**History of Ceramics-**

Ceramics has been around for centuries. During the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the first ceramics were used for:

* Cooking
* Containers
* Storing \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Where were the first ceramics fired?

* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Information About Clay-**

Clay is used to make ceramics. There are different kinds of clay. What kind do we use?

* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Terra Cotta Clay-Good for Handbuilding
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Stoneware Clay –Good for Pottery

Describe the Clay Stages:

* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_-clay can be formed without tearing/breaking
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_-clay has dried but can be carved/joined
* Bone Dry-moisture has evaporated and surface is no longer \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* Bisqueware-after 1st \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_-after 2nd firing/ready for use functionally or as a decoration

Clay \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is DANGEROUS! What can you do to be safe?

* Use wet sponge to clean tables
* Use water to clean tools and sinks
* NEVER use a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (inhaling dust is harmful)
* NEVER \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in room (ingesting is harmful)

**Before Working with Clay-**

* During this semester, consider cutting your \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ shorter than usual.
* Take off your jewelry and put it somewhere safe!
* Same goes for watches.
* Roll up those sleeves!
* Pull your long hair back so it’s not in your way.
* NO food.
* Don’t get your device messy! Clay can ruin it!
* Wear an \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_! That’s why we have them!

**Working with Plastic Clay-**

Name the hand building methods.

* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_-between fingers and thumb
* Coil-roll clay snakes
* Slab-roll thin, flat clay
* Mold-clay takes on certain shape

What kind of wedge do we use?

* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ head

Why does standing up help you wedge your clay?

* Use your upper body strength as leverage

Why do we wedge?

* Consistency and eliminates \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (which make your project explode/crack in the kiln)

About how thick should your clay be for each project?

* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ width or 1/4"

What should you do if your clay is too dry?

* Spray with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ bottle
* Smooth cracks with a wet finger
* Cover with damp rag

What should you do if you clay is slumping?

* Expose it to air

How can you keep your clay moist over night?

* Cover with damp rag
* Wrap in air-tight \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ bag

If it dries too quickly, what can happen to your project?

* Crack

**Working with Plastic or Leather Hard clay-**

What process is used to join two pieces of clay?

* Score, slip and wiggle. Use a serrated rib and water to score (\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_) and slip (add water to) the edges. Then, wiggle them together. Clay must be plastic or leather hard.

How do you recycle clay?

* If it’s too \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_-put clay in the clay bucket. We mix it with water and put it on a plaster slab to dry to the plastic stage again. Wedge before using it.

What are the finishing touches?

* Use a needle tool to write your \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and **HOUR** on the bottom of your piece.
* It must be legible!!!

**Getting Clay to the Bone Dry Stage-**

* When you’re finished with construction, allow your piece to dry \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ so it won’t crack!
* Simply move the plastic bag so it’s not covering the bottom of your piece. Gradually, you'll move it to the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the piece.
* The bigger the project, the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ this will take. Humidity in the air will play a factor as well.

**The Bisque Firing Process-**

What’s the technical term for the shelves and posts used inside the kiln?

* Kiln \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

What happens to clay when it’s bisque fired?

* Chemical reaction (turns dry and hard)

We bisque fire to cone 04. What temperature is that?

* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_degrees Fahrenheit

**The Glaze and Glaze Firing Process-**

Why do we glaze ceramics?

* Waterproof (glaze turns to glass during the firing process)
* Easy to\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* Aesthetics

There are different kinds of glazes. What do we use?

* Glaze and Underglaze. After firing, you can eat off it, put it in the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ or microwave!

Why do we use wax resist on the bottom and ¼ inch up from the bottom edge of our work?

* It will be easier \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the bottom and ¼ inch up from the bottom.
* When you’re finished glazing your piece, use a sponge to clean the glaze off the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* I will **NOT** fire pieces that haven’t been cleaned because they will become **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** to the kiln shelf during firing.

Why do we paint kiln wash on the kiln shelves?

* To protect the shelves from dripping glaze.

We glaze fire to cone 05. What temperature is that?

* 1888 degrees Fahrenheit

**Label the Vessel:**

-\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

-\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

-\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

-\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

-\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_



**Label the Vessel:**

-Lip

-Neck

-Shoulder

-Body

-Foot