

# ASK 104 Premier Color Collection™

*Unique palette-enhancing artist's glass rods*



ASK-004  
Lilac Ice™



ASK-005  
Violet Nights™



ASK-006  
Lavender Fields™



ASK-007  
Bahama Blue™



ASK-008  
Berry Creamy™



ASK-009<sup>1</sup>  
Carmel Apple™



ASK-009<sup>2</sup>  
Carmel Apple™



ASK-009<sup>3</sup>  
Carmel Apple™



ASK-009<sup>4</sup>  
Carmel Apple™

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ASK-010<sup>1</sup>  
Silver Cinnamon™



ASK-010<sup>2</sup>  
Silver Cinnamon™



ASK-010<sup>3</sup>  
Silver Cinnamon™



ASK-010<sup>4</sup>  
Silver Cinnamon™



ASK-011<sup>1</sup>  
Silver Rattan™



ASK-011<sup>2</sup>  
Silver Rattan™



ASK-012  
Scarlet Dreams™



ASK-013  
Persimmon™



ASK-014  
Aloe Vera™



ASK-015<sup>1</sup>  
Tribal Turquoise™



ASK-015<sup>2</sup>  
Tribal Turquoise™



ASK-016  
Mediterranean Olive™



ASK-017  
Pink Lady's Slipper™



ASK-018  
Desert Chameleon™



ASK-019  
Moroccan Swirl™



ASK-020<sup>1</sup>  
Mystic Gray™



ASK-020<sup>2</sup>  
Mystic Grey™



ASK-021  
Neon Green™



ASK-022  
Petal Pink™

Clear rods are available in diameters of 2/4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 10 mm.  
Colors are available in diameters of 5 to 8 mm.  
20" long - changing soon to 16".

Coefficient of Expansion (COE): 104  
Annealing range: 920 - 970° F  
Strain Point: 840° F  
Softening point: 1030° F  
Working Temperature: 1400° F

**About Striking and Reducing:** Colors that strike can be struck to many different levels, yielding a large and repeatable amount of color variation and intensity. The reducing colors, when reduced, produce a metallic like luster on the surface, somewhat like raku. Some colors are not "reducing colors", but will reduce and produce very desirable effects. The reducing colors are equally appealing when not reduced and can often be an entirely different color when the striking process is applied.

**Striking** is achieved by cooling the glass to approximately flame annealing temperatures and holding that temperature for a short period of time. Variations in color and intensity occur by varying the time and/or by cycling between temperatures of a dull red heat and cooler.

**Reducing** is achieved by subjecting the glass, while molten, to a reduction flame atmosphere. In general, if the glass is first worked in a neutral flame, then, while the glass is still molten, it is placed into a raging flame without any oxygen supplied through the torch, the glass surface will develop a more metallic finish. If instead, the glass is worked in a moderately reducing flame, the finish will often tend to have a darker color to it and may or may not have a metallic finish.

Enjoy experimenting with striking and reducing. The possibilities are almost endless.

A neutral flame has a perfect balance of fuel gas and oxygen. An oxidation flame has more oxygen supplied to it than the fuel can consume. A reduction flame does not have enough oxygen supplied to it through the torch/burner, and must get the balance from the atmosphere.

1. Created in a neutral flame.
2. Created by striking, as described above
3. Created in a reduction flame, as described above in the first technique of reducing.
4. Created in a reduction flame, as described above in the second technique of reducing.

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Ask 104, ASK 104 Premier Color Collection, Lilac Ice, Violet Nights, Lavender Fields, Bahama Blue, Berry Creamy, Carmel Apple, Silver Cinnamon, Silver Rattan, Scarlet Dreams, Persimmon, Aloe Vera, Tribal Turquoise, Mediterranean Olive, Pink Lady's Slipper, Desert Chameleon, Moroccan Swirl, Mystic Gray, Neon Green and Petal Pink are all trademarks owned by Arrow Springs.