

Pottery 2: Final Exam Study Guide

Elements of Art (Ingredients)

- The basic foundation/building blocks of art.
 1. Line
 2. Color
 3. Value
 4. Texture
 5. Form
 6. Shape
 7. Space

Principles of Art (Recipe)

- How the Elements of Art are organized.
 1. Balance
 2. Emphasis / Focal Point
 3. Variety
 4. Rhythm
 5. Pattern (repetition)
 6. Unity
 7. Proportion

Greenware

- any unfired clay
- unfired clay can be recycled, however once it has been fired it cannot be recycled

3 stages of Greenware clay

- **1. Plastic**-The physical property that allows clay to keep any new form it is given. Clay and soil have essentially the same chemical makeup or formula. The reason clay is plastic is due to the physical difference, not the chemical.
- **2. Leather-hard**- clay that has dried past plastic, but before bone dry, clay in this stage can still be joined and carved
- **3. Bone Dry**- LAST stage of greenware when moisture in the clay body has evaporated so the clay surface no longer feels cold

2 Types of firings pottery pieces go through

- **1. Bisque Fire-** Unglazed pottery is fired to a temperature that will make the clay strong but porous. Porosity is necessary for the clay to accept the glaze. During this firing the clay will shrink in size, the percentage that the clay shrinks is called the shrinkage rate.
- **2. Glaze-** Glazed pots are fired to a temperature that will cause the clay to become vitreous (hard, dense and non-porous) and the glaze will mature and form a glass-like substance.

Bisqueware vs. Greenware

- Bisqueware: Clay that has gone through the first firing. Hard permanent structure, porous
- Greenware: Unfired clay that can be recycled
 - Plastic
 - Leatherhard
 - Bone-dry

Pyrometric Cones

Small cone-like shapes that are comprised of ceramic materials designed to bend when a certain temperature is reached

Melting of the cone automatically shuts the kiln OFF



Hand-building

- A term that refers to one of several techniques used to build pottery using only the hands and simple tools, rather than using a potter's wheel.
 - PINCHING
 - COILING
 - SLAB

Underglaze/ Glaze

Underglaze- oxides or commercial colorants,
applied before glaze application
(paint for clay, exists UNDER clear glaze)

Glaze- a glasslike substance comprised of three
basic ingredients: silica, flux, and alumina
Glaze can be CLEAR or COLORED

3 Methods of Applying Glaze

- 1. **Brushing**- a method of applying glaze using even brush strokes by means of a paintbrush. Can be used to avoid thick deposits of glaze where strokes overlap, and also may require several coats depending on the glaze
- 2. **Dipping**- a method of applying glaze to a piece by immersing it in a container of glaze
- 3. **Pouring**- a method of applying glaze to by pouring glaze into or on the piece

How was the art of ceramics first discovered?

- Woven basket was lined with clay
- Basket caught fire
- Clay hardened in basket form
- Heat makes clay permanent



Wedging Clay

- Eliminates air bubbles and makes the clay more consistent. Types of wedging are Kneading, Wedging, Spiral Wedging and Ram's Head Wedging
- You must wedge your clay to eliminate air to prevent your project from exploding in the kiln

Needle Tool

- A sharp, needle like tool used for scratching the clay surface.
- Cut **AWAY** from yourself



Feldman's Method of Art Criticism

- **Description**-Make a list of the visual qualities of the work that are obvious and immediately perceived. “What do you see in the artwork”? Includes content and subject matter in representational works, includes abstract elements in nonrepresentational pieces.
- **Analysis**-Focus on the formal aspects of **elements of art, principles of design**, and other formal considerations: exaggeration, composition etc. “How does the artist create a center of interest?” How does the use of color impact the painting?”
- **Interpretation**-Propose ideas for possible meaning based on evidence. Viewers project their emotions/feelings/intentions onto the work. “What do you think it means”? “What was the artist trying to communicate”? “What clues do you see that support your ideas”?
- **Judgment**-Discuss the overall strengths/success/merit of the work. Is the artwork successful for its intended purpose?

Slip

- a mixture of clay and water (glue) used in joining clay pieces together and for decoration (slip trailing)



Banding Wheel

- Hand-operated turntable for applying wax resist, banded decoration, etc. Allows the artist to view pot from all sides (360 degrees)



Hump & Slump Molds

- **Slump**- a concave support mold that holds clay in a certain shape until it hardens

work INSIDE the mold

- **Hump Mold**
(also known as a **Drape Mold**) –

a convex support mold that holds clay in a certain shape until it hardens

work OUTSIDE of the mold



Dry Footing

- removing glaze from the bottom rim of a pottery piece so that it can be fired standing on a kiln shelf, without the use of stilts



Alumina

- stabilizes the glaze to keep the glaze from running off the piece

Coil Method

- This method of forming clay requires you to roll out long ropes/snakes of clay that are added to a base. This method allows you to use smaller pieces to construct a larger form allowing you also to control the moisture content more easily.
- Let bottom start to harden to support that additional clay weight you will be adding to top



Template

- A pattern used as a guide in making a form with accuracy, as when using a stencil.



