

GLAZE CHEMICALS

NAME		PRICE PER POUND		
		5#	25#	50#
Alumina Hydrate	This chemical is sometimes preferred to the oxide form for its adhesive quality and its ability to remain suspended in the glaze.	1.75	1.33	1.20
Barium Carbonate	A matting agent in lower fired glazes to promote matte finishes and for its effect on colorants, such as copper. At high temperatures, it is a strong flux. Toxic.	1.30	1.05	.95
Bentonite	Fine padded derivation of volcanic ash. It is used in clay bodies up to 6% to promote plasticity and in glazes up to 2% to prevent settling.	.50	.39	.36
Bone Ash	Used as a flux in higher fired glazes and as a body flux in porcelain, which contributes to translucency.	.92	.73	.70
Borax Powder	Sodium borate compound with a very strong fluxing agent. Produces brilliant colors.	1.19	.96	.90
Chrome Oxide**	Metallic compound commonly used to produce greens. Used in combination with tin, it will produce pink, with zinc oxide, brown. Toxic in raw form.	12.20	9.75	8.60
CMC**	This is a form of gum arabic, a vegetable gum used in glazes as a binder and adhesive to give them a better coating.	10.50	8.12	7.75
Cobalt Carbonate**	This is commonly used as a colorant to produce blues. Cobalt oxide can be effectively substituted if used in 1/2 the amount. Toxic in raw form.	29.00	22.00	21.50
Cobalt Oxide**	This is the major oxide used in producing blue. Toxic in raw form.	46.00	45.00	41.00
Copper Carbonate**	Major colorant to produce greens, turquoise, and copper reds. Toxic in raw form.	7.95	6.68	6.25
Copper Oxide Black**	It is the oldest glaze colorant known. A reliable source of green and blue colors.	8.00	7.00	6.00
Cornwall Stone	Minimizes glaze defects such as crawling or crazing. Used in engobes for its adhesive qualities.	1.40	1.15	1.10
Dolomite	An inexpensive method of adding calcium and magnesium to glazes to promote that "buttery" look.	.40	.31	.26
Feldspar, Custer	Feldspar is a major ingredient of clay bodies and glazes. A potash spar	.45	.31	.26
Feldspar, G-200	This potash spar is low in impurities, which makes it suitable for porcelain clay bodies and white bodies.	.35	.33	.30
Feldspar, Soda F-4	Used in clay and glaze formulas.	.34	.32	.29
Gerstley Borate	A type of colemanite and will substitute well in any glaze recipe which calls for colemanite. Used as a low fire flux.	.92	.74	.63
Grog, Fine 50 Mesh	Ground fire clay material is used in clay bodies to give them texture and strength. Reduces shrinkage.	.49	.38	.30
Grog, G-Grog	Medium mesh grog.	.57	.55	.50
Iron Chromate	Colorant used to produce many colors. In low fire glazes, it will produce orange, in alkaline glazes, it will produce gray.	.75	.70	.57
Iron Oxide, Black	Many potters prefer black iron oxide for producing celadon colors in reduction firing.	4.45	3.74	3.39

