add more color. Be sure to make the brush damp not wet. Over wetting will lose some of the detail.
8. After the 10th sheet has been added...firmly press it down.
9. Remove the excess paper edges by gently tearing downwards on it at the same time supporting the edge of the image with your other hand.
10. Gently peel off & let it air dry. As it dries it does tend to curl up. Turn it frequently and pat it down to help it straighten out. It was suggested to put it under a box of stamps after it has dried. The weight of the box keeps it from curling up again.
11. Once it's dried you can trim the edges with straight or decorative scissors.
12. If you decided to not watercolor your casting (#7), you could add color, using pastels. Lightly spray seal the castings with a sealer spray...this will deepen the colors slightly.

Coloring thoughts for TP Casting:

- The first layer of TP that you apply is the first one you'll see on the finished project. The more layers you add the thicker the piece will be. You start to lose detail...but that's okay because the detail is lost on the back of the piece.
- The color does show through. Intense colors work best...making sure that the brush isn't too wet as the TP is already damp. The colors tend to spread out. The

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colors soften & blend. Don't worry about coloring in detail...in fact the pieces look great without any color at all!

- If using the pastels/chalks to color, use a blender pen & use while the TP Casting is wet. This gives a soft watercolor look. Applying pastels/chalks just doesn't look right.
- You can also use sponges. Ink up a quarter of a sponge (a stamping sponge cut into quarters) & tap down into the wet TP. It bleeds beautifully into the TP.

TRADITIONAL

1. Press the stamp on the inkpad to ink the rubber image.
2. Stamp on the paper, pressing firmly and evenly, being careful not to rock or slide. With many different colors of inkpads, one stamp can go a long way.

TRUE PAPER TOLE

Rubber Stamps (Bold images work best) * Scissors * hot glue gun * Spoon * Pen * Paintbrush handle (You will use these for curling and curving pieces.)

Basic Technique:

1. Stamp out the desired image on the front of your card and color it.
2. Stamp out and color an identical image on a separate piece of cardstock.
3. Cut out all (or some) of the design elements from your duplicate image.
4. For designs with many pieces, number a copy of the original and your duplicate pieces to match. This will help you to find the right position for your pieces.
5. Color over the edge of your cut pieces to hide the white cut marks.
6. Curve or curl each individual piece around the edge of a spoon, the tip of a pen, the handle of a small paintbrush, or simply press it into the palm of your hand. Try to make the curves realistic for the design.
7. Apply hot glue to the underside of each curved piece. Make it as high as you wish to raise the image. The curve of the piece will hide the hot glue.
8. Attach each cut out piece to the corresponding place on the original stamped design on your card. A tweezers or toothpick will help you to position it. Begin working with the bottom or back layers first and build toward the front or top.

TWO-STEP STAMPING

1. Ink larger, bolder stamp with lighter color. Stamp image.

"Eileen's Technique List"

-
2. Ink smaller, detailed stamp in darker color & stamp image over the first image. This technique creates beautiful, easy stamping in seconds.

"Eileen's Technique List"

VELLUM EMBOSSING

White Vellum * Embossing Pad (white or other color)

1. Stamp image on vellum with embossing ink, emboss (allow heat source to warm up to maximum temperature as vellum is not designed to withstand such heat & will pucker/bubble/scorch rapidly) quickly.
2. Color the design from behind for a soft subtle stained glass look with markers or colored pencils. Mop up extra ink & let dry. You can color the image on top of the vellum for a bright vibrant look too.

VELLUM ENVELOPES

Simply use one of the envelope templates with a sheet of vellum!

VELLUM POPPIN' PASTELS

VersaMark Pad * Vellum Card Stock or Radiant White Vellum * Bold Images * Cotton Ball (or sponge applicators)
See Poppin' Pastels for full directions.

VELVET PAPER

Peel backing from sticker paper. Lay paper on work surface sticky side up. Pour flocking onto sticky side, then press flocking with fingertips for best coverage. Pour off excess....then stamp.

VELVET STAMPING – EMBOSSED VELVET

You Need:

Velvet (acetate/rayon) Dry Iron, Squirt Bottle with Water, Stamps (bold works best)

Directions:

1. Set your iron on the "wool setting" (usually the hottest setting).
2. Lightly spray the backside of your velvet with water.
3. Place your stamp face up on your work surface.
4. Place the velvet, right side down on top of your stamp & hold for approximately 30-45 seconds.

Presto...you're image is complete.