Slab & Slab Roller

- **Slab-** flat “pancake like” piece of clay which can then be cut into shapes and draped over a form, wrapped around a form or built into a box. One of the hand building techniques
- **Slab Roller-** A machine used to produce even slabs by placing clay between two canvas pieces, and then rolling a large pin over the canvas by means of a hand operated wheel

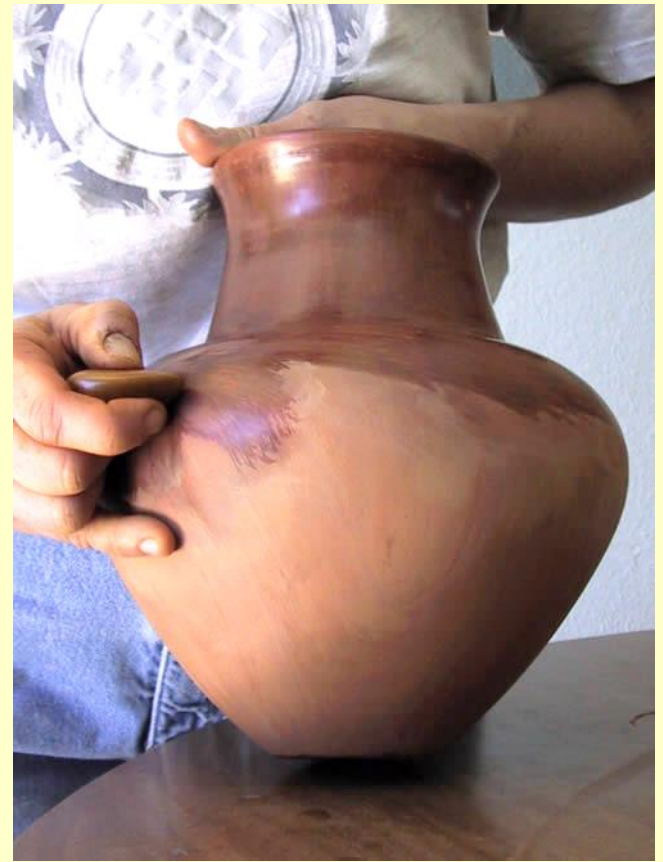
Paddling

- hitting the clay with a flat piece of wood to create strong joints, alter the shape and add texture to clay



Burnishing

- uses a smooth object to polish the surface of a leather hard piece that produces a shine when firing at low temperatures



