

Modelling the Head in Clay

Part 1 – Armature

[By Melissa Pierce Murray](#)

This series of resources shows work done by teenagers in the weekly class over the course of a term in which we modelled the head in clay. There are [four resources in this series](#), beginning with constructing an armature and making preparatory drawings, then studying the bone structure of the skull before moving on to features.

The work was done over 8 sessions of 75 minutes each, but could be adapted to two or three longer sessions. The clay we used is regular firing stoneware clay, which has a much better texture and is vastly easier to work than the fibre mixed 'air drying' clay. The clay does not have to be fired, but can be simply air dried and will sit for years on shelf without deteriorating or crumbling.

Making a Steel or Wood Armature

It is much easier and less problematic making a clay head if you first construct a sturdy armature. An armature with a strong, stable base prevents the work from tipping over. The upright post will help support the head so that the narrow neck does not compress under the weight of the clay. Though you might be tempted to skip this step, I highly encourage you take the time to make a good armature, to prevent the frustration of sagging or unstable clay.

For this class, I welded simple armatures from steel, but another option which I've used in the past is to screw a wooden post or dowel to a square wooden base, or even a roll of cardboard taped to a base.



Steel armature for clay head, with 'brains' of scrunched newspaper



Armature made by screwing a wooden dowel onto a square piece of wood. Here, I've added extra support to stabilise the base. Using aluminium wire at the top allows the clay skull to be easily repositioned.

Cardboard Armature

Make a cardboard armature by first taping a tube of cardboard

to a firm surface and bulking out the form with newspaper. Then cover the armature with a 1/2- 1 inch layer of clay and allow the clay to dry to leather hard before adding more bulk. Stabilise the head and neck by building shoulders, so the top-heavy form doesn't tip over. Take extra care to ensure that the neck can still support the work as you add more wet clay, by allowing time for it to harden, otherwise the work might suddenly slump.



Taping a cardboard dowel to a metal tin top, then bulking out the form with crumpled paper.



Adding clay to stabilise the base of the form



Pressing the clay to create a stable base. Once the paper form is covered, allow the clay to harden so that the form is self-supporting. As you add more clay, continue to check that the form is stable, and that the neck can support the weight of the head. Let it harden more if not.

Bulking out the form using paper

Begin by bulking out the form using scrunched newspaper and masking tape. Create a dense, round ball for the cranium, add paper for the neck, and for the shoulders if needed. Ensure that the paper is scrunched very tightly to provide a firm surface to work on. We use paper for several reasons. It allows you to use less clay, so the work is lighter, and there is less chance of the weight of the clay causing the form to slump. The second reason is that the dry paper will draw out some of the moisture of the wet clay, allowing the initial form to harden up a bit, and provide a stable structure to

begin to add features to. Working this way also give you an option of leaving the clay on the armatures, as we did. As the clay dries, it shrinks, and would crack if the clay were built directly onto a rigid armature. A final advantage of working this way is that if you wish to fire the work, it is easy to cut the form in half, pull out the newspaper and hollow the clay before pressing it back together.



Adding newspaper to the steel armature



Bulking out the form using scrunched newspaper



Covering the 'brains' with paper and scrunching paper down the neck



Securing at the neck with tape



Ready to be covered with clay

Covering with a layer of clay

Once the newspaper form is secure, cover the entire form with a 1/2 - 1 inch thick layer of clay. An easy way to do this is to press lumps of clay into thin pancakes, then lay these over the surface and smooch the masses of clay together. Focus on creating a firm and secure surface to work on with a secure base. The armature should be right at the centre of the neck and the head centred on top.

Once you are satisfied that you have a secure form, it's time to let the clay dry out a bit and stiffen up. You can do this by leaving out for several hours (the time depends on the room temperature and humidity) before wrapping directly with cling film. For our evening class, we didn't have time to leave the works out, and so wrapped them in cling film and put them away for a week, and let the newspaper draw the moisture of the

clay out.

We worked on stiff sheets of plastic so that the clay didn't stick to the tables, and these also allowed us to store the works without losing moisture from the base.



Adding clay to the armature



Flattening the clay before adding to the armature



Covering the head with clay. If the newspaper is not scrunched tightly enough, it will not provide a solid surface to apply the clay to. In this case, you can remove the clay and scrunch the paper more tightly, and begin with the clay again.



A foundation for a clay head. Clay still needs to be added to the base to provide stability. If the final form is to include shoulders, you can bulk out in newspaper first, then cover with clay.



Wrapping the heads with clingfilm to store, ready for the next session. Make certain they are all labeled with a name!

