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070	9/22	Wrapping	1 Day	9/23	YES	Ammonia	Lace	NO	Not Used	NO	None	NO	NO	Placed in the center of a strip of nylon-based lace ribbon. The lace was made wet for the liquid of the sample and the sample was also dipped into the liquid. Wrapped the sample completely with the wet lace. Wrapped with packing tape to seal, and placed in a bag for the planned time.
071	9/24	Wrapping	3 Days	9/27	YES	Ammonia	Lace	NO	Not Used	NO	None	NO	NO	Placed in the center of a strip of nylon-based lace ribbon. The lace was made wet for the liquid of the sample and the sample was also dipped into the liquid. Wrapped the sample completely with the wet lace. Wrapped with packing tape to seal, and placed in a bag for the planned time.
072	9/24	Wrapping	7 Days	10/1	YES	Ammonia	Lace	NO	Not Used	NO	None	NO	NO	Placed in the center of a strip of nylon-based lace ribbon. The lace was made wet for the liquid of the sample and the sample was also dipped into the liquid. Wrapped the sample completely with the wet lace. Wrapped with packing tape to seal, and placed in a bag for the planned time.
073	10/5	Burying	1 Day	10/6	YES	5% Vinegar	Sawdust	NO	Not Used	NO	None	NO	NO	Jar filled with sawdust. Sample was cleaned and placed in the middle of the jar with the stamped side facing towards the opening of the jar. Used tweezers to put it in the jar to ensure no fingerprints. Next, the liquid was poured into the jar. No clue on how much liquid or how much sawdust due to varying sizes of jars, but the sawdust was wet enough so that all sawdust was moist but not dripping wet. Jar was tightened and labeled. Opened after planned time. Used tweezers to remove sample carefully.
074	10/5	Burying	3 Days	10/8	YES	5% Vinegar	Sawdust	NO	Not Used	NO	None	NO	NO	Jar filled with sawdust. Sample was cleaned and placed in the middle of the jar with the stamped side facing towards the opening of the jar. Used tweezers to put it in the jar to ensure no fingerprints. Next, the liquid was poured into the jar. No clue on how much liquid or how much sawdust due to varying sizes of jars, but the sawdust was wet enough so that all sawdust was moist but not dripping wet. Jar was tightened and labeled. Opened after planned time. Used tweezers to remove sample carefully.
075	10/5	Burying	7 Days	10/12	YES	5% Vinegar	Sawdust	NO	Not Used	NO	None	NO	NO	Jar filled with sawdust. Sample was cleaned and placed in the middle of the jar with the stamped side facing towards the opening of the jar. Used tweezers to put it in the jar to ensure no fingerprints. Next, the liquid was poured into the jar. No clue on how much liquid or how much sawdust due to varying sizes of jars, but the sawdust was wet enough so that all sawdust was moist but not dripping wet. Jar was tightened and labeled. Opened after planned time. Used tweezers to remove sample carefully.
076	10/5	Burying	1 Day	10/6	YES	Red Wine Vinegar	Sawdust	NO	Not Used	NO	None	NO	NO	Jar filled with sawdust. Sample was cleaned and placed in the middle of the jar with the stamped side facing towards the opening of the jar. Used tweezers to put it in the jar to ensure no fingerprints. Next, the liquid was poured into the jar. No clue on how much liquid or how much sawdust due to varying sizes of jars, but the sawdust was wet enough so that all sawdust was moist but not dripping wet. Jar was tightened and labeled. Opened after planned time. Used tweezers to remove sample carefully.
077	10/5	Burying	3 Days	10/8	YES	Red Wine Vinegar	Sawdust	NO	Not Used	NO	None	NO	NO	Jar filled with sawdust. Sample was cleaned and placed in the middle of the jar with the stamped side facing towards the opening of the jar. Used tweezers to put it in the jar to ensure no fingerprints. Next, the liquid was poured into the jar. No clue on how much liquid or how much sawdust due to varying sizes of jars, but the sawdust was wet enough so that all sawdust was moist but not dripping wet. Jar was tightened and labeled. Opened after planned time. Used tweezers to remove sample carefully.
078	10/5	Burying	7 Days	10/12	YES	Red Wine Vinegar	Sawdust	NO	Not Used	NO	None	NO	NO	Jar filled with sawdust. Sample was cleaned and placed in the middle of the jar with the stamped side facing towards the opening of the jar. Used tweezers to put it in the jar to ensure no fingerprints. Next, the liquid was poured into the jar. No clue on how much liquid or how much sawdust due to varying sizes of jars, but the sawdust was wet enough so that all sawdust was moist but not dripping wet. Jar was tightened and labeled. Opened after planned time. Used tweezers to remove sample carefully.
079	10/5	Burying	1 Day	10/6	YES	Industrial 30% Vinegar	Sawdust	NO	Not Used	NO	None	NO	NO	Jar filled with sawdust. Sample was cleaned and placed in the middle of the jar with the stamped side facing towards the opening of the jar. Used tweezers to put it in the jar to ensure no fingerprints. Next, the liquid was poured into the jar. No clue on how much liquid or how much sawdust due to varying sizes of jars, but the sawdust was wet enough so that all sawdust was moist but not dripping wet. Jar was tightened and labeled. Opened after planned time. Used tweezers to remove sample carefully.
080	10/5	Burying	3 Days	10/8	YES	Industrial 30% Vinegar	Sawdust	NO	Not Used	NO	None	NO	NO	Jar filled with sawdust. Sample was cleaned and placed in the middle of the jar with the stamped side facing towards the opening of the jar. Used tweezers to put it in the jar to ensure no fingerprints. Next, the liquid was poured into the jar. No clue on how much liquid or how much sawdust due to varying sizes of jars, but the sawdust was wet enough so that all sawdust was moist but not dripping wet. Jar was tightened and labeled. Opened after planned time. Used tweezers to remove sample carefully.
081	10/5	Burying	7 Days	10/12	YES	Industrial 30% Vinegar	Sawdust	NO	Not Used	NO	None	NO	NO	Jar filled with sawdust. Sample was cleaned and placed in the middle of the jar with the stamped side facing towards the opening of the jar. Used tweezers to put it in the jar to ensure no fingerprints. Next, the liquid was poured into the jar. No clue on how much liquid or how much sawdust due to varying sizes of jars, but the sawdust was wet enough so that all sawdust was moist but not dripping wet. Jar was tightened and labeled. Opened after planned time. Used tweezers to remove sample carefully.

