

1: Plastic Jewelry Making Beads for sale | eBay

The author, one of the most knowledgeable and innovative voices in the field of plastics today, demonstrates how to make a wide variety of jewelry including pendants, pins, rings, earrings, necklaces, cufflinks, bracelets, and belt buckles.

Bakelite distributor rotor Molded Bakelite forms in a condensation reaction of phenol and formaldehyde, with wood flour or asbestos fiber as a filler, under high pressure and heat in a time frame of a few minutes of curing. The result is a hard plastic material. Bakelite resin could be provided either as powder, or as preformed partially cured slugs, increasing the speed of the casting. Thermosetting resins such as Bakelite required heat and pressure during the molding cycle, but could be removed from the molding process without being cooled, again making the molding process faster. Also, because of the smooth polished surface that resulted, Bakelite objects required less finishing. Phenolic sheet is a hard, dense material made by applying heat and pressure to layers of paper or glass cloth impregnated with synthetic resin. When heat and pressure are applied, polymerization transforms the layers into thermosetting industrial laminated plastic. Some common types include: Good mechanical and electrical strength. Recommended for intricate high strength parts. Ericsson Bakelite telephone, c. It can be molded very quickly, decreasing production time. Moldings are smooth, retain their shape and are resistant to heat, scratches, and destructive solvents. It is also resistant to electricity, and prized for its low conductivity. It is not flexible. Bakelite was particularly suitable for the emerging electrical and automobile industries because of its extraordinarily high resistance to electricity, heat and chemical action. Seabury of the Boonton Rubber Company. Important projects included the Liberty Motor, [32] the wireless telephone and radio phone [33] and the use of micarta-bakelite propellers in the NBS-1 bomber and the DH-4B aeroplane. Frankl considered Bakelite a "Materia Nova", "expressive of our own age". Bakelite and other non-metal materials were tested for usage for the one cent coin in the US before the Mint settled on zinc-coated steel. Coremans proved that a purported Vermeer contained Bakelite, which van Meegeren had used as a paint hardener. They still appear in some applications where their specific properties are required, such as small precision-shaped components, molded disc brake cylinders, saucepan handles, electrical plugs, switches and parts for electrical irons, [62] as well as in the area of inexpensive board and tabletop games produced in China, Hong Kong and India. Common dice are sometimes made of Bakelite for weight and sound, but the majority are made of a thermoplastic polymer such as acrylonitrile butadiene styrene ABS. Bakelite continues to be used for wire insulation, brake pads and related automotive components, and industrial electrical-related applications. Bakelite stock is still manufactured and produced in sheet, rod and tube form for industrial applications in the electronics, power generation and aerospace industries, and under a variety of commercial brand names. It was developed in by Westinghouse Elec.

2: Buy Plastic Bags for Jewelry Making - www.enganchecubano.com

Urea plastics are probably the culprit when people remark on "cheap plastic junk jewelry"! Testing: Because it can stand on either side of the thermoset/thermoplastic line depending on its exact formulation, no generally accepted test for urea plastics in jewelry appears to be agreed upon.

Actually it does but not for the reasons you might think. Vintage jewelry made of or with plastic falls into one of six groups: The words celluloid, bakelite and lucite have become so generalized that instead of referring to a specific material, often only a general group is meant. A thermoplastic is a plastic that has been shaped in some way cast, molded, cut, carved, whatever and then hardened as it cooled. However, if sufficient heat is applied to any part of it and that could be as high a temperature as boiling water or as low as F from tap water or being left in the sun it will soften again. Thus a thermoplastic is a substance that can and will become soft and malleable again or damaged via the application of heat. Within these two categories of plastic fall the six major groups found in vintage items. Celluloid cellulose nitrate This is the original and very flammable material invented by the Hyatt Brothers in New Jersey in It was often used to imitate ivory ivoroid form , tortoise shell, amber, coral, and mother of pearl an iridescent laminated form often used for s and s dresser sets. It can occur in pretty much any color imaginable, from solid and dense to translucent or transparent. It was formed into sheets of various thicknesses, rods, and blocks. The existence of evenly spaced parallel grain lines, especially in the faux-ivory jewelry pieces, are a giveaway that it is celluloid. True celluloid made according to the original formula using cotton fibers, nitric acids and camphor was not made after WWII except in Occupied Japan who had for decades held the world monopoly on the camphor trade. Celluloid jewelry made in Japan during the first half of the 20th century often included wonderfully delicate hand painting as well as intricate designs our next blog article will focus on Japanese celluloid brooches. Tradenames specific to imitation ivory often included that word, such as Ivorine, French Ivory, Ivorie Parisienne, celluloid ivory and vegetable ivory. Can be pretty much any color, including transparent or black though sometimes black paint was applied. It is said that the application of heat to celluloid will produce an odor of camphor mothballs ; however due to the extremely low resistance of this material to heat, it is debatable whether the risk of damage is worth it. It is safer to become familiar with the other characteristics of true celluloid than to risk deforming a piece by applying enough heat to generate any odor. Also, the presence of paint or any type of glaze on the surface of the celluloid will act as a barrier to the generation of the camphor smell although not unfortunately to deformation by temperature. Casein plastic Casein was invented in the s and was made from milk protein. It is a thermoset plastic. One trade name, Galalith, derives from the Greek words for milk gala and stone lith.. Unlike celluloid, casein plastics are not flammable. However, its use in larger articles was limited because it cannot be molded; it must be cut or carved, thus its use was effectively restricted to small things like jewelry and buttons rather than, say, boxes, brushes, combs, etc. Like celluloid it could imitate ivory, bone, tortoise shell, coral, amber, etc. Casein was also sometimes used as one of the layers in certain laminated tortoise shell pieces such as small boxes or cigarette cases, making identification even more of a challenge. Can range from as light as celluloid to a bit heavier. Application of hot water will produce a sour-milk or wet-wool smell. Many Deco era necklaces were made of carved galalith beads, and so great care must be taken not to damage the stringing if testing such an an article with hot water. None of the phenolics could be made in plain white. The molded type came first, around , and is still in use today; although both types are heat-resistant, this form is slightly more so. The somewhat unpurified formula used in this type of phenolic prevents delicate pastel and other light tints from being produced. It is almost always opaque never translucent and vintage pieces are often seen in mottled or swirled colors with black or very dark brown being one of them. Trademarked names for the molded phenolics include: Other non-patented names include crystle, formica no, really! The cast phenolics appeared around but pretty much disappeared by Cast phenolic pieces were relatively thick and could be produced in all colors including pastels and white. It could be opaque, translucent or transparent. Swirl effects were common. Sometimes a single piece will show both transparent areas and swirly translucent ones. Not quite as heat

