

Prices listed are per pound

PRICING – CERAMIC MINERALS / COLORANTS								
Product	Item #	Item Description	50-950 per Lb price	1000- 1950 per Lb Price	2000 & UP per Lb Price	1 Lb	5 Lb	10 Lb.
Alumina Hydrate, Dense	30001	Promotes stability & hardness in glazes. Used in kiln wash & as a wash to keep lids from sticking to pots or pots to shelves				3.71	2.89	2.78
Alumina Oxide	30002	Responsible for the mattness or brilliance of glazes. Prevents devitrification and adds strength. Insoluble in water and melts at 3550 degrees F. Use of too much alumina can cause a dry appearance				5.79	4.52	4.28
Barium Carbonate	30004	May promote mattness in low fire glazes and hardness and brilliance in high-fire glazes. TOXIC in raw state; insoluble in water	3.83	3.61	3.38	6.08	4.69	4.46
Bentonite, 325 Mesh	30006	Very plastic clay; used as a plasticizer in clay; as a suspension agent in glazes. 1-2% may be added to dry mix	0.68	0.65	0.61	2.32	2.03	1.74
Bentonite White, Fine	30155	Montmorillonitic clay formed from decomposition of airborne volcanic ash-finest particle size of all clays-plasticizer (3-times as powerful as ball clay), suspension agent, should be used in quantities no more than 3% of dry materials weight				2.89	2.61	2.32
Bone Ash	30007	An important source of calcium phosphate. When added to a clay body such as bone china, it lowers the maturing temperature and adds translucency. Also used to give texture in low fire glazes	1.07	1.01	0.95	2.89	2.61	2.32
Borax, Powdered	30009	Source of Boron. Used in low-fire glazes as a flux in place of lead. Fritted is more stable. Soluble	2.22	2.09	1.96	4.05	3.47	3.18
Calcium Carbonate (Whiting)	30010	The most common source of calcium in glazes. It is a high temperature flux which gives durability and hardness to glazes. Includes whiting, Vicron, Marblewhite, and Atomite	0.21	0.20	0.19	1.74	0.69	0.64
CMC (Powdered)	30024	Carboxymethyl cellulose-an organic gum used as a suspension/adhesion agent in glazes. Normally, a small amount of gum is added to a quart or so of warm water and left overnight. Once dissolved, this solution may be added in small doses to glazes, slips, and engobes to improve application performance				13.90		
Cornwall Stone	30033	HT feldspathic alkaline flux containing calcium and potassium, but more refractory than potash feldspars. Substitution: eight parts potash feldspar, two parts silica, one part kaolin. Toxic inhalation	2.27	2.14	2.01	4.63	3.71	3.47
Crocus Martis	30034	Ferrous sulfate. Soluble in water (Call for pricing)						
Dolomite	30037	Will flux stoneware glazes; may produce buttery glaze finish. In-soluble source of magnesia; approx. 2% can be added to porcelain body	0.32	0.31	0.29	1.27	.93	0.75
Gillespie Borate		Blended borate mineral for use in glaze formulas replacing Gerstley Borate on a pound for pound basis (Call for pricing)						
Gerstley Borate (Laguna)	MGERT	A sodium-calcium-borate compound used as a low temperature flux which helps prevent crazing. Can act somewhat as an opacifier. Standard substitute for Colemanite	0.97	0.91	0.86	1.52	1.47	1.43
Glomax (Laguna)	MKAOGLOLL	Calcined Kaolin	1.14	1.08	1.01	1.76	1.71	1.66
Grog, Fine	30045	Pre-fired ground clay added to "open bodies to give texture and strength". Will assist in drying by decreasing shrinkage and warping. Adds fired strength. Grog is typically added to buff and dark clay	0.57	0.54	0.51	3.18	2.03	1.16
Grog, Medium	30044	Pre-fired ground clay added to "open bodies to give texture and strength". Will assist in drying by decreasing shrinkage and warping. Adds fired strength. Grog is typically added to buff and dark clay	0.57	0.54	0.51	3.18	2.03	1.16
Helmar Kaolin	30146	Kaolin which works especially well as flashing slip for salt, soda, and wood firing						
Kiln Wash	30054	A refractory mixture, usually kaolin or flint, which is painted on kiln shelves and saggars to prevent glaze from adhering				3.13	1.85	1.62

