

READY .....

## GENERAL & SAFETY TIPS

- Wear gloves if submerging hands into glaze. Many materials in glaze can be absorbed into the skin.
- Do not eat while handling glazes.
- Clean up after yourself.
- Remember that glaze-covered tools and sponges should be washed up in the throwing room sinks.

## MAKE A PLAN

- Having a plan saves time! Look at each piece and form an intention.
- Make notes & sketches, so you can duplicate (or not) your results.
- Make notes, in pencil, on the bottoms of your pots.
- Group pots that will use the same glaze, for efficiency.
- Only have one bucket of glaze out at a time to avoid cross-contamination and to be conscientious of the amount of space you are taking up in the glaze room.

SET .....

## CLEAN POTS

- Use a damp sponge to wipe dust off of bisqueware. Dust can prevent the glaze from adhering.

## SURFACE DECORATION

- Use underglazes, if desired, to decorate the surface of your pot. Underglazes can also be used at the greenware stage.
- Underglaze should NOT be used as an all-over glaze. Choose one of the glazes if you want all-over color.
- Start with lighter colors and layer darker colors over.
- Choose Clear or Transparent glazes over underglaze to avoid covering up your design.
- Wax resist can also be used in surface decoration.

## WAX BOTTOM

- Use wax resist along the bottom and 1/4" or more up the sides to keep glaze from running down and onto the shelf.
- Let the wax dry until it's no longer tacky...depending on conditions this can take 30 minutes or longer.
- Take care not to get wax onto the table or other tools. Wax will transfer and cause undesired results.

GLAZE .....

## METHOD 1: TONGS

- Best if using one overall glaze.
- Mix glaze well and often. Use the brush inside the glaze bucket to stir up the stuff from the bottom. Glaze is made of insoluble ingredients, so settling is normal. But, they only work if you mix all of the ingredients back together every time. Re-stir glazes every 10 minutes.
- Using tongs or gloved hand, completely submerge the pot into the bucket at an angle for 2 seconds.
- Remove the pot gently and hold upside down letting any drips run back into the bucket.
- Place upright onto wareboard or table until dry.

## METHOD 2: POURING

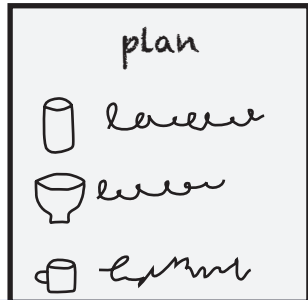
- Best if using a different glaze for the liner than for the outside.
- Mix glaze well and often.
- Line the inside of the pot first. Using a ladle or measuring cup, fill pot to about 3/4 full. Gently pour the glaze out, turning as you pour to evenly coat the rim.
- To glaze the outside, hold the pot upside down (rim down) and dip the pot straight down. Submerge for two seconds. An air pocket will form, keeping the glaze mostly out of the inside. Gently pull the pot straight out, being careful not to tilt the pot or it will splash the glaze onto the inside and all over.

## LAYERING

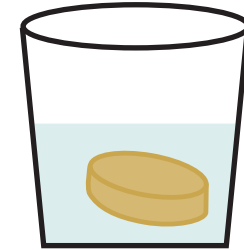
- Layering glazes can be unpredictable, to be safe, limit layering to the upper third of your pot, avoiding the bottom inch or more.
- Put your pot on a cookie.
- If layering glazes, pay attention to overall thickness of glaze. If too thick it may crack and fall off or run down the pot and stick to the shelf.
- Always let the first layer dry before applying a second layer.

# QUICK TIPS FOR GLAZING

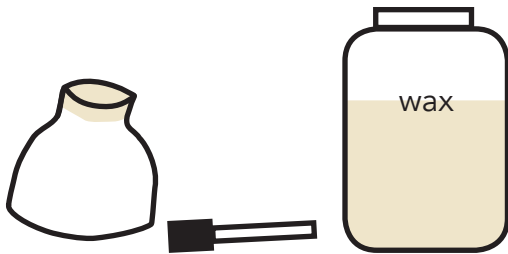
## STEP 1: MAKE A PLAN



## STEP 2: CLEAN POTS

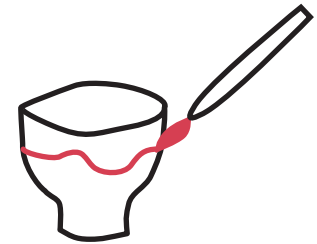


## STEP 3: WAX BOTTOMS

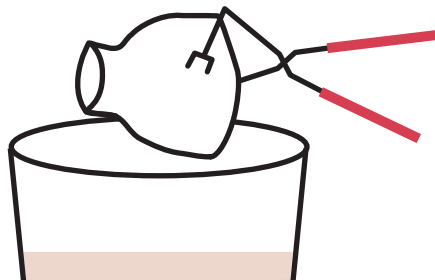


Steps 3 & 4 are interchangeable. It just depends!

## STEP 4: SURFACE DECORATION



## STEP 5 (OPT. 1): GLAZE W/TONGS



## STEP 5 (OPT. 2): POUR AND/OR DIP

interior first:  
pour in, pour back  
into glaze bucket



exterior:  
dip straight down  
& straight back up