resistant as the molded phenolics but is still a thermoset; for example, the top of an early s radio cabinet made of a cast phenolic may be blistered from heat buildup while one of the same age but made from a molded phenolic will probably be fine. Cast-phenolic items were expensive to produce because they could not be molded. Instead, each piece had to be hand-cast and then carved, buffed and polished. This high-cost manufacturing method ultimately led to its demise. Trademarked names for cast phenolics include: Aquapearl, Bakelite, Catalin, crystle, joanite, Marblette, opalon, plyophen, Prystal and textalite. An especially interesting cast phenolic was Bios Glace, made by Lisner in , whereby a clear cast phenolic would be poured over a wood piece placed into a mold. The plastic would coat the wood and solidify into a thick glaze which " being a thermoset " could be then polished to a glass-like brilliance which also acted as a magnifier to bring out the grain of the wood. The molded phenolics can, obviously, have mold marks whereas the cast items cannot. See above for the colors per type. The classic method for testing for bakelite plastics has been to use a small amount of Simichrome polish on an inconspicuous area; if the swab or other applicator comes away with a yellow or golden color, the item tests positive. However, Simichrome can now be hard to find in many areas of the country and the other testing standby Formula cleaner no longer works after Dow changed its chemical formula years ago. A tiny amount applied to a cotton swab will perform the same test that Simichrome and the old used to do. Although it is not flammable, it has its own special bete noir: The surface also has a tendency to crack and craze as a result of exposure to light over time. There were some design challenges too, because it has to be molded rather than cast or carved. Again like celluloid it can be solid or hollow BUT unlike celluloid it cannot be carved or cast; it must be molded. Thus, mold marks can often be present. Unlike celluloid, though, it can appear in bright Crayola-type colors whereas celluloid with exception of red is more muted. I would hesitate to test a cellulostic by using hot water, because although theoretically it should take more than just a few seconds of contact with H₂O to damage the piece, why take the risk? It is safer to rely on other factors such as color a celluloid would never be seen in neon green, screaming magenta, hot pink, etc and weight celluloid is noticeably lighter. However, if a heat test for odor is used, cellulostics produce a vinegar-y smell due to the presence of acetic acid. Urea plastics urea formaldehyde Not widely recognized in its own right, a urea-based plastic under the name Beetle was introduced in by American Cyanamid. It is generally considered to be a thermoset plastic. The idea behind its development was to compete with celluloid on safety urea is non-flammable and with the cellulostics in color range. Urea plastics colors are bright but not loud and strident as the cellulostics were; and in fact it can hold color better over time than any of the celluloids. It could also be made transparent and also with chips of color on white. Urea-plastic faux pearls are made in Asia even today. As light or even lighter weight than celluloid, and even more brittle. It lacks the waxiness of celluloid and the caseins. Can take on any color or combination thereof, or be transparent. Lucite itself was developed in the mid-late s by Dupont and was first advertised as such in June This last property led to its widespread use on warplane windows and canopies instead of the much heavier glass. Indeed, clear acrylic can do a marvelous job of imitating glass in jewelry. It should be remembered, however, that not all transparent plastics are acrylics; celluloid, cellulose acetate, urea plastics, polystyrene and even an extremely rare type of Bakelite can also be found in that form. It has an extremely smooth surface and is room temperature to the touch glass will be cold or at least cool to the touch. Because acrylics are extremely heat-resistant thermoplastics they usually produce no odor when heat is applied unless it is by hot point never recommended for anything! They are usually sufficiently recognizable without this form of testing. Acrylic plastics have been marketed under the following names, among others: So how important is it to know, when looking at a piece of vintage plastic jewelry, exactly what it is made of? In my opinion the primary consideration should be the overall quality of the piece itself, including the condition. If you fall in love with a brooch does it really matter whether it was made of celluloid, casein, or a phenolic? If dating is important to you the age kind, not the social kind! In other words, given four lates plain bangle bracelets made of differing materials " celluloid, cellulose acetate, a molded phenolic, and an acrylic " I would expect the one made of cellulose acetate to exhibit the greatest amount of vintage wear, and the ones made of phenolic and acrylic the least, simply by nature of what they are made of. You might also simply like or hate the look or feel of specific kinds of plastic. Ditto with the plastic pearls found on quite a few multi-strand necklaces made in

