Potter Search

Y	G	P	F	U	I	S	O	N	G	I	Z	B	O	A
P	R	D	Y	B	H	N	T	W	G	C	P	W	P	L
O	R	E	L	X	U	A	K	O	E	N	F	I	E	Z
R	E	M	T	E	R	L	O	R	N	P	I	R	Z	F
C	E	N	Z	T	D	W	A	H	K	E	A	R	F	G
E	Z	M	V	A	O	M	O	T	R	W	W	I	I	N
L	A	W	G	E	I	P	K	L	N	Z	H	A	L	F
A	L	J	H	C	M	T	D	E	H	Q	A	I	R	F
I	G	P	S	V	P	N	H	E	E	A	K	I	N	E
N	N	X	A	Q	A	T	N	H	L	M	X	M	E	H
C	H	B	Z	H	R	I	O	W	C	I	H	J	G	V
D	X	U	V	A	N	X	N	A	D	V	O	U	C	L
J	X	X	E	G	N	I	G	D	E	W	O	C	R	H
P	I	N	C	H	P	O	T	S	F	Q	O	N	V	Y
O	H	T	A	E	X	Q	G	T	O	V	L	D	P	C

Objects made of clay and fired sufficiently high in temperature for a chemical change to take place in the clay body, usually over 1550°F.

A low-fire clay that is porous and not waterproof. To be functional, it must be glazed.

A high-fire clay that is waterproof even without glaze.

This is a combination of kaolin (a pure, white, primary clay), silica, and feldspar. A unique aspect of porcelain is that it can be worked as clay, but when fired properly reaches a state similar to glass.

The process of subjecting pots to intense heat in a pit or kiln.

A furnace or oven used for firing pottery.

This is a glassy or matted surface achieved by coating pottery with minerals in liquid suspension and fired until the minerals melt together and fuse to the pot.

The process of kneading clay in order to remove air bubbles from it.

A piece of clay is placed on a potter’s wheel head which spins. The clay is shaped by compression while it is in motion.

A hand building technique that uses long strands of clay. The strands are laid on top of each other and joined through blending coil to coil.

A hand building technique in which a bowl shape is formed through a combination of stroking and pinching the clay.