

GK and EP Electric Kilns

by



Operating & Maintenance Instructions

Potclays Ltd, Brickkiln Lane, Etruria, Stoke-on-Trent, Staffs. ST4 7BP England
Tel: **01782 219816** Fax: **01782 286506** e-mail **sales@potclays.co.uk**

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO ELECTRICAL CONTRACTOR / INSTALLER

Although all electrical connections were securely tightened prior to dispatch it is possible as a result of temperature cycling that some connections may work loose in the first few firings. We therefore strongly recommend that after the first few firings a check is carried out to ensure all electrical connections are tight, particularly the contactor and element tail connections.

Unless otherwise specified (see kiln data plate) our kilns are designed to operate from 230 volts single phase or 415 volts three phase with neutral power supply. With 415 volt supply each phase is connected to neutral so that each element takes only 230 volts.

Live, neutral and earth connector blocks to take the incoming electrical supply are located in the rear connection chamber of the kiln. Access is gained by removing the back panel to the kiln.

Where kilns can be operated from either 3 phase or single phase we use three line connector blocks (each taking power to one of three banks of elements). If the kiln is to operate from single phase supply, the incoming phase conductor should be connected to the centre line connector block with a loop wire in suitably rated wire to each of the other two line connector blocks. The single phase supply is in this way spread across the three line connector blocks. Ensure all connections are fully and firmly made and that 'surplus' cable or wires do not touch the wall of the kiln or are near element connections.

It is also advisable that these connections are checked at each service.

For immediate response to *SPARES & SERVICE* requirements please contact:

POTCLAYS LIMITED

Tel: 01782 219816

E-mail: sales@potclays.co.uk

Operation & Maintenance - EP and GK Electric Kilns.

Introduction

Congratulations upon your choice of a kiln manufactured by Potclays Limited. You can be assured that it is made only from the finest materials and manufactured to the highest standards.

Should you have any query, write or telephone 01782 219816 and ask for the Technical Service or Sales Department as appropriate.

The instructions which follow will provide basic information about the installation, care and operation of your kiln. More detailed useful information about the effect of heat on clays and glazes, pottery faults, etc. will be found in 'The Electric Kiln, a Users Manual' by Harry Fraser available from Potclays Ltd or via your local library.

Delivery Inspection

If it is not possible to thoroughly inspect the kiln for damage upon delivery then it is essential you add the word 'unexamined' to the delivery note when signing for receipt of the goods. Otherwise, upon delivery, check for obvious external damage, then open the kiln door and check for internal damage. Minor surface blemishes in the brickwork are to be ignored (since all bricks may have these and they are not detrimental). If there is any damage you *must* notify the supplier *within 24 hours*.

Siting the kiln

- 1) Select a level, dry, well ventilated position, away from corridors and thoroughfares and with room to allow easy loading and unloading of the kiln,. Ideally the kiln should be in its own room.
- 2) Ensure that the floor is strong enough to carry the weight of the kiln. The kiln should be not less than 250mm from the nearest wall and be a minimum of 750mm from the ceiling. A gap on one side sufficient to provide easy access to a wall isolator and to the rear of the kiln for servicing is needed.
- 3) Remove all flammable materials which might come into accidental contact with the kiln.

Electrical Installation

Unless otherwise specified on the kiln data plate, your kiln must be connected to a supply which will provide a minimum 230 volts under normal operating conditions unless the kiln has been fitted with elements designed for a lower voltage, Connection of the electrical supply has to be made by your electrician to the terminals in the connection chamber at the rear of the kiln, access to which is gained by removing the back panel.

Kilns designed for 230 volts and having a rating of 3.1 kW or less can be connected to a 13 amp fused plug and plugged into a standard UK domestic power socket. Kilns above 3.1 kW must be wired into the electricity supply using a cooker type switch or isolator box suitably positioned on a wall adjacent to the kiln.

Kilns above 4.2 kW are wired so that they can be used from single or three phase supply. A neutral is provided. For single phase connection, link the live terminals 1, 2 and 3.