5# Minimum unless otherwise noted

** - Available in 1# Pkg.

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Iron Oxide Red	Most often used to produce tan and brown colors.	1.08	.87	.79
Kiln Wash	Prevents glaze from sticking to shelves.	2.00	1.90	1.75
Lithium Carbonate**	Major flux for higher fired alkaline glazes. Can also be used as an auxiliary flux to bring down the melting point of higher fired stoneware glazes.	9.50	7.90	7.50
Magnesium Carbonate	Used in high fire glazes to produce buttery surfaces. Dolomite can be substituted if whiting is cut in half.	3.78	3.20	2.90
Manganese Dioxide Granular	Used mainly as a colorant to produce browns, blacks (with cobalt and nickel), and purple in alkaline glazes.	1.65	1.40	1.30
Manganese Dioxide Powder		1.25	1.08	.85
Manganese Carbonate**	With cobalt, copper and iron it will make black. If more than 5% is used in clay bodies, it may bloat - toxic.	8.00	7.50	6.40
Nepheline Syenite	Can be substituted for potash feldspar if the potter wants to lower the firing temperature of glaze by at least 1 cone. Glazes using this compound tend to craze less and are more durable at mid temp range.	.50	.39	.28
Nickel Carbonate**	A weaker form of nickel.	20.00	18.00	15.70
Nickel Oxide, Black**	Nickel oxide is used solely as a colorant to produce browns, blue when used with zinc, tan with whiting, and gray-brown in barium glazes.	28.00	23.50	23.00
Ochre Yellow	A naturally occurring iron earth compound used as a colorant to produce ochre yellows, tans, and browns.	2.50	2.10	1.87
Pottery Plaster	Stronger than plaster of Paris.			.40
Rutile Powder	Ceramic Grade Light	4.00	3.17	2.85
Silica 325 Mesh	Silica is the glass-forming element that vitrifies to hold the clay together and the element in glazes which melts to form the glass coating we call a glaze.	.50	.29	.27
Silica 200 Mesh		.29	.27	.18
Soda Ash	Very active flux for low-temperature glaze, but due to its highly soluble nature it is generally used in frit form to prevent recrystallization in the glaze solution.	.77	.65	.58
Spodumene	Potters' best source of lithium, which is a very active flux. Spodumene can be used both in white bodies and glazes where it will lower the vitrification point.	1.00	.79	.75
Strontium Carbonate		1.25	1.00	.85
Superpax	Opacifier with similar properties of Tin Oxide	1.75	1.50	1.30
Talc, Pioneer	Also known as steatite or soapstone. It is an insoluble magnesium compound which is sometimes used in glazes but is more commonly used in cone 04-6 white bodies to lower the maturing point.	.37	.29	.25
Tin Oxide**	Most effective of all the opacifiers at all temperatures. Any of the commercial opacifiers, such as Opax, Zircopax, Supermax, will substitute, but larger percentages are needed.	18.00	14.00	13.00
Titanium Dioxide	Can be used as an opacifier. Tends to produce cream colors as compared with the white effects of tin.	4.00	3.50	2.80

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Umber, Burnt	Naturally occurring hydrated form of iron with a varying manganese content.	3.30	2.75	2.28
Volcanic Ash	Glossy compound of volcanic origin. Can be used in large amounts in glazes.	1.50	1.00	.70
Whiting	Chemically known as calcium carbonate, this compound is widely used in glazes and bodies. In glazes, it is used as a matting agent. At stoneware temperatures, it acts as a flux.	.70	.60	.50
Wollastonite	Sometimes used as a replacement for silica and whiting. It is used mainly to reduce firing shrinkage.	.60	.35	.29
Zinc Oxide	Used as a flux, opacifier, and color modifier.	3.00	2.60	2.20
Zircopax	Opacifier with similar properties of Tin Oxide which helps control crazing and stability in glazes.	1.75	1.50	1.30

DRY CLAYS

NAME	PRICE PER POUND		
	5#	25#	50#
OM-4 Ball Clay	.32	.26	.22
Foundry Hill Cream	.35	.25	.19
AP Green Fireclay	1.10	.70	.60
Goldart	.42	.36	.25
Grolleg-China Clay	1.00	.60	.52
EPK	.45	.35	.29
Calcined Kaolin	1.30	1.10	.90
Redart	.40	.30	.26
XX Saggar	1.00	.50	.22
Tile #6	.50	.40	.29
Veegum T**	9.00	8.00	7.50

FERRO FRITS

NAME	PRICE PER POUND		
	5#	25#	50#
Frit 3110	2.10	2.00	1.80
Frit 3124	2.00	1.80	1.60
Frit 3134	2.10	2.00	1.70
Frit 3195	2.50	2.25	2.00
Frit 5301	3.00	2.40	2.10

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Warning - Avoid dust inhalation and contact with the skin. For ceramic and industrial use only. To insure successful results, test prior to use. Our responsibility is limited to the replacement of material only. There is no implied or express warranty of merchantability or fitness.