Hints:

- Bold stamps work best.

"Eileen's Technique List"

- Make sure the velvet is made of acetate/rayon or silk – NOT COTTON/POLYESTER.
- Some irons have steam holes on the bottom of the iron. So it may be necessary to reposition your iron so that the holes are not directly over your larger stamps.
- It is necessary to cut around your stamp images close to the image so that the iron doesn't pick up the edges of the rubber.
- Let your stamp cool down before stamping with it again.

VERSAMARKER

1. Use it on dark cardstock to add details - such as stitch marks, dots or other designs.
2. Embossing personal messages.
3. Create subtle lines for journaling in your scrapbook.
4. Create shadows for stamped images or stamped greetings.
5. Touch up any missed areas or broken lines that happened during embossing. Touch it up, pour embossing powder on that area, heat & the image is as it should be!

VERSAMARK PAD

Many of the techniques are just like using a TOP BOSS CLEAR INK PAD. The original intention of a VersaMark Pad was to use it as a "Watermark" look...a tone on tone.

EMBOSSING PAD —Stamp & emboss with colored powder or clear powder for a see through shine.

WATERMARK —Great for backgrounds, it will deepen the shade of colored paper wherever you stamp...tone on tone.

POPPIN' PASTELS – CHALK RESIST POPPIN' PASTELS – FAUX OIL PASTEL

1. Apply 2 – 3 different colors (that look good together) of light colored chalk with a cotton ball (or sponge daubers) across card stock.
2. Ink up an image with tinted or clear embossing ink (some use white pigment ink for a different look). Stamp image onto the card stock.
3. Make sure that the ink dries onto the cardstock, when it's no longer shiny (Natural's card stock works best).

"Eileen's Technique List"

4. Apply chalk colors onto the tinted image with Q-Tips or sponge daubers. The chalk will "darken" when it adheres to the ink.
5. Continue to add color, starting with the lightest going to the darkest until you are satisfied.
6. If you are using a 2-Step stamp, go over the image with the second step and repeat the process.

Variation of Poppin' Pastels

1. Stamp several of the same images with clear embossing ink or Versamark on white paper. Let dry.
2. Dip a cotton ball into one color of chalk & then lightly rub over & around the images.
3. This creates a great background.
4. Use a dye-base ink pad that matches the color of chalk used. Stamp the same image used before randomly in dye-based ink. (ex: Dragon Fly stamped in Eggplant Envy with Eggplant Envy chalked background)

VELLUM POPPIN' PASTELS

VersaMark Pad * Vellum Card Stock or Radiant White Vellum * Bold Images * Cotton Ball (or sponge applicators) Follow the directions for regular Poppin' Pastels.

REVERSE PASTELS — Use brightly colored chalk to cover dark colored card stock. Then stamp over the chalked area. The ink will pull out the color of the paper from beneath the chalk. Be sure to clean the stamp before re-inking it as the chalk you removed is now on your stamp and you will dirty your VersaMark pad.

SHADOWING — This technique has been used with Kaleidacolor pads & word stamps but you can use it for anything really. Just stamp directly over your first image. This will make a shadow that gives the initial image a 3-D effect. Taking it a step further you can emboss with a transparent powder like Pearl or Iridescent Ice.

"Eileen's Technique List"

GHOSTING – BRAYER RESIST - Rubber Stamps * Ultrasmooth White Cardstock * Brayer * Embossing Ink * Single Color Dye-Based Ink Pad.

1. Find a stamp image of swirls, snowflakes, bold images or shadow like images, etc.)
2. Ink the stamp with VersaMark ink & stamp with it. Do this several times on the card.
3. Do not apply embossing powder or heat.
4. Ink the brayer with the single color dye-based inkpad, then roll it over the card. The embossing ink acts as a resist, the images will appear as more color is applied.
5. You can leave this as is or this can be stamped or embossed in a complementary or contrasting color.

VERSAMARK & 2-STEP STAMPIN — Using the same stamp...stamp the image once in VersaMark & again with a metallic ink (Encore). Make sure that the image is a little off when stamping with the metallic ink...this will give it a shadow effect.