In all cases it is very important that the supply fuse and the supply cable be correctly rated for the kiln being installed. It is recommended that where possible the supply cable should be run in conduit. Flexible conduit (Kopex or similar) is very useful because it has the flexibility to permit some movement of the kiln for servicing purposes.

Kilowatt ratings and wiring diagrams are given in the Electrical Data section at the end of this manual and appropriate data is repeated on the kiln data plate fitted to the front or side of the kiln.

EP & GK Series Kilns. *General Information*

Construction:

Frame

The framework is made of strong angle iron and flat section steel which is welded together. The frame has been designed for a shelf to be positioned in the bottom section of the integral kiln stand. Very strong hinges are used for the door and the design of these permits the door to be lifted off to facilitate maintenance, repair, etc.

Brickwork

The finest available brickwork is used for the hotface. A special feature in the side walls is that the bricks are specially jointed and cemented over 2/3rds of the brick contact face in order to avoid element contact with cement to maximize element life.

Minor surface marks and fine surface cracks may be visible on some of the bricks. These can be ignored as they are inherent from the manufacturing process of all bricks and are not detrimental to their efficiency or performance. The bricks have phenomenal performance but are easily damaged so take care not to contact with kiln shelves, props etc.

Back-up insulation

Behind the brickwork is back-up insulation selected for optimum efficiency. This will normally be of ceramic fibre (of the safer low bio persistent type) plus layers of alkaline earth silicate slab or insulation brick - or a combination of these dependent upon location.

Elements

These are top grade A1 Kanthal wire, conservatively rated for long life.

Spy & Vent holes

Spy holes are built into the kiln door and a vent port located in the roof. Additional venting, if required, is available by the design of the safety switch which permits the door to be marginally opened ('cracked') but normally this will not be needed and is not recommended.

Thermocouple hole

A hole is already drilled through the rear wall of the kiln and filled with ceramic fibre which can easily be removed to permit thermocouple entry.

Energy Regulator & Indicator Lights

If fitted, an energy regulator controls the firing speed of the kiln by cycling the current to the elements. The red light on the panel indicates power-on to the energy regulator, the other (yellow) only illuminates when the energy regulator feeds power to the elements and it therefore indicates cycling frequency. Larger kilns may have multiple energy regulators each controlling a separate zone of the kiln. This provides zone control, enabling a regulator to be turned up a little more or less than others in order to compensate for any temperature variance in the kiln between one zone and another.

When using a temperature controller which controls firing speed the energy regulator(s) would normally be set to full-on position (unless it is necessary to reduce heat input into one zone of the kiln compared to another).

Contactor Relay(s)

This is fitted in the underslung panel at the rear of the kiln. It enables the energy regulator to switch the kiln electrical load and is also used to switch the load when temperature controllers are used. Kilns having more than one energy regulator have more than one contactor (usually one for each energy regulator).

Connection Chamber.

This is at the rear of the kiln and access is gained by removing the external rear panel. Cable entry holes are made in the bottom plate.

Fuse

A fuse rated at 3amps is fitted in the connection chamber or in the fascia panel. It helps to protect any temperature controllers fitted to the kiln. With certain controllers, two or more fuses may be fitted.

Door operated safety switch

This will either be a switch actuated automatically by a rod (used on small kilns) or a key arrangement. With the latter, a spindle mounted on a bracket on the door of the kiln and terminating in a rectangular box 'spanner', is entered through a rectangular hole in the instrument panel. Rotating the handle one quarter turn clockwise then switches power on to the kiln (assuming the mains power supply is switched on) and prevents the door from being opened more than 13mm or so.

The door can only be opened by firstly turning the switch to its original position – which switches off the power to the kiln elements.

Kilns switching more than 60amps may alternatively be fitted with a trapped-key interlock.

Indicating pyrometer installation.

A hole is already drilled through the roof or rear wall of the kiln and filled with ceramic fibre. Carefully remove the fibre and insert the thermocouple so that about 40mm of the sheath projects into the firing chamber.

The collar supplied with the thermocouple can be lightly tightened to hold the thermocouple at this position and the compensating cables fed back to the instrument.

