



THE ULTIMATE ONLINE RESOURCE FOR
GLASS KILNFORMING ARTISTS IS AT

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AN IMPORTANT MESSAGE ABOUT FUSING SCHEDULES:
Any "generic" schedule is meant as a starting point. Your project, your kiln, and your desired results are all variables that will likely be reasons to adjust this schedule. Remember to fuse and anneal for the thickest part of the glass. By using this schedule you agree that the final responsibility is yours and yours alone and under no circumstances will FusedGlass.Org, it's partners or owners be held responsible for the results of using this schedule.

FIRING TYPE:	FULL FUSE
THICKNESS:	1/8 inch / 3MM / 1 LAYER
SEGMENTS:	7

ASSUMPTIONS FOR THIS SCHEDULE
This schedule assumes that you are bringing 1 layer of single thickness (1/8 inch) Bullseye glass to full fuse. System 96 fusers should change the anneal hold temperature in segment 5 from 960 to 950.
This schedule makes assumptions regarding maximum heating and cooling rates of a glass kiln. All times are an approximation. **Kilns should NOT be fired unattended.**

START TEMP	75
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Seg	Rate (°F / HR)	Target Temp.	Soak (Hold)	Estimated Segment Time	
1	300	900	15	3:00	The only goal for this segment (besides heating the glass) is to not thermal shock the pieces. If your glass is positioned especially close to your kiln's elements, if there are metal inclusions or iridized surfaces, or other characteristics that may interfere with even heating then you should consider slowing down this segment. The 15 minute hold at the end of the segment allows us to more completely burn off any glue, fiber paper binder or other organic material.
2	500	1100	00	0:24	This segment brings us to the start of the "bubble squeeze" in segment 3. Glass is very unlikely to thermal shock at these temperatures so we speed up the heating. When fusing thicker pieces of glass it is prudent to continue heating at a slower rate.
3	100	1250	30	2:00	The slow heating from 1100 to 1250 -- and the 30 minute soak at the end of the segment -- allows the glass settle, pushing out air. This will reduce the chance of bubbles later during the firing. Slowing this ramp, and/or extending the soak, can further minimize the likelihood of bubbles in the final piece. Even though you are not fusing multiple layers of glass together here, you still need to minimize air between the glass and shelf.
4	9999	1475	10	0:22	Our final heating brings us to the process temperature - a full fuse at 1475° F where we soak the glass for 10 minutes. Process temperatures are highly kiln dependant. You should adjust this temperature and hold time according to your kiln and the desired results. When bringing a single layer of glass to full fuse, the piece contracts and the edges bead up as the glass becomes more liquid and surface tension takes over. Liquid glass wants to be 1/4" thick.
5	9999	960	30	1:21	With our fusing complete, we now cool as rapidly as possible to our anneal hold at 960 degrees. The 30 minute soak at this stage allows the temperature to equalize throughout the glass.
6	200	700	00	1:18	We now begin our controlled anneal cooling. The goal of this segment is to allow our work to both contract and harden evenly throughout the glass while the glass returns to a completely solid state.
7	400	100	00	4:48	The goal of this segment is to cool the glass to room temperature without thermal shocking the glass. As with segment 1, if your glass is positioned closely to the heating elements, if there are metal inclusions or iridized surfaces, or other characteristics that may interfere with even cooling then you should consider slowing down this segment.
8	0	0	00	--	This segment is not used for this schedule.

Total Elapsed 0d 13h 3m