



# Glaze mistakes



## Most common glazing mistakes

Are you aware of the cause, then you're aware of the solution as well.

|  | Bladder | Boating | Product breaking | Cracks | Dripping | Glaze is matte | Crawling | Pinholes | 'Orange skin' |
|--|---------|---------|------------------|--------|----------|----------------|----------|----------|---------------|
| Difference of thickness inside/outside   |         |         | •                |        |          |                |          |          |               |
| Glaze/clay combination mistake           | •       |         |                  | •      |          |                |          |          |               |
| Air in the clay                          |         |         |                  |        |          |                |          | •        |               |
| Settling of glaze                        |         |         |                  |        |          | •              |          |          |               |
| Not dry enough                           |         |         |                  |        |          |                | •        | •        |               |
| Sponging the clay body too hard          | •       |         |                  |        |          |                |          |          |               |
| Dust or grease on the clay body          | •       |         |                  |        |          |                | •        |          |               |
| Too much glaze                           |         | •       |                  | •      | •        |                | •        | •        |               |
| Too little glaze                         |         |         |                  |        |          |                |          |          | •             |
| Cooling the kiln too fast                | •       |         | •                | •      |          |                |          |          |               |
| Heating the kiln too fast                |         |         |                  |        |          |                | •        |          |               |
| Firing temperature is too low            | •       | •       | •                |        |          |                |          | •        |               |
| Glaze firing temperature is too low      | •       |         |                  | •      |          | •              |          | •        | •             |
| Glaze firing temperature is too high     |         | •       |                  |        | •        |                |          | •        |               |
| Water vapor in the kiln                  |         | •       |                  |        |          | •              |          |          |               |
| Salt on the rim due to wrong drying      | •       |         |                  |        |          |                |          |          |               |
| Clay body is too wet                     | •       |         |                  |        |          |                | •        |          |               |
| Clay body is too smooth due to polishing |         |         |                  | •      |          |                |          |          |               |
| Clay is too stretched/overworked         |         |         |                  | •      |          |                |          |          |               |





# Attention!

## While firing



Never fire the clay higher than the recommended temperature. The flat, hanging product on the picture use to be a platter. It didn't only melt, it also got stuck to the kiln shelf.

Air pockets in the clay make the product explode in the kiln, this can also damage the kiln.

When applying the glaze too thick it can get stuck to the kiln shelf, even through the protective layer of the shelf. This results in the product breaking and the shelf being damaged.

### Tip

Make sure to test first!  
Oxides, glazes and grondstoffen can respond differently depending on the base and temperatures.

Chromium oxide for example gives a sympathie brand

Red is often more sensitive to higher temperatures, this should be fired on a lower temperature.