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Kyanite, 35 Mesh	30135	A refractory material used to reduce shrinkage in clay bodies and give strength to the body. Can form mullite during firing				2.89	1.74	1.04
Lithium Carbonate	30070	Used as a flux in leadless glazes. It is a source of lithium which is a strong high temperature flux. Improves the brightness of glazes and increases the firing range. Also reduces thermal expansion. Available in fine or coarse				20.70	20.23	19.87
Magnesium Carbonate	30081	Common source of magnesium in glazes. Imports strength and color with little shrinkage. In larger proportions, it produces a dry, opaque quality in glazes				6.66	6.37	6.08
Molochite, 200 Mesh		Made of calcined Grolleg kaolin, Molochite is the cleanest, whitest grog available. Used in the whitest porcelain bodies to reduce cracking in drying and firing						
Nepheline Syenite	30078	May be used to introduce sodium; when used to replace other spars it will lower the melting point of the glaze	0.35	0.33	0.31	2.89	1.74	1.04
Petalite 200-Mesh	30152	A lithium feldspar which is used both in clay bodies and glazes to help decrease thermal shock problems				3.71	2.89	2.78
Pottery Plaster #1	30066	Formulated to provide stronger, longer-lasting working models than Regular pottery plaster. Slightly whiter than Parallel Pottery plaster. Industry standard for dinnerware and sanitary ware	0.40	0.37	0.35			
Plaster, Hydrocal White	30067	High-strength gypsum cement having low setting expansion. Adapts to production on hard, strong, tough, models of uniform and stable dimensional accuracy. Used for production of master models and keller duplicating machines. Stiffening very rapid after setting action begins	0.66	0.62	0.59			
Plaster, Ceramical (Laguna)	MPL-CERAMICAL50	Low consistency, smooth-wearing mold material for use in pressing clay ware. Characteristics include low absorption, high strength, ability to purge easily, resistance to abrasion and wear.						
Plaster, Hydrostone	30068	Especially suitable where high strength and resistance to wear are necessary. Used in high-quality art and novelty castings, molds, figurines, modeling material, anchoring material, density fill applications, lamp bases, and die production. Works well in most mold materials, especially flexible molds	0.67	0.63	0.60			
Plaster, Ultracal	30069	A low-absorption gypsum cement for case molds. Specially made for close tolerance tooling; provides excellent hardness, accuracy and freedom from efflorescence	0.68	0.64	0.60			
Plaster, Vitrox	30023	Plastic Vitrox Laguna Dry Blend. Can be used to increase plasticity in porcelain bodies instead of Potash Feldspar; a complex material similar to and sharing properties with Potash Feldspar and Cornwall Stone.	0.57	0.54	0.51	3.24	2.03	1.27
Pyrophyllite	30090	May reduce thermal expansion in clay bodies to prevent crazing. Increase thermal shock resistance, reduce shrinkage, give stronger vitreous bodies. May reduce plasticity	0.35	0.34	0.32	2.89	1.74	1.04
Sand Silica	30121	A smoother, substitute, with less tooth, for grog	0.31	0.29	0.28	2.89	1.74	1.04
Soda Ash, Light	30097	Highly soluble. Soda ash glazes should be used immediately or stored dry. Used as a deflocculant in slip casting clays	1.20	1.13	1.07	3.47	2.32	2.08
Spodumene (Laguna)	MSPOD	Source of lithium; similar to petalite. Valuable in flameware bodies due to its low thermal expansion. In glazes it promotes copper blue tones; may also correct crazing. Carries some impurities of iron. Chemical grade is available	1.57	1.48	1.39	2.35	2.28	2.21
Strontium Carbonate	30104	Similar to calcium. Used as a glaze flux. Slightly soluble and craze resistant				4.05	3.47	3.18
Super Pax	30105	Zircon opacifier (Call for pricing)						
Talc, Texas	30106	Source of insoluble magnesium. Used in earthenware bodies since it lowers the fusion point. In glazes it may promote opacity. Its structure is similar to asbestos and it is not known what its health hazards are. Therefore, handle with care in the powder form to avoid creating dust. Clean with a moist cloth rather than a broom	0.42	0.39	0.37	2.89	1.74	1.04

