

Small Containers

1. Red Iron Oxide –
Ferric oxide or Fe_2O_3 Produces various shades of brown or green when used as a glaze colorant or decorative oxide. In high fire matte glazes, iron oxide and titanium can produce reddish colors. Our most commonly used iron oxide in both clay and glaze.
2. Chrome –
Chrome oxide or Cr_2O_3 is a common studio material that can help produce beautiful colors in the kiln.
3. Copper -
Copper Carbonate or $CuCO_3$. A green powder used as a glaze colorant. Depending on conditions and formulation it may produce green, blue-green or copper red.
4. Cobalt Carb –
A fine particled or $CoCO_3$, lavender powder used as a glaze colorant and for brushed decoration. Produces various shades of blue and when manganese is present can give purple.
5. Alumina Hydrate –
 $Al(OH)_3$ Responsible for the matteness or brilliance of glazes. Prevents devitrification and adds strength. Insoluble in water and melts at 3550° F. Use of too much alumina can cause a dry appearance.
6. EPK -
 $Al_2O_3 \times 2SiO_2 \times 2H_2O$ pure white kaolin; frequently used in glazes
7. Silica –
Also known as Flint or SiO_2 . This is the most common source of silica in clay bodies and glazes. Increases the thermal expansion in clays and decreases thermal expansion in glazes. Also used to raise the melting point in glaze
8. Tin Oxide
 SnO . The most effective opacifier to produce even, opaque, glossy glazes. The normal use of tin oxide in a glaze is between 5% and 10%. A dull matte glaze can result when used in excess.

Large Containers

1. Tenmoku
2. Chun Green
3. Cranberry Red (Copper Red)
4. Kaki Blue
5. Satin Matte Black
6. Light Blue
7. Jack Troy
8. Buttery yellow