The indicating instrument should be mounted upright but level and secured to a wall or stanchion. With analogue instruments, a shunt wire is normally fitted across the connection terminals (to dampen pointer movements during transit) and this should now be removed.

Always ensure that the thermocouple is compatible with the instrument. We normally supply instruments calibrated for use with 13% platinum rhodium thermocouples (type R). They are therefore not suitable for use with 10% platinum rhodium thermocouples (type S), or other types. Special compensating cable is used to connect the thermocouple to the instrument. The thermocouple negative wire should be connected to the negative terminal on both the thermocouple and the instrument and the positive wire to the positive terminals. With orange-coloured compensating cable the negative wire is white and the positive wire is orange.

Under no circumstances must mains voltage be coupled to any thermocouple terminal.

Check the performance of the pyrometer with cones to ensure satisfactory working. Note that this will show that the thermocouple is working but will not be an accurate indication of temperature.

Pyrometric Controllers

Thermocouple connections as above.

Refer to circuit diagrams and separate instructions for each controller type.

Kiln Furniture

Kiln batts sufficient to cover the base elements and provide a loading platform were included with your kiln. Position these so that there is even space all round with a gap in the middle (if two or more batts).

Additional shelves are created by using three or four prop columns spaced equidistantly to evenly support single shelves and four or five prop columns to support shelves consisting of two batts. All prop columns should be placed so that their weight acts down over prop columns below. It is best to use base supports and collars to spread the load where shelves have two or more batts

Before batts are used they should be thoroughly dried and sounded. A dry batt can be supported by hand at its centre or suspended between thumb and finger and tapped with a metal object. If it does not ring a crack may be suspected. A dull sound suggests the batt is not dry. Store batts on edge in a dry place.

Use of Cones

Orton cones can be used to monitor firings. These collapse when they have been heated to a certain point indicated by a number stamped on the side. They serve as perhaps the best means of determining the end point of a firing and provide an invaluable way of checking that temperature controlling instruments are working correctly. Cones measure heat work however, not temperature. Consequently there is often some difference between the 'temperature' indicated by the bending of a cone and the temperature indicated by the instrument. This 'difference' tends to be consistent under repeat firing conditions however and a temperature/cone correlation can thus be determined for each firing cycle.

It is usual to select cones for immediately below and above the required firing point as well as for the required temperature. The three cones are mounted in a line visible from any spy hole. Use of the new free standing cones avoids the necessity to set in clay etc. and gives increased accuracy.

Note that the temperatures published in the charts are very approximate. The actual temperature at which cones bend depends upon firing speed. It is not unusual to have some difference between a cone reading and a temperature reading on a pyrometer or temperature controller.

Use of batt wash

If satisfactory the upper surface of each batt should be painted with batt wash mixed with water to a thin, creamy brushing consistency. Sufficient should be painted on to cover the batt without show-through. Periodic replacement of this coat will be necessary. Do not paint props or any kiln brickwork with batt wash. Allow batt wash to dry before loading ware and be careful to avoid transferring traces of batt wash on fingers etc. to the ware.

Test Firing

A drying-out firing should be done to a temperature around 800C. This must be done slowly: about 40C per hour for the first 200C and not faster than 80C per hour afterwards. Leave the vent plug out but reinsert it at about 700C. Leave one door spyhole open throughout this firing

At least one other firing - empty or biscuit - should be done to build up a satisfactory oxidised coat on the elements before carrying out a glaze firing. This initial oxidation in a relatively clean atmosphere will prolong element life.

This firing should also be performed when new elements are installed.

Please note that the service life of the heating elements will be prolonged significantly by leaving the vent plugs out until 600-700°C, in the first and future firings.

Trouble-Shooting

1) Kiln will not operate:

If red power-on light does not come on:

- a) Blown fuse in isolating switch box.
- b) Fault in power supply to the kiln.
- c) Faulty bulb in power-on light.

