

Featured Artist

ROSEMARY OH

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Autumn Leaves



COLOURS:

Blood Red
Orchre or Golden Orchre
Antique Green
Alpine Yellow or Mixing Yellow
Meissen Red
Dark Brown
Premixed Gold Base (order from Lee Sanders)
Wet Grounding oil and resist (order from Lee Sanders)

1st FIRING: Trace design .Paint front leaves(the back and middle one undone, because these are going to painted in gold) Use most of the colours on the palette wet on wet , except black and Meissen red fire at 800°C.

2nd FIRING: Re-do all painted leaves make them stronger colour, and also Meissen red . Fire at 800°C.

3rd FIRING: Cover all the leaves and the centre of the plate with masking lacquer, do the grounding with black colour, remove the resist and make sure to clean the area, fire again at 800°C.

4th FIRING: Put vein on painted leaves with dark brown and use Base for gold on the middle and back leaves fire again at 750°C.

5th FIRING: Put gold on the leaves and fire at 750°C.

6th FIRING: Put vein on the gold leaves and put gold on the rim. Fire at 750°C.

Enjoy painting these leaves!

Study



Porcelain Painting Pointers (PPP)

Our intention for this first HKPPC Newsletter is to provide readers with basic information about porcelain painting. Many of you may already be very aware of the topic, but it may nevertheless serve to refresh your knowledge or technique. We will continue to provide tips and pointers about porcelain painting in future Newsletters.

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN CHINA & PORCELAIN

(Reference: Painting China & Porcelain, Southwell, Sheila: 1995, David & Charles)

[Reference: www.netcentral.co.uk/steveb/types/bonechina]

CHINA – is a general term used by the layman. In fact the ware used by china painters is known as "bone china". China is made in England and composed of china clay, bone and feldspar.

PORCELAIN – is made in Europe and Japan; indeed Japanese are renowned for their pretty porcelain shapes. Porcelain is composed of kaolin, quartz and feldspar.

Bone China and Porcelain vary slightly in appearance:

✚ Bone China has an ivory white appearance and harder.

✚ Porcelain is usually off white and also has a slightly more matt surface.

Despite these differences, they are painted the same way and sometimes fired at the same temperature. One important point is that the glossy high glaze on bone china is softer than that of porcelain, enabling it accept colour more readily.

GLOSSARY – OF INTEREST

(Reference: The A-Z Guide for Onglaze Decoration, Bradford, Tricia: 1997, Kangaroo Press)

CHINA CLAY – Kaolin, fine white clay used as an absorbent and filler in ceramics.

FELDSPAR – group of minerals such as potassium, aluminum, silicate, usually white in colour, occurring in crystals and granite, which is used in making of porcelain, ceramics, enamels and glazes.

KAOLIN – china clay used in making porcelain, formed by the decomposition and weathering of feldspar in granite.

QUARTZ – mineral consisting of silicone dioxide used as an alternative to flint (hard stone of almost pure silica).