Thin-section mineralogy of ceramic materials.

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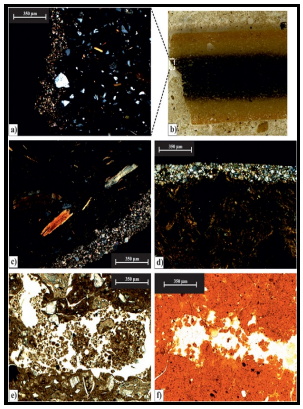

Description: -
-thin-section mineralogy of ceramic materials.
-thin-section mineralogy of ceramic materials.
Notes: Previous ed. 1948.
This edition was published in 1953

Tags: #Atlantic #partnership

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London: British Museum Research Laboratory.

Ceramic raw materials: how to recognize them and locate the supply basins—mineralogy, petrography

In Spatial organization and exchange, ed. Most ceramic samples were found to have rock and mineral inclusions native to the local region and seen in the local soils such as quartzite, a green hornblende trachyte porphyry, siltstone, and a strongly foliated mica schist. Ceramics Another item that's commonly studied through this method is architectural ceramic, like terracotta.

Ceramic raw materials: how to recognize them and locate the supply basins—mineralogy, petrography

The standard thickness gives known colors between crossed polarizers, facilitating comparison of different samples and the use of reference tables of mineral optics for identifying unknowns. These Buddhist sculptures from northwest Pakistan show a clear mix of influences from both Greece and India.

Atlantic partnership

The earliest works were modeled on Chinese celadons, but distinctively Korean forms and techniques evolved. In addition, one can examine pores and voids, as well as observe details about surface treatment.

Thin

Art conservation training programs student papers, 18th annual conference. Polycrystalline quartz, in which more than three subcrystals are present within a single grain.

Thin

In addition to the presence, size, and shape of diagnostic minerals, inclusions within mineral grains were very important. Archaeologists and conservation scientists use it to study many inorganic materials used in the production of cultural objects. Crossed polarized light, 32x Because of the sandy nature of most clay core materials, some of the most useful petrographic work has come from in-depth studies of variation in the quartz grains.

Ceramic raw materials: how to recognize them and locate the supply basins—mineralogy, petrography

Thin sections are often the most useful starting point for a study of inorganic materials, even if they may sometimes need to be supplemented by other approaches.

Thin

Laboratory handbook of petrographic techniques.

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