Review Study Guide

Ceramics I
Stages of Clay

- Slip
- Plastic
- Leather hard
- Bone Dry
Types of Wares

Greenware
Bisque ware
Glaze ware
Glaze problems and defects

1. Crawling, 2. running, 3. under fired, 4. shivering, 5. crazing
Glazes that shiver

Eggplant  Gun Metal Green  Ice Blue

Red Gold  Rhubarb

What causes glaze defects?
What happens when glazes are applied too thick?
Surface Decoration

Sgraffito, impressing, applique, piercing, glaze/slip trailing, incising
Engobe-a colored slip

Used for scraffito, combing (above)
Feathering, slip trailing
Ways to Create Wares

Coiling, throwing, slab building, drape mold, sculpting
# Properties of Clay

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Plasticity</td>
<td>Clay’s ability to be shaped and molded without cracking or sagging</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Porosity</td>
<td>Clay’s ability to dry without cracking</td>
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<tr>
<td>Vitrification</td>
<td>Clay’s ability to become glass-like</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
## Pattern and Rhythm

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Types of Rhythm</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Regular</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alternating</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Changing the placement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Adding a second motif</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Rotating</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flowing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Progressive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Random</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
What happens when.....

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Result</th>
<th>How to fix</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Clay is not wedged</td>
<td>Clay is not a homogeneous consistency and air bubbles are inside</td>
<td>Wedge clay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water left in thrown piece</td>
<td>Clay can crack in bottom</td>
<td>Sponge out excess water</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pulling too fast</td>
<td>Uneven wall thickness</td>
<td>Slow pulls down</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Attaching clay pieces together</td>
<td>Additions crack</td>
<td>Cover clay to dry slowly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fire wet greenware</td>
<td>Ware blows up in kiln</td>
<td>Dryer and/or thinner ware</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glazing bisque ware</td>
<td>Glaze ran</td>
<td>Apply thinner glaze</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
What is the best glaze to use?

Celadons and shinos. Glazes that break.
Artist Review

Sam Chung
Maria Martinez
Robin Hopper - garden series
Peter Voulkos

Red figure - Greek pottery
Hopper - Southwest series
Maria Martinez
Hopper - Colored clays series

Black figure - Greek pottery
Sam Chung

Geometric figure - Greek pottery
Marilyn Levine
Sam Chung
Elements of Art

**Line**
- **Definition:** continuous mark
- Types of lines: *Vertical, horizontal, diagonal, curved*
- Where can lines be found in ceramics?
  - **Contour, implied, incised, etc.**
- How can lines be made?
  - **Stamps, incising, piercing, painting**

List the types of lines seen in the teapot.
- **Curved contour and curved implied**
- How were the lines made?
  - **Painted and the contour of the form**

**Shape**
- **Definition:** 2-D area with length and height
- Are shapes always seen in ceramics?
  - **No**
- How can shapes be made?
  - **Stamps, painting, incising, piercing**
- 2 types of shapes: *geometric and organic*

- **List the types of shapes seen in the teapot**
- **organic**
- How were the shapes made?
  - **painting and carving**
Elements of Art Continued...

**Form**
- Definition: 3-D area with length, width and height
- Are forms always seen in ceramics? Yes
- How can they be made? The piece itself and attachments
- 2 types of forms: **organic and geometric**
- List the type(s) of forms seen in the teapot
  - organic
- How were the forms made? The piece itself and the handle and knob

**Texture**
- Definition: the feel that an object has
- Are textures always seen in ceramics? Yes
- How can textures be made? Stamps, incising, piercing, carving, smoothing, etc.
- Describe types of textures: **actual, implied, rough, smooth, bumpy, etc.**
- List the type(s) of textures seen in the teapot
  - Actual-smooth
- How was the texture made? smoothing
Elements of Art continued

**Space**
- Definition: emptiness or area between, around, below, above or within the piece
- Is space always seen in ceramics?
  - Yes
- How can it be made?
  - Incising, by the empty space made around or inside the piece
- Describe the 2 types of spaces: Negative and Positive
- List the type(s) of spaces seen in the teapot
  - Negative between handle, spout and body and positive is the form itself
- How were the different spaces made?
- Attachments and the piece itself
Elements of Art continued

**Value**
- Definition: lightness and darkness of a color
- Are values always seen in ceramics?
  - No
- How can they be made?
  - Glazes, underglazes and colored clay
- Describe types of values: **tints and shades**
- Is value seen in the teapot?
  - no

**Color**
- Definition: reflected light
- Is color always seen in ceramics?
  - Yes
- Where can color be created in ceramics?
  - Clays, glazes, slips, and underglazes
- List the colors seen in the teapot
  - **white, black and green**
- How were they made?
  - **Painting on underglazes**
Balance
• Definition: how the elements in the piece are arranged
What type of balance is used?
• Approximately Symmetrical
What element(s) are used to create the balance?
• Form, texture, line

Pattern
• Definition: repetition of an element
What element(s) are used to create the pattern?
• form (dots), line (implied in dots)

Rhythm
• Definition: repeating elements in a pattern to create a look and feel of movement
What type of rhythm is created?
• Regular (or alternating by changing the position)
How are the elements repeated to create the rhythm?
• The forms sticking out on the piece form, well spaced diagonal lines

Movement
• Definition: produce the look or feel of action, how the piece makes your eyes flow throughout the piece
What do your eyes follow?
• the pattern of forms on the piece make your eyes follow them diagonally up and down the piece
Principles of Design Continued...

**Emphasis**
- **Definition:** how the artist arranges the elements to catch the viewers attention. Focal point
- Is there an emphasis on the piece? If so, where?
- Yes, the texture/forms on the piece.
- What element was used to create an emphasis?
- Texture and form

**Variety**
- **Definition:** combining different elements of art to create a difference or contrast
- What element(s) are varied?
- Texture, shape, line
- Does the variety make the piece more interesting? Explain why or why not.
- Yes, it catches your attention throughout different parts of the piece
Principles of Design continued

**Proportion**
- Definition: concerned with size relationship of one part to another or one object to another, a ratio
Did the artist use a normal proportion on all parts or is something out of proportion?
- The body of the piece is much wider than the opening at the top
If you think some part is out of proportion, then is that part used to create an emphasis?
- Yes, the proportion creates emphasis, but the texture also is creating emphasis as well.

**Unity**
- Definition: the feeling that all parts of a design are working together as a team
Are all the parts of this piece unified?
- Yes
What elements are repeated to create the unity?
- texture, color, value
Greek pottery Styles

Geometric

Black-Figure

Red-Figure
Art Styles

- Realism
- Abstract
- Fantasy
- Expressionism
## Clay and Clay Bodies

<p>| | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>A red clay body</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Cone 12 clay body</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Clay body with a lot of iron</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Clay body with maturing temperature of 2232 degrees</td>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>High fire clay body</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Clay body our class usually uses</td>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Mid fire clay body</td>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Most expensive clay body</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Least expensive clay body</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Very plastic clay body</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>White clay body</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>Cone 6 clay body</td>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>Tan clay body</td>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>Cone 05 clay body</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.</td>
<td>Most fragile clay body</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.</td>
<td>Clay body that will not vitrify</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A. Earthenware  
B. Stoneware  
C. Porcelain
Clay and Clay Bodies Continued...

What is a pyrometer?
- A device used to measure the heat of the air in the kiln.

What does a pyrometer measure?
- The heat of the air in the kiln.

What is a Pyrometric cone?
- Clay body shaped like a cone used to measure the work the heat in the kiln has done.

What does a Pyrometric cone measure?
- The amount of heat that has been absorbed into the clay body.

What is the firing cone of the glazes in our classroom?
- c/6

What is the maturing temperature of the glazes in our classroom?
- 2232° Fahrenheit

What cone range is a typical bisque firing?
- c/08-c/05

What temperature range is a typical bisque firing?
- 1751°-1888 ° Fahrenheit

Which cone matures at a higher temperature: c/05 or c/4?
- c/4
Clay and Clay Bodies Continued...

What does each of the cones mean in the picture to the right?

1. Nearing target temperature
2. Target temperature
3. Past target temperature

What is the “name” of each of the cones to the right.

1. Guide Cone
2. Firing Cone
3. Guard Cone

Label each of the cones if the maturing temperature is c/6.

Firing temperature is the target temperature
Maturing temperature is the temperature when the glaze is vitrified
In a glaze firing the firing temperature and the maturing temperature are the same.