

Glossary

Air Side	The side of float glass that was facing the air (upwards) when they glass was made. The opposite of "tin side".	Borosilicate	A glass commonly used in lampworking.
Annealing	The process where the stress is reduced by a controlled cooling that allows the glass molecules to align in a stable form.	Bubbles	Air trapped beneath or inside glass that has been kiln fired.
Annealing point	The point at which annealing begins.	Burner	A flame producing torch used in lampworking
Annealing temperature	The temperature at which annealing occurs.	Cabochon	A fused piece of glass used to make jewelry.
Annealing zone	The temperature zone where glass changes from liquid to solid.	Calcium Carbonate	Also know as chalk or whiting.
Artique	A Spectrum glass with surface striations similar to those on mouth blown sheet glass.	Came	U or H shaped lead unused in stained glass to hold pieces of glass tog
Bail	A loop that is attached to jewelry to allow a pendant to be hung on a chain	Cap	A single piece of glass fused over another piece or pieces.ether.
Bariole Streakies	A glass with one or more colors combined with opal, and flashed onto either a clear or tinted base glass.	Casting	Melting glass into a mold.
Baroque	A Spectrum glass made by combining glass of mismatched compositions creating textured swirls and vivid colour contrast	Cathedral	Single colour translucent glass
Base	A piece of glass onto which another piece of glass is fused.	Catspaw	A reproduction of the original Kokomo glass used for restoration work and antique reproductions.
Billet	Bricks of glass to be melted down for casting	Cerium oxide	Used as a polishing compound
Bisque	Raw clay that has been fired but not glazed. Often used for glass slumping molds.	Chad	A small piece of glass set on the outer rim to separate two pieces of glass to cause the center of the glass to drop before the perimeter to avoid trapping air.
Blank	A piece of glass that has been partially finished to be further processed.	Circle Cutter	A device for scoring circles in glass.
Bloom	White stretch marks on the tin side of glass.	CMC	Methyl cellulose. Use to glue glass together.
Boron Nitride	A material use on stainless steel molds to prevent glass from sticking.	COE	Coefficient of expansion. How much a material expands and contracts when it's heated and cooled.
		Combing	A technique where a tool is drawn across hot glass inside a kiln to produce an special effect
		Cold working	Cutting, grinding, polishing, etc. The work that is done when the glass is unheated.

Glossary

Compatibility	How well different glasses will fuse. Uncompatible glasses won't fuse.	Floral Former	A draping mold like a cocktail shaker.
Cones	Devices for controlling kilns. Commonly used for ceramics, but rarely for glass work.	Flux	In soldering, a liquid or paste used to clean the metal and cause the solder to attach. In making glass, used to reduce the melting point.
Confetti	Very thin pieces of glass used for fusing.	Fractures	Collage glasses containing paper thin chips of colored glass.
Controller	A programmable device to control a kiln.	Frit	Glass broken into small pieces. Available in a variety of sizes from fine powder to coarse pieces the size of pencil erasers.
Crash cool	Anything done to speed up the rate a kiln cools. Usually by opening the lid, but also done by installing an exhaust vent.	Frit Casting	Melting frit into a mold.
Cullet	Pebbles of glass to be melted down for casting.	Full Fuse	When the glass has been heated to where it all melts to a common level.
Devitrification	A white scum that appears on glass caused by the glass beginning to crystallize as it cools.	Glass Eye 2000	A computer program developed specifically for glass designs.
Dichroic	A decorative glass created by applying metal oxides to glass in a vacuum furnace.	Glass Saw.	A saw made specially for glasswork that uses a diamond covered band, wire, or ring to cut glass.
Draping	Bending glass over a form (as opposed to slumping which is bending it into a form)	Glue Chip	Glass textured by applying molten glue then peeling away to produce a frost-like pattern.
Drop Ring	A mold that has a hole in it into which glass is slumped.	Greenware	Ceramic or porcelain clay that has been poured into a mold and dried but not kiln fired to bisque.
English Muffle	A cathedral glass with pebble like texture.	Grinder	A rotary machine that uses a small diamond covered head to grind glass.
Fiber Board	Stiff board used to insulate kilns and to make molds.	Grog	Clay ground into a fine powder.
Fiber Paper	Special heat resistant paper used to prevent glass from sticking to shelves.	Grozing Pliers	Specialized tools to grinding or chewing the edge of glass to shape it.
Fire Polishing	Heating the glass to where the edges will soften and leave a shiny rounded finish.	Hand Rolled	Glass made by hand rolling molten glass onto a table.
Flashed Glass	Glass made with laminates of different colours. Popular for sandblasting.	Inclusion	Something included or imbedded inside glass.
Float Glass	Clear window glass made by making glass on a bed of molten tin.	Infinite Switch	A switch used to set kiln temperature.
		Investment	Material used to make casting molds

Glossary

Iridescent Glass Glass with a metallic coating.

Kiln Casting Casting glass by melting it in a mold in a kiln.

Kiln Log A detailed record of all firings to be used to check previous results.

Kiln Sitter A device to turn a kiln off at a preset temperature.

Kiln Wash A powder mixed with water to paint onto molds and kiln shelves to prevent glass from sticking to them.

Laminated Glass made a sheet of plastic sandwiched between two sheets of glass (like car windshields).

Lampworking Shaping glass with an open flame

Lap Grinder A machine using a round disc to grind glass.

Lost Wax A may to make a mold by casting over a wax original then melting out the wax.

Machine Rolled Glass made by drawing molten glass through steel rollers.

Mandrel A steel rod on which glass beads are made

Opal Glass Solid color opaque glass.

Opalescent Glass Colored glass mixed with white opal glass.

Overspray A material that is applied onto glass to prevent devitrification.

Pate de Verre French for "glass paste". Glass powder mixed with a liquid to form a paste that's applied inside a mold then fired in a kiln.

Pattern Bar Strips of glass fused together.

Polariscope A device that uses two polarizing filters to identify stress in glass.

Pot Casting Casting by melting glass dripping from the bottom of a flower pot

Pyrometer A device for measure temperature.

Quartz Inversion The clay equivalent of devitrification.

Quenching Dropping hot glass into water to cause it to break into pieces.

Ramp The rate at which temperature is raised or lowered.

Refractory A material that will withstand kiln temperatures.

Rigidizer A material used to harden soft materials.

Rod A cylindrical length of glass. Used mostly for torchworking.

Roll Up A way to make vessels by fusing a piece of glass then rolling it into the desired shape.

Streamers Collage glass containing threads of colored glass.

Strip Cutter A device for scoring consistent size strips in glass.

Tile Saw A machine that uses a diamond rotary blade to cut glass.

Tin Side The side of float glass that was in contact with the molten tin when it was made.

Venting Opening the kiln to allow fumes escape or to cool quicker.

Viscosity Stickiness. The willingness of a liquid to flow.

Wet Belt Sander A machine that uses either diamond mesh or silicone carbide belts to grind or polish glass

Whiting see Calcium Carbonate