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137	10/19	Burying	3 Days	10/22	YES	Distilled Water, Salt	Rice	YES	Not Used	NO	None	NO	NO	Jar filled with medium grain rice. Sample was cleaned and placed in the middle of the jar with the stamped side facing towards the opening of the jar. Used tweezers to put it in the jar to ensure no fingerprints. Next, the liquid was poured into the jar. No clue on how much liquid or how much rice due to varying sizes of jars, but the rice was wet enough but not dripping wet. Jar was tightened and labeled. Opened after planned time. Used tweezers to remove sample carefully.
138	10/19	Burying	7 Days	10/26	YES	Distilled Water, Salt	Rice	YES	Not Used	NO	None	NO	NO	Jar filled with medium grain rice. Sample was cleaned and placed in the middle of the jar with the stamped side facing towards the opening of the jar. Used tweezers to put it in the jar to ensure no fingerprints. Next, the liquid was poured into the jar. No clue on how much liquid or how much rice due to varying sizes of jars, but the rice was wet enough but not dripping wet. Jar was tightened and labeled. Opened after planned time. Used tweezers to remove sample carefully.
139	10/19	Burying	1 Day	10/20	YES	Ammonia	Rice	NO	Not Used	NO	None	NO	NO	Jar filled with medium grain rice. Sample was cleaned and placed in the middle of the jar with the stamped side facing towards the opening of the jar. Used tweezers to put it in the jar to ensure no fingerprints. Next, the liquid was poured into the jar. No clue on how much liquid or how much rice due to varying sizes of jars, but the rice was wet enough but not dripping wet. Jar was tightened and labeled. Opened after planned time. Used tweezers to remove sample carefully.
140	10/19	Burying	3 Days	10/22	YES	Ammonia	Rice	NO	Not Used	NO	None	NO	NO	Jar filled with medium grain rice. Sample was cleaned and placed in the middle of the jar with the stamped side facing towards the opening of the jar. Used tweezers to put it in the jar to ensure no fingerprints. Next, the liquid was poured into the jar. No clue on how much liquid or how much rice due to varying sizes of jars, but the rice was wet enough but not dripping wet. Jar was tightened and labeled. Opened after planned time. Used tweezers to remove sample carefully.
141	10/19	Burying	7 Days	10/26	YES	Ammonia	Rice	NO	Not Used	NO	None	NO	NO	Jar filled with medium grain rice. Sample was cleaned and placed in the middle of the jar with the stamped side facing towards the opening of the jar. Used tweezers to put it in the jar to ensure no fingerprints. Next, the liquid was poured into the jar. No clue on how much liquid or how much rice due to varying sizes of jars, but the rice was wet enough but not dripping wet. Jar was tightened and labeled. Opened after planned time. Used tweezers to remove sample carefully.
142	10/19	Burying	1 Day	10/20	YES	Soy Sauce	Rice	NO	Not Used	NO	None	NO	NO	Jar filled with medium grain rice. Sample was cleaned and placed in the middle of the jar with the stamped side facing towards the opening of the jar. Used tweezers to put it in the jar to ensure no fingerprints. Next, the liquid was poured into the jar. No clue on how much liquid or how much rice due to varying sizes of jars, but the rice was wet enough but not dripping wet. Jar was tightened and labeled. Opened after planned time. Used tweezers to remove sample carefully.
143	10/19	Burying	3 Days	10/22	YES	Soy Sauce	Rice	NO	Not Used	NO	None	NO	NO	Jar filled with medium grain rice. Sample was cleaned and placed in the middle of the jar with the stamped side facing towards the opening of the jar. Used tweezers to put it in the jar to ensure no fingerprints. Next, the liquid was poured into the jar. No clue on how much liquid or how much rice due to varying sizes of jars, but the rice was wet enough but not dripping wet. Jar was tightened and labeled. Opened after planned time. Used tweezers to remove sample carefully.
144	10/19	Burying	7 Days	10/26	YES	Soy Sauce	Rice	NO	Not Used	NO	None	NO	NO	Jar filled with medium grain rice. Sample was cleaned and placed in the middle of the jar with the stamped side facing towards the opening of the jar. Used tweezers to put it in the jar to ensure no fingerprints. Next, the liquid was poured into the jar. No clue on how much liquid or how much rice due to varying sizes of jars, but the rice was wet enough but not dripping wet. Jar was tightened and labeled. Opened after planned time. Used tweezers to remove sample carefully.
145	10/26	Burying	1 Day	10/27	YES	5% Vinegar	Soil	NO	Not Used	NO	None	NO	NO	Jar filled with medium grain rice. Sample was cleaned and placed in the middle of the jar with the stamped side facing towards the opening of the jar. Used tweezers to put it in the jar to ensure no fingerprints. Next, the liquid was poured into the jar. No clue on how much liquid or how much rice due to varying sizes of jars, but the rice was wet enough but not dripping wet. Jar was tightened and labeled. Opened after planned time. Used tweezers to remove sample carefully.
146	10/26	Burying	3 Days	10/29	YES	5% Vinegar	Soil	NO	Not Used	NO	None	NO	NO	Too wet because soil is a lot different to other materials since it holds onto liquid far longer. Jar filled with soil. Sample was cleaned and placed in the middle of the jar with the stamped side facing towards the opening of the jar. Used tweezers to put it in the jar to ensure no fingerprints. Next, the liquid was poured into the jar. No clue on how much liquid or how much soil due to varying sizes of jars. Jar was tightened and labeled. Opened after planned time. Used tweezers to remove sample carefully.
147	10/26	Burying	7 Days	11/2	YES	5% Vinegar	Soil	NO	Not Used	NO	None	NO	NO	Too wet because soil is a lot different to other materials since it holds onto liquid far longer. Jar filled with soil. Sample was cleaned and placed in the middle of the jar with the stamped side facing towards the opening of the jar. Used tweezers to put it in the jar to ensure no fingerprints. Next, the liquid was poured into the jar. No clue on how much liquid or how much soil due to varying sizes of jars. Jar was tightened and labeled. Opened after planned time. Used tweezers to remove sample carefully.

