

Masks

Principle: Form and Shape in 3D

Concept: Symbols and designs can be incorporated into art to give it meaning and significance.

Objective: To create a mask that is representative of the student's imagination.

Supplies:

Day 1:

- ✓ One plastic mask form per student
- ✓ Plaster gauze
- ✓ Bowls of water
- ✓ Masking tape & pens or pencils
- ✓ Newspapers for covering tables
- ✓ Duct tape
- ✓ Aluminum foil

Day 2:

- ✓ Acrylic Paints
- ✓ Brushes

Day 3 (make-up day) :

- ✓ Glue
- ✓ Glue guns
- ✓ Beads, feathers, raffia, and other decorations

Pre-Class Set-Up:

Day 1:

Cut strips of gauze to 8 inches long

Set-Up:

- Cover the tables with old newspapers
- Distribute plastic face forms
- Tear small 2" pieces of masking tape and distribute to each student
- Distribute gauze strips
- Place bowls of water for each student

Pre-Class Set-Up:

Day 2:

The following week, remove the mask from its form and place the nametag inside the mask.

Set-Up:

- Cover the tables with old sheets.
- Distribute acrylic paints and paint brushes

Day 3 (Make-up Day):

- Push two tables together in the front of the room. Using a power strip plug in 3-4 glue guns, depending on the number of parent helpers available.

Prints: Mask Section

Samples: See Sample Table in Art Room

Lesson: **Day 1:**

Demonstration: Show the mask samples and talk about why they were created and how they were used. Explain to the students that they will be creating masks using plaster. Explain to them the entire process so that they will know what to expect.

Students: Have the students write their names on the masking tape and place inside the plastic form. Collect the writing utensils at this time to get them out of the way.

Have the students cover the outside of the plastic form with tin foil, being careful to press it into the features without rupturing the tin foil. If a hole is created, have them press a small piece of tin foil over the top. Oversized features can be created out of tinfoil and taped to the foil on the face form with duct tape.

Wet the plaster strips and cover the outside of the form. Only two thicknesses of plaster are needed.

After Class:	Collect the masks carefully and allow to air dry. Store in boys' locker room until they are ready to be painted.
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Lesson: **Day 2:** Have the students paint the mask with acrylic paints and let dry. Drying should take around 10-15 minutes. Remind students to use paint sparingly and thin with water to make it flow better and last longer.

Day 3 (make-up day): Then have them decorate masks with beads, feathers, and raffia. This can be one of the stations at your make-up day.

After Class:	After class, collect the masks and carefully store in the Boys' Locker Room. The Art Committee will punch holes and add wire for display before the art show.
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Instructions for Instructors

Note: Before teaching this class, you should carefully read the attached step-by-step instructions. When teaching the class, it can go much more smoothly if you demonstrate the technique by following these steps exactly. For example, read step one aloud to them, demonstrate the step, then have them do it.

Note: Wet plaster gauze is very messy. Make sure students dress appropriately.

Vocabulary: **Mushing** – A method of activating wet Plastergauze by rubbing it to create a pastelike substance.