

Intro to Clay:

1. _____ a variety of earth materials formed by the breaking down of granite into fine particles so that it will be *plastic*.
2. _____ the quality of clay that allows it to be manipulated (with the aid of water) and still maintain its shape without cracking or sagging.
3. _____ natural clay mixed with additional properties for more specific qualities.
4. _____ rocky substance in clay to give tooth, or texture, and strength. Clay body shrinks less than clay with it.

Types of Clay:

5. _____ low-fire clay (fired below 2000 degrees, under cone 6), typically red or tan in color.
6. _____ high-fire ware (above cone 8, up to 2305 degrees) absorbs little to no water (typically your dishes at home).
7. _____ a hard, **vitreous** clay body that is white to gray in color, rings when struck, can have some transparency, and is fired generally from cone 8 to cone 16 (2305-2683 degrees) contains Kaolin, mostly found in China.
8. _____ Pertaining to the hard, glassy, non-absorbent quality of a clay body or glaze.

Stages of Clay Drying:

9. _____ watered down clay that can be used for adhering two pieces of clay together, casting, and decoration when colored.
10. _____ just enough water within the clay that it is malleable to sculpt and build without cracking.
11. _____ some water has evaporated to give clay sturdiness. Great stage for detail work, burnishing, slip decoration, will tear versus stretch if pulled apart. Still cool to the touch.
12. _____ all water has evaporated and is ready for bisque firing; clay is very fragile. No longer cool to the touch.

Preparing and Reclaiming Clay:

13. _____ kneading plastic clay with the fingers and heel of hands in a rocking spiral motion, which forces out trapped air pockets and develops uniform texture. Techniques are called: spiral and ram's head.
14. _____ the recycling of clay by either running it through a **Pug Mill**, or by breaking down small chunks of clay, blending it up, and drying it to the plastic state on a plaster board.
15. _____ a machine for mixing plastic clay; clay comes out in uniform log shape.

Ways to Work with Clay:

16. _____ technique that is performed through the joining of material to build up a surface.
17. _____ technique performed through the taking away of material.

Storing Projects to Maintain Workability:

18. _____ (1st) plastic or wooden board to store projects on, can also be used to throw on a potter's wheel.
19. _____ (2nd) keeps the wet clay from sticking to the bat. DO NOT USE _____, IT WILL MOLD!
20. _____ (3rd)
21. _____ (4th) only if you want your project to stay pretty soft or to dry last to keep from cracking
22. _____ (5th) to cover to keep the project from drying too fast causing stress cracks or walls coming apart.

HAND-BUILDING 101

Types of Hand-building:

1. _____ method of molding the clay body through squeezing and pinching with hands and fingers.
2. _____ method of forming pottery by building up the walls with rope-like coils of clay and then smoothing over the joints.
3. _____ method of working with rolled out flat pieces of clay to build up a form.

Attaching Clay together:

4. _____ breaking up clay plates with a serrated edged rib, needle tool, fork, or toothbrush even works with both clay pieces are soft enough.
5. _____ blending of two clay pieces together to join plates within clay body.

Decorative Options:



Useful Tools:

