

Introduction to Glazing (especially Stoneware)

3rd Nov 16
By Wendy

Earthenware temperature fired to **1000°-1050° C**

Stoneware fired to **1200°-1280° C**

- However, these are rules that can be broken: Wendy intentionally underfires S/W glazes to create an extra matt effect.
- Problematic is only if you overfire a glaze, e.g. E/W to S/W temperatures, as they melt so much that they run off and can fuse piece to kiln shelf.

Glazes on test tags, especially flat ones, behave differently from 3-d objects.

Tip: Instead of using bespoke slip trailers, use old hair die bottles.

Oxides good to use to bring out textures in clay when wiped back.

When high fired they can get a metallic sheen.

Can flux especially when applied on top of a glaze.

When added to glazes they act as colourants and give you these colours:

Cobalt – blue	strongest
Copper – green	
Manganese – brown	V
Iron – brown or red	weakest

Engobes act like glaze slips. They contain china clay and a bit of silica.

- Apply to bisque ware.
- (One could try them out on greenware and see the result: possible crack effect?)
- It is good to spray Engobes. Don't put them on too thick as they may crack.
- Engobes give a flat and very matt finish.
- White Engobe is the base into which mix coloured stains to change colours. Will result in opaque coverage.
- Because Engobes contain silica they are self-glazing and don't necessarily need a glaze on top but can be combined with the use of glazes.
- Engobes are all food-safe.
- Generally fire to E/W temperatures: 1040°-1060°C. If fired lower to 1000°C matter finish, if fired higher to 1060°C eggshell finish.

Wendy's Examples:

1. Here she has covered the piece with oxide which she wiped back before spraying the whole piece with a white Engobe. After E/W firing the oxide had bled through where it was thicker in the recesses.

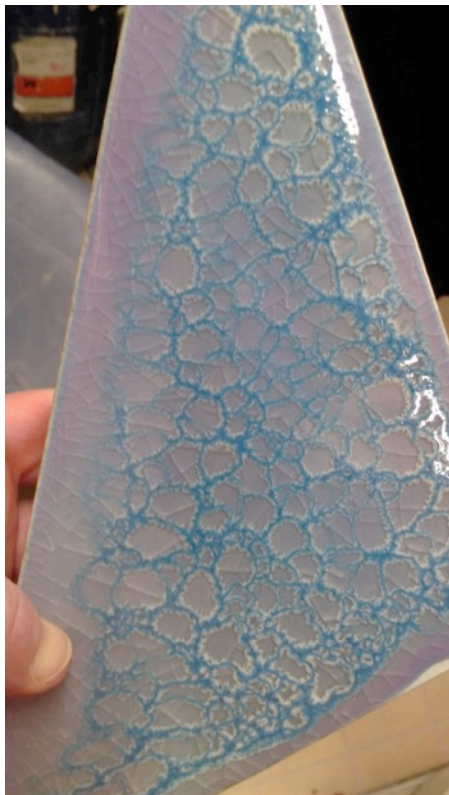


2. You can as an extra step once a piece has been fired with an Engobe add a glaze and push this glaze into the recesses to add extra shininess into these recesses. By wiping away any glaze from prone areas these will stay matt in contrast.



Earthenware Glazes generally fire at 1040°-1060° C.

- The more China clay the contain the matter is their finish.
- If you want, oxides can go under or on top of E/W glazes.
- E/W glazes tend to be flat and glossy in appearance once fired. There are exceptions however.
- When applied E/W glazes then to annihilate surface texture.
- The more glossy the E/W glaze the soft it is. Lead glazes are particularly soft.



Wendy's example: In order to get this effect with E/W glazes you need three layers. Each layer is spayed on in a specific order with a transparent glaze in the middle separating the two others. The transparent glaze needs to be a Lead Glaze, otherwise it will not work. Here they are:
Bottom: purple E/W glaze
Middle: shiny transparent E/W glaze
On top: stiff blue glaze

Stoneware Glazes generally fire at 1200°-1280°C.

Wendy's example: She uses a lot of glazes, which contain Silicon Carbide. This gives a bubbly surface such as in other volcanic glazes.

The finer the Silicon Carbide the more reactive it is, i.e. the more bubbles.

This glaze needs to be fired quite high to have reaction – at least to 1200°C.



Lustres & Enamels fire at a low temperature of about 750°-800°C

They sit on top of a previously applied and fired glaze.

The level of shininess of lustres is very dependent on whether they are applied on top of glossy or matt glazes. I.E. if a glazed piece has a matt surface with glossy recesses a lustre will be glossy in the recesses and matt on the raised surfaces.

