Ceramics 1 Vocabulary Packet

Name\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Period\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. **Metal Rib Tool:** *A metal (flat silver rib) tool used to smooth/compress and form pottery.*
2. **Wood Rib Tool:** *A wood (flat wood rib) tool used to smooth/compress and form pottery.*
3. **Ribbon Tool:** *Small carving tool with two ends. One with a rounded end, and the other with a flat loop end.*
4. **Loop Tool:** *A larger carving tool characterized by the ‘egg’ shaped metal end.*
5. **Wire Tool:** *A tool made of twisted wire that’s used for cutting clay.*
6. **Needle Tool:** *A tool used for incising & scoring.*
7. **Potter’s Knife Tool:**  *A tool with a pointed ‘v’ shaped end and a rounded part called the ‘potter’s thumb’ tool.*
8. **Sponge:** *A round yellow sponge used to smooth pottery and for wheel throwing.*
9. **Clay:** *Fine particles of decomposed granite or other feldspathic rock, which become plastic when wet.*

**6 Stages of Clay:**

1. *Slip*
2. *Wet clay/Plastic*

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 slip and score – acts like a glue*
4. **Score:** *To scratch lines in unfired clay (x’s)*
5. **Slip & Score:** *The process of applying slip after scoring 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*
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.*

**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, usually to create a design*
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.*
7. **Stenciling:** *Cutting out a design in paper, sticking it on the clay wall, then painting the cut-out design with slip.*

**High Fire Glaze Notes:**

1. What do you do before dipping project: \_\_\_\_\_*Mix the glaze really well*\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. How do you grip the project? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*With the dipper tongs, making sure that only the tips of the tongs touch the project.*\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. How long do you dip the project? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*3 to 5 seconds* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
4. How high up the edge do you wash? *\_\_\_\_1/4 to 3/8 of an inch\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*
5. Can you dip the project in a second glaze? \_\_\_*Yes*
6. If you do dip into a second glaze… what are the 2 options to make sure it doesn’t run too much? *You either don’t dip the 2nd glaze all the way down, or you wash up 1/2 “ instead of just a quarter.*\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
7. Where do you put your project to be fired? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*High fire dip glaze shelves – 3rd, 4th, and 5th shelf*\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
8. If your project isn’t washed well enough, where will Mrs. D put your project so you can fix it? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*On the bottom shelf*\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
9. If you want to know what a color combination might look like, where do you check? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_*You can either look at the tiles and then reference to the white binder, or vice versa if you want to see how two colors will look*

**Low Fire Glaze Notes: (**Is often referred to as ‘paint on’)

1. How many layers of glaze? \_\_*3-5*\_\_
2. Directions of brush strokes \_*Alternate each layer in the opposite direction or at an angle*\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. If bottle is sealed \_\_\_\_*Run it under hot water to loosen glaze*\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
4. The clear glaze \_\_\_\_\_*Runs, so don’t paint more than 2 layers*\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
5. The black, clear, and white are in \_\_\_*Plastic containers above the regular bottles*\_\_\_\_
6. Paintbrushes are on: \_\_*the sink*\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
7. Paint down to the \_\_\_*bottom*\_\_ but not the \_\_\_\_\_*Bottom*\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
8. Can you mix these glazes? \_\_\_\_\_\_*Yes, but only in a separate container*\_\_\_\_\_\_
9. If you do mix, can you pour the leftover back into the bottle? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*NO!!*\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
10. Can you mix low fire and high fire glaze? \_\_\_\_*NO!!*\_\_\_
11. Where do you put your project to be fired? \_\_*On the top two shelves labeled: Low-Fire Paint on glaze*\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Wheel Throwing Guided Notes:**

1. About how much clay do you need to start? \_\_\_\_*2 to 3 balls of clay the size of your fist.*\_\_ \_
2. Do you throw the clay on a wet or dry wheel head? \_\_\_\_*dry*\_\_\_
3. What are the 3 Guidelines to start:

 1. \_\_\_\_\_\_*Keep water on the clay at all times*\_

 2. \_\_*Keep your elbows tucked in, and your legs gripping the wheel*\_\_\_\_\_

 3. \_\_\_\_\_*Hands touching if possible for control*\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. What are the 3 main stages of wheel throwing:
2. \_\_*CENTERING*\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_*OPENING*\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_*PULLING THE WALL*\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
5. When throwing, and you start wobbling, what do you need to tighten?

 a. \_\_\_*Stomach-elbows tucked in to body*\_\_\_

 b. \_\_\_\_*Legs – grip the wheel*\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

6. You should start off throwing by going what speed? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_*Fast – Highest speed*\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

7. What should happen to the speed as you move through the second and third phase? \_\_\_\_\_*You should slow the wheel down by ½ steps*

8. What do you have to do BEFORE you take it off the wheel? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_*Pre- trim (cut off any excess clay by following the edge of the piece.*\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

9. What tool is used to do this: \_\_\_\_\_*Potter’s Knife*\_\_\_\_

10. After your project has set for a few days, possibly more than a week, (It needs to be a firm leatherhard) what do you need to do before you can get it fired? \_\_\_*Trim the Foot*\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_