EMBOSSING ON GLASS

1. Lightly dust the area to be stamped with Embossing Buddy (a little cloth bag filled with powder). This keeps the embossing powder off of any place you don't want it.
2. Stamp with VersaMark. *If you don't like the image, simply wipe it away with a damp paper towel.
3. When you get an image you like, sprinkle it with colored embossing powder & heat it up. The key to glass is to **KEEP THE HEAT GUN MOVING** at all times. You do not want it to get too hot in one spot. It does take a bit longer to heat up than paper & take patience. You want to let it cool before going on to the next spot. You may find it easier to work on 2 or more glass pieces at a time...while one is cooling, you could work on another one.
4. You can color in an image if you wish. Color it in with waterbased markers. This gives it a "stained glass" effect.
5. If you have colored in the image you will want to seal it with clear acrylic spray.

Tips:

"Eileen's Technique List"

- Be sure glass is very clean (alcohol is good).
- Do not handle it too much. Oil from your hands can transfer to the glass.
- When using glass ball ornaments...the frosted glass balls work the best
- Do not overheat or you risk burning yourself.
- If you can't find things that are pre-frosted, you can do it yourself with Armor's Etching cream (in crafts stores) or Etch-All (www.etchall.com). Follow etching instructions on the package...please wear protective gloves when etching. Also work in a well-ventilated area. You may consider wearing a painter's mask.

EMBOSSING WITH YOUR 48 STAMPIN' UP! PADS — Ink up your image with Versamark, then stamp on one of the 48 Stampin' Pads (You can use a dauber to apply the color ink if you are worried about the color pad). Next stamp your image & use clear embossing powder & heat with heat gun. Be sure to clean the stamp before re-inking on VersaMark pad or you will leave color on it.

DISCREET JOURNALING LINES — Although the Versamark ink is sticky when applied, it dries like regular ink and loses the stickiness. It is Acid-free and safe for scrapbook pages. It works perfectly on all of our colored cardstock.

BATIK TECHNIQUE — Simply stamp your image using Versamark on Ultrasmooth White, Confetti or other light colored card stock. Next emboss with clear embossing powder. Let cool. Gently wad the card stock into a ball or you could fold it into a small square for a different look. Unfold it and smooth it out. Place it on a towel & spray it wet with water so the card stock is very damp. Next ink your brayer with a Kaleidacolor pad & brayer across the paper. The image will stay white while the ink will seep into cracks and the rest of the paper will have a batik look. Check out Batik Resist – Mulberry Paper directions too!

CHILD'S HANDPRINT – Ink up your child's hand & "stamp" it onto card stock. Pour on embossing powder, heat with heat gun & viola...you have an embossed hand print! Great for scrap booking!

EMBOSSSED BRADS – Pinch a brass brad fastener into a clothespin. Dip the head of the brad into VersaMark, then into embossing powder. Heat with a heat gun...while the powder is still wet, quickly dip it into embossing powder again...heat with heat gun again. When it's cooled, you will have an enameled colored finish on the brad

WALL STAMPING

"Eileen's Technique List"

There were a few variations & tips on this. First of all you can stamp on your walls using acrylic paint or the Fabrico Crafters Ink. A tip: To keep acrylic paint from drying on your stamps. Take a shallow dish & place very damp paper towels. Place the images face down on the towels in-between stamping various images. This keeps the paint moist on your stamp. Be sure to clean your stamps ASAP....keep an old toothbrush handy to aid in getting into tight spots.

You can apply acrylic paint to your image in a few different ways.
Try whatever works for you!

- A. Put paint on a paper plate. Take a sponge brush & grab a little paint. Sponge paint onto stamp.
- B. Take a damp sponge & place on a paper plate. Put paint on the sponge to use as a "stamp pad".
- C. Fold felt up & put paint on the felt....use this as a "stamp pad".

Directions: Apply paint to stamp & gently stamp the wall with your image. If it messes up...have baby wipes on hand to IMMEDIATELY get the paint off the wall. Try again.

NOTE: You can add a "Paint Extender" to the acrylic paints. This will keep the paint from drying out too quickly. Your work time is extended....but remember that the paint will take longer to dry on the walls.

OTHER PAINT OPTIONS:

Stencil Paints (not the waxy variety) – brush it on the stamp with a sponge brush & stamp on the wall. Tole Paints – also can be sponged onto the stamp with a sponge brush.

