

## **SCULPTURE.**

- *Sculpture is the art of carving, modelling, welding to produce a figurative work in three dimensional forms.*
- *This refers to an art work or image made of clay, wood, metal, and stone through curving, modelling or assembling such materials. There are two types of sculpture namely: Relief and Round sculpture.*

### **Relief sculpture.**

*This is a sculptures which is made on a background material and the sculpted material is either raised above or cut in the background surface.*

### **Types of relief sculpture.**

#### **High Relief sculpture.**

*This is a sculpture where the sculpted figure projects greatly from the background surface.*



#### **Low Relief sculpture (Bas Relief).**

*This is a sculpture where the sculpted figure projects from the background at small length or slightly .*



### ***Sunken Relief sculpture.***

*This is a sculpture where the image is made by cutting into the surface or the background. The work never rises above the level of the original flat surface.*



***Free standing sculpture (Sculpture in the Round).***Free standing sculpture is sculpture that can be viewed from any angle around the pedestal.

*It also refers to the sculpture that is unattached to a supporting unit or background it is standing alone sculpture.*

*It may also refer to sculpture that is not affiliated with others of its kind in other words its independent of support.*



***Kinetic sculpture.*** This is free standing sculpture that moves either by mechanical power or under the power of wind or water.



### ***Techniques of making sculpture.***

#### ***Additive method.***

*This is the method where material is added, assembled and build up to make the sculpture. This method describes a form of sculpture made by adding material to create artwork. It is suitable for modelling in clay, assembling and construction. Tools and materials: clay, spoon, Polythene, water, knife etc.*

#### ***The additive process of making sculpture.***

- *Begin by making a sketch. The sketches show multiple viewpoints.*
- *Get a small piece of ready clay and keep on adding parts following the sketch.*
- *Leave the clay to settle for some time before you add more parts.*
- *Work as you cover your work with polythene paper to avoid loss of moisture.*
- *Work as you turn your sculpture to ensure perfection of all the parts.*
- *When the sculpture is finished apply textures or smoothen the surfaces if required.*
- *Keep covering the sculpture to allow it to dry slowly because quick drying results into breakages.*
- *When it dries, you can fire it if necessary.*
- *The sculpture is now ready.*

### ***Subtractive method.***

*This method involves removing material as in wood carving to create a finished piece. Tool and materials used include: chisels, mallet, sand paper, wood polish, wood etc*

### ***The Process of wood/wax carving.***

- ❖ *Start with a sketch of the figure you want to make.*
- ❖ *Start with a big chunk of wood/wax approximately the size of work you want.*
- ❖ *Start curving the shape following your sketch.*
- ❖ *Use the mallet as you hit the chisel in the wood.*
- ❖ *Sand dusts the work to achieve a smooth finish.*

### ***Assemble method.***

*This is the method where material that is related or unrelated is arranged or combined to create an art. These objects can be metallic, plastic, wood picked and then assembled in a unique way. This is than following the sketch.*

***Casting method.*** *This is the method where a mould is used to form molten bronze into a desired shape. This method, moulds are made with figures made in verse order. Molten or any other material is poured in the moulds and left to dry. When the material is dries, the moulds are removed and the sculpture is made.*

***Construction method.*** *This is a method where material is welded, glued or nailed together to form a sculpture.*

### ***The Process of Construction method.***

- *Make a sketch.*
- *Select the material, nails or glue or welding rods.*
- *Begin joining the parts together using the suitable tool you want.*
- *Your sculpture can be polished.*

### ***Functions of sculpture.***

- *Sculpture is used for spiritual purposes (for worship).*
- *Sculpture is used for Cultural purposes.*

- *Sculpture is used for Monumental in nature.*
- *Sculpture is used for decoration in house, reception.*

