glaze flaw where the fired glaze has a network of cracks in it	cone to which we bisque fire	color of iron in reduction.
glaze flaw resulting in the glaze peeling off the edges of the fired piece.	cone to which stoneware is glaze-fired	color of copper in reduction.
crack thru the clay body (i.e. the pieces splits in half) caused by cooling shock and/or excessive cristobalite in the body.	cone to which decals, lusters and china paint are fired.	resistant to heat
glaze flaw where the glaze rolls back during firing and exposes bare clay.	cone at which we begin reduction in a glaze firing	temperature when water turns to steam
cause of crazing	measures current temperature at a specific location in a kiln.	hard, dense, glassy, may hold water w/o a glaze
cause of crawling	measures work-heat in a kiln	temperature of quartz inversion
cause of shivering	color of iron in oxidation.	temperature of cristobalite inversion
blisters or air pockets that occurred during firing in the wall of the clay piece.	color of copper in oxidation.	Kiln atmosphere where it is in between oxidation and reduction, characterized by green backpressure flames
Kiln atmosphere where there is more fuel than air to burn it completely	Kiln atmosphere where there is there is more air than fuel and the fuel burns cleanly	Shape of a reducing flame

Green, blue, gray (celadon glazes)	05	crazing
Red	9-10	shivering
refractory	022-016	dunting
212 deg F	010	crawling
vitrified	pyrometer	Glaze shrinks more than the clay body during cooling
1000 deg F	Pyrometric cone	Overly viscous glaze, oily or dusty bisque, glaze too thick
451 deg F	Tan, brown, rust	Clay body shrinks more than the glaze in cooking
neutral	Green, blue-green	bloating
Long, soft	oxidation	reduction

Shape of an oxidizing flame	Color of an oxidizing flame	When you use a cone 05 in a kiln sitter, what visual cone should be melted to 3 o'clock in a visual cone pack?
What the lower cone pack in a reduction firing is used to indicate	What the higher cone pack in a reduction firing indicates	Color of a reducing flame
To create a reducing kiln atmosphere, how would you adjust the kiln damper?	To create a reducing kiln atmosphere, how would you adjust the gas pressure?	To change the kiln from a reducing to oxidizing atmosphere, how would you adjust the gas pressure?
Name for a type of kiln that has the flue in the top of the kiln, like our Alpine	To change the kiln from a reducing to oxidizing atmosphere, how would you adjust the damper?	To change the kiln from a reducing to oxidizing atmosphere, how would you adjust the blower on a forced-air kiln?
Name for a type of kiln that has the flue in the bottom of the kiln, like our Geil	Term for the part of the kiln where the flame is	Term for the row of brick between the flames and ware
Numbers of the cones in the lower cone pack for reduction firing, in the order in which they will melt	Numbers of the cones in the higher cone pack for reduction firing, in the order in which they will melt	What happens if you fire with a cone pack that isn't dry?
In an updraft kiln like the Alpine, how would you adjust the damper if the bottom was hotter than the top?	In a downdraft kiln like the Geil, how would you adjust the damper if the bottom was hotter than the top?	Why is stoneware clay grey under a glaze but toasty orange-brown on the foot?
The significance of checking if a kiln is cool enough to unload by seeing if paper burns at a peep hole is…	What is cristobalite inversion?	Where is kiln wash applied and why?
Name for the kind of water that evaporates or is driven off below 212 deg F	After you place the cone in the kiln sitter, what else do you need to do?	Name the first 3 steps in setting a kiln sitter

06 – one cone lower	blue	Short, bushy
orange	When the body and glaze are mature	When to begin reduction
Lower	Increase	Close some
Updraft	Open some	Increase
bagwall	firebox	downdraft
011, 010 09, 4	6, 8, 9, 10	Explodes, then you have to stop the kiln, unload, clean up the cone pack shards, and re-load with new cone packs.
Iron reduces to grey color, and is protected from re-oxidation by glaze. Bare clay re-oxidizes in cooling.	Close the damper a bit to reduce the draw and allow the heat to build toward the top.	Open the damper some to draw in more secondary air and let the heat rise faster.
Kiln wash is applied to the tops of the shelves so it will release any glaze drips after firing w/o damaging the shelf.	Free silica becomes cristobalite at about 1950 deg F. Cristobalite changes size + or – 2% at about 451 deg f.	Paper burns at a temperature close to cristobalite inversion.
Raise trip lever, lower the claw and hold it down, on the inside insert a cone parallel to the kiln wall in the middle of the holder w/flat side down	Turn up the timer, push in the button	Physical water

Name for the kind of water that is driven off between 600 - 1000 deg F	Term for heating a kiln slowly in the initial stage of firing	Position of the kiln lid during early heating in a computer-controlled kiln
Name of the foundation that makes cones in America	Name of the man who invented cones	Name of the man who invented the kiln sitter
	Term for the flames coming out of the kiln damper and peep holes during reduction and neutral atmospheres	

Closed.	Candling	Chemical water
Dawson	Herman Seger	Orton
	backpressure	