6. Refiring

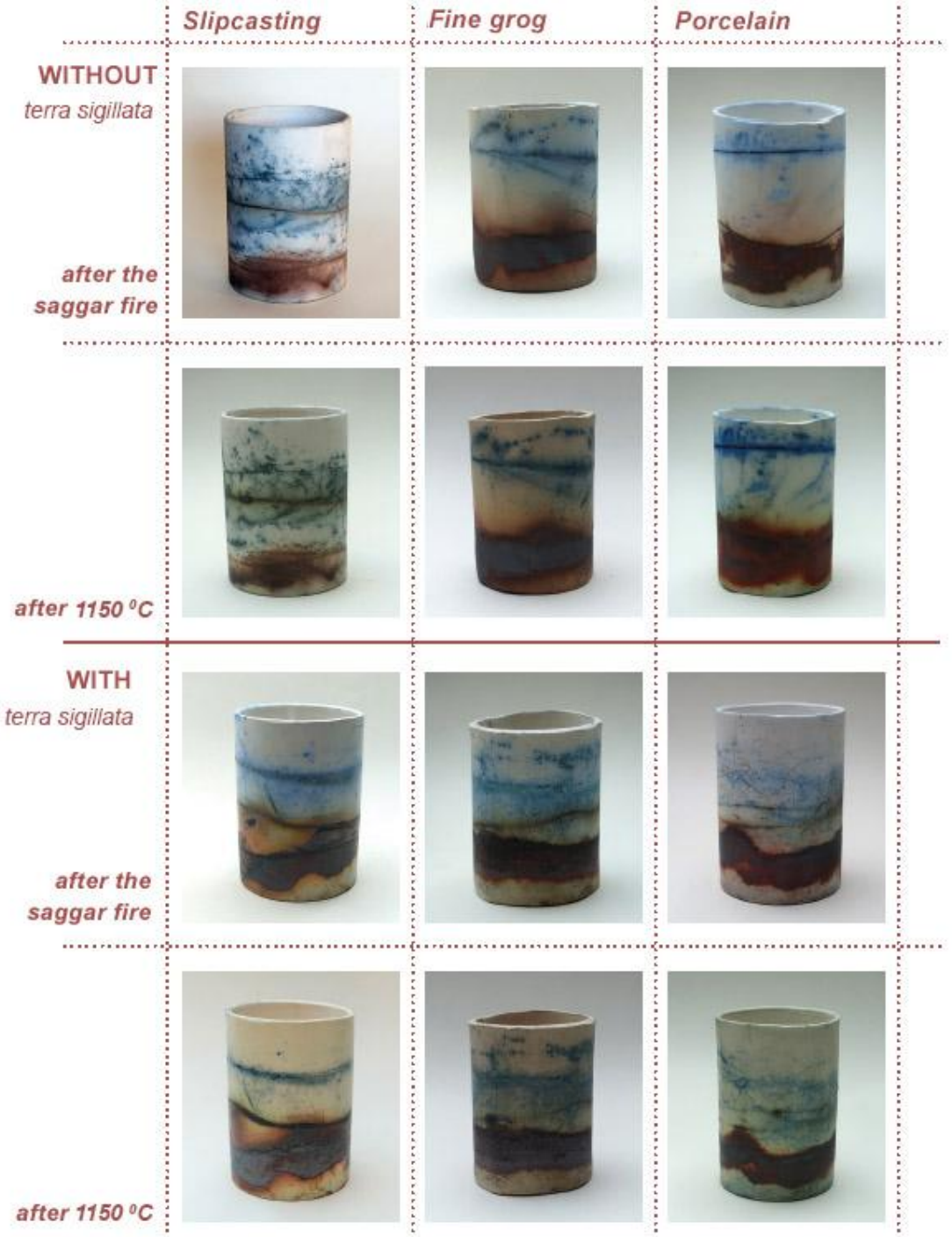
It is possible to refire your work after the saggar firing .
Please bear in mind that the black resulting from reduction will always disappear during refiring .
If the work has become much too black, you can place it back in the kiln, for example for a bisque firing. The black from reduction will disappear, and the colors that may (possibly) lie underneath will emerge.
The black caused by manganese or copper oxide will simply remain black.

6.1 New saggar firing

If you feel that there is too little color on your work after the saggar firing, you can re-wrap the work with coloring materials and fire it in the saggar again.

6.2 Higher temperature

In section 2.3, you read that a high biscuit temperature reduces color absorption during the saggar firing
If you still wish to fire the work at a higher temperature, you can do so now. You can fire to the ideal temperature for that clay. The reduction disappears, and the temperature also influences the colors. On the right you can see results with various types of clay.



	Slipcasting bisque fired to 1050 °C	Fine grog bisque fired to 1050 °C	Porcelain bisque fired to 1050 °C
After saggar fire (950 °C)			
1050 °C with glaze			
1150 °C with glaze			1220 °C with glaze 

6.3 Glazing

Inside

Once you have made a vase or other 'container shape', you can now glaze the inside. The temperature at which you fire again can affect the colors created during the saggar firing. In some places the color will become darker, while in others it will disappear.
In Chapter 6.1, you will see some examples at different temperatures, with and without terra sigillata.

Glazing the entire work

You can also apply a transparent glaze to your entire work, including over the colors from the saggar firing. This is only possible for work that does not have terra sigillata. The black created by copper wire or copper carbonate will turn green with most glazes. Here too, the temperature influences the colors.

6.4 Food safety.

When making cups, mugs, etc., be careful with colors on the inside. Copper can make the glaze unstable (less resistant to acids and/or bases). Furthermore, the substances can later 'seep' through the glaze. Of the substances I use in this book (copper, manganese, iron, and cobalt), this is only concerning for cobalt. At present (January 2023), cobalt can still be used, but this will be restricted under the new regulations. To ensure that your work remains food-safe afterwards, make sure there is no (or hardly any) color on the inside.
Glaze the work with a good food-safe glaze. This can be an earthenware or stoneware glaze.