***Why do sculpture pieces break during production and firing process?***

- *Sculpture pieces break due to poor preparation of clay.*
- *Exposing sculptured artworks to the direct sunlight.*
- *Overloading the kiln during firing sculpture pieces.*
- *Using poor quality clay which is not for making sculpture.*
- *Over firing clay pieces in the kiln.*
- *Firing wet clay pieces*

***Terracotta is fired clay (cooked earth).***

### ***Marquette.***

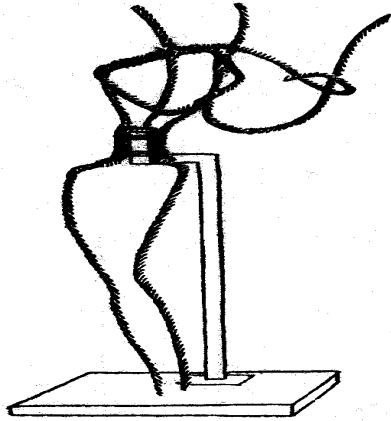
*Marquette is a small scale model for finished sculpture.*

### ***Advantages of Marquette.***

- *This gives sculptor freedom of expression and explanation with various materials.*
- *Marquette helps to develop new ideas as ones experiment with the new material.*
- *A sculptor is able to develop new ideas since rotates and works on the small clay sketch from different angles.*

*Marquette enables a sculptor to achieve preparatory studies when using the materials.*

***An armature.*** *An armature is an inner framework around which a sculpture is built. It provides structure. It can be made of wires, metallic bars, and wire mesh.*



*Un illustration showing am armature.*

### ***Tools and Materials for Sculpture.***

<b><i>TOOLS.</i></b>	<b><i>MATERIALS.</i></b>
<i>Plaster of Paris.</i>	<i>Clay</i>
<i>Chisel</i>	<i>Wood</i>
<i>Mallet</i>	<i>Stone</i>
<i>Peppier Mache</i>	<i>Cement</i>
<i>Polythene</i>	

### ***Mould.***

*Mould is a device used to produce similar copies of work when a melted material is poured in it. A hollow container used to give shape to molten or hot liquid materials used as wax or metal when it cools or hardens*

### ***Types of Mould.***

- *Press mould.*
- *Two pieces mould.*

### ***Press mould***

*It is a technique in which clay is fared into a mould in order to take the shape of the mould and then removed to form a positive of the mould.*

### ***How to make bricks using a press mould.***

- *After clay has been dug from a site, get brick maker or it can also be loam soil. Water is poured in it then it mixed using the feet.*
- *Then it is covered with polythene paper to allow it ferment so that the clay particles bound together.*
- *Fermentation can take like two weeks.*
- *After clay has been purely for then a press is prepared together with a flat form*
- *Another mixing of clay is done fixing fibre before the bricks are made*
- *Then mixing of clay has been done.*
- *Before clay is pressed in the mould, water is first cleared inside the mould to make sure clay does not remain in the mould in the process of removing.*
- *Water is also poured in the stamp then acts as a flat form*
- *A lamp of clay is got with two hands; it is hit or pressed in the clay using arms so that the clay reaches every corner of the mould.*
- *When it is fully in the mould and it has fit in the mould, clay to follow out of the mould*

*A flat form* Then a flat ground is sighted and the maker holds the two handles of the mould and checks it down to allow the brick slide out of the mould

*Clay can ferment to allow the clay particles to bound together for a round two weeks.*

### ***PAPER MACHE.***

*Paper Mache is a material which is made up of crushed papers mixed with water, glue and other substances as it dries. Paper Mache is a French word meaning mashed paper.*

*Paper Mache is also as a light material that is made from paper and glue which can be moulded when wet and painted when dry. Often used in art and crafts to make various sculptures, fruit bowl, dolls etc*

### ***Materials used in preparation of paper Mache.***

- ❖ *Glue: For gluing the pulp to make the form*

- ❖ *Cassava flour.*
- ❖ *Water.*
- ❖ *Newspapers: for making paper pulp.*
- ❖ *Container/bucket for soaking paper.*
- ❖ *Painting: for decorating paper Mache.*

