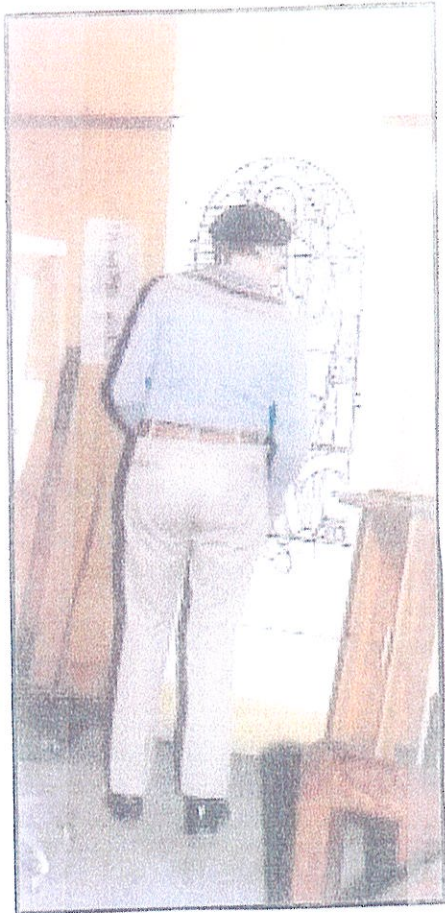


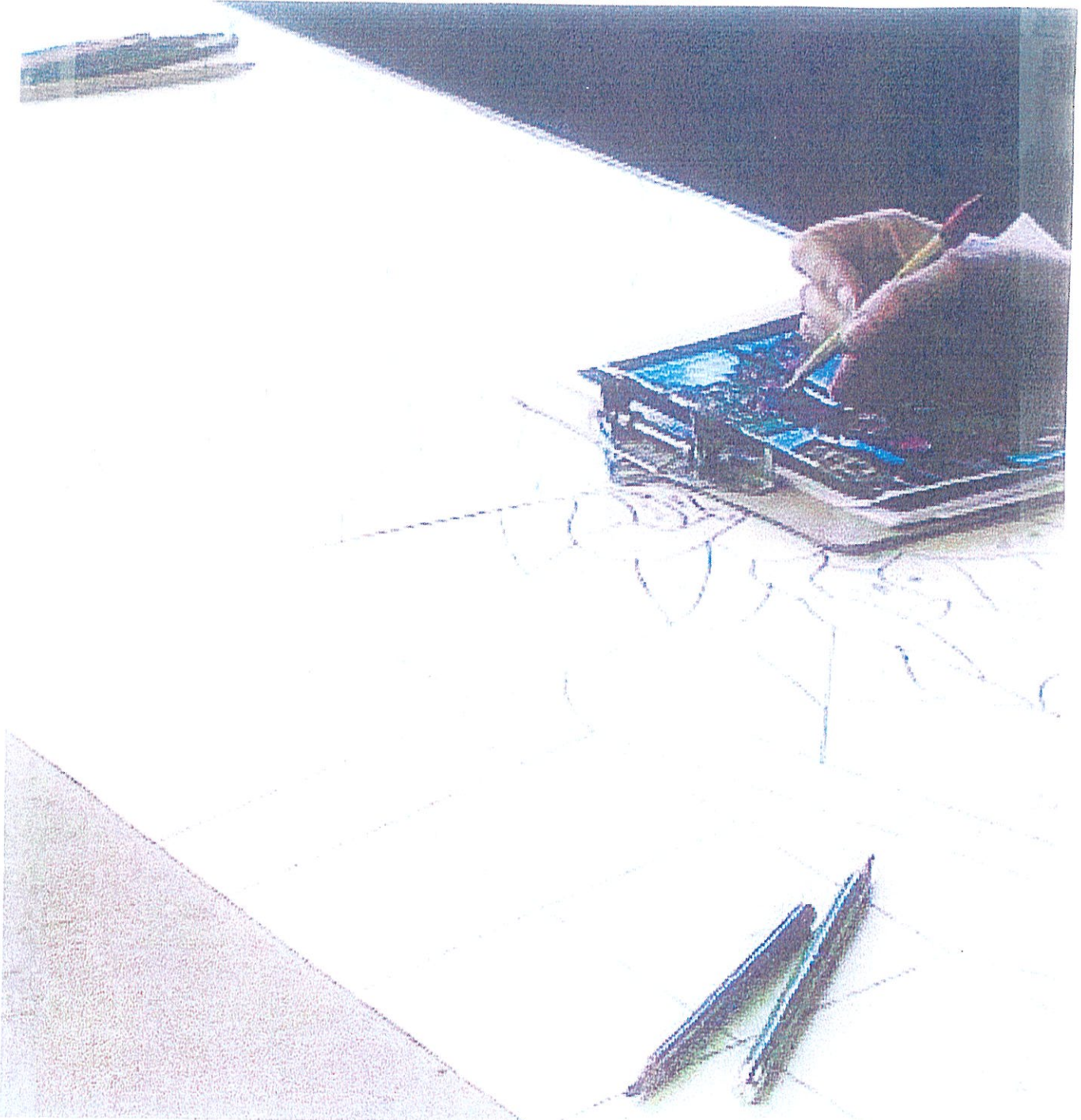


History of our Stained Glass windows

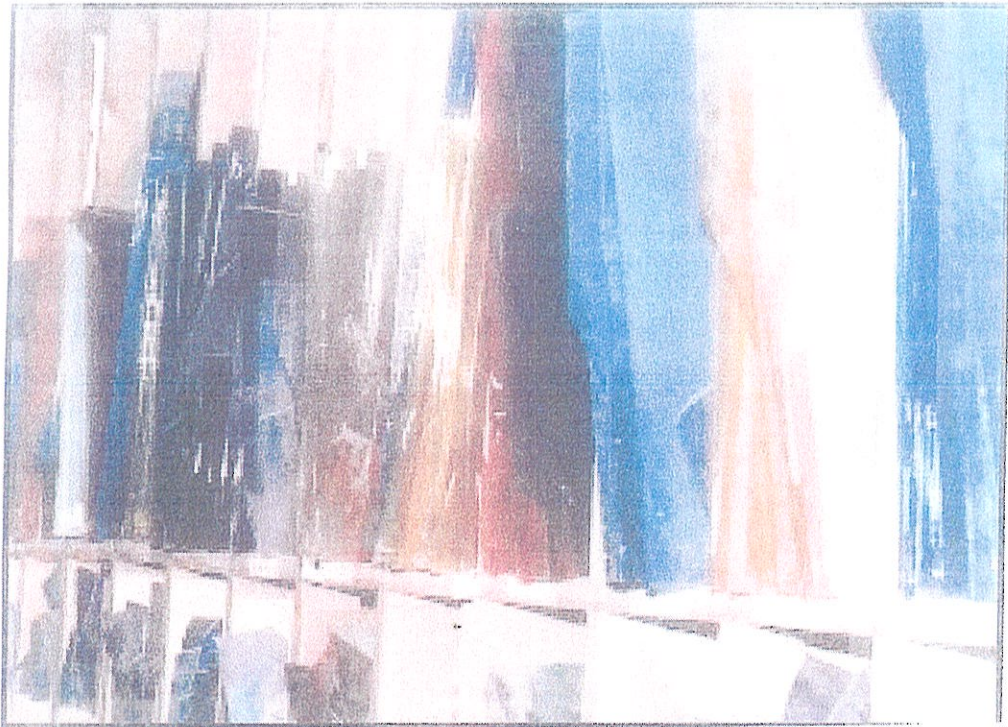
*Presentation by Marilyn
Holmquist*



A full-size black-and-white drawing called the cartoon is prepared, in which the ideas of the small sketch are further developed. The cartoon includes both the lines that the artist will use later and the lead lines which are made the exact thickness of the lead that will eventually surround each piece of glass and hold the finished window together.