If red power-on light is on:

- a) Kiln not set: Check door safety switch has been set (by inserting through hole to engage switch and rotating quarter turn) and that any energy regulator is switched on.
- b) Blown 3 amp secondary fuse in connection chamber or on fascia panel.
- c) Faulty contactor or connections.
- d) Faulty energy regulator or connections.
- e) Faulty door switch or connections.
- f) Temperature controller not set or faulty.

2) Kiln fires too slowly.

- a) Failure of one or more elements.
- b) Faulty energy regulator.
- c) Low voltage.
- d) Aged elements.

- e) Failure of one phase in multiphase supply situations. Check supply fuses.
- f) Vent plugs left out

3) Kiln fires unevenly.

GK/EP kilns are designed to fire with less than 30°C difference top and bottom, front and sides at earthenware or stoneware temperatures. Most times the difference will be less than 10°C

Uneven temperature distribution may arise if:

- a) Kiln loaded very unevenly.
- b) Insufficient air circulation to bottom elements: pack up the base kiln batts to provide greater air clearance if the base is too hot.
- c) Overlarge kiln batts. There should be good clearance (minimum 15mm all round between shelf and kiln walls.
- d) Worn vent plug allowing cold air to enter.
- e) Worn or damaged contact face between door and kiln allowing draughts to enter.
- f) Failure of one bank of elements (note failure of one will prevent a whole bank of elements from working.)

Note that with kilns fitted with several energy regulators, the energy regulator controlling the hottest zone can be switched to a lower setting than the others in order to pass less energy into the hot zone and thus compensate for temperature variance.

Cracking of Brickwork.

Some surface cracking on hot face brickwork may arise during use. Such cracking is quite common, especially when kilns are rapidly fired but it is no detriment to kiln performance and can be ignored. Such crazing is not covered by the warranty. If wide cracks develop or if brick courses eventually need pointing, this can be corrected using refractory insulation cement.

Never open the kiln during operation or before it has entirely cooled down. Heat released from the kiln might cause damage to property, injuries to the person and leads to premature wear of the kiln. The manufacturer does not assume liability in this case.

Kiln servicing& repair

We can carry out regular servicing of your kiln (and others) as required. Such visits include full electrical checks and any necessary preventative maintenance or repair.

LOADING THE KILN FOR A BISCUIT FIRING.

Load only bone dry clayware. A satisfactory test is to place the ware against the cheek. If it feels cool, it is still damp. Moist ware if fired will explode and ruin not only that piece but others as well.

Many more clayware than glazed pieces can be stacked in a kiln. Clayware can be set directly on kiln shelves, can touch and be stacked inside other clayware. Allow at least 13mm between pieces and kiln walls.

During the biscuit firing pieces should be level to avoid unequal strains. This is especially true of flat pieces which tend to warp more than others. Small pieces may be placed inside larger ones, but heavy pieces should not be placed on top of thin or lighter ones: too much weight will cause warping or cracking. Do not stack bowls and dishes over three high. Cups and tumblers which warp easily can be "boxed". That is, one piece is placed upside down on the other so the rims rest one on the other. Place a pot lid in position on the pot or on the shelf near it so the two pieces will be fired under the same conditions. Variation in temperature can cause a difference in shrinkage.

LOADING THE KILN FOR A GLAZE FIRING.

Actual loading of glazed ware is quite different from clayware. Since glaze becomes molten during firing, it will adhere to anything it touches. Pieces must be spaced at least 3 mm apart and 12-15 mm from walls. All pieces which are glazed on the bottom must be placed on stilts etc. to raise them off the kiln shelf. Pieces which are "dry footed" can be placed directly on the shelf. "Dry footing" means that the piece has not been glazed on the area where it will touch the shelf, or that glaze has been wiped off that area with a damp sponge. Large, flat pieces should be "dry footed" for they will almost invariably warp or slump if placed on stilts. Stoneware and porcelain pieces inevitably are dry footed for these must be placed flat on shelves to prevent warping.

If a lid is to be fired on a piece to prevent warpage or deformation, any glaze must be thoroughly cleaned from the lid flange and skirt and from the surface where it rests.

FIRING PROCEDURES.

Before commencing biscuit and glaze firings the kiln should have been test fired as described previously to check for correct working.

