

COLORED SLIP ♦ LIQUID UNDERGLAZE ♦ GLAZE

	CHARACTERISTICS	WHEN TO USE?	APPLICATION
COLORED SLIP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Colored clay Earth tones Easy to incise Does not 'flow' during firing Matte finish Colors may be mixed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unfired clay that still retains some moisture Base for LUG or glaze 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2 coats Soft hair brushes Slip-trailing
LIQUID UNDERGLAZE (L.U.G.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bright, intense color Does not 'flow' during firing Matte finish Colors may be mixed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Greenware <i>or</i> Bisque-ware Use for details 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2 coats Soft hair brushes or detail brushes
GLAZE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Turns to a glossy glass finish in kiln Water-tight when fired 'Flows' or moves during firing Rich color, both opaque & transparent Glazes may overlap 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> On Bisque-ware <i>only!</i> Cover large areas Textured or smooth vessels 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coat should be fingernail thick (may require 2 coats) Dip, pour, or brush (soft, wide brush) Wax bottom & remove <i>all</i> glaze from bottom! Glaze <i>insides</i> first!

Colored Slip: Colored Slip is simply a mixture of clay, water, and pigment (such as an oxide or stain). The mixture should be well stirred before use. When slip is thick, it is possible to change the surface color of a pot, providing a solid colored background for paint or glaze. When bisque-fired, the surface will be matte, but the color can be intensified and the surface made shiny by applying a clear or transparent glaze. The slip can also be burnished to give a polished sheen. Colored slip works well with wax resist decoration or sgraffito (scratching or drawing into clay).

Liquid Underglaze (L.U.G.): Liquid underglazes are commercially made 'paints'. The colors are based on metallic oxides, such as iron, cobalt, and copper, so they are often quite vibrant. As the name suggests, they are designed to be applied *under* a coating of glaze. They are unique in that you may apply L.U.G.'s to both greenware (pieces that are dry but have not been fired in the kiln yet) *and* bisqueware (pieces that have been fired once in a bisque firing), but generally are used on bisqueware. Colors may be mixed together to create new colors (but test combinations!), and the colors do not move from where they are painted during the firing process (unlike glazes).

Glaze: Glaze is essentially a form of glass, which becomes fused to the ceramic surface during firing. Glaze can be shiny or matte, opaque or transparent, smooth or textured, or stained with a whole range of colors—earthy, subtle, or vibrant. The glazes we use result in a shiny surface. Silica (sand) is the glass-forming ingredient of glaze. Glaze can strengthen the clay body as it becomes fused to it, making it nonporous, smooth, and hygienic to use. It can also be purely decorative, admired for its rich depth of color or gloss. Glazes may be applied over color slips and liquid underglazes, but can only be applied to clay bodies that have been bisque fired. The glaze flows across the surface of the pot during a glaze firing.