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Tin Oxide	30107	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				26.91	25.88	24.84
Titanium Dioxide	30108	Insoluble in water. Important opacifier. Often used in glaze to affect acid resistance, color and texture				6.95	6.66	6.37
Volcanic Ash	30112	Decomposed rock, may be used as flux in stoneware glazes				2.89	1.97	1.62
Wollastonite	30113	Calcium silica source. Reduces shrinkage and promotes resistance to thermal shock in body	0.41	0.39	0.37	2.89	1.74	1.04
Zinc Oxide	30114	In small quantities acts as a flux and reduces crazing. In larger quantities it acts as a flux. Prefer calcined zinc for better fit on pots in the raw state. Has strong affect on colors	4.47	4.21	3.95	5.56	5.38	5.27
Zircopax	30115	Known as Ultrox-Opacifier. Assures exceptional uniformity of opacity, texture and color over a wide firing range. Gives a hard, shiny, scratch resistant surface; reduces crazing	2.68	2.53	2.37	5.79	5.14	4.63
FELDSPARS								
Custer, Feldspar	30040	A natural glaze at high temperatures. The primary source of alumina and silica for glazes. Usually classed as potash spars (those containing potassium as their characteristic component) or soda spars (those containing more sodium). Other oxides are present	0.46	0.43	0.41	3.13	2.55	2.32
Minspar 200 HP	30039	Formerly called NC-4 Feldspar. Very similar chemistry. A 200 mesh flotation-grade soda feldspar.	0.33	0.31	0.30	2.32	2.03	1.74
Silica Flints								
Silica Flint 200 Mesh	30094	Also known as flint, increases durability and chip resistance. In a glaze, addition of flint decreases its thermal expansion. 200 Mesh is finer than it used to be	0.35	0.33	0.31	2.89	1.74	1.04
Silica Flint 325 Mesh	30095	Also known as flint, increases durability and chip resistance. In a glaze, addition of flint decreases its thermal expansion	0.37	0.35	0.33	2.89	1.74	1.04
CLAYS								
Alberta Slip (Laguna)	MCALB	A popular Canadian blended substitute for the Albany slip. Albany slip was frequently used as a glaze additive, and boasted a high proportion of fluxes, which combined with a very fine grain caused it to melt at around 1240 degrees C	1.55	1.46	1.37	2.09	2.03	1.96
Cedar Heights Goldart (airfloated)	30125	Buff stoneware clay. A very plastic air floated secondary clay used in bodies where ball clay or fire clay are called for	0.31	0.30	0.28	2.89	1.74	1.04
Cedar Heights Redart (airfloated)	30124	Brick-red earthenware clay	0.33	0.31	0.29	2.89	1.74	1.04
China Clay, English Grolleg	30020	This primary clay is used in many porcelain formulations to obtain translucency and still retain plasticity	0.94	0.88	0.83	3.47	2.32	2.08
EPK, Air Floated (Florida)	30019	A course particle primary clay used in both glazes and clay bodies wherever kaolin is called for	0.39	0.37	0.35	2.89	1.74	1.04
Foundry Hill Crème	30160	Brick-red earthenware clay	0.28	0.26	0.25			
Hawthorne Bond Fire Clay 40 Mesh	30021/40	Refractory stoneware clay or fireclay, used in stoneware clay bodies	0.32	0.30	0.29	2.89	1.74	1.04

