

Glazing Notes

Most common Types of Kilns and Firings



1. _____, _____ 2. _____, _____ 3. _____, _____

4. Parts of a glaze (minerals suspended in water that melt and fuse with a ceramic piece to fully vitrify it).

* Mrs. C _____ all of our glazes.

1. _____ is the glass former, melts at a high temp, and is very bad to breath in to lungs.
2. _____ is the temperature reducer (helps silica melt), material like whiting, dolomite, and magnesium carbonate.
3. _____ is the stabilizer, found in feldspars and powdered clay, helps glaze adhere, or stick, to clay body.
4. _____ is the oxide or stain added to a glaze to give it its color.

5. Process of glazing

1st: _____, 2nd: _____ 3rd: _____ 4th: _____

6. How hot will the kiln get?

- a. Fire to Cone _____, which is about _____ degrees.

7. What are the two things you must do before applying a glaze from the bucket

- a. _____
- b. _____, **pay attention to this, if it's thick only hold for a second, if it's thin, hold up to 5**

8. What are the 3 ways to apply glaze:



_____, _____ coats _____, inside first always _____, use a tongs, dab dots

9. Other decorative options:





_____ with stickers

- can be used right on bisqued to show clay body
- can brush on one color to reserve color, wax, dry, then dip
- don't forget to wipe off excess glaze!!!

9. Non Glaze Options



1. brush on oxide _____
 2. take damp sponge to wipe off top layers
- Options:
- a. iron oxide wash, _____
 - b. cobalt carbonate wash, _____
 - c. Rutile wash, _____
 - d. Black copper oxide wash, _____

- *A-D washes over clear or white glaze for more painterly look
1. Dip piece into white (super clear) or clear
 2. brush on colorant wash from A-D list. Sumi brushes give more oriental, gestural look to the piece like you would find in China or Japan.

10. You must leave a glaze _____, or the piece will _____ to the shelf when fired.

11. Defects




