

The purposes of this study are 1) To study the physical property product at Ta Pa Kao Hai Temple. The samples were produced from purposive sampling product at Ta Pa Kao Hai Temple kind stoneware glaze surface 10 samples, by burned it five temperatures were 1,186 1,196 1,222 1,240 1,263 degrees Celsius. Then test its physical property. 2) To study clay at Tumbol Huraw and Tumbol Alanyecth, Amphur Mung, Phitsanulok, by compare physical property at Ta Pa Kao Hai Temple. The eighty-one samples were produced from purposive sampling clay place at Tumbol Huraw, Amphur Mung, Phitsanulok amount of 3 places and Tumbol Alanyecth, Amphur Mung, Phitsanulok amount of 1 place unite 4 places, by burned it at 1,196 degrees Celsius under reduction firing, after test its physical property. 3) To study find a mixture glaze at burned in 1196 degrees Celsius under reduction firing. The samples were produced from purposive sampling from the quadraxial diagram of 16 mixing substances. The raw materials were clay number 4, Feldspar, Sand Nan River at Ta Pa Kao Hai Temple, cockle ash, Manganese dioxide, Iron oxide, and water. After test its physical property by 3 professionals persons. 4) To study provide the trial to from the product on the round plate. The samples were produced from purposive sampling clay place at Tumbol Huraw, Amphur Mung, Phitsanulok amount of 3 places and Tumbol Alanyecth, Amphur Mung, Phitsanulok amount of 1 place unite of 4 places. By testing water plasticity suitable the round plate.

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The study revealed that 1. To study the physical property product at Ta Pa Kao Hai Temple. We found at the temperature 1,196 degrees celcius, were temperature burned product at Ta Pa Kao Hai Temple and glaze were glossy ,4.51 percent of water absorption, the color of clay was dark-gray and the color of glaze were black. 2. To study clay at Tumbol Huraw and Tumbol Alanyecth, Amphur MOUNG, Phitsanulok we found that the clay physical property suitable product at Ta Pa Kao Hai Temple, were the clay number 4 ,the modulus of rupture was 4.54 kg/cm^3 , 4.14 percent of drying shrinkage, 12.61 percent of firing shrinkage, 1.22 percent of water absorption, 1196 degrees celcius, the color of clay dark-gray. 3. To study find a mixture glaze at burned in 1,196 degrees celcius under reduction firing. We found that the glaze 9,10,11,12,13,14,15,16 exsamples was physical property suitable use glaze product. The proportions of the mixture with 5,20,35,47.5,5,20,35 and 47.5 respectively percent of clay number 4 ,45, 30,15,2.5,45,30,15 and 2.5 respectively percent of cockle ash, addition 4 percent of Manganese dioxide and 8 percent of Iron oxide. The glaze ripe of plenty, the glaze flow of profess and the glaze not clack. The glaze 9,10,11,12 examples was semi mat and the color of glaze was black. The glaze 13,14,15,16 was mat and the color of glaze was dark-gray and choose the glaze 11 and 16 examples use glaze product 4. To study provide the trial to from the product on the round plate. The clay anvil place 4 was effectively formed on the round plate, and choose the clay number 4 to product .Water plasticity 25.40 percent and physical property suitable product at Ta Pa Kao Hai Temple most.