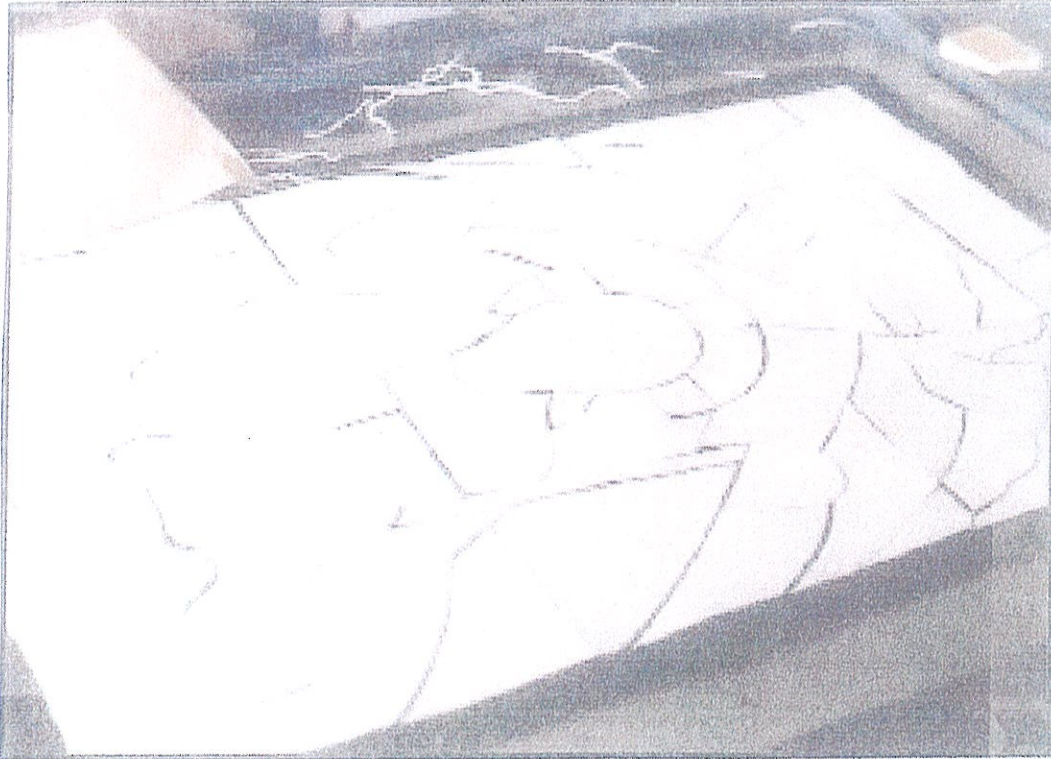
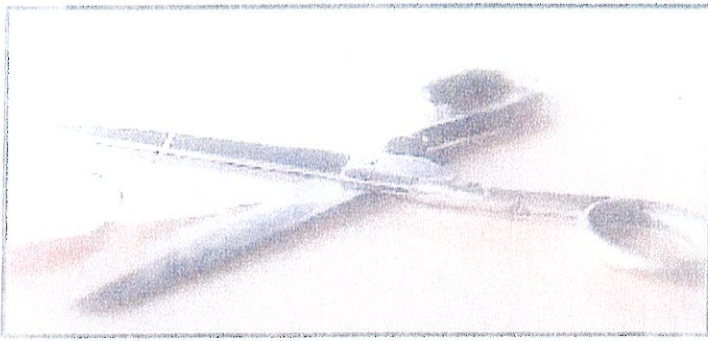
After the cartoon is blown up to actual size, the process of selecting the correct glasses begin.



The colorist selects the glass from the thousands of pieces kept on hand. Each piece is carefully chosen for its color, position, shading, undertones and numerous other factors.