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159	10/26	Burying	7 Days	11/2	YES	Seawater	Soil	NO	Not Used	NO	None	NO	NO	Too wet because soil is a lot different to other materials since it holds onto liquid far longer. Jar filled with soil. Sample was cleaned and placed in the middle of the jar with the stamped side facing towards the opening of the jar. Used tweezers to put it in the jar to ensure no fingerprints. Next, the liquid was poured into the jar. No clue on how much liquid or how much soil due to varying sizes of jars. Jar was tightened and labeled. Opened after planned time. Used tweezers to remove sample carefully.
160	10/26	Burying	1 Day	10/27	YES	Distilled Water, Salt	Soil	YES	Not Used	NO	None	NO	NO	Too wet because soil is a lot different to other materials since it holds onto liquid far longer. Jar filled with soil. Sample was cleaned and placed in the middle of the jar with the stamped side facing towards the opening of the jar. Used tweezers to put it in the jar to ensure no fingerprints. Next, the liquid was poured into the jar. No clue on how much liquid or how much soil due to varying sizes of jars. Jar was tightened and labeled. Opened after planned time. Used tweezers to remove sample carefully.
161	10/26	Burying	3 Days	10/29	YES	Distilled Water, Salt	Soil	YES	Not Used	NO	None	NO	NO	Too wet because soil is a lot different to other materials since it holds onto liquid far longer. Jar filled with soil. Sample was cleaned and placed in the middle of the jar with the stamped side facing towards the opening of the jar. Used tweezers to put it in the jar to ensure no fingerprints. Next, the liquid was poured into the jar. No clue on how much liquid or how much soil due to varying sizes of jars. Jar was tightened and labeled. Opened after planned time. Used tweezers to remove sample carefully.
162	10/26	Burying	7 Days	11/2	YES	Distilled Water, Salt	Soil	YES	Not Used	NO	None	NO	NO	Too wet because soil is a lot different to other materials since it holds onto liquid far longer. Jar filled with soil. Sample was cleaned and placed in the middle of the jar with the stamped side facing towards the opening of the jar. Used tweezers to put it in the jar to ensure no fingerprints. Next, the liquid was poured into the jar. No clue on how much liquid or how much soil due to varying sizes of jars. Jar was tightened and labeled. Opened after planned time. Used tweezers to remove sample carefully.
163	10/26	Burying	1 Day	10/27	YES	Ammonia	Soil	NO	Not Used	NO	None	NO	NO	Not too wet which means I had a decent ratio of liquid to soil. Jar filled with soil. Sample was cleaned and placed in the middle of the jar with the stamped side facing towards the opening of the jar. Used tweezers to put it in the jar to ensure no fingerprints. Next, the liquid was poured into the jar. No clue on how much liquid or how much soil due to varying sizes of jars. Jar was tightened and labeled. Opened after planned time. Used tweezers to remove sample carefully.
164	10/26	Burying	3 Days	10/29	YES	Ammonia	Soil	NO	Not Used	NO	None	NO	NO	Too wet because soil is a lot different to other materials since it holds onto liquid far longer. Jar filled with soil. Sample was cleaned and placed in the middle of the jar with the stamped side facing towards the opening of the jar. Used tweezers to put it in the jar to ensure no fingerprints. Next, the liquid was poured into the jar. No clue on how much liquid or how much soil due to varying sizes of jars. Jar was tightened and labeled. Opened after planned time. Used tweezers to remove sample carefully.
165	10/26	Burying	7 Days	11/2	YES	Ammonia	Soil	NO	Not Used	NO	None	NO	NO	Too wet because soil is a lot different to other materials since it holds onto liquid far longer. Jar filled with soil. Sample was cleaned and placed in the middle of the jar with the stamped side facing towards the opening of the jar. Used tweezers to put it in the jar to ensure no fingerprints. Next, the liquid was poured into the jar. No clue on how much liquid or how much soil due to varying sizes of jars. Jar was tightened and labeled. Opened after planned time. Used tweezers to remove sample carefully.
166	10/26	Burying	1 Day	10/27	YES	Soy Sauce	Soil	NO	Not Used	NO	None	NO	NO	Too wet because soil is a lot different to other materials since it holds onto liquid far longer. Jar filled with soil. Sample was cleaned and placed in the middle of the jar with the stamped side facing towards the opening of the jar. Used tweezers to put it in the jar to ensure no fingerprints. Next, the liquid was poured into the jar. No clue on how much liquid or how much soil due to varying sizes of jars. Jar was tightened and labeled. Opened after planned time. Used tweezers to remove sample carefully.
167	10/26	Burying	3 Days	10/29	YES	Soy Sauce	Soil	NO	Not Used	NO	None	NO	NO	Too wet because soil is a lot different to other materials since it holds onto liquid far longer. Jar filled with soil. Sample was cleaned and placed in the middle of the jar with the stamped side facing towards the opening of the jar. Used tweezers to put it in the jar to ensure no fingerprints. Next, the liquid was poured into the jar. No clue on how much liquid or how much soil due to varying sizes of jars. Jar was tightened and labeled. Opened after planned time. Used tweezers to remove sample carefully.
168	10/26	Burying	7 Days	11/2	YES	Soy Sauce	Soil	NO	Not Used	NO	None	NO	NO	Too wet because soil is a lot different to other materials since it holds onto liquid far longer. Jar filled with soil. Sample was cleaned and placed in the middle of the jar with the stamped side facing towards the opening of the jar. Used tweezers to put it in the jar to ensure no fingerprints. Next, the liquid was poured into the jar. No clue on how much liquid or how much soil due to varying sizes of jars. Jar was tightened and labeled. Opened after planned time. Used tweezers to remove sample carefully.