There is no warranty to cover against over firings. We do not recommend that kilns are ever fired unattended. It is important that you check firings using Orton cones, and have your controller regularly serviced. Always check soon after the time a kiln should have been switched off that switch off has occurred.

BISCUIT FIRING.

Biscuit firings are normally taken up to about 1000 °C for articles made from Red clay, Earthenware, Stoneware and Porcelain where the glaze is to be fired higher than the biscuit ware. In this event a glaze is then selected which has a firing temperature which matures the glaze and the body at the same time. Sometimes with earthenware it may be desirable to use the industrial technique in which the clay ware is fired up to the maturing temperature of the clay used (e.g. 1120 to 1150°C for White Earthenware) and a lower temperature glaze then applied. In the case of Bone China this is always biscuited to maturity (around 1240°C) and glaze fired lower (1050 to 1080°C).

Biscuit firing is best done over a cycle of not less than 7 hours and preferably longer (8 to 10 hours) - especially with wheel thrown wares or those with thicknesses exceeding 10mm. Bone China would be about 10 to 13 hours firing to 1240°C and perhaps then soaked for 1/2 hour or more at maximum temperature if extra translucency is needed.

GLAZE FIRINGS.

At the beginning of a glaze firing the venting period can be shorter than for a biscuit firing and the rate of firing can be faster. Firing speed should generally be between 100 to 140°C per hour. An average 100°C per hour would be a good initial target.

Cooling can be speeded if necessary by removing the vent plug for 15 mins or so after switching off a glaze firing but it is generally better to leave the kiln to cool naturally until the temperature is below 100°C when the kiln door can be 'cracked' open very slightly and increased in stages.

Once-Fired Ware

This should be fired at the rates suggested for biscuit firings, or even slower, the firing being extended to glaze maturity. Care should be taken to fire very slowly over the initial 200°C (to avoid glaze crawling) and especially from 600 to 1000°C to ensure burning away of carbonaceous material (to avoid bloating at high temperature with stoneware bodies).

Decoration Firings.

Firing of overglaze colours (china paints etc.) produces fume from the burning away of media used in colour application. Consequently the vent needs to be left open until the odour of burning media has disappeared (normally between 400-500°C).

Automatic firings - using a temperature controller.

The firing procedure when an automatic controller is fitted depends upon the type of controller. Please refer to the controller manual for details regarding operation.

The controller carries out the function of the energy regulators in controlling the firing speed. If an energy regulator is fitted to the kiln this should be set fully on for firing since the usual way of fitting a controller is by wiring the output to the kiln contactor via the energy regulator. In theory the energy regulator is then superfluous to the kiln operation but in practice is a 'back-up' in that the kiln can be fired manually (with a little wiring adjustment) in the event of controller malfunction or to slow down the firing rate of a kiln at lower temperatures. With many kilns, energy regulators are not fitted when automatic controllers are to be used.

Separate instructions are supplied for the controller supplied with your kiln and these should be carefully read to familiarize yourself with its correct operation. Nevertheless, reference should also be made to the manual firing procedures outlined previously since these indicate suggested firing speeds, removal of vent plugs etc.

If in any doubt please telephone Potclays Ltd (01782 219816). We will be pleased to help

SOME COMMON DEFECTS IN FIRED WARE.

Cracks in Biscuit Ware

Cracked biscuit pieces are often best discarded. However, minor cracks on valuable items may be filled with ceramic stopping and the piece then glazed and finished in the usual way. Stopping can be made using a paste of powdered biscuit ware and sodium silicate or a mixture of powdered biscuit ware, a little glaze, a little glaze binder or gum, and water.

Most biscuit ware cracks originate from cracks or stresses present in the clayware. Check that drying is not too quick and that large pieces can shrink easily across the surface on which they were placed (a layer of paper or sand often assists). Check pieces are not physically damaged before being placed in the kiln.

Pieces of varied thickness may warp and crack if not dried carefully. 'S' cracks in the base of pieces are often caused by the outer walls drying first and base drying afterwards whilst the outer walls are rigid (due to having completed their shrinkage). Consequently the base is then under stress and cracks as it shrinks.