#### ***Tools used in preparation of paper mache.***

- ❖ *Wires. For making armature.*
- ❖ *Brush. For painting paper mache.*
- ❖ *Armature is the inner frame work of the paper.*

#### ***Process of making paper mache***

- *Decide what to make and make sketches.*
- *Collect materials to use like glue, papers.*
- *Tear small pieces of paper strips and soak them on water for some time.*
- *When the paper softens, crush it in a container with a piece of wood until it turns into what we call paper pulp.*
- *After crush it, squeeze out the excess water and leave the pulp with little moisture*
- *Mix the paper pulp with glue and get ready to model your item.*
- *In case you are to an armature make and build up the body on it.*
- *Add one layer at a time and let the layer dry before you add another one.*
- *When all layers have been added, make a finish and paint the work when the last layer is dry.*

#### ***Advantages of paper mache.***

- ❖ *It is alight material (not heavy)*
- ❖ *It is a cheap material as it can be made from waste papers.*
- ❖ *The preparation process is not complex. (It is easy to prepare).*

#### ***Limitations of paper mache***

- ❖ *It requires a long preparation process.*



- ❖ *It may not survive in moist conditions for example rainy conditions.*
- ❖ *It requires reinforcement of glue to work.*
- ❖ *Paper mache may also require an armature to stand.*

### ***Uses of paper mache.***

- ❖ *Paper mache can be used for decorative purposes.*
- ❖ *It is used for domestic purposes e.g. If ceramics vases are made.*
- ❖ *It can also be used as awards e.g. Sports trophies.*

### ***Sample question.***

1. *Why would you prefer to work with paper mache rather than cement for sculpture?*
2. *Explain how you can make a paper mache for a dog's head.*
3. *What are the similarities between papers mache and mask making*
4. *Name any four materials used for paper mache as well as their uses.*

## ***MASKS.***

*A mask is an object worn on the face for protection, disguise, and entertainment of performance. A mask can also mean a covering for all or part of the face worn to conceal ones identity.*

### ***Tools and materials for making a mask.***

- *Clay – for making / modelling image.*
- *Knife –*
- *Glue, cassava flour - to act as an adhesive that sticks papers to the model.*
- *Polythane to attach on the wet surface of the model before you apply paper.*
- *Paints - for decorating mask with colours.*
- *Brush – for painting.*
- *Decorate material –sisal, hair, seeds.*

### ***Process of making mask.***

- ❖ *Determine the type of mask you want to whether abstract or realistic.*
- ❖ *Make sketches for the mask you want.*
- ❖ *Prepare the clay you are going to use.*
- ❖ *Model the clay according to your sketch on a wooden plate.*
- ❖ *Attach the soft polythene paper on the model.*
- ❖ *Begin applying layers of small stripes of torn paper using glue or cassava flour mixture to the model.*
- ❖ *The last layer should be of plain papers to avoid colours of the papers interfering with the beauty of the mask.*
- ❖ *Do the finishing, trimming and after put decorative items.*

### ***Uses of mask.***

- ❖ *It is used for decorative purposes e.g. walling hangings.*
- ❖ *Masks are used to for entertainment e.g. in theatres, sport stadiums.*
- ❖ *Masks are used during culture ceremonies.*
- ❖ *Masks are used in religious functions for worship.*



### ***Sample questions.***

1. a) *what is a mask?*  
b) *List any three examples of materials and tools for mask.*
- 2.) *Mention any four uses of a mask.*
- 3.) *Explain the process how an artists can make a mask.*

***Practical task.***

*With the knowledge acquired after reading the notes above you are required to make a mask out of paper mash .following the procedure in the notes, sketches can be sent to your teachers whatsapp number(0772691407) for approval before you proceed to making the mould out of clay and latter amask out of paper mash.*