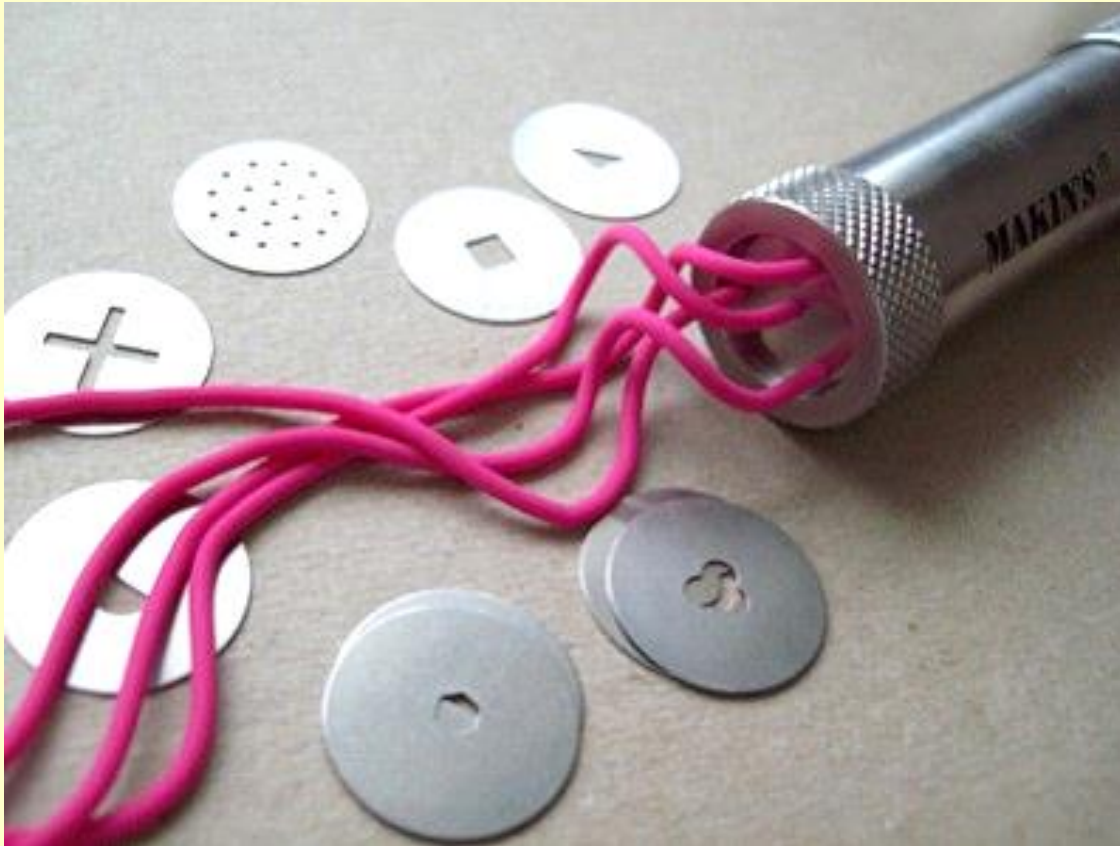
Pulling

- stretching or stroking plastic clay to elongate the clay, typically used in creating handles



Extruding

- shaping clay by forcing clay through a die to give it a variety of shapes



Engobe

- slip that contains colorants



Types of Clay Body

- **Earthenware**- low fire clay that remains porous after firing (Red Earthenware=terracotta)
- **Stoneware**- mid to high fire clay that is dense, non-porous, and hard after firing
- **Porcelain**-high fire clay that is pure clay and is usually translucent.

Piercing

- uses a variety of tools to cut holes in clay as decoration *Negative space *



Incise

- the process of removing by carving

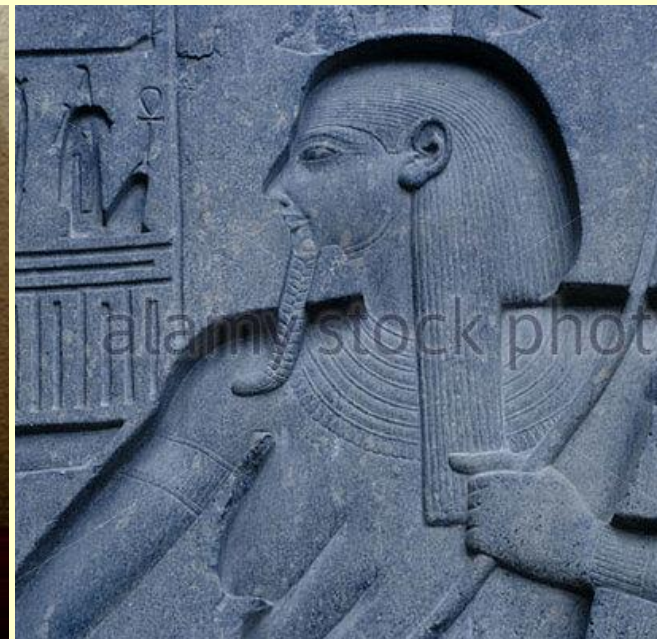


Functional VS. Sculptural

- **Functional (utilitarian)** - refers to pottery that has a use (example: cup, bowl, or plate)
 - **Sculpture**-A 3D work of art, or the art of making it. Such works can be carved, modeled, constructed or cast, and can be described as assemblage, in the round, and relief.
 - **Aesthetics:** the philosophical theory or set of principles governing the idea of beauty at a given time and place
- (Aesthetically pleasing= Nice to look at!)