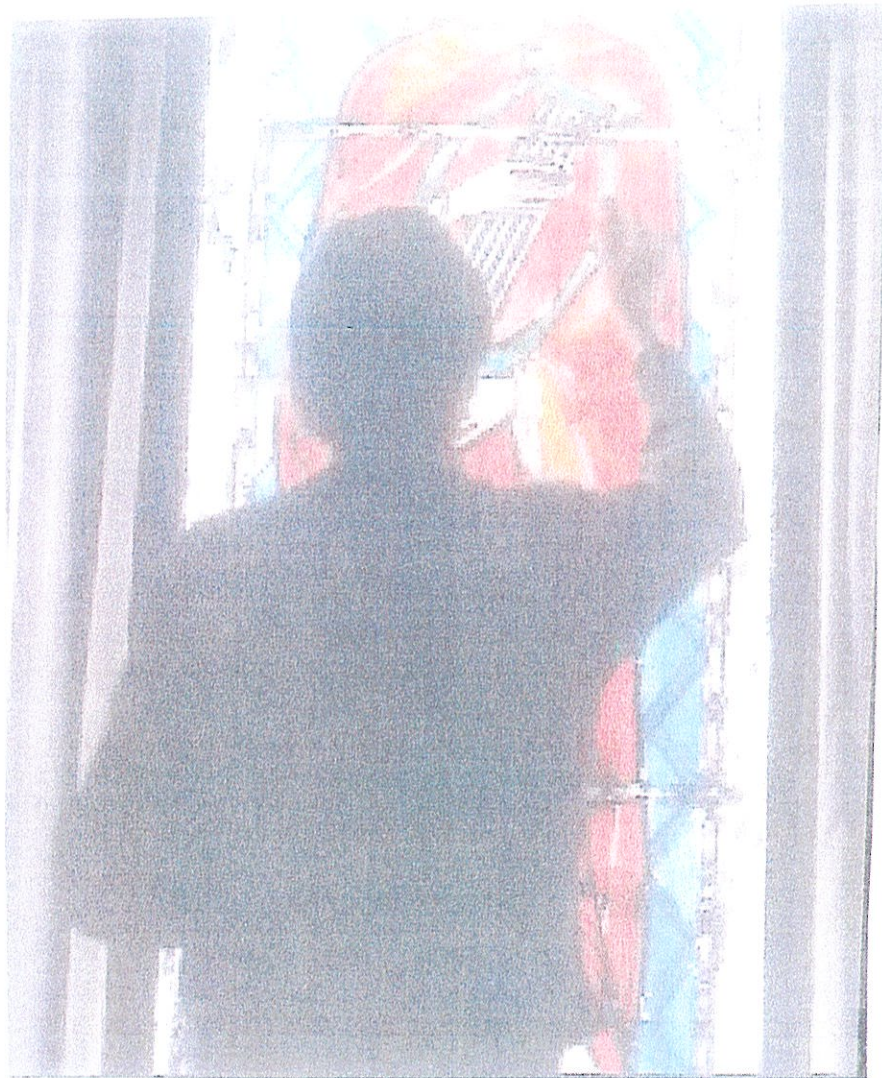


Stained Glass Colors

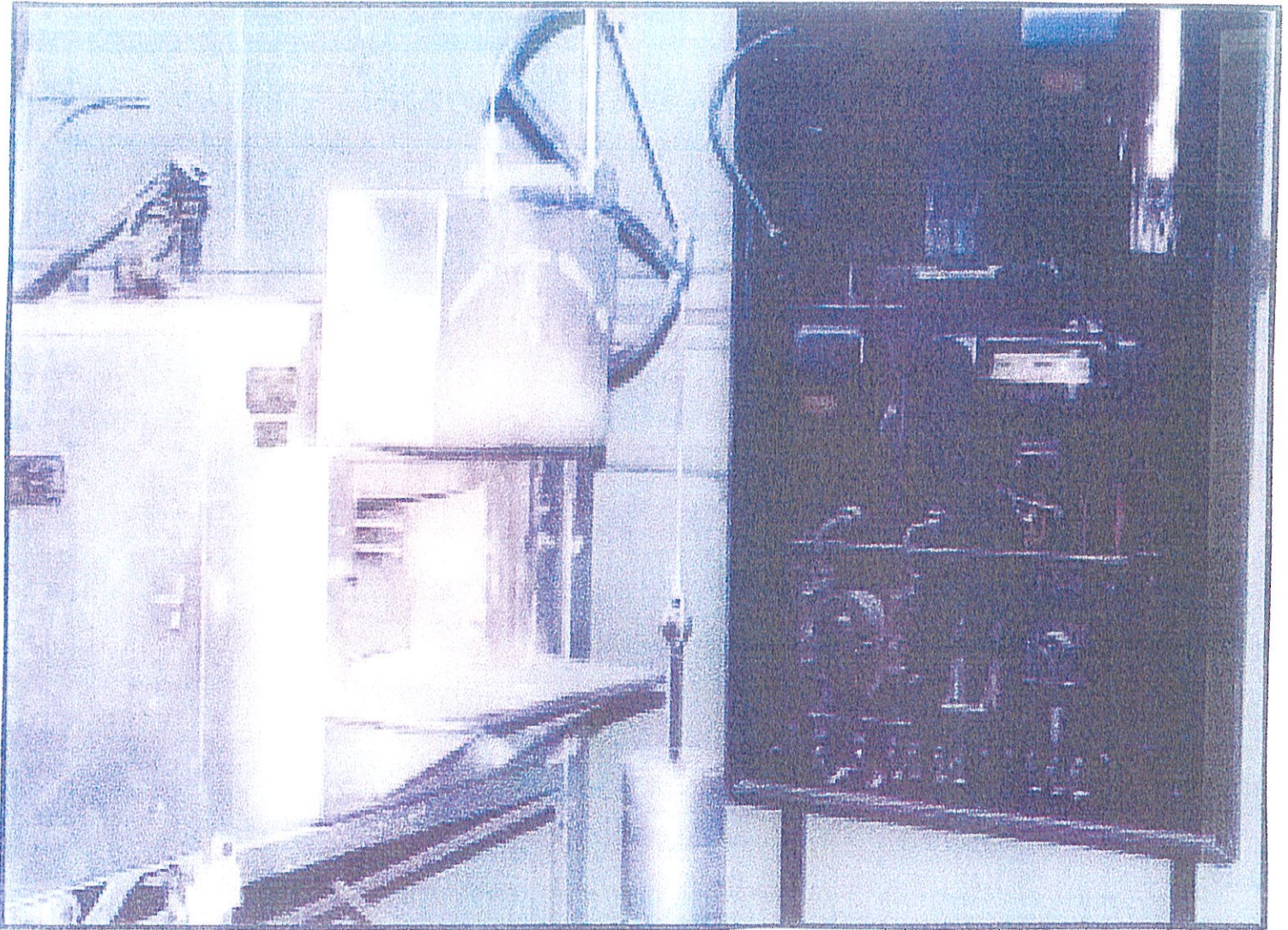


Once the glasses have been selected, The cartoon pattern is cut using a three-bladed shears to remove the lead line, making a space between the adjacent pieces of the paper pattern. The cutter places the cut drawing on the chosen piece of glass and with a diamond or steel wheel cuts the glass to the shape of the pattern.

