

Semester 2 Sketchbook Assignments:

Preliminary Work: You should do some sort of independent investigation and preliminary work for each project. This could include finding and commenting on examples in photos or real life, sketches to work out ideas for what you want to do, watching videos of artists demonstrating techniques (send me links and comments), etc.

Required Sketchbook Work:

- Glaze mixing and testing – Find a recipe for a Cone 10 reduction glaze (preferably) and mix up a 200 gram sample. Make three test tiles using the glaze.

Studio Time or Sketchbook Choice Assignments:

All these assignments boil down to working on ceramics for an hour or more outside of class time.

Suggestions for things you can do include:

- Work on your own stuff. (Working more than one hour per day only counts as one, though).
- Mix up a bucket of glaze or glaze test samples.
- Make test tiles.
- Find the websites of ten ceramic artist sites that I don't have in my ceramics artist links, and send me the links to their sites. Their work should be handmade by them and should have quality and/or be cool and inspiring – not just schlock. BONUS: do this for ten artists with non-English language websites and receive 30/20 points.
- Other website work – create quality entries for ceramics glossary terms, add to art element and design pages, find links to sites of interest, etc. Talk to me before undertaking.
- Experiment with alternative firing techniques. Naked raku, saggar firing, etc.
- A million other things – talk to me.

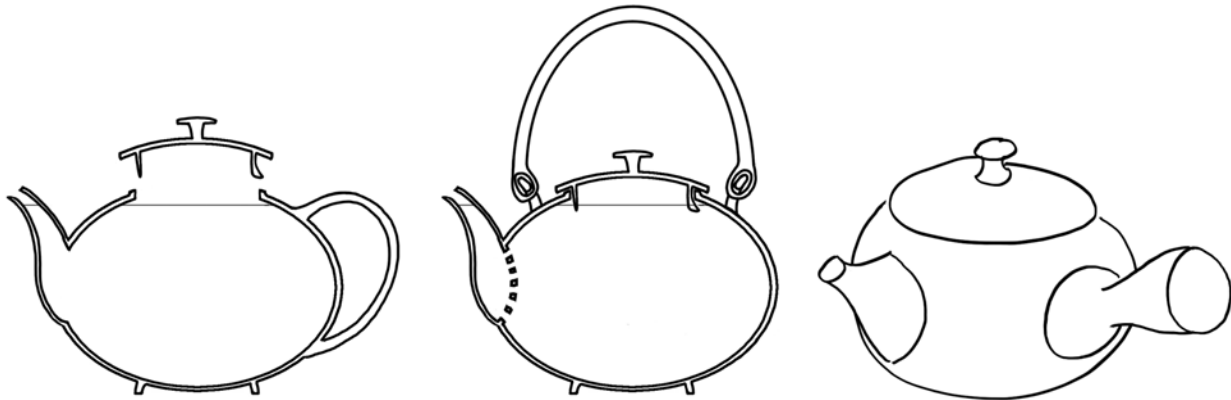
Semester 2 Projects:

<p>Stamps – make four stamps to decorate and individualize your ceramics. One should be a maker's mark or signature stamp, one should be a roulette or roller stamp, and two should be designs of your choice.</p> <p>Stamp goals checklist:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. ___ Designs are original, not made using other stamps. 2. ___ Designs fill the whole stamps. 3. ___ Lines and designs are bold enough to show up on final piece. 4. ___ The resulting mark on the pot is pleasing and something you will use! 	<p>Two Independent Projects</p> <p>Goals checklist:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. ___ Quality idea and preliminary work. 2. ___ Challenging – requires growth and learning. 3. ___ Involves multiple attempts/uses all available time. 4. ___ Your very best work. <p>One project should explore surface design, while the other explores form.</p>
<p>Thrown Plate</p> <p>Goals checklist:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. ___ At least 8" (20cm) across. 2. ___ Rim is smooth and rounded. 3. ___ Foot is even and holds plate steady. 4. ___ Finished product is aesthetically pleasing. 	<p>Thrown Cylinder</p> <p>Goals checklist:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. ___ At least 5" – 8" (12.5 – 20cm) tall. 2. ___ Well thrown and trimmed. 3. ___ Made into finished product (pitcher, etc.) 4. ___ Aesthetically pleasing.

Teapot Project

Goals checklist:

1. ___ Holds at least two cups.
2. ___ Well-crafted.
3. ___ Functional.
4. ___ Aesthetically pleasing.



<p>Teapot with a handle attached directly opposite the spout.</p> <p>This teapot is shown with a single large opening connecting the spout to the body, which is good for use with teabags or other methods where the tea is not put loose into the pot.</p>	<p>Teapot with lugs on either side of the lid, lined up with the spout, to which a handle is attached. The handle could be bamboo, woven cane, wood, metal, etc. If the lugs lean out at an angle they will keep the handle upright; vertical lugs can allow the handle to lay over to the side.</p> <p>This teapot is shown with an inward-curved sieve, useful if loose tea will be put into the pot.</p>	<p>Teapot with handle attached at 90° to the spout. The handle's end can be left open or capped. Usually used on smaller size teapots.</p>
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Teapot tips:

1. A tea pot is used to brew tea: hot water is poured into it, and a teabag or other form of tea is added and left to steep until the desired strength is achieved. A tea kettle is used to heat water for tea. Teapots are usually ceramic, and tea kettles are usually metal.
2. A teapot body that is close to spherical will hold heat better and can be easier to hold and pour from.
3. The foot of the teapot should hold the teapot body steady and above the table surface – this helps keep the tea hot and helps prevent the hot pot from marring delicate surfaces.
4. An upturned opening at the top makes it easier to clean out the teapot, as does an opening wide enough to sneak a hand or bottle brush in.
5. The lid should have a deep snug flange, a tab that hooks under the teapot rim, or some other mechanism to hold the lid in place when the pot is tilted.
6. The lid should have a small hole in the top to help the tea pour smoothly, instead of “glucking”.
7. The tip of the spout should be higher than the teapot can be filled, or else the spout will overflow when the teapot is filled too high!
8. The spout is often connected to the body as low as is practical – usually where the body swells out the most. If the spout has a sieve – a grid of holes in the teapot wall that allow liquid into the spout, rather than one large opening – this will help keep the sieve below the tea surface, and help flush the sieve of tea dregs between pourings.
9. Sieves should be made by punching holes inward, and leaving the inner edges rough to help catch tea leaves. The teapot wall where the sieve is to be cut into and the spout joined over is usually domed inward, concave to the outside of the pot.
10. Glaze sieves thinly or not at all so the holes don't become too small or plugged.
11. The bottom of the spout should be much wider than the top in order to pour well.
12. To minimize dripping, make the bottom edge of the spout sharp, and pointed slightly downhill when pouring.
13. The handle should be sturdy, and a large enough loop so that your hand does not have to touch the hot teapot body.