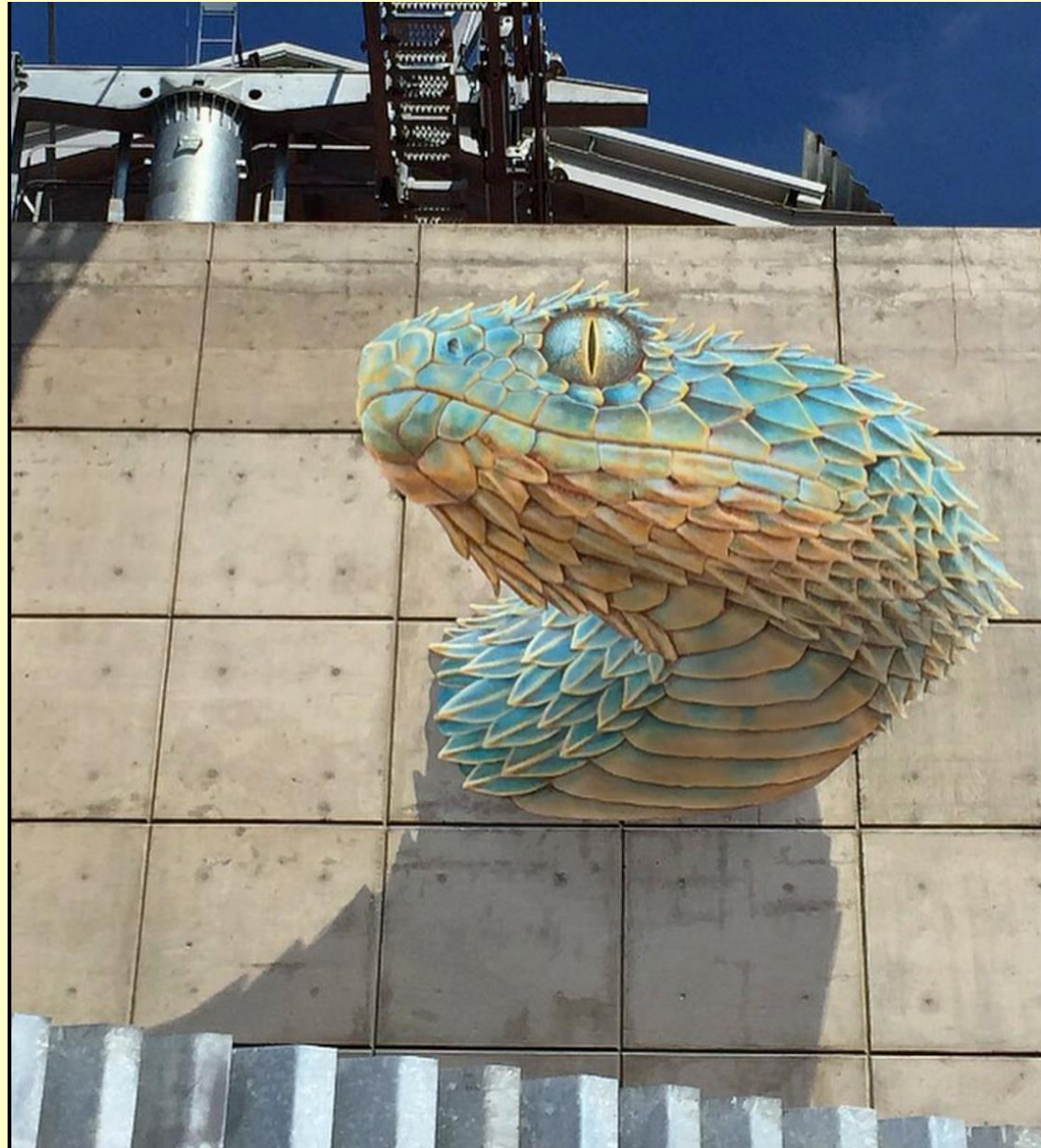
Relief Sculpture

- A type of sculpture in which form projects from the background. There are three types of degrees, such as high, low, and sunken.



Trompe l'oeil

- “Fool the Eye” or “Deceive the Eye”
- art technique that uses realistic imagery to create the **optical illusion** that the depicted objects exist in three dimensions



Texture

- An element of art that refers to the surface quality or “feel” of an object, such as roughness, smoothness, or softness.
- Actual texture can be felt while simulated textures are implied by the way the artist renders areas of the picture



Inlay

- Filling in impressed or incised areas in your clay with colored CLAY



Mishima

Filling in impressed or incised areas in
your clay with a colored SLIP



Press Mold

- AKA Sprig Mold
- Open form, one piece mold, in which the clay is pressed or poured



Slip Trailing

the application of slip to a clay surface using a fine-pointed dispenser.

DRAW designs with slip on Leather-hard piece. Offers a raised surface texture and decoration



Flange

- a projecting flat rim or collar on an object, serving to maintain the position of that object



Name that term!

- _____ Wet clay is weaker than dry clay, and wet clay can slump or collapse due to this.
- Answer: Gravity

Gravity

- Wet clay is weaker than dry clay and can “Slump” due to gravity. When designing pottery, keep this force in mind because it can affect the feasibility and difficulty of construction.

Centering

- the process of aligning the clay on the wheel head to correctly position the clay and make it even



Bat

A base for working with clay on the potters wheel. Bats are removable, allowing the artist to throw several pots in one sitting.

Typically be made out of plastic, plaster, wood



Splash Pan

A ring around the potters wheel to catch excess water and clay



Foot Pedal

- Controls speed of potters wheel
- Harder you press = faster speed



Calipers

- a tool that has a hinge used in measuring diameters of clay work
- Helpful in throwing containers with matching lids



Throwing

- This method uses a potter's wheel to form the clay. The wheel creates centrifugal (directed outward from center) force that allows the artist to create forms quickly

A “thrown” pot vs. a hand-built pot

