

RAW MATERIALS

ALUMINA CALCINED – Increases glaze viscosity, firing range and resistance to crystallisation.

ALUMINA HYDRATE – Promotes opacity in enamels and glazes by generating gas bubbles in the glaze melt.

HYPLAS 71 – A Devon Ball Clay, giving good plasticity with medium strength and low iron content.

HYWITE SUPERB – A very white refractory Ball Clay, high firing, medium plasticity.

BALL CLAY HVAR – Popular in many stoneware bodies. Low plasticity white firing ball clay.

HYMOD AT BALL CLAY – High iron, high strength, useful in the production of warm coloured textured bodies.

HYMOD PRIMA BALL CLAY – Highly plastic clay, light-burning, increases the plasticity in clay-masses, decreases the flocculation of glazure-slurry.

PURAFLO BALL CLAY – A whiter firing good plasticity ball clay ideal for stoneware body/glaze formula.

BARIUM CARBONATE – Used in casting slips (up to 0.5%) to prevent 'scumming' due to the presence of soluble salts. A flux in high temperature glazes it also produces matt and semi-matt surfaces at earthenware temperatures.

BENTONITE – Extremely plastic colloidal clay, used in bodies (up to 5%) to increase plasticity, and in glaze (up to 2%) as a suspending agent.

BONE ASH – Essential constituent of Bone China, imparting the characteristic translucency. Also used as a secondary flux in glazes giving a milky quality.

BORAX DEHYDRATED – Used to make low temperature glaze frits without lead oxide.

CALCIUM CHLORIDE – Used as a flocculent (0.05% addition) or in conjunction with Bentonite as a suspending agent for glazes.

CHINA CLAY – A good general purpose kaolin sufficing most applications.

S.P. PORCELAIN CLAY – A high quality porcelain which contains finer white clays with a Bentonite addition. Suitable for modelling, hand building and casting.

GROLLEG CHINA CLAY – has a lower iron content and is a little stronger with high plasticity.





MOLOCHITE 30'S, 1/16-30S, 30 - 80'S, 50 - 80S, 80S, 120'S, 200'S - Used as a grog to introduce openness of texture in bodies.

COLEMANITE - A naturally occurring source of Boron. A powerful primary or secondary flux. 4.5% SiO₂ in glazes. It intensifies the effect of colouring oxides and increases craze resistance of glazes.

CORNISH STONE - An alternative to feldspar as a high temperature flux. This partially decomposed granite is used widely as a flux in bodies. Mineral flux could be used as an alternative.

DOLOMITE 150'S - A natural source of calcium and magnesium. Useful as a secondary flux in stoneware glazes and bodies.

FELDSPAR POTASH FFF - Norwegian sourced. Principal body flux having a wide vitrification range. Potash Feldspar is an excellent flux for stoneware glazes being a gentler flux than Soda Feldspar making glazes more viscous with a firing range.

FELDSPAR NORFLOAT - Used as a high temperature flux in both clay bodies and glaze preparation.

FELDSPAR SODA - Spanish sourced. The strongest flux, more suitable for low temperature bodies and glazes.

FIRECLAY - Refractory clay which is resistant to high temperatures which can be used to make complex items of pottery.

FIRECLAY (HIGH TEMP)- Refractory clay which is resistant to high temperatures which can be used to make complex items of pottery.

GROGG - Clay which has been fired then ground up. It is used to reduce shrinkage in clay bodies. Available grades: Firebrick 0.0 - 0.2mm, Corderite 0.0 - 0.5mm and 0.5mm - 1.0mm.

ILMENTITE - Used to seed crystalline glazes and produce specks in the glaze.

LITHIUM CARBONATE - A glaze constituent. In stoneware glazes, brings out blues with copper and pink with cobalt.

MAGNESIUM CARBONATE - Used in glazes as a source of magnesium oxide which is a high temperature flux. Produces a semi-matt surface.

NEPHELINE SYENITE - A stronger flux than Feldspar in glazes and bodies.

PETALITE - A secondary flux in high temperature bodies and glazes.

EARTHLY ELEMENTS

FLINT - Used in glazes and in bodies as a source of calcined silica.

QUARTZ - Fine ground Silica Sand for use in bodies and glazes.

RUTILE - gives a weak buff brown tint and is more commonly used to give dramatic texture to a glaze of broken or mottled colour, although it does not give this effect in lead glazes. Rutile is also widely used in crystalline glazes.

SILICA SAND - Used as grog or for ware placing. Added to a body, it helps glaze fit and make the body more refractory.

SODA ASH (SODIUM CARBONATE) - Used in the preparation of casting slips in combination with Sodium Silicate.

TALC (MAGNESIUM SILICATE) - Used as a body flux in conjunction with feldspar to reduce thermal expansion and increase thermal shock resistance. It can also be used as a secondary flux in glazes giving an opaque semi-matt / vellum finish.

WHITING (CALCIUM CARBONATE). - Source of lime for glazes. Assists in celadon colour development in reducing conditions when not in excess.

WOLLASTONITE - Primarily used as a secondary flux. An alternative source of calcium used in both earthenware and stoneware glazes.

ZINC OXIDE - The source of zinc, and in small amounts, is useful as a flux in middle and high temperature glazes imparting a wider firing range and good craze resistance. Above 10% tends to produce a frost-like matt surface with some opacity and can cause occasional pin holing. Also makes glazes susceptible to crawling.

TIN OXIDE - The most reliable, oldest and most widely used opacifier. Produces a softer white and less refractory (neutral) than zircon. 4 - 5% produces semi-opaque glazes 8 - 10% gives a fully opaque glaze.

TITANIUM DIOXIDE - Used as a glaze opacifier. Additions of up to 10% produce a creamy white glaze with a matt or semi matt surface. Slow cooling assists crystallization.

ZIRCONIUM OXIDE - Add zircon to transparent glazes in amounts up to 3% to improve hardness and durability.

ZIRCONIUM SILICATE - An ultra fine form of Zircon used as an opacifier. Add 5 - 8% for semi opaque and 10 - 15% for fully opaque glazes.

SILICON CARBIDE - Used for specking and reaction type glazes.