Cutting and fettling tools must be sharp to give smooth cut on trimmed surfaces although it is often best to finish off with a damp sponge especially if fine cracks develop along the trimmed edges.

Too rapid firing up to 400⁰C can cause cracks to form. Very heavy spouts, handles etc., can sometimes crack away if the design is not satisfactory (clay props could be used to prevent such cracking). Similarly, badly supported ware may crack at the point of stress).

Cracks in Glazed Ware: Dunting.

Dunts are cracks due to thermal stress or shock which pass right through the article. If the edges of the crack are sharp it was made during the cooling. If they are rounded or smooth this indicates the crack occurred during heating. Remedies include slowing the heating or cooling rate, avoiding draughts around the kiln, ensuring that the vent plugs are left in position during cooling, and never force-cooling the kiln. Indeed with some complex pieces it may be necessary to slow down the cooling rate by putting the kiln back on again (but at a low heat setting) after switching off, or from red heat downwards.

Especially with complex shapes or with pieces having a large flat base (such as casseroles) it is advisable not to place them flat on the kiln shelf but to use stilts,

saddles etc., to lift them slightly clear of the shelf. This gives more even heat distribution when firing.

Pinholing in Glazes.

Tiny holes or blisters are usually caused by gases given off during the glaze firing arising from the biscuit ware, from the glaze itself and from air bubbles trapped in the glaze layer during application. The higher the biscuit firing the less the amount of gas generated from this source during the glaze firing. The more fluid the glaze when molten or the longer the glaze remains in its fluid molten state the greater the ability for the glaze to flow to fill in the pinholes in its surface. Raising the firing temperature of an underfired glaze may therefore cure pinholing. 'Soaking' the glaze (i.e. holding glaze firing temperature for 1/2 hour or so) is a good remedy. Overfired glaze however can boil and emit bubbles (much as does water when boiling). Too rapid glaze firing may not allow bubbles to clear from the glaze before they become imprisoned as the glaze cools and solidifies (fire slower or 'soak' to cure). Glaze applied much too thinly will result in many tiny pinholes which can be corrected by reglazing and refiring.

Crazing of the glazed ware.

Crazing is caused by a difference in the thermal expansion coefficient. of the body and the glaze applied onto it. Matching clay and glaze from the same source of supply is therefore recommended. Fast cooling can promote crazing and ideally the ware should cool slowly to room temperature in the kiln before being removed. Too- thick glaze also can result in crazing. Crazing can often be corrected by refiring the ware one or two cones hotter than the previous firing and this can be done with ware which crazes some time after being fired.

Generally one should ensure that either during the biscuit or during the glaze firing the ware is fired at least to the minimum temperature recommended for the clay body being used - refer to the manufacturers specification.

Crawling in Glazes.

When a glaze pulls away from the body in firing into balls and drip-patterns, the symptom is called crawling, and the remedy is usually a thinner coat of glaze. Too thick applications of glaze may develop stresses along a curved surface in drying. Cracks appear in the dried glaze coat, which become fissures in firing, and "crawl" into lumps of glaze, leaving the body bare. Sometimes, a second coat of glaze touched in over the exposed body and refiring may correct the defect. The best corrective measure is a preventative one; namely a thinner glaze application in the first place. Dust or a greasy surface on the biscuit may also cause crawling.

Crawling is very common on once-fired ware and initial heating must be very slow to avoid this, the glaze tending to crawl due to over-fast release of steam from the clay body.

Glaze Craters.

Craters are often due to underfired glaze and can be remedied by using a grindstone to remove 'high spots', dabbing glaze into the craters and then refiring to a hotter temperature.

Other Glaze Surface problems.

A shiny glaze which fires dull is probably underfired or, with some glazes, has been cooled very slowly over the first 150°C after switching off, or has had an excessive soaking period.