WATER CARD – SEAL A MEAL CARD

(Note: You will need an item call Seal-A-Meal or Eurosealer to do this project)

Materials:

Bag Sealer * Plastic bag/rolls used for sealing liquids and ...foods * water or other liquids such as shampoo, hair gel, etc. * mylar confetti or small trinkets such as flat ...beads, small shells, sand, etc. * cardstock or blank cards * utility knife *

Monoadhesive or Double-Stick Tape * Rubber Stamps * Food Coloring (optional)

Directions:

"Eileen's Technique List"

1. Form the pouch (using your bag sealer and plastic) with three sealed sides (2"X3" is a good size).
2. Fill the pouch with a small amount of water or liquid - you only need about 1-2 tablespoons. Add your confetti or small trinkets to the pouch. For a touch of color, use food coloring unless you're using colored hair gel!
3. Carefully press the air out of the pouch and seal the remaining side, forming a fully enclosed, fairly flat pouch with the liquid & confetti completely sealed inside. Make sure you have no leaks!
4. Make your card, folding your cardstock to form a card. Decorate your card however you wish with rubber stamps, etc.
5. On the front of your card, cut out a small window with your utility knife. The size of the window should be smaller than the size of your pouch.
6. Assemble the card and pouch: tape the edges of your sealed pouch to the inside of the card so that your pouch shows through the window that you cut in the front of the card. Use glue or double-stick tape to seal closed the edges of your card. You are done! Shake your card to see the confetti float across the window in the card.

Note: If you intend to send this card through the mail, its best to enclose the card in a padded and protected mailer to avoid getting your card "popped" by the automatic letter handling machines. You want your recipient to receive an ultra cool water card, not a soggy mess!

WATERCOLOR/Grabbing Color

Watercolor with markers, inkpads, watercolor paints, watercolor pencils or even acrylic paints. Use a wet watercolor paintbrush or blender pen.

1. Markers: Make a palette with markers & pick up color with a paintbrush or blender pen.
2. Ink Pads: From the lid of an inkpad...pick up color with a pain brush or blender pen.
3. Watercolor Paints: Pick up color with a paintbrush.
4. Watercolor Pencils: Color in an area of a stamped image. Take a damp paintbrush or blender pen to draw the color out. For cards or other craft projects you may water down acrylic paint & paint it with it. You can even do the same with Fabrico & Encore Ink Refills.

WATERCOLOR LEAVES – MISTING LEAVES

Do the above technique on wet/damp card stock. However this

"Eileen's Technique List"

technique works best on Naturals or Confetti Card Stock.

1. Dip card stock into water.
2. Apply paper towels to the card stock to soak up as much water as possible.
3. Stamp the leaves as stated in "leaf stamping" above. Leaves will bleed somewhat on the card stock
4. Dry cardstock completely before using on cards or in scrapbooks.

"Eileen's Technique List"

WATERCOLOR PENCILS

Allow for soft graduated shading and professional looking blending effects. Embossed designs look beautiful when shaded with colored pencils. Watercolor pencils are more versatile than regular colored pencils. You have the option of creating colored pencil effects. Colored pencils can be used only for coloring in an already stamped design. They cannot be used directly on your stamps.

Applying & Blending Watercolor Pencils

When using colored pencils start with lighter colors first and work to the darker. Let the colors overlap and blend for interesting shades. It is more effective to apply several light coats of pencil shadings, adding more until the desired intensity is reached, rather than one very heavy application. Stray marks can be erased with an art eraser. **Creating Watercolor Effects (optional)** Once the coloring is completed, you can stop here, or achieve different effects by adding water. Color your image with dry pencils, blending and shading as desired. Dampen a paintbrush with water and paint over colored areas. A barely damp brush gives brighter color, with pencil lines showing. Adding more water will blend the colors more smoothly. The more water you add, the less intense your colors will be. But adding excessive amounts of water will cause the colors to run together, and the paper to buckle. Blend the colors instead by stroking with a blender pen, eliminating the need for brush or water. You will find that this is a great use of the blender pen! When using your watercolor pencils without water...you can use paper nubs (found at your local art supply store) if you want a rich dry version of color crayons.

Watercolor Techniques

Watercolor pencils give you professional looking results with the benefits of ease in use, lots of pigment, reasonable price, and the use of a fine point for coloring small areas.

1. Use with a palette: rub a pencil tip on a piece of paper, building up pigment. Use a damp brush or blender pen to pick up pigment and add to your art. This is a great way to mix colors.
2. For bright bold colors, take the pigment directly from your pencil tip. Dip your brush in water and press to the tip of the pencil. This will give you undiluted pigment for strong colors.
3. A thick opaque look can be achieved by dipping the pencil tip in water and applying the color wet.
4. Dry use of watercolor pencils to color stamped images on dark paper or on velour paper gives beautiful results.

