John Britt Workshop 2014

-his 4 clay bodies=Frost, Bunkham White stoneware, red stone, 266 Standard Clay
-**buy hand immersion blender
!?-*remember to use hashtags to search for things!
-*start to use Instagram more!!
-groggy clay dries faster than a tight clay like porcelain
-slowly raise the temp. Helps prevent pinholes

- vessel goes from clay to bisque at 842-1112 degrees
- ***150-200 degrees per hour is a GOOD ramp rate
- -if pots crack it probably happens around 1063 degrees
- Pin holing can happen if you go thru 1300-1700 degrees too fast! Slow it down to 200 degrees per hr. At least.
- -if you are doing reduction, it should happens before you reach 1922 degrees.
- -1400-1600 degrees is where reduction happens
- UMF=unity molecular formula. Has flux, refractory, and glass former
- Fluxes= alkaline fluxes, and alkaline earth. Alumina is the/main refractory and comes from the clay in the glaze. The glass former is silica which has a high glass formation temp.
- -***leave 1-2" between pieces on a kiln shelf and leave that much between shelves as well.
- -specific gravity has to do with the thickness of the glaze.
- -sieve twice all glazes
- -***when a glaze hard pans in the bucket bottom, add epson salts to rehydrate-i.e. 2T. Of Epsom salts in a cup of water and add 2 drops at a time until it begins to loosen up. This will re-floculate the glaze.
- -high calcium glazes are sturdy
- -***magnesium makes satiny buttery mattes
- -zinc makes ink" means that zinc dramatically effects colors and can make them muddy brown
- -book=Staubach's title is Clay
- -another clay history is the Art of Clay
- Glazy.org website
- Digital fire website
- -glaze mixer.org is out of business
- -kaolin and ball clay are interchangeable although ball clay can be a little muddier
- --G200EU and Custer=main potassium feldspar
- -Neph Sy= main soda feldspar
- -Spogemine=main lithium feldspar
- -synthetic iron oxide is the best iron oxide
- -top websites=ceramic solutions, clay buddies, Instagram, Shinzo, glaze, John Britt blog and website

- CATEGORIES OF CLAYS;
- Bentonite (highly plastic), kaolin, ball, stoneware, fire, earthenware (dirtier, more iron, calcium and other impurities)
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- GLAZE INGRED. CATEGORIES;
- 1, Glass formers=silica 325 mesh, Gersley Borate, flint, Quartz

1. Stabilizers or refractories=alumina (aluminum oxide) found in clays (i.e. Ball clay or kaolin, EPK), nephline syenite (neph sys)
2. Fluxes bring down the melting point of silica=potassium and sodium oxides from feldspars. Whiting, dolomite, feldspar are main fluxes, soda ash, TCP, Wollansinite, Frits, .spodumene
3. Flocculent= used to thicken a glaze by helping to hold particles in suspension. Common flocculents are Epsom salts and calcium chloride. Add 2 drops at a time.
4. Deflocculents are used to loosen up a glaze and make it thinner. Sodium silicate, Darvan, and Calgon are common. Add 2 drops at a time.
5. Opacifiers make a glaze opaque or non-transparent. Tin oxide and zirconium silicate (Zircopax) are most common.
6. Fluxes that make it melt and flow