## --INTRO TO CLAY--

|   | CL   | ΑY   | TERMS:  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|---|--|--|---|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| clay will shrink  3): Fully dried clay before it undergoes the firing process. Greenware is very delicate and brittle. If broken it cannot be repaired. Never throw out greenware – it can be softened in water, wedged, and reused.  4): The hot oven used to fire the clay.  5): Firing clay at a high temperatures in a kiln hardens the clay  6): After firing the work in the kiln the clay becomes strong and durable and is called bisqueware. It can no longer be softened in water.  7): Process of controlled slamming of the clay to expel air bubbles and prep for use. |  | : The all purpose clay we will be using.                           |   |  |  |  |  |  |  |
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| for use.  |  | 7)   |   |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|   |  |  |   |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 8) : When clay is still damp but no longer flexible it is called leather  |  | 8)   | : When clay is still damp but no longer flexible it is called leather                             |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| hard. This is the best time to add texture and do relief carvings/sculpture.  |  |  | hard. This is the best time to add texture and do relief carvings/sculpture.                      |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 9): A sculptural technique. The design/image is scrapped out (or built up) from   |  |  |   |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| the side of a flat surface giving the impression of the foreground rising above the background.   |  |  | the side of a flat surface giving the impression of the foreground rising above the background.   |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 10) and: The process by which you "glue" two pieces of clay   |  | 10)  | and : The process by which you "glue" two pieces of clay  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| together. Create grooves/rough up one side and use slip (watered down clay) to connect the  |  | ,  | together. Create grooves/rough up one side and use slip (watered down clay) to connect the        |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| pieces. Careful not to use too much!!   |  |  |   |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 11): In order to make a piece waterproof it must go through a second firing process   |  |  |   |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| after being coated with a liquid glaze. This material contains microscopic particles of glass that  |  | ,  |   |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| melt under the extreme heat of the kiln to form a glassy coating.   |  |  |   |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 12): The term used to describe the clay work after the second firing  |  | 12)  | : The term used to describe the clay work after the second firing                                 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| with glaze subsequently making it waterproof.   |  | )  | with glaze subsequently making it waterproof  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| with graze bacoequently making it waterproof.   |  |  | with graze succeeding making it waterproof.   |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 4 IMPORTANT THINGS TO REMEMBER:   | 4 T  | MP   | ORTANT THINGS TO REMEMBER:  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1) The more you work clay the it gets Always keep it covered and moist (bring   |  | 1)   | The more you work clay the it gets Always keep it covered and moist (bring                        |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1) The more you work clay the it gets. Always keep it covered and moist (bring in some plastic bags to cover your work)   |  | -)   | in some plastic bags to cover your work)  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2) Clay works will explode in the kiln for 3 different reasons:   |  | 2)   | Clay works will explode in the kiln for 3 different reasons:                                      |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| , · · · ·   | a)   |  | ·   |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| a)  | h) _   |  | <del></del>   |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| b)<br>c)  | c) _   |  |   |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 3) NEVER put clay down the sink – it will clog the drains and ruin the plumbing.  | ·)_  | 3)   | NEVER put clay down the sink – it will clog the drains and ruin the plumbing                      |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 4) Repetitive exposure to clay dust can cause a disease called Make sure to   |  | <i>4</i> )   | Renetitive exposure to clay dust can cause a disease called  Make sure to                         |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| clean up carefully and thoroughly with damp sponges before leaving your work area.  |  | 1)   | clean un carefully and thoroughly with damp sponges before leaving your work area                 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| cical ap carefully and moroaging with damp sponges octore leaving your work area.   |  |  | elean up earefully and thoroughly with damp sponges before leaving your work area.                |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| BUILDING TECHNIQUES:  | RI   | шл   | DING TECHNIQUES:  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1) SLAB: Roll clay out flat into a "slab" with rollers. Make sure thickness is even to ensure proper  | 20   |  |   |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| drying  |  |  |   |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2) COIL: Roll clay with your fingers into long thin tubes or "sausages."  |  |  |   |  |  |  |  |  |  |

3) PINCH: Using your thumbs pinch out a bowl like shape in a sphere of clay.