169	9/10	Fumigation	7 Days	9/17	NO	Dry	10 mL of 5% Vinegar and 10 mL of Ammonia in two separate containers	NO	Not Used	NO	None	NO	NO	

170	9/10	Fumigation	7 Days	9/17	NO	Dry	10 mL of 5% Vinegar and 10 mL of Ammonia in two separate containers	YES	Not Used	NO	None	NO	NO		
171	9/10	Fumigation	7 Days	9/17	YES	Distilled Water	10 mL of 5% Vinegar and 10 mL of Ammonia in two separate containers	NO	Not Used	NO	None	NO	NO		Super cool results. Almost an iridescent effect on it
172	9/10	Fumigation	7 Days	9/17	YES	Distilled Water	10 mL of 5% Vinegar and 10 mL of Ammonia in two separate containers	YES	Not Used	NO	None	NO	NO		
173	9/10	Fumigation	7 Days	9/17	YES	5% Vinegar	10 mL of 5% Vinegar and 10 mL of Ammonia in two separate containers	NO	Not Used	NO	None	NO	NO		
174	9/10	Fumigation	7 Days	9/17	YES	5% Vinegar	10 mL of 5% Vinegar and 10 mL of Ammonia in two separate containers	YES	Not Used	NO	None	NO	NO		
175	9/10	Fumigation	7 Days	9/17	YES	Red Wine Vinegar	10 mL of 5% Vinegar and 10 mL of Ammonia in two separate containers	NO	Not Used	NO	None	NO	NO		Looks like a malachite gem. Just more turquoise than green
176	9/10	Fumigation	7 Days	9/17	YES	Red Wine Vinegar	10 mL of 5% Vinegar and 10 mL of Ammonia in two separate containers	YES	Not Used	NO	None	NO	NO		Really wet. Probably too much salt. If a salt sample is used, will have to use less. After two weeks, salt on top is dry but very shiny that it looks wet. It also is much more green in appearance than the initial end of the test which was a dark and vibrant blue
177	9/10	Fumigation	7 Days	9/17	YES	Industrial 30% Vinegar	10 mL of 5% Vinegar and 10 mL of Ammonia in two separate containers	NO	Not Used	NO	None	NO	NO		
178	9/10	Fumigation	7 Days	9/17	YES	Industrial 30% Vinegar	10 mL of 5% Vinegar and 10 mL of Ammonia in two separate containers	YES	Not Used	NO	None	NO	NO		After two weeks, salt on top is dry and appears matte. It also is much more green in appearance than the initial end of the test which was a dark and vibrant blue
179	9/10	Fumigation	7 Days	9/17	YES	Miracle-Gro Single packet, mixed with Distilled Water		NO	Not Used	NO	None	NO	NO		Followed the instructions on the single use packet for the correct ratio. Only used half the packet so therefore half the amount of water. Just put the created fertilizer in a sealable container and laid the sample into it for 7 days.
180	9/10	Fumigation	7 Days	9/17	YES	Miracle-Gro Single packet, crystal	10 mL of 5% Vinegar and 10 mL of Ammonia in two separate containers	NO	Not Used	NO	None	NO	NO		Crazy results. Fully packed on top and even crystallized on the bottom. Had to remove most of it but more will probably be removed for it to be safe. After removal, not as vibrant and instead looks "cakey." Color is a less saturated version of the original miracle gro
181	10/3	Fumigation	7 Days	10/10	YES	Clorox Bleach	About 12-15 mL of undiluted clorox bleach. NO VINEGAR OR AMMONIA SHOULD EVER BE USED WITH BLEACH	NO	Not Used	NO	None	NO	NO		
182	9/19	Fumigation	7 Days	9/26	YES	Borax water quenched copper	10 mL of 5% Vinegar and 10 mL of Ammonia in two separate containers	NO	Size #1	NO	None	NO	NO		1 cup water to 4 TSP borax, heat and quench twice with 2 minutes in between, size #1 torch tip
183	10/10	Fumigation	7 Days	10/17	YES	Etched copper, 5% Vinegar brushed on top	10 mL of 5% Vinegar and 10 mL of Ammonia in two separate containers	NO	Not Used	NO	None	NO	NO		Etch conditions: contact paper, spray paint, voltage is 3.0V, current is first time 0.16-0.22, second time 0.31-0.37, third time is 0.34-0.40, time in etch is 15 minutes, using a VOLTEQ HY3005D DC power supply. Original start date was 10/3 and removed on 10/10. Results were mediocre (copper just darkened, no evidence of any blue coloration). Placed into the pickle to remove the patina and redone with applying vinegar to the surface of the copper piece. Undone on 10/17 with interesting results. The darkest color is surprisingly not in the etched part of the copper.

184	9/19	Fumigation	7 Days	9/26	YES	Hammer peen texture	10 mL of 5% Vinegar and 10 mL of Ammonia in two separate containers	NO	Not Used	NO	None	NO		NO		
185	9/26	Quench	1 Day	9/26	YES	Distilled Water		NO	Size #1	NO	None	NO		NO		
186	9/26	Quench	1 Day	9/26	YES	Distilled Water		NO	Size #1	NO	None	YES	5 minutes	NO		
187	9/26	Quench	1 Day	9/26	YES	Distilled Water		NO	Size #1	YES	Hard	NO		NO		
188	9/26	Quench	1 Day	9/26	YES	Distilled Water		NO	Size #1	YES	Hard	YES	5 minutes	NO		
189	9/19	Quench	1 Day	9/19	YES	Borax water		NO	Size #1	NO	None	NO		NO		It seems that the best color shows up on the back when there is no direct torch heat. For final pieces, must flip design backwards to get the color wanted.
190	9/19	Quench	1 Day	9/19	YES	Borax water		NO	Size #1	NO	None	YES	5 minutes	NO		Interesting result from pickle. Surface of metal is eroded, can see the atomic structure of the copper at these eroded spots. Marilyn says it looks galvanized but that's not what the process of galvanizing metal and copper cannot be galvanized.
191	9/19	Quench	1 Day	9/19	YES	Borax water		NO	Size #1	YES	Hard	NO		NO		
192	9/19	Quench	1 Day	9/19	YES	Borax water		NO	Size #1	YES	Hard	YES	5 minutes	NO		Solder begin spilling much more and even "bubbled." Did it start separating from itself with the high heat?