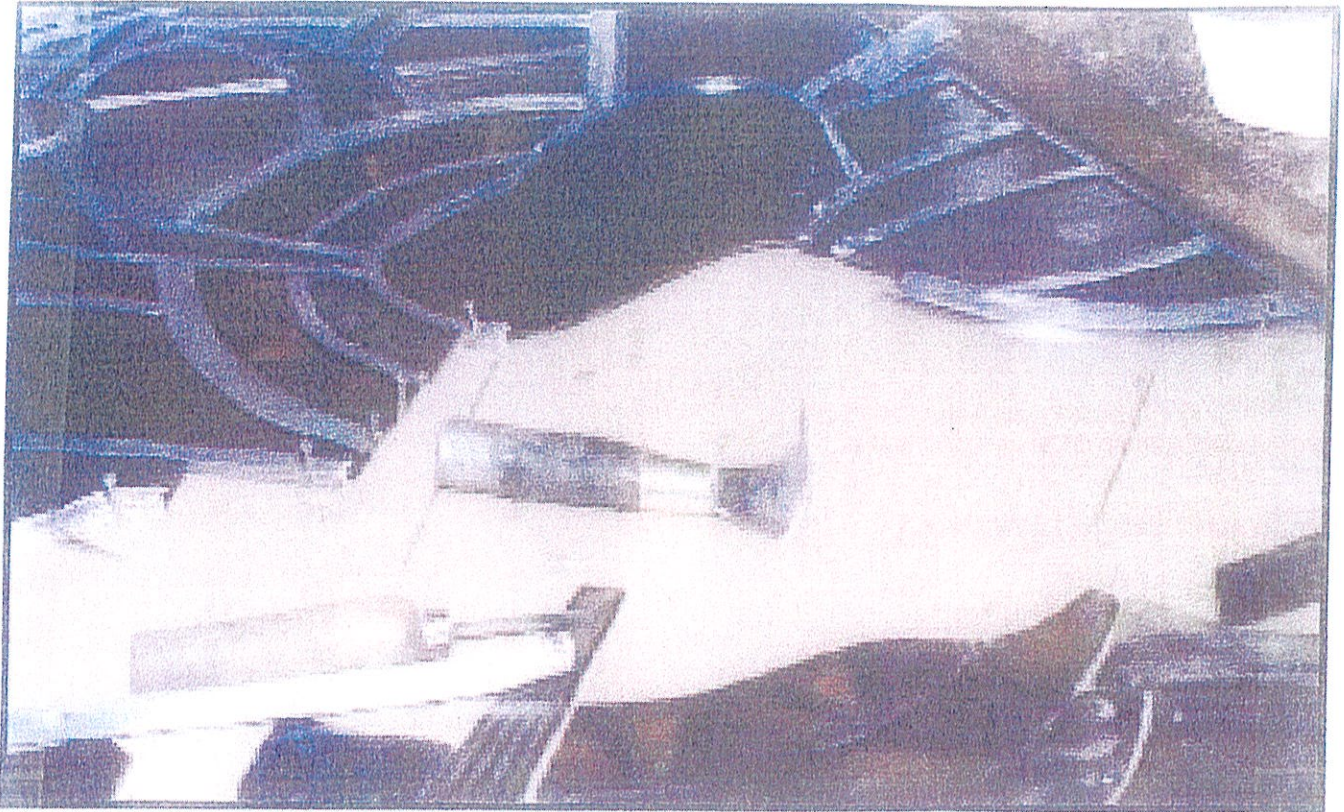




After the glass is cut it is laid out on a piece of plate glass larger than the section of window being worked on. Hot beeswax is dripped between each cut glass. With the glass attached the plate can be put on an easel. The easel can then be moved to a spot where daylight shows through it as this approximates the conditions under which the window will be seen. The sections can now be painted. These are all of the shadings, texturing, facial features, special highlights, etc.



The painted pieces of glass are fired in a 1200 degree F kiln, at least once and often several times, permanently fusing the paint and the glass.



The fabricator places the working drawings on the bench. Beginning in a corner he frames each piece of glass in a network of grooved or "H" shaped channels of lead came. The final process is soldering the lead strips together at each joint creating one continuous metal matrix to hold the stained glass window together. The window is then turned over and soldered on the backside.