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Kentucky OM-4 Ball Clay	30015	A fine-grained ball clay with excellent plasticity and strength. Old Mine #4 is an industry standard based on its popularity in both casting and plastic formed bodies. It is also widely used as a suspension aid in glazes	0.31	0.29	0.27	2.89	1.74	1.04
Kentucky Stone	30131	A coarse-grained, siliceous, illitic Ball clay known for its high strength and plasticity. Applications include artware and ceramic tile	0.34	0.32	0.30	1.74	1.74	1.04
Sagger	30147	A plastic refractory stoneware clay, often used in sculpture and raku bodies	0.32	0.31	0.29	1.74	1.74	1.04
Tile #6	30133	Air Floated secondary kaolin-broader particle distribution than primary kaolins, greater plasticity, green strength	0.50	0.47	0.44	2.89	1.74	1.04
Colorants								
Chromium Oxide	30011	A versatile colorant used in glazes to produce various green tints				11.58	11.00	9.84
Cobalt Carbonate	30025	Standard blue colorant for slips and glazes, very powerful, 5% will give you dark blue in glaze or slip. Will cause crawling is used raw for underglaze brushwork. Toxic in inhalation and ingestion				30.53	28.46	27.43
Copper Carbonate	30029	A major glaze colorant to produce greens in LT and HT, copper reds in HT reduction, and greens and metallic effects in raku. Toxic in inhalation and ingestion				9.84	9.55	9.26
Cobalt Oxide	30026	Calcined cobalt carbonate-twice as powerful-coarser than carbonate, and may give mottling in glaze. Works well for underglaze brushwork, with few crawling problems. Toxic in inhalation and ingestion				34.67	31.57	30.53
Copper Oxide, Black	30030	Alternate source of copper, coarser particle size, twice as powerful as copper carbonate. Toxic in inhalation and ingestion				12.42	11.90	11.39
Copper Oxide, Red	30031	Alternate source of copper, may help promote copper reds in LT and HT glazes. Rarely used, because has no affinity for water, and floats back to surface, but a few drops of detergent will break surface tension. Toxic in inhalation and ingestion				10.35	9.88	9.52
Copper Sulphate	30032	Color source for sagger firing and pit firing. Soluble, and highly toxic in absorption, ingestion, and inhalation				6.95	6.66	6.37
Illmenite, Granular	30047	An iron ore with significant titanium-most often used in granular form to produce dark specks in clay or glazes. Higher iron concentration than rutile				5.79	4.52	4.28
Iron Chromite	30012	Produces dark colors in engobes and underglazes. Can also be added with manganese compounds to clay bodies as a colorant				3.71	2.89	2.78
Iron Oxide, Black	30049	Ferrous Oxide. A more concentrated form of red iron oxide				5.79	4.52	4.28
Iron Oxide, Red	30050	Ferric oxide. Produces various shades of brown and 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	2.08	1.96	1.84	3.71	2.89	2.78
Iron Oxide, Spanish	30138	This imported, natural iron oxide is bright red in its raw form				4.28	3.47	3.36
Iron Oxide, Yellow	30052	A weaker form of iron-high clay content				5.79	4.52	4.28
Manganese Dioxide 200 Mesh	30130	A black powder which gives red, brown, purple, or black tones to clay bodies and glazes. A strong flux when added in large amounts to clay bodies				3.47	2.32	2.08
Nickel Oxide, Black	30080	Black nickel produces browns, blues, grays and yellows in glazes. It also tone down more intense colorants such as cobalt and copper. Maximum use is usually 3%.				31.05		

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Nickel Oxide, Green	30071	Colorant or modifier-can give blues, tans, browns, greens, grays, dependent on fluxes present. Often used to mute the effects				36.23		
Ochre, Yellow	30082	A clay (variety of limonite) containing iron and manganese which is used in engobes, underglazes and overglazes				4.28	3.47	3.36
Rutile – Powdered, Dark (Standard)	30092	An impure tan colorant which contains a small amount of iron. Used both for color and its tendency to provide various mottled textures. Available in Ceramic grade, and Milled Rutile (Ruflux 61)				4.63	3.59	3.24
Rutile – Powdered, Light Tone	30093	An impure tan colorant which contains a small amount of iron. Used both for color and its tendency to provide various mottled textures. Available in Ceramic grade, and Milled Rutile (Ruflux 61)				6.02	4.86	4.28

