CANTON CLAY WORKS
GLAZING AND APPLICATION INFORMATION

A) All glazes have been mixed to a consistency (specific gravity) that would require **only one coat** to achieve a sufficient base coat representing the applied glaze. **Do not under any circumstances** apply two coats to the entire **exterior** of a vessel. When applying a second coat, apply the glaze to **the upper 30%** of the exterior wall, allowing sufficient surface area for the second to run (flux). Please refer to the test tiles and glaze identification sheets to assist you in identifying which glazes are runny and which glaze combinations are excessively runny and may create problems.

B) Specific Gravity represents the weight of the substrate (glaze material) that is in suspension in one milliliter of water. This is very helpful information in keeping the glaze consistency reliable. For advanced students it is highly recommenced that you learn how to use the hydrometer, an instrument for measuring specific gravity. All the glaze buckets have the specific gravity written on the label for that glaze.

C) Application

Dipping

Dipping should be done into the bucket of glaze or an alternative container. You may hand dip or use dipping tongs. **The timing involved in dipping is critical.** When dipping, only submerge your ware with a swift, deep in and out motion. Do not hold your vessel in the glaze for any period of time longer than it takes to dip swiftly in and out. When applying a second coat, apply the glaze to **the upper 30%** of the exterior wall, allowing sufficient surface area for the second to run (flux).

Pouring

Pouring glaze with a pitcher, cup or any other pouring vessel, would apply the glaze with the same consistency of one dip. Be sure not to overlap the glaze application excessively on the exterior wall. When applying a second coat, apply the glaze to **the upper 30%** of the exterior wall, allowing sufficient surface area for the second to run (flux).

Spraying

Spaying is a highly technical application technique that requires the use of our air compressor and a forced air spray gun. **It is not recommended for beginners**. One should have a base understanding of our glazes and how they react before engaging in spraying.

D) **Liner Glazes vs Saturated Glazes**

Liner glazes are glazes that are used for the interior of food service wares i.e casseroles bowls, mugs , cups etc. These liner glazes are food safe and do not have the likelihood of metals as in barium, copper and others from leeching out when exposed to acidic foods. **GOOD EXAMPLES OF LINER GLAZES ARE: SHINOS, CELEDONS, OUR NUMEROUS BLUE GLAZES, ODIES BLACK, BUTTERMILK, PENSPOD AND OTHERS.** Please refer to the glaze identification sheets for more suggestions.

EXAMPLES OF GLAZES NOT TO USE AS LINER GLAZES ARE: SALT RED, MATT BLACK, ORIBE, WILLIE HELIX. THESE GLAZES ARE SATURATED WITH COPPER AND/OR BARIUM. BOTH OF THESE METALS CAN LEECH OUT OF THE GLAZE WHEN EXPOSED TO ACIDIC FOODS.

E) **Over Glazing Policy**

Any student, renter, and teacher who grossly overglazes, and whose actions result in the permanent damage to a kiln shelf will be responsible for the replacement cost of that damaged shelf. The replacement cost can run from $75-$150.