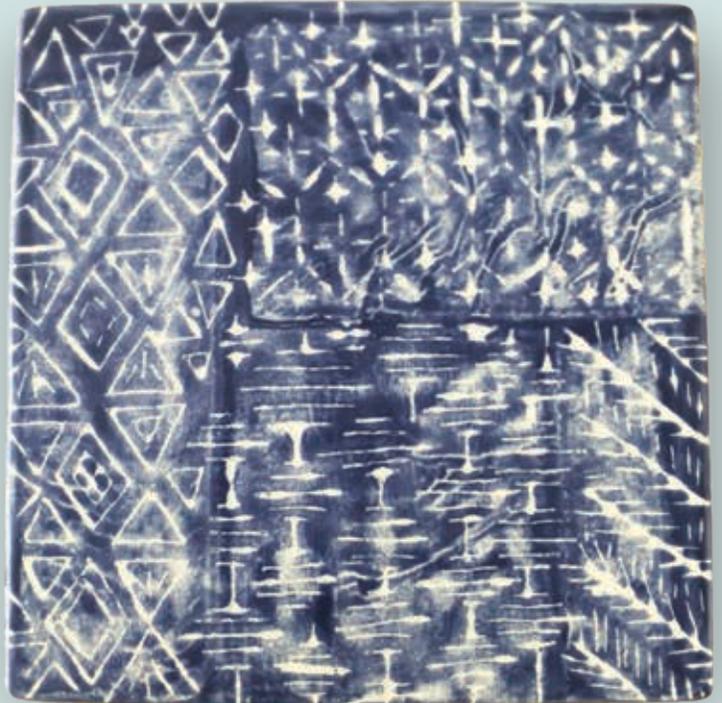


ColorWorks[™]

Ceramic Arts Lesson Plan

Sashiko

Sashiko literally means “little stabs” and was used to extend the life of fabrics within the peasant class during the Edo period in Japan. The fabric was traditionally dyed a dark indigo with patterns stitched in white thread. A collection of traditional patterns was also created. What started out as a utilitarian necessity became culturally significant and the tradition was passed from generation to generation. It eventually became used for decorative purposes. Modern sashiko now uses not only the dark blue and white, but a variety of different color combinations.



Kiln
required

Instructions

Materials List

Duncan® Oh Four® Bisque

- #35382 10x10 Square Canvas

Duncan® True Matte Glazes™

- TM 314 Indigo
- TM 301 Marshmallow Creme

Brushes & Tools

- TL 411 Duncan Stylus
- SB 807 #6 Fan Brush
- SB 805 #8 Shader Brush

Miscellaneous Supplies

- Thin Cotton Fabric Scraps

For Best Results

Please read all instructions before beginning project. Refer to photo for color & design placement.



Tips for Success

- 1) The thinner the cotton fabric, the better it will “print” texture onto the bisque.
- 2) Rip the fabric instead of cutting it to get even more texture from the edges.
- 3) It is best to sgraffito shortly after it dries completely. The glaze will get too hard to carve if you wait too long.
- 4) To retain their matte finish, True Matte™ Glazes do not get clear glazed over top. To avoid glaze starvation, make sure to apply 2-3 coats.

Vocabulary

- **Sashiko:** An ancient Japanese hand-sewing technique that was developed during the Edo period (1615-1868).
- **Sgraffito:** The technique of scratching off glaze to reveal the layer below.

- 1 Using a fan brush, paint 2-3 coats of Marshmallow Creme over the front and sides of the bisque canvas. Let dry between coats.



- 2 Lay out your fabric scraps to plan your composition, then set aside.

Instructions Continued ...

- 3 Paint one coat of Indigo with a fan brush over the Marshmallow Creme.
- 4 While its drying, lay your fabric over the wet layer of Indigo.
- 5 With the fan brush, paint one last coat of Indigo over the fabric.
- 6 Use your hands to press down the fabric with even pressure to make sure the glaze is completely soaked in. This will help print the texture of the fabric onto the bisque.



- 7 After the Indigo has lost its shine, slowly peel off the fabric.
- 8 Be sure to start the sgraffito process after glaze is dry, or the flakes will stick to wet spots.

Last Steps!



9 Now with the stylus, carve little stitch marks to create the illusion of embroidery on bisque. Use images of traditional patterns to help create your design or mix with your own style.

10 As you carve, use a completely dry shader brush to sweep away the flakes. The brush will keep the glaze dust under control and help get the shavings out of the indents of the carved lines. Refrain from blowing the shavings or using your hand to brush off.

11 Fire to cone 06.

Content created by:



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Visual Arts Standards

The relevant National Visual Arts Standards were considered in the design of this lesson plan.