FRITS Prices listed are per pound

Product	Item #	Item Description	1 Lb.	10 Lb.	50 Lbs.
785	31785	Fluxes which have been melted to a glass, cooled and ground, in order to stabilize soluble and/or toxic components during handling of unfired materials. All frits are ground glass, and are toxic inhalation	3.82	3.29	1.93
3110	31110	Very similar to 3134	3.24	2.78	1.67
3124	31090	High-alumina calcium-borate frit, gives greater strength in LT clay bodies	3.13	2.68	1.48
3134	31014	Calcium-borate frit often used as substitute for gerstley borate in low-fire glazes when greater reliability and/or long-term insolubility and/or greater transparency are desired. Makes good cone 04 transparent glaze by itself	3.24	2.78	1.61
3195	31165	Similar to 3134	3.82	3.29	1.74
3269	31025	Fluxes which have been melted to a glass, cooled and ground, in order to stabilize soluble and/or toxic components during handling of unfired materials. All Frits are ground glass, and are toxic inhalation	3.82	3.29	1.74
3278	31003	Fluxes which have been melted to a glass, cooled and ground, in order to stabilize soluble and/or toxic components during handling of unfired materials. All Frits are ground glass, and are toxic inhalation.	3.82	3.29	1.61
3289	31289	Fluxes which have been melted to a glass, cooled and ground, in order to stabilize soluble and/or toxic components during handling of unfired materials. All Frits are ground glass, and are toxic inhalation	3.82	3.29	1.61

SLIPS

Product	Manufacturer	Item Description	Item #	Price
Low-Fire White Slip – Cone 06-04	Standard	2 gallons – Pours smoothly & quickly, and drains evenly produces greenware of good strength	70002	\$10.37
Terracotta Slip – Cone 06-04	Standard	2 gallons – A Classic terracotta color at C/04. Excellent casting slip. Can be used in all types of molds. Very good for functional ware		\$15.83

SLIPS (cont.)							
Product	Manufacturer		Item Description	Item #	Price		
White Stoneware Slip – Cone 6	Standard		2 gallons – A smooth pouring stoneware slip. Releases easily. Excellent for utility ware	70004	\$11.22		
Tan Stoneware Slip – Cone 6-10	Standard		2 gallons – A smooth poring stoneware slip. Fire beige in oxidation, brown in reduction. Good for functional ware	70006	\$12.12		
Porcelain Slip – Cone 6	Standard		1 gallon – Pours smoothly, releases easily. Beautiful porcelain finish. Good green strength	70005	\$12.97		
English Porcelain Slip – Cone 6	Standard		1 gallon – A fine parian like porcelain. White, tight and translucent where thin		\$15.41		
French Blush Porcelain Slip – Cone 6	Standard		1 gallon – A lovely pale pink porcelain. Perfect for doll making.		\$12.58		
Miller Slip NS-1	Laguna		2-1/2 gallons	NS12.5 GB	\$11.74		

MISC.							
Product	Manufacturer	Item Description	Pint Item #	Pint Price	Gallon Item #	Gallon Price	
Darvan 811	Standard		30120	\$9.19	30120	\$43.60	
IP233-water based latex resist	Laguna		IP233P	\$12.91			
Sodium Silicate	Standard			\$6.29	30148	\$24.49	
Wax Resist	Standard		30117	\$6.04	30118	\$27.62	

MISC.			
Product	Manufacturer	Item Description	Price
Large Cone	Orton	2-1/2" high (50 per box)	\$12.54
Small Cone	Orton	1-1/4" high (50 per box)	\$9.00
BRB Cone	Orton	50 per box	\$11.19
Self Supporting Large Cones	Orton	2-1/2" high (50 per box)	\$9.00
Cone Plaques	Orton	ea.	\$0.75