

# Slab Handbuilding Method

## Free form Relief Tile (100 Points)

### Grading Criteria

1. Prep: Submitted (1) Sketch of your tile. Tile design approved by Mrs. Zotos or Ms. Hofacre. Subject matter is architecture or nature. Image fills in the frame of the tile. Image must touch all sides of the tile. No negative space. Image is a close up. No larger than 6"x6". Tile cannot be a square.
2. Texture: Image is created by the subtractive method. The tile has a minimum of two levels (background & foreground). All details and textures are carved out. No clay crumbs.
3. Weight: The tile is created from a slab that is rolled out using the rolling pin and 1 slat on each side. Thickness of the tile should be even throughout.
4. Form: Tile is a free form shape. Tile is not a square. Minimum of 2 levels.
5. Embellishments: Initials and Period# are written on the back.
6. Effort: Worked the entire period. Showed effort. Completed the project on time.



### Grading Scale

Excellent, exceeds expectations A 90-100

Meets all goals of assignment B80-89

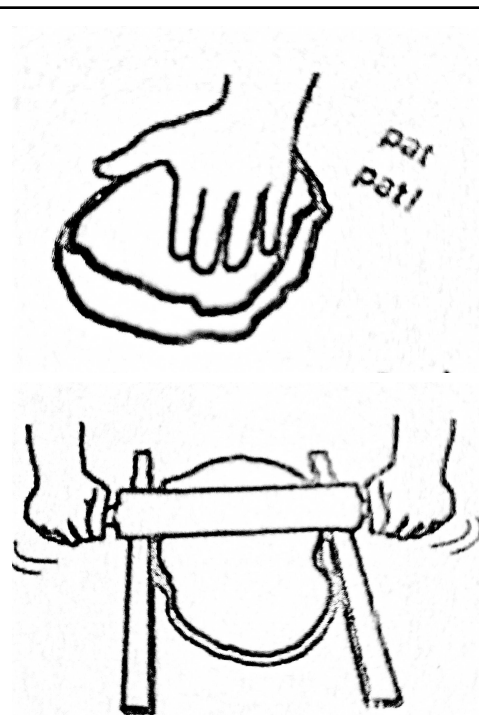
Average, meets most goals C 70-79

Meets minimum of goals D 60-69

No goal of assignment met F 00-59

### Relief Tile Procedures:

- 1) Submit one sketch of your tile to Mrs. Zotos or Ms. Hofacre. Subject matter can be architecture or nature. Your image must fill in the frame of the tile. Your image must touch all sides of the tile. No negative space. Image is a close up. No larger than 6"x6". Tile cannot be a square.
- 2) Form all of your left over clay into a smooth sphere. Flatten it out and shape it into a patty with your hands.
- 3) Flatten your clay further by using 2 wooden slats, placing one on each side of the clay. (The wooden slats help keep an even thickness of the clay as you roll it.) With a rolling pin, press down firmly over the clay. (rolling motion). Remember- It is very important to flip and rotate the clay before the final thickness is reached.
- 4) Once you have a slab, you will draw the silhouette of your image on the surface with a pointy tool. No larger than 6"x6".



- 5) Once traced, use a knife tool to carefully cut around your image. Remove and set aside the remaining clay around your image.
- 6) Smooth all the surfaces and edges.
- 7) Wrap your tile in newspaper and place it in your bag overnight to speed up the drying process. Your tile should be leather hard the next day. Return newspaper to Mrs. Zotos or Ms. Hofacre.
- 8) Decide which parts of your image will come into the foreground or be raised. Remove the clay around your foreground with a ribbon tool.
- 9) You should now have 2 layers. Layer #1 is your background. Layer #2 is the foreground. Carve all details and textures of your image. There should be no clay crumbs in your carvings.
- 10) Carve your initials and period number on the back side.

