

# CHECK- OUT

## “My Face, Your Face” Concept Silicone Face Mask By Wendelle Allado

**Disclaimer:** This mask is a concept and is not suitable to wear in public for long periods of time.

### MATERIALS

- Alginate
- Fine casting plaster
- Plaster bandage
- Clay (wet clay)
- P.S. Composites pro-gel silicone part A & B
- Vaseline
- Various paint brushes
- Clay tools with a narrow tip
- Disposable wooden spatula
- Scissors
- Elastics or ribbon
- Scale
- Chisel and hammer
- Sand paper
- Pros-aid
- Acrylic paint (blue, red, yellow, white, black)
- Grease make-up in skin-tone
- 2 cups (can use recycled food jars or tubs)
- 3 large bowls (can use recycled tubs)
- Plastic bags or old newspapers (to cover floors)

(With Alginate, fine casting plaster and silicone, check instructions on the package)

### PREP

First prepare surroundings by laying plastic bags or newspapers on the work area. Wear an old shirt or a plastic bag over your clothes as the materials will stain and ruin clothing. Cut various small pieces of plaster bandage (square pieces, rectangle, triangle and long strips). For this cast I cut about 10 pieces of each shape just to make sure there's enough (I didn't use everything).

## PART 1

**Materials used:** Alginate, cold water (20°C or below), room temperature water, plaster bandage, fine casting plaster, 1 clay tool (with a narrow tip), wooden spatula, clay, 1 cup and 2 bowls.

### PREP

Pour room temperature water into one bowl and set aside, this will be used for the plaster bandage.

1. In the cup, mix 2 part alginate to 3 parts cold water using the wooden spatula.
2. Once fully mixed (to a thick consistency), use the wooden spatula to apply directly onto the lower half of the face.
3. Use the clay tool to keep the nostrils clear and to manoeuvre the alginate around the nose.
4. Continue to apply the alginate until the lower half of the face is completely covered.
5. When the alginate begins to set (becomes tacky) take a small piece of dry plaster bandage and stick it on top of the alginate.
6. Using the room temp. water, start applying wet plaster bandage on top of the alginate, completely covering the alginate while also keeping the nostril clear.
7. When the plaster bandage hardens remove the mould by wiggling the face.
8. Take 2 pea sized balls of clay and cover the nostrils from the exterior of the cast.
9. Place the mould face down in a large bowl, take pieces of newspaper to stuff any open space under the mould to secure it in place.

## PART 2

**Materials used:** Scissors, sandpaper, vaseline, clay, plaster bandage, plaster and 1 bowl quarterly filled with room temperature water.

1. I re-used the bowl I used for plaster bandage to mix some fine casting plaster to a creamy consistency.
2. Pour the plaster straight into the mould.
3. Leave to set.
4. Once the plaster has hardened, remove the mould by peeling back the plaster bandage and alginate. There we have the 'positive cast'.
5. Sand down any excess plaster and carefully use a chisel to remove any large bits of excess plaster.
6. Clean the cast with soap and water and dry completely.
7. When the cast is cleaned up, apply a thin layer of vaseline all over the cast making sure to coat everything (Vaseline is used as a release agent, if there is any exposed area of the cast, the plaster will stick and compromise the cast).
8. Take a thick chunk of clay and roll it out until the length is enough to wrap around the cast, the height is about 2-3 cm higher than the tip of the nose and the thickness is about 2 cm.
9. Wrap the clay around the cast to create a wall. Ensure that there is no open spaces between the base of the cast and the clay wall.
10. Then take long strips of plaster bandage dipped in the bowl of room temperature water to completely wrap around the clay wall.

### PART 3

**Materials used:** Plaster, chisel and hammer, silicone part A & B, grease paint (make-up), scale, wooden spatula, 1 cup, 1 bowl (re-used from part 2).

1. Clean and re-use the bowl to mix fine casting plaster to a creamy consistency.
2. Pour the plaster in the mould.
3. Leave to set.
4. Once the plaster has set, remove the wall by using scissors to cut through the plaster bandage and clay.
5. Find the separation between the two sides of plaster (there should be an obvious line of separation) and use a chisel and hammer to carefully separate the two pieces.
6. Once separated, the new piece is the 'negative cast'.
7. Clean both pieces with soap and water and dry completely.
8. Once cleaned, apply a thin layer of vaseline on both pieces (see part 2, step 4).
9. After prepping both casts with vaseline, set aside.
10. In a cup, pour equal parts of Part A & B silicone (15-20g each).
11. Before mixing together, use a wooden spatula and take a pea size bit of grease make-up (this pre-colours the silicone - having a base colour will make it quicker and easier to paint later in the process).
12. Mix it into the silicone.
13. Once fully mixed, pour the silicone mixture into the negative cast.
14. Take the positive cast and place it on top, lining it up with the negative cast. Push it down gently to lock the two parts together.
15. Leave to set.

### PART 4

**Materials used:** Scissors, paint brushes, make-up sponge, pros-aid, acrylic paint and elastic or ribbons.

1. Once the silicone has set, remove the positive cast and peel away the silicone from the negative cast.
2. Cut away any excess silicone around the mask, cleaning up the edges.
3. Clean the silicone with soap and water removing any remaining vaseline and pat dry completely.
4. Use a mixture of blue, red and yellow acrylic paint to match the skin colour and white and black acrylic paint to match the shade.
5. Once the paint is colour-matched, mix in pros-aid and paint onto the silicone.
6. Use a sponge to blend the paint.
7. Repeat step 4-5 to colour lips and any other shading.
8. Leave to dry completely.
9. When the paint has dried, use scissors to poke holes on both sides of the mask and insert elastic or ribbon.
10. Finally, wear and enjoy a silicone mask!