Batch	A mixture of raw materials in specific proportions, prepared for a glaze recipe or clay body
Bisque	Clay that has undergone the first firing to bisque temperatures
Brushing	Applying glaze with a brush.

Celadon	A Chinese glaze known for its jade-green color.
Crystalline	Glazes that develop visible crystals during firing.
Dipping	Applying a glaze by Immersing the pottery in a bucket of glaze.

Fit	The ability of a glaze to match the expansion and contraction of the clay body.
Flux	A material that lowers the melting point of a glaze.
Glaze	A glassy coating applied to pottery to add color, texture, and durability.
Glaze Flaw	Any unintended defect or imperfection that appears in the glaze after firing

Glass Former	The primary component that forms the glassy matrix.
Glossy	Glazes that reflect light in a mirror-like way, creating a shiny, smooth surface
High-fire	Glazes fired at cone 6 or higher.

Low-fire	Glazes fired at cone 06 or lower.
Map (Stull's map)	A graphical tool used in ceramics to predict the behavior of glazes based on their chemical composition

Matte	Glazes with a dull, non-reflective finish.

Maturity	The degree to which a glaze has melted and vitrified.
Opacifier	A material that makes a glaze opaque.
Oxidation	The chemical process where a glaze reacts with oxygen during firing.

Oxide	A compound made of oxygen and another element (like iron oxide, copper oxide). In glazes, oxides provide color and can affect melting behavior. Pouring: Applying a glaze by pouring glaze onto the pottery.

Raku	A low-fire glaze removed from the kiln hot and cooled rapidly.
Reduction	Refers to the chemical process where a glaze reacts with a reducing atmosphere during firing.

Salt Glaze	A glaze formed by introducing salt vapor into the kiln.
Shino	A Japanese glaze with an iron-rich composition and matte finish. Silica to Alumina Ratio: The ratio of silica to alumina, which affects glaze properties.
Spraying	Applying glaze with a spray gun.

Test tile	A small piece of clay used to test glaze formulas and firing conditions
Thermal Expansion	The rate at which a glaze expands or contracts with temperature changes.
Underfired	Clay or glaze that has not been fired to a high enough temperature in a kiln
Viscosity	The resistance of a glaze to flow.

Vitrification	The process of a glaze melting and becoming glassy.

Woodfire Glaze	A small piece of clay used to test glaze A glaze developed in a wood-fired kiln