

Name _____

Ceramics II Vocabulary

Finish the definition. All answers are found on the class website

Bat: Rigid flat disc of wood or plastic on _____.

Bisque-Firing: Initial _____ in which clay sinters without vitrifying, and though very _____, will no longer soften in water.

Bone Dry: Completely _____ state clay must reach before _____.

Burnishing: Method of achieving a shine by _____ clay or slip with smooth hard object

Blistering: Glaze defect where fired glaze surface contains _____, which often break open to leave _____-_____ crater in surface.

Breaking: In glazes, phenomenon where a glaze gives different colors in _____ and _____ areas- the color breaks from thick to thin.

Calipers: Adjustable tools for _____.

Centering: Critical step in throwing, occurring during and after wheel wedging, whereby the clay mass is formed into a _____ lump before opening and raising walls.

Claybody: Clay mixture formulated of clays and other ceramic raw materials to give desired working _____.

Coiling: Ceramic forming method utilizing _____-like coils assembled in successive courses to build up the wall of vessel or sculpture.

Collaring; Necking-In: Process of reducing the upper diameter of a _____ form by working the walls of the rotating form inwards with finishers or rib, as in a _____ shape.

Crawling: Glaze fault where glaze recedes away from an area in the firing, leaving _____ clay.

Crazing: Very fine _____ in fired glaze surface.

Drape mold: A technique in which clay is _____ over a mold to achieve a certain look.

Dryfoot: Leaving _____ glaze at the bottom of a vessel or sculpture.

Earthenware Clay: _____ clay.

Foot: _____ of ceramic piece.

Glaze: Coating of powdered ceramic materials usually prepared and applied in water suspension, which melts _____ and _____ to clay surface in glaze firing.

Glaze-firing: Kiln firing in which _____ are melted to form a smooth _____ surface.

Greenware: any _____, _____ clay form.

Hand building: Forming plastic clay by hand without the _____, using pinching, coiling and/or slab construction.

High relief: Decorating technique where design is formed by _____ clay to a clay surface.

Impressing: Decorating technique where _____ or _____ material or object is pressed into clay surface.

Incising: Decorating technique where design is formed by _____ or _____ shallow lines in clay surface.

Kiln wash: refractory slip coating applied to top surface of _____ to protect from glaze runs.

Leather-Hard: Condition of clay where it has _____ but is still _____. Point at which pieces are joined and carved.

Overglaze: Any surface decoration applied over the glaze surface _____ glaze-firing.

Paddling: Technique of shaping a soft or medium leather-hard piece by gently _____ with a wooden paddle (sometimes textured) to create a flat surface or to resolve irregularities in the surface.

Pinching: Hand-building method where clay objects are formed by _____ repeatedly between thumb and fingers, or between fingers of one hand and palm of opposing hand.

Pug-mill: A machine used to make _____ plastic clay bodies. De-airing pug-mill has _____ pump attachment, effectively removes all air from clay.

Rib: Wide, flat hand-held _____ used to shape, smooth, and/ or scrape clay surfaces; usually wood, rubber, plastic, or metal, either rigid or flexible, with straight, curved, or profiled edge.

Scoring: Process of incising _____ grooves into surface of wet or leather hard clay in _____ - _____ pattern before applying water and joining pieces.

Scruffito: Decorating technique achieved by _____ or _____ through a layer of slip or glaze.

Slip: Clay _____ in water, usually the consistency of thick cream. May be colored and used to decorate surfaces.

Stoneware: _____ clay, literally as hard and durable as _____.

Trimming: At the _____ stage, removal of excess clay from a piece, using any of a variety of sharp cutting tools.

Underglaze decorating: Process of applying any decoration to the bare (usually bisque) clay surface directly before _____.

Warping: _____ of clay forms caused by uneven stresses within clay due to forming method, uneven drying, uneven support in firing, or uneven or excessive heat in firing.

Wedging: Process of kneading the clay with the hands to remove _____ and insure unified mass.