193	9/26	Quench	1 Day	9/26	YES	Distilled Water, Salt		YES	Size #1	NO	None	NO		NO		1 cup of water to 5 tsp of salt
194	9/26	Quench	1 Day	9/26	YES	Distilled Water, Salt		YES	Size #1	NO	None	YES	5 minutes	NO		1 cup of water to 5 tsp of salt
195	9/26	Quench	1 Day	9/26	YES	Distilled Water, Salt		YES	Size #1	YES	Hard	NO		NO		1 cup of water to 5 tsp of salt
196	9/26	Quench	1 Day	9/26	YES	Distilled Water, Salt		YES	Size #1	YES	Hard	YES	5 minutes	NO		1 cup of water to 5 tsp of salt
197	9/26	Quench	1 Day	9/26	YES	Seawater		NO	Size #1	NO	None	NO		NO		
198	9/26	Quench	1 Day	9/26	YES	Seawater		NO	Size #1	NO	None	YES	5 minutes	NO		
199	9/26	Quench	1 Day	9/26	YES	Seawater		NO	Size #1	YES	Hard	NO		NO		
200	9/26	Quench	1 Day	9/26	YES	Seawater		NO	Size #1	YES	Hard	YES	5 minutes	NO		
201	9/26	Quench	1 Day	9/26	YES	Boiling water		NO	Size #1	NO	None	NO		NO		The red hot copper was dropped to the bottom of the jar. Landed at the bottom and there was no movement. Metal did turn a grey color before a crackle and sizzling was heard. Bubbles started forming underneath the metal. This lifted the metal slightly before the bubbles traveled to the surface of the water. It stopped quickly before metal was removed.
202	9/26	Quench	1 Day	9/26	YES	Boiling water		NO	Size #1	NO	None	YES	5 minutes	NO		
203	9/26	Quench	1 Day	9/26	YES	Boiling water		NO	Size #1	YES	Hard	NO		NO		
204	9/26	Quench	1 Day	9/26	YES	Boiling water		NO	Size #1	YES	Hard	YES	5 minutes	NO		Broke the jar the moment the boiling water was poured into the jar. Probably was a combination of previous three tests being dropped as a quench rather than held by tweezers, the jar not being a canning jar, and the fact that the jar wasn't acclimated to the heat. The jar broke very cleanly. New jar used for the last test.
205	10/10	Quench	1 Day	10/10	YES	Vinegar 5%		NO	Size #1	NO	None	NO		NO		
206	10/10	Quench	1 Day	10/10	YES	Vinegar 5%		NO	Size #1	NO	None	YES	5 minutes	NO		Forgot in the pickle, around 5 minutes
207	10/10	Quench	1 Day	10/10	YES	Vinegar 5%		NO	Size #1	YES	Hard	NO		NO		
208	10/10	Quench	1 Day	10/10	YES	Vinegar 5%		NO	Size #1	YES	Hard	YES	5 minutes	NO		
209	10/12	Quench	1 Day	10/12	YES	Peanut oil		NO	Size #1	NO	None	NO		NO		Quenching in peanut oil seems to cause a scaling effect on metal. Once cool, was washed with Dawn soap and water using fingers to remove scaling. Interesting patina underneath scaling.
210	10/12	Quench	1 Day	10/12	YES	Peanut oil		NO	Size #1	NO	None	YES	5 minutes	NO		Was not washed before putting into pickle. Only patted using a paper towel. Rinsed after removal from pickle and scaling was removed then.
211	10/12	Quench	1 Day	10/12	YES	Peanut oil		NO	Size #1	YES	Hard	NO		NO		
212	10/12	Quench	1 Day	10/12	YES	Peanut oil		NO	Size #1	YES	Hard	YES	5 minutes	NO		
213	10/10	Quench	1 Day	10/10	YES	Lemon juice		NO	Size #1	NO	None	NO		NO		
214	10/10	Quench	1 Day	10/10	YES	Lemon juice		NO	Size #1	NO	None	YES	5 minutes	NO		After removal from pickle, backside of sample had "flaking" from the surface that easily rubbed off. Reminds me of using an exfoliating cloth on dead skin.
215	10/10	Quench	1 Day	10/10	YES	Lemon juice		NO	Size #1	YES	Hard	NO		NO		
216	10/10	Quench	1 Day	10/10	YES	Lemon juice		NO	Size #1	YES	Hard	YES	5 minutes	NO		
217	10/10	Quench	1 Day	10/10	NO		Sugar	NO	Size #1	NO	None	NO		NO		Hot metal and sugar means caramel. Sugar ignites as well. Metal was covered in caramel that had to be scrapped off.
218	10/10	Quench	1 Day	10/10	NO		Sugar	NO	Size #1	NO	None	YES	5 minutes	NO		Scratch marks in the metal due to the tweezers used to remove the melted sugar. Interesting patina on it from dipping metal at an angle into the sugar, removing it once smoke appeared, and then in and out of the sugar to fully "quench" the hot metal. Around 5 sugar packages used to "quench" with.
219	10/10	Quench	1 Day	10/10	NO		Sugar	NO	Size #1	YES	Hard	NO		NO		Interesting effect on metal before the pickle. Looked like the copper "bubbled" where the sugar was thickest
220	10/10	Quench	1 Day	10/10	NO		Sugar	NO	Size #1	YES	Hard	YES	5 minutes	NO		
221	10/10	Quench	1 Day	10/10	NO		Baking soda	NO	Size #1	NO	None	NO		NO		
222	10/10	Quench	1 Day	10/10	NO		Baking soda	NO	Size #1	NO	None	YES	5 minutes	NO		
223	10/10	Quench	1 Day	10/10	NO		Baking soda	NO	Size #1	YES	Hard	NO		NO		
224	10/10	Quench	1 Day	10/10	NO		Baking soda	NO	Size #1	YES	Hard	YES	5 minutes	NO		
225	10/10	Quench	1 Day	10/10	YES	Sprite		NO	Size #1	NO	None	NO		NO		
226	10/10	Quench	1 Day	10/10	YES	Sprite		NO	Size #1	NO	None	YES	5 minutes	NO		

227	10/10	Quench	1 Day	10/10	YES	Sprite		NO	Size #1	YES	Hard	NO		NO		
228	10/10	Quench	1 Day	10/10	YES	Sprite		NO	Size #1	YES	Hard	YES	5 minutes	NO		
229	10/15	Torch	1 day	10/15	NO			NO	Size #00	NO	None	NO		NO		
230	10/15	Torch	1 day	10/15	NO			NO	Size #00	YES	Hard	NO		NO		less vibrant because of the soldered piece. Heat sink?
