
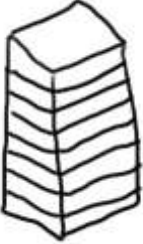






# Making Colored Clays

	<p>Use a white clay body (Porcelain, Santa Barbara White, B-Mix)</p> <p>Weigh out 4 pounds (easy to cut from new bag of clay)</p>	<p>RECIPES FOR COLOR</p> <p><u>Mason Stains:</u></p> <p>Mason Stains provide uniform, consistent colors, especially when fired in an oxidation environment. See <a href="http://www.masoncolor.com">www.masoncolor.com</a> for a complete color list. Phoenix Ceramics carries these stains. They come in a powdered form.</p> <p>Weight out 60 grams of a stain per 4 lbs of clay, and add a minimum of water and mix to create a uniformly colored, thick, spreadable slurry.</p> <p><u>Oxides:</u></p> <p>For a strong blue use only 20 grams of cobalt oxide.</p> <p>For Black:          15 gms Cobalt Oxide          15 gms Copper Carbonate          15 gms Manganese Dioxide</p> <p><b>SAFETY</b></p> <p>Many of the Mason stains and metallic oxides are hazardous. Wear latex gloves when handling, mixing, wedging, and cleaning up.</p> <p>When scraping the leather hard colored clays, use a mask.</p> <p><b>TIP</b></p> <p>Little scraps of your colored clays may be fashioned into colored clay pencils and used to draw/color your work later.</p>
	<p>Cut the block (slice using a wire) into about 8 fairly even slices</p>	
	<p>Using colored slurry (see slurry recipes at right)) Slather on a layer of colored slurry on top of each slice.</p>	
	<p>Restack your slices to form a "sandwich" and let stand overnight (or a minimum of several hours)</p>	
	<p>Wedge the stacked sandwich until the color is uniformly distributed through your clay.</p>	
	<p>Final product should be a uniformly colored ball of clay. When not in use, wrap tightly in plastic to preserve moisture.</p>	