

PYOP CLAY PROJECT PLAN

PICASSO MEETS MAYCO: GLAZED CERAMIC WALL HANGING

Designer: Bailie Benson



Create a Cubist-inspired ceramic wall hanging that follows the abstract style of art used by Picasso. Creators will use slabs, overlapping shapes, and texture to create whimsical designs.

SUPPLY LIST

CLAY

- Clay body of choice

BRUSHES AND TOOLS

- Rolling pin
- Bowl of water
- Sponge
- Carving tools (toothpick)
- Low fire clay (3lbs)
- Pencil or stylus
- Cutting tool (clay knife or needle tool)
- Sharpie pens (black and blue)
- Dry erase marker



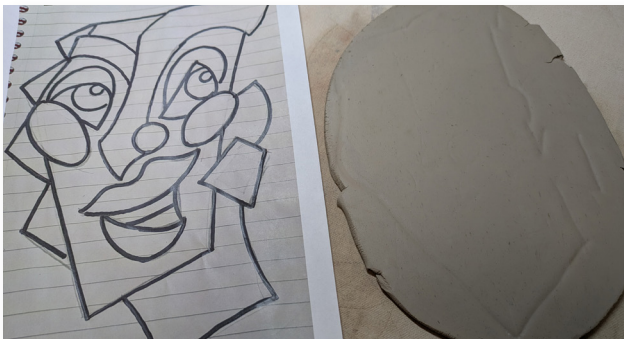
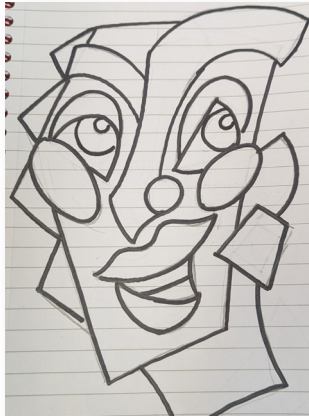
COLORS BY MAYCO

- EL130 Sea Green
- FN042 Teal Blue
- EL124 Stormy Blue
- FN011 Light Blue
- EL149 Lavender Flower
- CG1006 Purple Reign
- CG974 Bloomin' Blue
- CC107 Green Tea
- FN054 Pistachio
- SG202 White Cobblestone
- SC015 Tuxedo
- CG753 Sassy Orange
- EL121 Copper Adventurine
- CG1002 Day Lily
- EL127 Rose Granite
- FN002 Yellow
- FN051 Strawberry
- CC102 White
- SG201 Black Cobblestone

DIRECTIONS

BUILDING

1. Begin by sketching out your Picasso inspired face on a piece of paper the same size as your final clay piece. If needed, blow up your sketch to the correct size after drawing.
2. Roll out a slab of clay slightly larger than your sketch. Compress both sides of the slab with a plastic card. Lay your sketch on top of the slab of clay. Using a stylus or pen, lightly trace only the outside lines of your sketch. Remove paper and cut out the outlined area with a knife or needle tool to create the base of the Picasso face.



3. Trace and cut out any smaller accent pieces of the face from the leftover pieces of slab (lips, nose, cheeks, etc.). Set these pieces aside for later. Roll up all your excess clay, wedge, and flatten into another slab. Set your sketch on top of this



larger slab, and trace around the section of the sketch that will be the middle layer of the face. You should have three layers of clay cutouts; the base layer, the middle face layer, and the cutouts for the smaller accent pieces as the third layer.

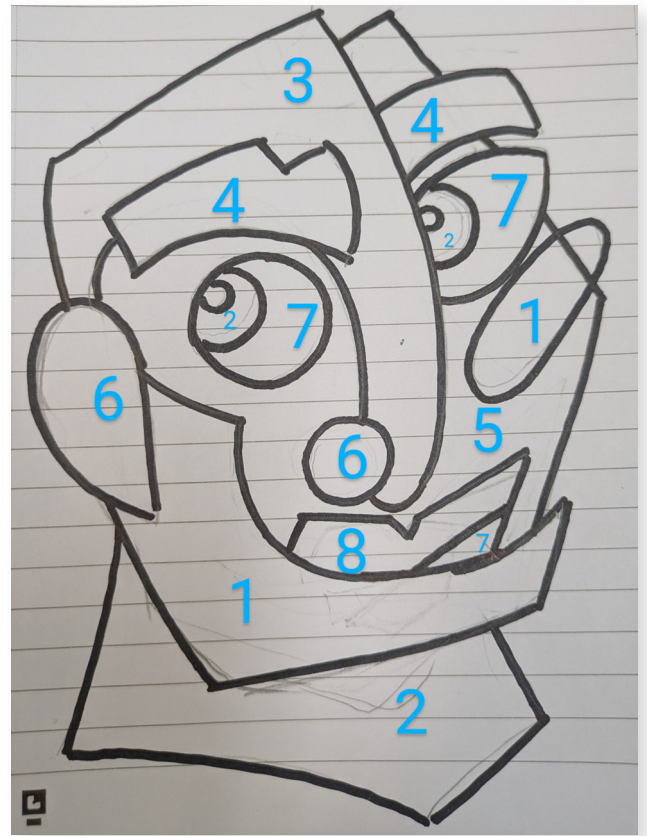
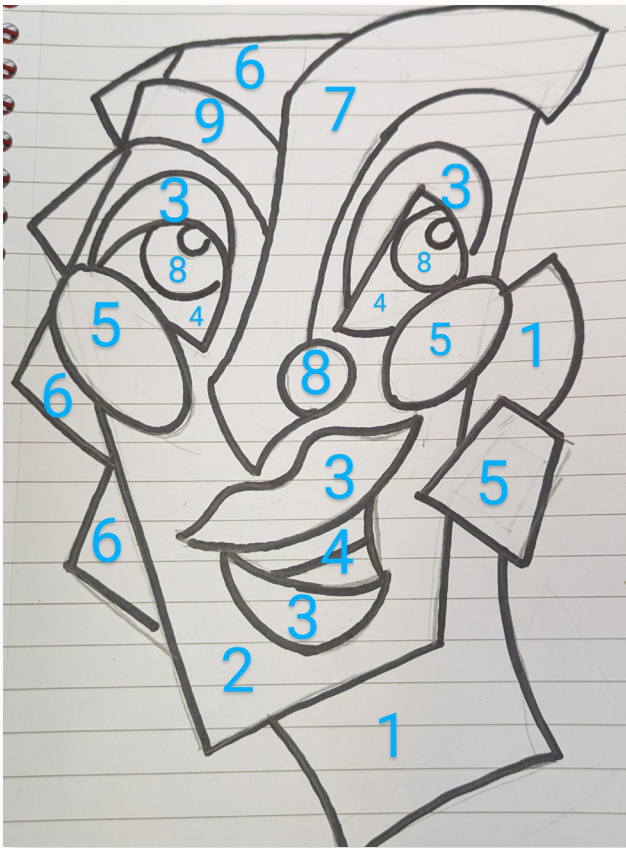
4. Scratch and attach the middle layer slab to the bottom layer slab. Apply slip or water to the areas being attached. Scratch and attach (with water or slip) all accent pieces to the middle layer slab. Smooth down the attachment points with a toothpick. Carve in any middle layer details, like eyes, and create textures on each part of the slabs using found objects or tools. If needed, carve out the back of the face to reduce the amount of clay in the piece. Allow the clay to fully dry. Bisque fire to cone 04.