231	10/15	Torch	1 day	10/15	NO			NO	Size #0	NO	None	NO		NO		
232	10/15	Torch	1 day	10/15	NO			NO	Size #0	YES	Hard	NO		NO		
233	10/15	Torch	1 day	10/15	NO			NO	Size #1	NO	None	NO		NO		
234	10/15	Torch	1 day	10/15	NO			NO	Size #1	YES	Hard	NO		NO		
235	10/15	Torch	1 day	10/15	NO			NO	Size #2	NO	None	NO		NO		Don't put the tip directly on the metal. If it is, it oxidizes faster making the rainbow struggle to take hold. Keeping the larger torch tip about an inch above the metal and at an angle created vibrant colors. Heat sink seems to not take affect because of the drastic difference between the laminated copper piece and the size of the torch.
236	10/15	Torch	1 day	10/15	NO			NO	Size #2	YES	Hard	NO		NO		
237	10/15	Torch	1 day	10/15	NO			NO	Size #3	NO	None	NO		NO		
238	10/15	Torch	1 day	10/15	NO			NO	Size #3	YES	Hard	NO		NO		
239	10/12	Torch	1 day	10/12	NO		Peanut oil (brushed on)	NO	Size #1	NO	None	NO		NO		Used a concrete quench to cool metal down. Heated on a charcoal block.
240	10/12	Torch	1 day	10/12	NO		Peanut oil (brushed on)	NO	Size #1	NO	None	NO		NO		Used a concrete quench to cool metal down. Heated on a charcoal block. Noticed that the charcoal seemed to begin smoking before the metal did. Once moved to the solderite block and under torch, metal finally began smoking.
241	10/12	Torch	1 day	10/12	NO		Peanut oil (brushed on)	NO	Size #1	NO	None	NO		NO		Used a concrete quench to cool metal down. Heated on a charcoal block. At the second iteration for this sample, the metal stayed this shiny black. After the later tests, went back to reheat this sample off of the charcoal block (with no extra peanut oil applied) and the black color immediately receded to a matte grey.
242	10/12	Torch	1 day	10/12	NO		Peanut oil (brushed on)	NO	Size #1	NO	None	NO		NO		Used a concrete quench to cool metal down. Heated on a charcoal block. Seems that the charcoal block prevents oil from fully burning off. Might be that the oil is backing away from the torch fire and landing onto the charcoal block with then smokes and catches fire. Had to reheat afterwards because metal was shiny and black and had some raised "dots." Once reheated, color changed and the "dots" went away.
243	10/12	Torch	1 day	10/12	NO		Peanut oil (brushed on)	NO	Size #1	NO	None	NO		NO		Used a concrete quench to cool metal down. Heated on a charcoal block. On the 3rd test iteration, removed from the charcoal block since it was still a shiny black color (basically no change from the sample's second iteration). Placed onto the solderite block and it immediately changed from black to a matte grey. Once cooled, rubbed with a finger to reveal and orange color underneath. This might've been oil that didn't completely burn away.
244	10/24	Kiln	2 min	10/24		Distilled Water		NO	Not Used	NO	None	NO		YES	1300°F	Lowest after opening 1182. By end of time, 1282
245	10/24	Kiln	2 min	10/24		Distilled Water		NO	Not Used	YES	IT / Extra-Hard	NO		YES	1300°F	Lowest after opening 1191. By end of time, 1296
246	10/24	Kiln	2 min	10/24		Distilled Water		NO	Not Used	NO	None	NO		YES	1400°F	Lowest after opening 1280. By end of time, 1382
247	10/24	Kiln	2 min	10/24		Distilled Water		NO	Not Used	YES	IT / Extra-Hard	NO		YES	1400°F	Lowest after opening 1260. By end of time, 1394
248	10/24	Kiln	2 min	10/24		Distilled Water		NO	Not Used	NO	None	NO		YES	1500°F	Lowest after opening 1370. By end of time, 1477
249	10/24	Kiln	2 min	10/24		Distilled Water		NO	Not Used	YES	IT / Extra-Hard	NO		YES	1500°F	Lowest after opening 1377. By end of time, 1485
250	10/24	Kiln	2 min	10/24		Distilled Water		NO	Not Used	NO	None	NO		YES	1600°F	Lowest after opening 1505. By end of time, 1575
251	10/24	Kiln	2 min	10/24		Distilled Water		NO	Not Used	YES	IT / Extra-Hard	NO		YES	1600°F	Lowest after opening 1446. By end of time, 1576
252	10/24	Kiln	2 min	10/24		Distilled Water		NO	Not Used	NO	None	NO		YES	1700°F	Lowest after opening 1527. By end of time, 1667. Red hot inside wowzas.
253	10/24	Kiln	2 min	10/24		Water		NO	Not Used	YES	IT / Extra-Hard	NO		YES	1700°F	Lowest after opening 1546. By end of time, 1667.
254	10/12	Cold Immersion	1 day	10/12	YES	Liver of Sulphur 0.8 mL, cold distilled water 2 oz		NO	Not Used	NO	None	NO		NO		Got dark fast. Since it was cold, I was expecting it to be a slower progression. Maybe it's artist error and I accidentally left the metal in the LOS too long, but it's still an interesting result
255	10/12	Cold Immersion	1 day	10/12	YES	Liver of Sulphur 0.8 mL, ammonia 2 oz		NO	Not Used	NO	None	NO		NO		Immediately turned black
256	10/12	Cold Immersion	1 day	10/12	YES	Liver of Sulphur 0.8 mL, hydrogen peroxide 2 oz		NO	Not Used	NO	None	NO		NO		
257	10/12	Hot Immersion	1 day	10/12	YES	Liver of Sulphur 0.8 mL, 2 oz distilled water, 1/4 tsp espresso powder, 30 seconds in microwave		NO	Not Used	NO	None	NO		NO		Super slow progression. Super vibrant. Was initially planned as a cold immersion, so it's in the wrong order in category for the sample pattern in the index.

