

Masks

Masks are an important art form and a special part of rituals in cultures around the world.



Materials:

- Petroleum jelly or plastic wrap
- Plaster impregnated gauze (the stuff they use for casts)
- Scissors
- Bowl (for water)
- Water
- Newspaper or plastic drop cloth
- Smock or old clothing
- Paints
- String or elastic if desired

IMPORTANT NOTES: This is a very messy and time-consuming craft. Two people are required—one to be the model for the face of the mask and one to make the mask. It works well with partners so that each person may have a mask.

You can complete a full mask, a half mask, a mask with covered or open eyes and masks with covered or open mouths. **Be sure to consider an air hole.** If covering the mouth, leave the nose open. If you wish to have a solid mask with no openings, leave the nose open and cover it after the mask is removed from the face of the model.

Instructions:

- Prepare your working surface by putting down a drop cloth or newspaper. A sturdy table or counter is best.
- Both people should put on a smock or old clothing (this is messy stuff).
- Prepare the mask model's face. This can either be done with petroleum jelly or plastic wrap. If using petroleum jelly, cover the entire area that will be covered by the plaster impregnated gauze. Test for allergies prior to making the mask and remember to completely remove the jelly after you complete your mask. Be sure to apply jelly very heavily in areas where there is hair (upper lip, eyebrows, hairline) or you will get a free and uncomfortable hair removal treatment. If the model has long hair, tie it back really well before beginning. If using plastic wrap (this can be less messy but more risky), cut a large piece (big enough to cover the entire work area and the top of the hair) and make breathing holes. It will be tricky as you start to keep the breathing holes lined up. Be sure to check on them regularly.
- Cut the plaster impregnated gauze in strips and chunks. Think about smaller pieces for areas like under the nose and larger pieces for areas like the forehead (the gauze will give off a lot of

plaster dust when cut). You can always cut more as you go along, but having several ready to go will make things much easier.

- Have the mask model lay down. It is best if they can be elevated (on a table for example). It will make the work much easier for the person making the mask. The model should get comfortable as they will be there for a while.
- Dip one strip at a time into the water and apply it to the model's face. Smooth the wet plaster on the gauze over the face for a nice finish. Continue until all desired areas are covered.
- Repeat a minimum of three times for three solid layers. The mask must be thick enough to retain its shape once dry.
- Allow the mask to partially dry and set **ON THE FACE**.
- The mask model will feel as it dries that it will start to lift away naturally. It may be itchy and feel funny. It is important to let the mask set before removing it or it may lose its shape when it's removed.
- If you wish to have a string or elastic attached to your mask, apply it now by carefully cutting small holes and tying the string to the back of the mask as desired.
- Once the mask is removed, let it sit until completely dry. It is best to wait 24 hours if possible.
- Once the mask is dry, trim any edges with scissors to make them smooth.
- Paint the mask as desired. There are many examples of African and Mexican designs online or at various museums. Many cultures use masks—look up the one that interests you.
- Allow paint to dry.

TIP – Masks can be dried faster if they are briefly heated in the microwave. The masks will let off a lot of steam due to this process. Do not heat them too long or they will burn. It is better to use several short bursts rather than one long burst. Careful, they will be hot.

TIP – If you wish to have a solid nose, complete the mask on the model's face with the bottom of the nose open and then remove the mask from the model's face and complete the nose afterwards.