

Ceramic Terms

Mr. 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 three stages of drying clay are:

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:

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

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

Underglaze- A _____ liquid that goes onto a clay body before glaze.

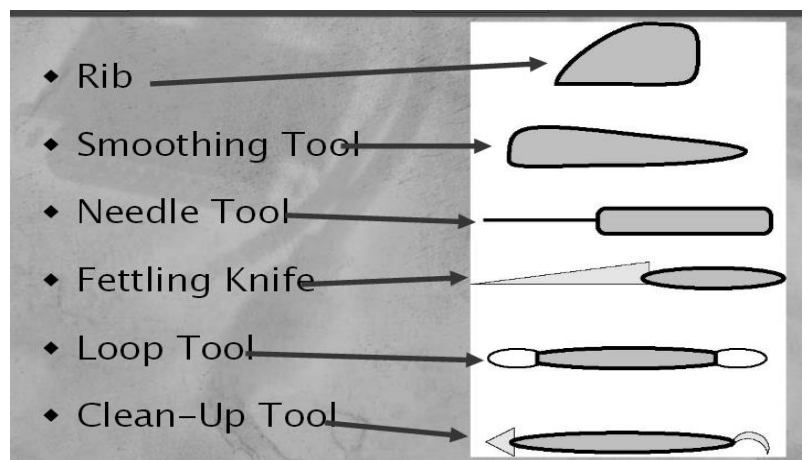
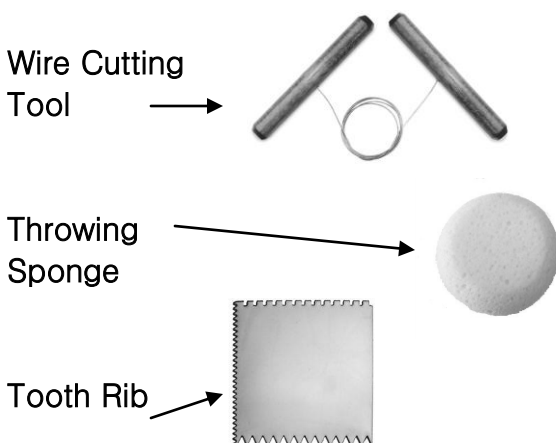
Grog- Small _____ particles in clay that strengthen a clay body.

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.



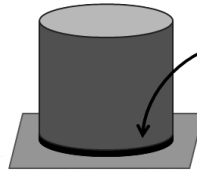
Glazing Tips

- Use a piece of sandpaper and smooth out your work.
 - Remember that your pieces are still very fragile in bisque form!
- Rinse off your work in the sink and let dry.
 - Bisqueware is absorbent!



BEFORE YOU GLAZE

- **GLAZE CANNOT BE APPLIED TO THE SURFACE THAT WILL TOUCH THE KILN SHELF.**
- If your glaze fuses to the shelf, it will be removed with a hammer.
- Your piece must have a .5 CM gap between the glaze and shelf!



MOST IMPORTANT GLAZING RULE!

- **UNDERGLAZE** – Use right out of the bottle! If you are using the same color, sit together.
- **GLAZE** – Use the small white dishes!
 - USE THESE FOR GLAZE ONLY.



USING GLAZE AND UNDERGLAZE AT YOUR TABLE

- Should be applied in two coats.
- Should be re-bisque after application.
- **Glossy Finish** – Apply clear glaze after bisque.
- **Matte Finish** – Do not apply glaze!
 - You do not need to re-bisque if you aren't applying a clear coat.



UNDERGLAZE RULES

- A **paint-like** liquid that goes onto a clay body before glaze.
- UNDERGLAZE HAS NO FLUX (WILL NOT FUSE)



UNDERGLAZE

- Liquid that undergoes a chemical reaction during firing and creates a **glassy** finish.
- **GLAZE HAS FLUX!** (GLASS FUSING COMPONENT)
- Glaze changes when it is thicker or thinner.



GLAZE