"Eileen's Technique List"

WATER MIST

Instead of huffing your image before stamping, spray a very fine mist of water (a little spritz will do from about 12" away) over your stamp, then stamp image on cardstock. This will give it a somewhat muted watercolor effect. You can spray a few times, the ink lasts longer than you would expect. The image will continue to get lighter, but combined with the original "bright" stamped image, it adds depth to your project.

Variation: Some people mist the paper & not the stamp. If there is too much water...lightly mop up with a paper towel.)

WET AND DRY EMBOSS

1. Stamp an outline stamp with the Basic Black ink pad & let dry completely.
2. Use a wet Q-tip and go around edge of the outline. Place on your mouse pad & trace outline with stylus.
3. Turn over and use the wet Q-tip again to moisten inside the outlined area. Use your stylus to "color" in the wet area (inside the outline). This makes the image "pop up" on the right side of your project.
4. Allow it to dry, then color in with pastels &/or embellish with glitter.

WINDOW CARDS

Supplies: Glossy Note card, Piece of Glossy Cardstock (same size as front of card), Craft Knife, Acetate Sheet, Double-Stick Tape, Mounting Tape (optional)

1. Stamp a large open image onto the front of the glossy note card. Stamp other coordinating designs or words on the cover as well.
2. Cut out an opening with the craft knife, in the large open image on your card...so you can see through to the inside of the card.
3. Take the extra piece of glossy paper that is the same size as the front of your card...& stamp a scene.
4. Open the folded card & place double-stick tape around the back of the opening.
5. Cut a piece of the clear acetate at least ½" larger than the opening in the card all the way around. Lay it over the opening, sticking it down on the tape. Make sure it extends over the opening.
6. Put double stick tape around the edges of the scene on the other paper with the scene stamped & colored on it.

"Eileen's Technique List"

7. Put double-stick tape again around the edges of the cut opening over the acetate.
8. If you want more space, put mounting tape (double-sided foam tape) on the card between the tape layers. This is optional, but it allows the glitter & confetti to float around.

WINDOWPANE

1. Use approximately a 5 x 5 (or smaller) acetate piece. Stamp image(s) on acetate with permanent black ink, let dry.
2. Turn acetate over and put on the backside of acetate a quarter size blob of Diamond Glaze. Spread around with your finger but don't go all the way to the edge (you don't want the Diamond Glaze to smooch out and stick to your work surface).
3. Use 3-4 colors of re-inkers and drop one drop of each in various spots on the Diamond Glaze. Swirl with your finger to join colors but try not to mix too much.
4. Sprinkle on some gold glitter. Have a piece of white tissue paper cut to a size a little larger than your acetate piece. Wad up tissue, then unfold and pat onto the back of the acetate piece with your finger. Let this dry overnight.
5. Trim to size desired with paper trimmer. Using a gold pen finish off the acetate edges. Layer and mount to card.

WOODBURNING IMAGES

Wood Object (plate, tray, box, etc.) * Rubber Stamps * Light Colored Dye-Based Ink * Woodburning Tool * Tack Cloth Fine Sandpaper * Oil Color Pencils * Cotton Swabs

Instructions:

1. Lightly sand wood to make surface smooth. Use tack cloth to remove any loose dust.
2. Ink stamp with dye-based ink & stamp onto surface of wood. Re-ink the stamp after each impression.
3. Use wood burning tool to trace over stamped impression. The image will turn brown. The longer the tip is left on the wood, the darker brown the image will become. (chisel tip)
4. Add color to stamped, burned images using oil pencils. Blend the colors with cotton swabs. Spray seal.

"Eileen's Technique List"

WOOD STAMPING

Some raw wood tends to cause your ink to "bleed", and some finished wood is too slick to hold the ink.

For best results:

1. Lightly sand the wood until smooth. Take a tack cloth & clean off dust from sanding.
2. Spray seal with a clear acrylic sealer or with a polyurethane stain. Let dry.
3. Emboss your images with Colorbox inks.
4. Color outline images in with watered down acrylic paints for a more transparent look.
5. Seal your wood item with clear acrylic sealer spray or brush on a clear sealer & let dry.

A couple of variations (bold images work best):

1. You may choose to take a sponge brush & apply acrylic paint to the stamp image & stamp on wood.
2. You may want to stamp images in Fabrico™ inkpads & not emboss your images. Be sure to heat set with a blow dryer or heat tool.