Matt glazes which fire shiny have probably been overfired or in some cases, cooled too quickly over the first 200°C or so after the kiln is switched off (remedy is then to 'fire down'). Applying the glaze too thinly may also result in the glaze firing shiny

A thin application of glaze may also cause opaque glazes becoming semi-opaque. A loss of opacity can also result from cooling too quickly after switching off. Mattness and opacity are created by crystal growth- and crystals need time to grow in the molten glaze plus a glaze layer thick enough for them to grow in.

Spit-Out

A mass of tiny pinholes which are rough to the touch and give a rough surface on overglaze decorated ware after firing is caused by the ware containing trapped moisture which bursts through the softened glaze during enamel firing. The problem is much more common with earthenware and other porous wares but very unlikely with vitrified wares such as bone china. Avoid old ware if possible, or fire the piece before decoration to see if spit-out occurs.

Affected pieces may sometimes be reclaimed by refiring the piece to glaze firing temperature and then redecorating. Sometimes grinding away the glaze from a small area on the back of the piece will allow trapped steam to escape there instead of bursting through the glaze. The ground area can then be painted with a clear enamel flux to seal it when fired.

Faded Transfer Decals.

Check the transfer manufacturer's recommendation. Fading is generally due to overfiring but occasionally also to underfiring. Little can be done to save an overfired transfer.

Electrical Information

Kilowatt Rating.

This is detailed on the data plate fixed to the front or side of the kiln. The kiln model number and serial number is also given on this name plate and should be quoted in event of any electrical query.

Wiring details.

All kilns above GK28 and EP38 since are wired similarly to GK60 and EP73. The only difference is the number of elements served by each line. The GK80 for example has wiring split so that L1 supplies element. 1,2,3,4 and 5; L2 supplies elements 6 to 11 inclusive and L3 supplies elements 12 to 16. Kilns larger than GK63 and EP72 however may be fitted with two or more energy regulators (see catalogue specification). In this event the electrical feed from the safety isolating switch is supplied to each contactor served by an energy regulator.

Where an automatic controller is used the kiln may alternatively be supplied without energy regulator(s), the controller operating the contactor directly.

See electrical drawing supplied separately.

Elements.

Most kilns have identical elements but some have differently graded elements in certain positions. In the GK80; for example, elements 6 to 11 inclusive are rated differently to the other ten elements. When ordering, please specify the position of the element. This is determined when viewed from the front of the kiln; by allotting number 1 to the top left hand element hairpin (ie two coils of one continuous length held in two grooves). The element hairpin below is numbered two and numbering continues down the left hand side, across the hearth and up the right hand wall terminating in the element at the top right hand side.

Electrical Installation.

With three phase power supply, connect the phase conductors respectively to terminals 1, 2 and 3 with neutral to 4 (and earth to appropriate connection point). These connection terminals are located in the connection chamber at the rear of the kiln. For single phase supply, connect to 2 with wire link to 1 and 3. (Sometimes it is easier to link on the kiln side of the connectors).

Loading your kiln

Follow these instructions when loading your kiln:

- 1) Load only bone dry green ware into the kiln. Wet ware may crack on firing or even explode resulting in damage to other ware. Ceramic cast green-ware should be dried for at least three/five days with larger or thicker pieces requiring even longer. Glazed ware should dry for six hours before firing.
- 2) Plan the load before starting. Arrange the load so that thick and thin walled pieces will be mixed throughout the kiln to give an even load
- 3) Allow at least one element groove between every shelf. If your kiln has a blank element groove, let at least two element grooves contribute to the heating of the blank space.
- 4) Keep shelves and ware at least 13mm from the wall of the kiln. At least one element groove must be between the top shelf and the top of the kiln.
- 5) If large flat pieces are being fired, the edges should be placed between elements. This may eliminate possible cracking from uneven heating.
- 6) Place the shelves in the kiln carefully so the walls of the kiln will not be damaged.
- 7) Where cones are used for firing these should be placed 70mm or so behind the observation hole. Check that they are visible and that they will not collapse against ware or kiln props etc. With initial firings it is important to rely on cones to control the end-point of firings, using any temperature control instrument only as a reference until it can be seen by cone results that the instrument can be relied upon. The continued use of cones is recommended however since they indicate the effect of heat work and can indicate hot or cold areas in the kiln.