

Ceramics Terms

Compiled by Devin T. Hanson

There are three types of clay:

Earthenware- Clay that is fired at a _____ temperature. Ex: Red Art

Stoneware- Clay that is fired at a _____ temperature. Ex: Buff White

Porcelain- The most _____ of clays. Delicate and pure white. Very challenging.

There are 5 types of working with clay:

Pinch- Clay is formed with your _____ and nothing else.

Coil- Clay is _____ into "snakelike" pieces and slipped and scored together.

Slab- Clay is flattened into _____ using a rolling pin or slab rolling machine.

Throwing- Using a _____ to manipulate clay in an organized way.

Molds- Usually created using _____. Allows for multiple reproductions.

The four stages of drying clay are:

Slip- Clay in _____ form. Used for slipping and scoring, along with decoration.

Plastic- Clay is _____ and can be easily worked with.

Leather Hard- Clay can only be _____ at this stage. Not too wet, and not too dry.

Bone Dry- Clay's _____ stage of drying. It must be bone dry to go into the kiln.

The three stages of ceramic ware are:

Greenware-Clay is still wet, but _____ at this stage.

Bisqueware- Clay has been fired _____, and is usually a light pink color.

Glazeware- Clay has been fired _____, and it a finished product at full strength.

General Vocabulary:

Glaze- Liquid that undergoes a chemical reaction during firing and creates a _____ finish.

Grog- Small _____ particles in clay that strengthen a clay body.

Kiln- A large oven made of _____ that hardens the clay or conditions the glaze.

Wedging- Kneading the clay into a cone shape to eliminate _____.

Scoring- Making marks with a toothed rib on two pieces of clay you wish to _____.

Slipping- Added to _____ pieces of clay in order for them to bond together.

Common Ceramics Tools:












