Materials

- Kiln: A kiln is a high-temperature oven used to fire pottery, ceramic, or clay objects to harden and strengthen them.
- Clay: Clay is a natural material composed of fine particles that is used in pottery making due to its malleable properties.
- Ceramic: Ceramic refers to objects made of clay that are heated to high temperatures to create durable and water-resistant pottery.
- Bisque: Bisque refers to pottery that has been fired once at a high temperature but has not yet been glazed.
- Firing: Firing in pottery making refers to the process of heating clay objects in a kiln to harden and set them.
- Slip: In pottery making, slip refers to a liquid mixture of clay and water applied to the surface of ceramic pieces.
- Potter's Wheel: A potter's wheel is a rotating device used by potters to shape clay into various forms such as bowls and vases.
- Glaze: Glaze refers to a liquid mixture of minerals that is applied to pottery before firing to create a smooth, shiny surface.

Clay preparation

- Kneading: Kneading in pottery making refers to the process of mixing and manipulating clay to remove air bubbles and ensure uniform consistency.
- Wedging: Wedging is the process of kneading clay to remove air bubbles, ensure uniform consistency, and improve workability for pottery making.
- Sifting: Sifting in pottery making refers to the process of passing clay through a fine mesh to remove impurities and create a smooth texture.
- Slip: Slip in pottery making is a liquid mixture of clay and water used to decorate or enhance the surface of ceramics.
- Coil: A coil is a long, snake-like piece of clay rolled out to create pottery by layering and shaping it.
- Pinch: Pinch is a hand-building technique in pottery where clay is shaped by pinching and squeezing it with fingers.
- Score: Scoring in pottery making is the process of creating shallow cuts or marks on clay surfaces to help with bonding.
- Smooth: Smooth in pottery making refers to the even and uniform texture of clay achieved through

kneading, wedging, and refining techniques.

Throwing or hand-building

- Scoring: Scoring in pottery making involves scratching or roughening up the surface of clay pieces before joining them together with slip.
- Pinch: Pinch in pottery making refers to the technique of shaping clay by pinching it between fingers to form a vessel.
- Coil: A coil is a long, snake-like piece of clay that is rolled out and then stacked to create pottery forms.
- Slab: A slab in pottery making refers to a flat piece of clay that is rolled out and used to create various forms.

Trimming

- Trimming: Trimming in pottery making refers to the process of removing excess clay from a piece to refine its shape and surface.
- Chattering: Chattering in pottery trimming refers to the intentional creation of textured lines or patterns on the surface of a piece.
- Faceting: Faceting in trimming pottery involves creating flat or angled surfaces on the exterior of a pot for added texture and visual interest.
- Carving: Carving in pottery making refers to the process of carefully removing excess clay to create intricate designs or textures.
- Undercutting: Undercutting in pottery trimming refers to the technique of trimming away clay from the bottom of a pot at an inward angle.
- Sgraffito: Sgraffito in pottery trimming is a technique where a design is scratched into the surface of the clay.
- Darting: Darting in pottery trimming refers to cutting deep, narrow grooves into the surface of a pot for decorative purposes.

Drying

- Kiln: A kiln is a high-temperature oven used in pottery making to dry and harden clay objects through a controlled heating process.
- Shrinkage: Shrinkage in pottery making refers to the decrease in size of clay objects as they dry and are fired.

- Wedging: Wedging in pottery making is the process of kneading clay to remove air bubbles and ensure even moisture distribution.
- Moisture: Moisture in pottery making refers to the presence of water in the clay, which needs to be removed during drying.
- Greenware: Greenware refers to unfired pottery that has dried completely and is ready for firing in a kiln to harden.
- Glaze: In pottery making, glaze refers to a liquid mixture applied to a ceramic piece before firing to create a glossy finish.
- Bisque Firing: Bisque firing is the first firing of pottery after it has been dried, turning it into a durable, porous ceramic material.

Glazing

- Underglaze: Underglaze is a type of ceramic decoration applied to pottery before the final glaze, enhancing the surface with colored designs.
- Overglaze: Overglaze refers to a layer of colored glaze applied to the surface of a pottery piece after the initial firing.
- Crackle: Crackle refers to the fine network of lines or cracks that form on the surface of pottery glaze after firing.

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