Hong Kong, Japan and Germany during the 1960s – most people either love them or hate them. A veritable cornucopia of fascinating plastics to choose from – obviously, Mr.

3: Cheap Plastic Pendants Online for Jewelry Making - www.enganchecubano.com

Free Shipping on many items across the worlds largest range of Plastic Jewelry Boxes. Find the perfect Christmas gift ideas with eBay.

Collectable Plastic Jewelry can be divided into three basic categories: Celluloid, Bakelite, and Lucite. Celluloid is one of the earliest man made plastics that was widely used in making plastic jewelry. Jewelry made of celluloid dates roughly from 1900 to 1930. Celluloid has certain characteristics which differentiate it from other plastics. In general, pieces made from celluloid tend to be thin, light, somewhat brittle, sensitive to heat they crack and craze, and early celluloid can be extremely flammable do not ever test with a hot pin! It can be bent, twisted, and molded. When placed briefly in hot water, early celluloid smells like camphor, while later cellulose acetate smells like vinegar. Celluloid jewelry should be stored carefully. Extremes of temperature, moisture, exposure to cosmetics or perfume, or lack of adequate ventilation can cause a celluloid piece to become "sick" and begin to discolor, crack, or even disintegrate. A "sick" piece is contagious, and should be placed in quarantine away from other pieces. Bakelite was developed by Dr. Baekeland, and it was patented in 1907. It was the first thermosetting phenol formaldehyde resin. Other companies produced similar phenolics, calling their products Catalin, Prystal, Marblette, and Durez, but since it is almost impossible to identify pieces by their manufacturers, phenolics in general are commonly referred to as Bakelite. A very wide range of items were produced from Bakelite, including billiard balls, telephones, radios, kitchen utensils, poker chips, and of course, jewelry. It can be cast, laminated, inlaid, carved, and tinted almost any color of the rainbow. Bakelite colors, however, do change with age. Most pieces which collectors identify as Apple juice yellow were originally colorless, and white Bakelite mellows to a creamy ivory color. Bakelite can be transparent, translucent, or opaque. Bakelite tends to be heavy. When two pieces are tapped together they make a distinctive deep "clack", as opposed to the high pitched "click" of later plastics. Bakelite pieces develop a surface patina over time. Their surface color tends to darken, and very fine pits and scratches are produced with wear. A nice patina enhances the value of a piece. When placed briefly in hot water, most but not all Bakelite has a unique unforgettable carbolic acid smell. Bakelite should be stored carefully, although it is not as fragile as celluloid. Lucite, an acrylic resin, was first marketed by DuPont in 1937. Lucite began to appear in costume jewelry around 1940. Like Bakelite, it is a thermoset plastic, but it was much cheaper to produce. Lucite could be molded, cast, laminated, inlaid, and carved. Although in its original state it is clear and colorless, it could be tinted any color of the rainbow, from transparent to opaque. Lucite continues to be used in jewelry manufacture, but it reached its height of popularity in the 1950s. Common post-war pieces of interest to collectors include clear Lucite imbedded with glitter, seashells, rhinestones, or flowers. When placed briefly in hot water, Lucite is odorless. Older Lucite can develop cracks from age or exposure to heat.

4: Resin and Plastic Jewelry Making - Art Supplies at BLICK art materials - Art Supply Store

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5: Plastic Party Favor Jewelry

Awesome Shrink Plastic Jewelry by Passionflower Find this Pin and more on Shrinky Dink jewelry & crafts by Kate Signer Wilson. Flowers and Leaves by passionflower Shrink plastic is a medium that some jewelry artisans are exploiting to great.

6: Plastic jewelry boxes Sales & Specials

BRCbeads Crystal Glass Beads pcs Faceted Straight Hole Teardrop 10x15mm include Plastic Jewelry Container for

jewelery making See Details Product - UV Solar Multi Color Changing Plastic Pony Beads.

7: Vintage Plastic Jewelry: What It Is and Isn't | The Chatsworth Lady

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8: Karima Parry's Plastic Fantastic: About Collectible Plastic Jewelry

Plastic and Rubber Findings Our Plastic and Rubber Findings section includes Ear Wire Safety Backs, Plastic and Rubber Ear Backs, Earring Sleeves, Plastic Discs, and more. You'll even find interesting products such as our Bead Bumpers, which are great for separating Beads when Stringing.

9: The Beadery® Craft Products - Beads, Boxes, Wonder Loom®

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