DIRECTIONS

GLAZING

Apply three layers of all glazes on all sections using an appropriately sized brush for the area.



1. EL130 Sea Green
2. FN042 Teal Blue
3. EL124 Stormy Blue
4. FN011 Light Blue
5. EL149 Lavender Flower
6. CG1006 Purple Reign
7. CG974 Bloomin' Blue
8. CC107 Green Tea
9. FN054 Pistachio and SG202 White Cobblestone over the top
10. Outline and pupils: SC015 Tuxedo

Antique the crackle glaze (Green Tea area) by randomly coloring in the area with the blue Sharpie and then go over the area with a dry erase marker to remove excess color. After firing crackle glazes you may not see the cracks until you apply color over the top. Other methods include rubbing India ink or other fluid colors over the top to enhance the crackle pattern.

1. CG753 Sassy Orange
2. EL121 Copper Adventurine
3. CG1002 Day Lily
4. EL127 Rose Granite
5. FN002 Yellow
6. FN051 Strawberry
7. CC102 White
8. FN051 Strawberry under SG201 Black Cobblestone
9. Outline and pupils: SC015 Tuxedo

Use a black Sharpie pen to antique the crackle glaze. Remove the pen with a dry erase marker.

ACCOMMODATIONS

Here are some accommodations that can support a diverse range of learners for this project:

Modified Instructions: Provide clear, step-by-step written and visual instructions to help students who need additional guidance. This can include visual aids like diagrams or video tutorials for the hand-building techniques.

Extra Time: Offer extended class time or individual sessions for students who may need more time to complete their sculptures.

Peer Support: Pair students with peers for collaborative support, allowing for shared ideas and guidance during the creation and glazing process.

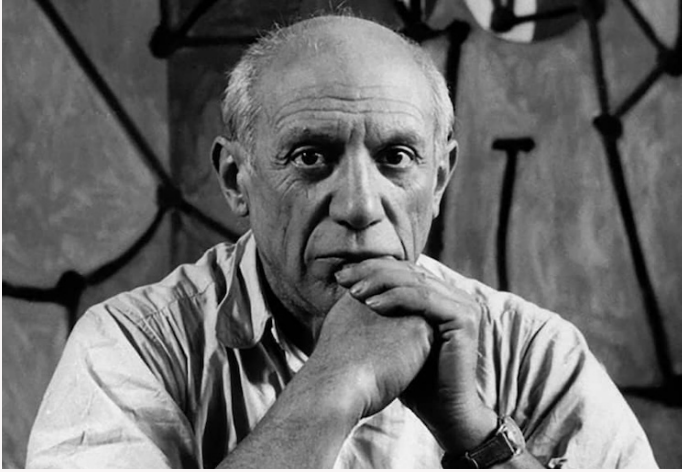
Alternative Glazing Techniques: For students with fine motor difficulties, offer alternative glazing methods, like dipping, which may be easier to control.

Sensory Accommodations: For students with sensory processing challenges, offer a quiet, distraction-free area to work to minimize sensory overload during the creation and firing processes.

Visual and Color Choices: Allow flexibility with the color schemes for students who may have color vision deficiencies, ensuring they can select shades that work best for them.

Modified Assessment Criteria: Adjust the evaluation rubric to emphasize progress and effort for students who may struggle with certain technical aspects but show growth and creativity in their process.

MEET THE MASTER



Pablo Picasso

Picasso is best known for co-founding Cubism, a revolutionary art style that changed how people viewed and created art. Instead of painting things the way they looked, Picasso broke them down into geometric shapes and showed different perspectives at once. He is one of the most influential figures in modern art.

“Every child is an artist. The problem is how to remain an artist once we grow up.”
– Pablo Picasso