258	10/12	Cold Immersion	1 day	10/12	YES	Liver of Sulphur 0.8 mL, Coca-cola 2 oz		NO	Not Used	NO	None	NO		NO	It's milky!!!
259	10/12	Cold Immersion	1 day	10/12	YES	Liver of Sulphur 0.8 mL, vinegar 5% 2 oz		NO	Not Used	NO	None	NO		NO	Extra stinky. Moment LOS hit bottom of cup, looked like it went from reddish orange to a bright grey color. Reminded me of petrified angels from doctor who.
260	11/16	Cold Immersion	1 day	11/	YES	Sodium Chloride: 2.5 mL Ammonium Hydroxide: 2 mL Ammonium Chloride: 2.5 mL Glacial Acetic Acid: 2 mL Distilled Water: 16 mL		NO	Not Used	NO	None	NO		NO	Filled a 100 mL flask with 16 mL of distilled water that was previously put into the fridge to cool it down. Next, I measured out all my ingredients using the tare function on a scale. Added 2.5 grams of sodium chloride grains (it's just salt) to the distilled water and stirred it till it dissolved. Next, I added 2.5 grams of granular ammonium chloride and stirred continuously as I poured it in until it also was dissolved. Before adding the rest of the chemical ingredients, I set up an ice bath to put my flask into. Earlier, I went to Dutch Bros and got a large cup of ice. In a tray that had a larger lip (any bowl or pot would work), I added the whole cup of ice and added water to it (any type of water is fine for this part). I made sure the flask sat flat in the tray before moving onto the next steps. I measured 2 mL of ammonium hydroxide (a base) and slowly added it to the solution, stirring gently until it was well mixed. I then measured out 2 mL of glacial acetic acid (an acid) and added it to the solution using a dropper. This is the most crucial part of the solution and the glacial acetic acid needs to be added one or two drops at a time, being stirred consistently. The moment the glacial acetic acid is added, smoke begins to rise from the solution. The combination of an acid and a base causes an exothermic reaction to form. The reason for the ice bath is to keep the solution cold to diminish some of the effects of the exothermic reaction. Once no more smoke is produced, I added the last of the acetic acid. I then took my sample and immersed it in the solution for a couple minutes and then took it out. I let it hang for about 1.5 hours in a separate and empty flask. Liquid pooled at the bottom edge of the sample which started turning blue and purple. From readings on this type of patina, I decided to brush the solution on while the metal laid flat. Within 30 minutes, a purple "line crystal" pattern started forming around the pooled liquid. Metal underneath the pooled liquid is bright copper colored with a hint of blue hue in the actual liquid. After 2 days, the metal is fully dry with a light powdered blue covering the sample with no purple. You can still see the slight crystal pattern but it is fully blue now.
261	10/12	Hot Immersion	1 day	10/12	YES	Liver of Sulphur 0.8 mL, hot distilled water 2 oz, 30 seconds in microwave		NO	Not Used	NO	None	NO		NO	Got dark very fast. Doesn't align with what I have read about LOS used by other artists. Sounds like the hottest
262	11/9	Hot Immersion	1 day	11/9	YES	2.5 grams cupric sulfate, 50 milligrams ammonium chloride, 100 mL distilled water (split solution for sample #263)		NO	Not Used	NO	None	NO		NO	Measured everything out on a scale using the tare function (water, cupric sulfate, and ammonium chloride). Used a mortar and pestle to grind the cupric sulfate crystals to a powder. Added the cupric sulfate to the 100 mL distilled water (in the beaker) slowly, stirring with a glass stirring rod to ensure everything was dissolved. Water turned a light blue. Added the beaker to the double boiler and started heating it. Later, added the samples when the water was simmering (the beaker water should never reach a boil but the water in the pot of the double boiler can reach a boil). After 15 minutes of my samples in the cupric sulfate-distilled water solution, I removed them and placed them in hot water (boiled water that isn't actively boiling). Removed my beaker from the double boiler and slowly added the ammonium chloride. This was already in a granule form but the steam from the beaker made some of the granules stick to my measuring cup. Stirred it all together and placed the beaker back into the double boiler. Heated it back up (it was already pretty close in temperature so it didn't take long) and added the samples back. Same set up for the simmer/boil of the beaker and double boiler. After 10 minutes with the samples in the cupric sulfate-ammonium chloride-distilled water solution, removed the samples to the same hot water to rinse them, dabbed dry with a microfiber cloth (be gentle), and wiped with acetone.
263	11/9	Hot Immersion	1 day	11/9	YES	2.5 grams cupric sulfate, 50 milligrams ammonium chloride, 100 mL distilled water (split solution for sample #262)	Hot metal	NO	Not Used	NO	None	NO		NO	Specifically for the hot metal, initially I out it in a separate hot plate that had an aluminum brownie baking dish (square one) with a firebrick on top with the clean sample metal placed on top of that. Very quickly I noticed a lot more smoke than expected and the base of the baking dish was brown and had rings like the hot plate. Decided to remove the firebrick (partly because I think that was contributing to the "burning" of the dish and partly because the metal wasn't even hot) and place the sample straight on the baking dish. Had to switch heat sources after this because the metal started developing a heat patina on it (gorgeous btw but not what I was going for). I took the metal and put it in the pickle for 2 minutes as I got some boiling water set up. Transferred the metal sample into the boiling water to heat it up that way without risking the possibility of an unwanted patina.