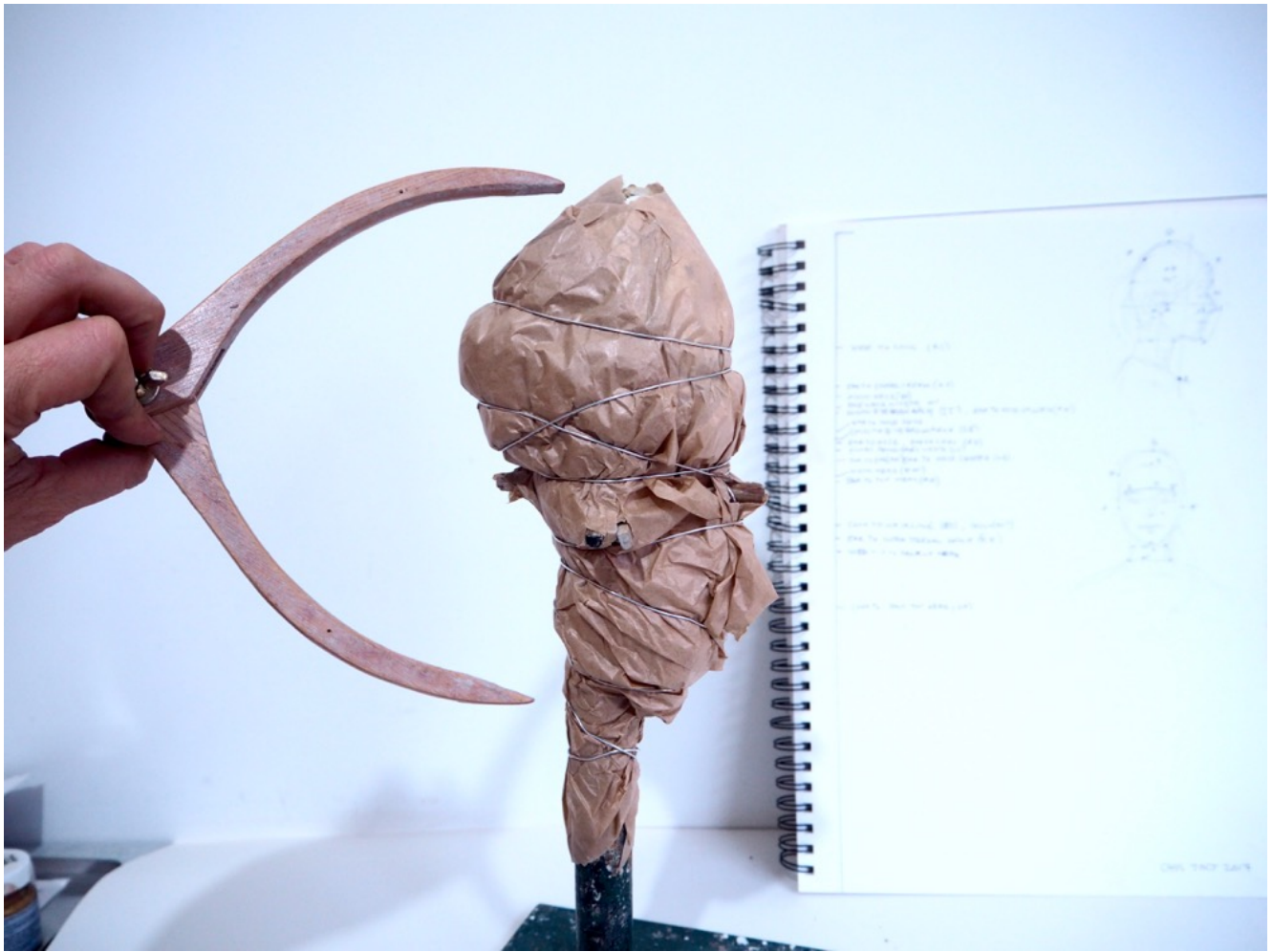
The Skull

Last term we made life drawings from a skull I made at home, and for this workshop we used this skull again as a model.

You can see images of the process of construction in the resource for the [Day of the Dead workshop](#) . Below are images of the process of construction to compare with the process above.



Bulking out the form with newspaper. You can just see that I've added wooden dowels to support the weight of the clay, so it doesn't slide down the neck.



Measuring the skull. If the skull is full size, measurements can be taken directly. We reduced the measurements using a process of triangulation, which I mention in the next post.



The newspaper is covered with clay



Building up the outlines in clay



The skull



The skull

See all resources in this series here: [Modelling the Head in Clay - by Melissa Pierce Murray](#)

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