ALL FIRED UP WORKSHOP
COMPILED BY Carol Commins & Sandy Terry

COMMINTERRYS ON OXIDE WASHES AND UNDER GLAZE RECIPES

ORANGE: Illmenite 40 grams, Kaolin 13 grams, water 3/4 cup. This can give a strong orange color over temmoku and other glazes. You might way to try to test versions of both granular illmenite and powdered illmenite and another one with 1/2 and 1/2.

BLUE: 9 grams Raw ochre, 2 grams cobalt oxide, 1/2 cup water.

DARK RED/BROWN: 10 grams Copper Carbonate, 1 gram red iron oxide, 1 tsp Grolleg or other China Clay, 1 tsp Colemanite, Gerstley Borate or Frit 3134 and enough water to make a watercolor consistency (should be just a tiny bit transparent when brushed on paper). You might want to try it thicker to see the difference.

BLUE GREEN: - 1 1/4 tsp Cobalt Carbonate, 1/2 tsp Chrome oxide, 3 T. Albany slip (may try to substitute Alberta slip or try another test 1/2 Ball clay and 1/2 earthenware clay like Redart.)

BLUE: - Red clay (Newman red, Redart,etc.)100 grams, Cobalt oxide 4 grams, Manganese Dioxide 4 grams and enough water to make it into a watercolor consistency. The iron in the red clay and the manganese soften the harsh blue that you can sometimes get using the Cobalt alone. This is a David Frith recipe, I believe.

Nepheline Syenite 50 grams, Red Clay 50 grams. (I use Redart and sometimes make it like a thick slip and squeeze it out of a syringe to make little iron red dots on top of a stiff glaze.)

Michael Cardew Aquamarine: 80 Chrome Oxide, 20 Cobalt Oxide, 20 Rutile and enough water to make a watercolor consistency.

#18 RED ORANGE: 1 T Red Iron Oxide, 1 T Rutile, 1 T. clear, dry celadon.

BLUE: (Hatcher recipe) - 50 grams dry porcelain body, 30 grams Red Iron oxide, 20 grams Cobalt oxide.

BLACK UNDERGLAZE: - 43 Black Iron oxide, 18 Manganese Dioxide, 15 Cobalt oxide, 15 Nickel oxide, 9 Chrome oxide.

REPLICA COPPER UNDERGLAZE: Redart 20, Whiting 66, Copper oxide 14, 2T dry, clear celadon glaze.

RED RUST: 2 T Red Iron Oxide, 1T dry, clear celadon glaze (a frit like 3134 might work well with this as well).

RED GOLD: 5 tsp Red Iron oxide, 2 1/2 tsp Rutile, 1 1/2 T clear, dry celadon glaze.

Green or Red: Copper Carbonate 2T, clear, dry celadon glaze 1T (frit like 3134 may work OK as well).

Dark Brown (w/reddish tone) - 10 grams Copper carbonate, 1 gram Red Iron Oxide, 1-2 tsp of Frit 3134 or clear, dry celadon base.

YELLOW GREEN; - 1/2 Copper Carbonate, 1/2 Rutile (by weight) + water to make watercolor consistency.

Gold: Rutile 50, Frit P54 or equivalent. 50 by weight + water to make watercolor consistency.

RED/ORANGE: 50 Rutile, 50 Red Iron Oxide, 50 Frit P54 or equivalent + water to make watercolor consistency. (can go pretty red on high calcium white glaze)

Green: Chrome Oxide 1 T, Gerstley borate or Frit 3134 (boron frit) 1 1/2 tsp + water to make watercolor consistency.

PINK or PURPLISH BROWN: Manganese Dioxide 1tsp, 1/2 C water

RED UNDERGLAZE: Red Clay 3 parts, Red Iron oxide 1 part + water to make a water color consistency. (for comparison, try versions using both weight and volume).

LEACH BLUE: Red Clay 10, Cobalt oxide 20, Red Iron oxide 30, Manganese Dioxide 40. + water to make a water color consistency.

LIGHT BLUE or lavender on a high magnesia glaze.1/4 tsp Cobalt Carbonate, 3/4 tsp Frit 3124, 1/4 cup water. #83 MEDIUM GREEN: 25 Cobalt Carbonate, 53 Rutile, 2 Chrome Oxide, 20 Gerstley Borate + water to make a water color consistency.

TAN/ORANGE: 50 Rutile, 17 Titanium Dioxide, 33 Gerstley borate + water to make a water color consistency.

UNDERGLAZE BLUE: Cobalt oxide 30, Nickel Oxide 4, Manganese Dioxide 16, Grolleg 50 + water to make a water color consistency.

BRIGHT BLUE: 70 Cobalt Carbonate, 20 Gerstley Borate, 10 Titanium Dioxide + water to make a water color consistency.

IRON YELLOW: 70 Red Iron Oxide, 30 Titanium Dioxide + water to make a watercolor consistency.

From Shambhala Pottery June Perry

OXIDES

An **oxide** is a chemical compound that contains at least one oxygen atom and one other element in its chemical formula

Most of the Earth's crust consists of solid oxides, the result of elements being oxidized by the oxygen in air or in water .

Oxides are used in ceramics in formulating glazes and coloring glazes and clays.

STAINS

Stains are commercially prepared ceramic colorants that are tested for consistency. They are fired to stabilize them before they are ground into a fine powder that can be used with or in place of coloring oxides