264	11/9, 11/16	Hot Immersion	7 days prep, 1 day test, 30 min	11/16	YES	Rokusho: cupric acetate (40 grams), calcium carbonate (14 grams), sodium hydroxide (14 grams), distilled water (1000 mL) - test: 30 grams Rokusho, 1 gram cupric acetate, 0.5 grams sodium hydroxide, 0.5 gram calcium carbonate, 28 ml distilled water		NO	Not Used	NO	None	NO	NO	NO	To make the Rokusho ingredient that is used across samples 264, 265, 266, 268, and 269, one jar is filled with 500 mL of distilled water. A second, larger jar is filled with 200 mL of distilled water. For the first jar with the 500 mL, 14 grams of sodium hydroxide pellets is added slowly due to the exothermic reaction from adding sodium hydroxide to water. It was measured using a scale. Placed on the scale is a small cup that is weighed, tare function to make the scale say 0.00 grams, and then 14 grams of the sodium hydroxide pellets is weighed. Once the sodium hydroxide is added, it is stirred with a glass stirring rod. In the second largest jar with the 200 mL of distilled water, 40 grams of cupric acetate is added. It is stirred with a second glass stirring rod until the cupric acetate is dissolved. Next, the sodium hydroxide water mixture is poured into the cupric acetate jar slowly and stirred. Once the second jar is filled with the equivalent of 700 mL of distilled water with the two chemicals, 14 grams of calcium carbonate is added. The calcium carbonate was measured the same way that the sodium hydroxide was weighed (weigh cup, tare, measure) and then is ground up in a mortar and pestle until a powder is formed. The calcium carbonate is slowly added to the larger mixture and stirred consistently. After, 300 mL of distilled water is added to the rest of the jar, stirred, and then sealed for 7 days. The mixture begins to separate and create crystals that form at the bottom of the jar. By the end of the 7 days, the jar is halfway filled with liquid at the top and a blue powder substance at the bottom. The jar is then opened and, by using a small cup, the top layer of liquid is removed. The Rokusho (at the bottom) is then dumped into coffee filters that have jars underneath them to separate the excess liquid from the actual Rokusho. To do this process correctly, all the liquid should be removed and any of the wet Rokusho laid out to fully dry on parchment paper to create the powdered Rokusho. For the actual patina test for sample 264, I messed up. The initial plan was to make a solution of 5 grams of Rokusho mixed with 28 mL of distilled water. Instead, I measured out 30 grams of Rokusho, 1 gram of cupric acetate, 0.5 grams of calcium carbonate, 0.5 grams of sodium hydroxide, and 28 mL of distilled water. So instead of it being a Rokusho only test, I did Rokusho plus the ingredients needed to make said Rokusho. I also did not use completely dried Rokusho. It was very goopy and the same color as what it looked like in its original jar. Once everything was mixed together in a 250 mL flask, I set up a double boiler on a hot plate to get the water in the double boiler to below a boiling point. Once it reached this point, I submerged sample 264 into the solution for 30 minutes. Once removing the sample after 30 minutes and hanging it to dry, the solution was completely different. Originally, it was a bright blue color. By the end, it was a dark green with hints of brown. When cleaning out the extra liquid, crystals/large grains of something were formed and stuck to the inside of the flask.
265	11/16	Hot Immersion	2.5 min (1 day)	11/16	YES	Individual: Cupric Sulfate (0.15 g), Rokusho (30 g), and distilled water (29.7 mL). Master: Cupric Sulfate (0.6 g), Rokusho (120 g), and distilled water (118.8 mL)	Copper disc	NO	Not Used	NO	None	NO	NO	NO	Made a master mixture by first measuring out 120 grams of rokusho (4 x 30 grams). It was still wet but it is intended to be dry. The moisture of the rokusho probably meant that it would have been less rokusho in the first place. Next, I measured out 0.6 grams of cupric sulfate. Then, 118.8 mL of distilled water. Added the cupric sulfate and the rokusho to water that was in a large flask. Now, I didn't separate this mixture into 4 different ones for the four tests. Instead, I used the same mixture for all four tests. THIS IS A MISTAKE! I was tired and really wanted to get this last series of tests finished with. For this specific sample (sample 265), this was the second use of the solution alongside samples 268 and 269. The three samples were placed simultaneously in the master solution which had already been used. The solution was a very gross brown color. These 3 samples require an extra copper disc in the solution according to different resources on the use of rokusho patina. As such, an extra piece of copper was dropped into the solution with the 3 samples. Sample 265 was suspended in the solution for 2.5 minutes. It was hung to dry.
266	11/16	Hot Immersion	30 minutes (1 day)	11/16	YES	Individual: Cupric Sulfate (0.15 g), Rokusho (30 g), and distilled water (29.7 mL). Master: Cupric Sulfate (0.6 g), Rokusho (120 g), and distilled water (118.8 mL)		NO	Not Used	NO	None	NO	NO	NO	Sample 266 was the first to use the master mixture. The sample was suspended in the mixture which was placed in a double boiler. Waited until the water of the double boiler was almost boiling. Then, the sample was suspended for 30 minutes in the solution. It was removed and allowed to hang to dry so that the front and back of the sample were not impacted as it dried.
267	11/9	Hot Immersion	30 min (1 day)	11/9	YES	Distilled Water		NO	Not Used	NO	None	NO	NO	NO	Double boiler technique. Pot filled with water to between half and two-thirds filled. 250 mL beaker placed on top of a firebrick that is placed on the bottom of the pot. 16 gauge wire put through the drilled hole in the sample in order to ensure the metal sample isn't flat against the bottom of the beaker. The metal was placed into the pickle for 5 minutes to make sure it was clean before going into the water. Keeping it below boiling but still hot. Using a hot plate that I have fluctuated the temperature between low and medium temp. Once removed, rinsed in water, dabbed dry with a microfiber cloth, and wiped with a paper towel with acetone on it. Wear gloves when using acetone. Basically, this just looks like extra clean metal.

268	11/16	Hot Immersion	5 min (1 day)	11/16	YES	Individual: Cupric Sulfate (0.15 g), Rokusho (30 g), and distilled water (29.7 mL). Master: Cupric Sulfate (0.6 g), Rokusho (120 g), and distilled water (118.8 mL)	Copper disc	NO	Not Used	NO	None	NO		NO	This sample was alongside sample 265 and 269. It was suspended in the master solution for 5 minutes with a copper disc in the solution as well. It was hung to dry.
269	11/16	Hot Immersion	10 min (1 day)	11/16	YES	Individual: Cupric Sulfate (0.15 g), Rokusho (30 g), and distilled water (29.7 mL). Master: Cupric Sulfate (0.6 g), Rokusho (120 g), and distilled water (118.8 mL)	Copper disc	NO	Not Used	NO	None	NO		NO	This sample was alongside sample 265 and 268. It was suspended in the master solution for 10 minutes with a copper disc in the solution as well. It was hung to dry.