CONC PLAQUES
2, 3 and 4 hole for Large Cones

MOUNTING
For 2 hole plaques - snap 4 hole plaques in half at center break.

1. determine bending face of cone
   - rest cone with base against flat surface
   - allow cone to fall
   - cone falls in direction it will bend

2. note dot near each hole in plaque

3. set plaque so dot is at bottom left corner
   (see top view below)

4. insert cones left to right in plaque (lowest temperature cone first)
   place cone bending face towards dot

5. use clay, refractory cement, slip or sand to hold cones in place

NOTE: There are two plaque compositions, LoTemp for cone numbers up to
cone 18. HiTemp for cone numbers from cone 19 to 34. Be sure you are
using the correct composition for your cone numbers.

USING PLAQUES
Orton plaques are an inexpensive alternative to making clay forms in-
plant. When properly mounted in Orton cone plaques, cones will be at
the correct height and angle for the most consistent results.

Cones can be set into plaques ahead of time and stored until needed.

Plaques should be located in the kiln in an area representative of condi-
tions in the kiln. Keep out of drafts and away from elements and gas
burners. You may wish to place the plaque on a setter plate as the
lowest cone may melt onto the cone shelf. Plaques are intended for one
time use.

How Many Cones to Use?
The number of cones and plaques to use depends on the information
required, temperature and uniformity in the kiln. At least 2 and up to 4
cones are typically used. See applications below:

1. To check firing progress in periodic kilns - Use 3-4 cones includ-
ing the firing cone, one or two cone numbers cooler and one cone
   number hotter. Periodically monitor cone bending to determine the
   progress of the firing.

2. To check end point of firing - Use at least 2 cones including the
   firing cone and one cone number hotter or cooler. When the firing
   cone deforms as desired, the firing is complete.

3. For quality control testing - Use several plaques of 2-4 cone num-
   bers. Locate plaques throughout kiln or kiln car. After firing, examine
   cones to detect variations in heatwork. Keep sets of fired cones for
   comparison to detect gradual changes in heatwork which can result
   from drift in thermocouples or instrumentation.

For more information on using cones, please visit:
www.ortonceramic.com