Ceramics 2 Vocabulary Packet Key

Name\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Period\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. **Rib Tool:** *A rubber, metal, or wooden tool. Uses: to smooth, compress, or form pottery.*
2. **Ribbon Tool:** *Small carving tool with two loop ends. One with a rounded end, and the other with a flat loop end. Uses: Carving, and trimming*
3. **Loop Tool:** *A larger carving tool characterized by the ‘egg’ shaped metal end. Uses: Carving, and trimming*
4. **Wire Tool:** *A tool made of twisted wire with two wood ends. Uses: to cut clay, and cut projects off the wheel head.*
5. **Needle Tool:** *A long metal stick with a pointed needle on the end. Uses: incising, scoring, trimming the rim, and popping bubbles.*
6. **Potter’s Knife Tool:**  *A tool with a pointed ‘v’ shaped end and a rounded part called the ‘potter’s thumb’ tool. Uses: smoothing, cutting, shaping, pre-trimming*
7. **Bat:** *A disk or slab of plaster or wood on which pottery is formed.*
8. **Clay:** *Fine particles of decomposed granite or other feldspathic rock which become plastic when wet.*

**6 Stages of Clay:**

1. Slip
2. *Wet clay*

3. *Leatherhard*

4. *Bone-dry/Greenware*

5. *Bisqueware*

6. *Glazeware*

**5 Building Methods of Clay:**

1. *Pinch*

2. *Coil*

3. *Slab*

4. *Molds*

5. *Wheel Thrown*

1. **Wedging:** *Twisting, kneading, or pounding clay to remove air bubbles*
2. **Pinchpot:** *A basic method of forming a pot by squeezing out the shape with ones’ fingers.*
3. **Slip:** *Clay in liquid form – used in the process of slip and score – used as a glue*
4. **Score:** *To scratch lines (x’s) in unfired clay*
5. **Slip & Score:** *The process of applying slip after scoring to two edges to join them more securely.*
6. **Leatherhard:** *Clay partly dried but still damp, firm, and easily carved*
7. **Bone Dry:** *Clay that is thoroughly dried, unfired, and white in color. The clay is very fragile at this stage. Also called Greenware.*
8. **Greenware:** *A piece of unfired pottery (bone dry)*
9. **Throwing:** *Creating ceramic shapes on the potter’s wheel.*
10. **Foot:** *The base of a ceramic form.*
11. **Kiln:** *The high temperature oven in which you fire ceramic pieces*
12. **Firing:** *To heat a clay object in a kiln to a specific temperature. Usually these are very high temperatures ranging from 1500 degrees to 3000 degrees.*
13. **Bisqueware:** *A piece of pottery that has been fired once and is ready to be glazed.*
14. **Slab Construction/Building:** *Forms hand built with pressed or rolled flat sections of clay.*
15. **Glaze:** *A glassy surface coating of material fired on ceramic ware to decorate the clay.*
16. **Glazeware:** *Pottery that has been glazed and waiting to be fired again.*
17. **Coiling:** *A hand building method of forming pottery by building up the walls with ropelike coils of clay.*
18. **Extrude/Extruder:** *The process of forcing clay through a die or aperture to create coils, tubes, handles, etc.*

**Ceramic Decorating Techniques:**

1. **Appliqué:** *A decoration method on wet clay. This additive process involves the attachment of coils, ball, stamped clay, etc. to a clay form.*
2. **Carving:** *The cutting away of excessive clay (trimming the foot and for designing.)*
3. **Incise:** *Drawing on wet clay with a feather, needle tool, pencil, comb, etc.*
4. **Stamping:** *A method of decoration on wet clay using hand made bisque fired designs that are pressed into the clay leaving a decorative impression.*
5. **Piercing:** *Cutting or carving holes and designs completely through a clay form.*
6. **Pressing:** *A decoration method in wet clay where decorative objects are pushed or rolled into the clay. (not an actual stamp)*
7. **Stenciling:** *A decoration method where you cut out a design in paper, sticking it on the clay wall, then painting the cut-out design with slip.*
8. **Burnishing:** *A decoration method in which the surface of the pot is*[*polished*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Polishing)*, using a hard smooth surface such as a wooden or bone spatula, smooth stones, plastic, or even glass bulbs, while it still is in a leathery 'green' state, i.e., before*[*firing*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pottery#Firing)*. After firing, the surface is extremely shiny.*
9. **Sgraffito:** *Decoration produced on pottery or ceramic by scratching through a surface of plaster or glazing to reveal a different color underneath.*
10. **Mishima:** *A decorating technique is a way of drawing by inlaying a slip of contrasting color into lines incised in leather-hard clay.*
11. **Slip Trailing:**  *A decorating method using a controlled stream of slip onto greenware.*
12. **Wax Resist:** *A decoration method where you use wax to keep glaze from sticking to certain areas for either the foot or a design.*
13. **Banding: *Bands*** *are lines marked around circular ceramic utensils, plates, jars or lids using any method of decoration which can be applied at all stages of manufacture. Banding is the action of marking a band.*
14. **In-Lays:** *A decorating technique where you use two clay bodies of contrasting color. The first clay body is rolled flat, and the contrasting color is rolled or cut into pieces and laid into a design on top of the first clay slab. It is then rolled flat into the first clay body.*
15. **Air-brush and Spray Glaze:** *A decorating technique where glaze or slip is mixed with water and put into a sprayer of some sort and sprayed onto the clay body. Can be done on either greenware or bisqueware. On greenware, it must be underglaze or colored slip. On bisqueware, it needs to be regular glaze.*