

WARNING: EYE IRRITANT.

CONTAINS: Silica, sodium silicate.

PRECAUTIONS: Avoid ingestion. Wash hands after use. Keep away from eyes. Do not breathe dust. Ask about dust-free cleaning technique to avoid any dust hazard while cleaning greenware.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

FIRST AID: If eye contact occurs, rinse immediately with tap water for 15 minutes. Remove contact lenses. Wash with soap and water after use. If swallowed, get medical attention.

This label conforms to ASTM labeling standard D4236. For more health information or Material Safety Data Sheet, contact New York Dynamic Porcelain at 1-607-988-9434.



Contains 3 Liters Made in the U.S.A.

**PORCELAIN
SLIP**

www.ny-dynamic.com

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Pouring The Slip:

- 1.) Stir slip with a long spoon or mixing tool until well mixed.
- 2.) Band mold and pour with a steady flow into the center of the mold. Keep the slip "topped off" by adding more as it absorbs.
- 3.) Check the thickness of the casting at the pour hole to determine when to drain. After it reaches the desired thickness—1/8" to 3/16" (3-5 mm)—steadily drain out the excess slip. Let it drain more by leaving the mold resting slightly tilted on a stick with the pour hole down.
- 4.) Allow cast pieces to remain in molds for at least an hour before releasing. Lift off the back part of the mold first, wait a few minutes, and then turn the mold so the piece gently falls into your cupped hand. If it does not easily release, wait longer. Avoid excessive handling of greenware.

Firing the Slip:

- 1.) Use junior cone 6 in the kiln sitter. Use witness cones 5, 6 and 7 on the kiln shelf to accurately gauge the firing temperature of your kiln. After an ideal firing, cone 5 should be touching the shelf, cone 6 should be bent to a 10 o' clock position and cone 7 should not be bent at all.
- 2.) For computerized kilns, do several tests until witness cones match the above guidelines.
- 3.) Correct firing is very important. Chalkiness or discoloration indicate underfiring, while tiny "pimples" or a "sweaty" looking sheen indicate overfiring. Computer controllers vary, and heating elements perform differently over time. In order to produce the best quality bisque, routinely use witness cones, do test firings, and keep a log to document your firing results.