

Spooky Alien Masks



You are going to make your very own Spooky Alien Mask. Once the first stage has been finished, it will be up to you to decide how it will look. Will yours **glow in the dark**? Will it be sticky and gooey, with hideous flappy bits on it, or will it be a cool, friendly alien? Only **YOU** can decide!



Job 1

First, you need to make a mask that will fit snugly onto your face. You need a partner for this stage. Once your mask has set, you can build the alien features onto it.

Cut the plaster bandages into strips about 2cm x 8cm. Get a bowl of **WARM** water. Prepare yourself. Put an old shirt on, and sit on a stool with you head tilted back. Your partner needs to put a plastic bag over your hair, and seal it tight around your forehead and the sides of your face. Then, they have to smear **VASELINE** over your face! This must go over your eyebrows but not in your mouth, nose or eyes.









Ask one of the teachers to check that it's OK before going onto the next Job.

Job 2

Your partner needs to start putting strips of bandage over your face. They need to do this carefully, **ONE STRIP AT A TIME**. They should dip a strip in the warm water, rub it slightly, then put it on your face.

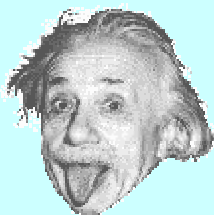
To build a good, strong base mask, your partner should:

-  start on your forehead, and work around the side of your face
-  not go under your chin
-  work **CAREFULLY** around your eyes, nostrils and mouth
-  make sure the strips overlap and are smoothed down
-  cut the strips into smaller pieces or special shapes if needed
-  aim to get two or three layers onto your face, especially at the edges



Job 3

Once the layers have been put on, you need to relax for about 5 minutes to give the plaster time to set. It's going to get **WARM**! Meanwhile, your partner should clean up – no plaster down the sink!



Plaster of Paris is also called gypsum. The capital city of France, Paris, is on top of probably the largest deposit of gypsum in the world, so that's why it's called Plaster of Paris. Gypsum is calcium sulphate. When this gets wet, it reacts with the water and sets hard. The reaction is an exothermic reaction because it gives off heat.

When the plaster has set, your partner needs to gently ease the mask off your face. Put the mask down carefully and **don't** fiddle with it. It needs a day to set completely. You must wash your face with soap and water to get the Vaseline off.

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You've made a base mask that fits snugly over your face. You are now going to give it that authentic extraterrestrial look by building up features on top using plaster bandages. The final touches involve paint, latex and glowing slimy goo if you want it.






Job 4

Take a pair of scissors and carefully trim any jagged edges. This is especially important around the eye and mouth sockets. Don't get too carried away, but make sure your mask is comfortable to wear.

Job 5

Build up the alien features you want with plaster bandages. Remember to do this carefully, **ONE STRIP AT A TIME**. Dip a strip in the warm water; rub it slightly, and then put it on your mask.

Ideas that work well include making:

-  wrinkly foreheads and brows (like **Star Trek's Klingons**)
-  strange ears
-  big or strange lips
-  big eye sockets around your own on the mask
-  a new nose to go over the nostril holes



Wrinkles

Cut thin strips of plaster bandage. Wet them as usual, and lay them onto your mask. Use your finger to mould them to the shape you want. It's often best to get each side of the mask looking the same, like a **Cardassian**.



Ears

Cut two pieces of thin card into the shape you want. Cut four strips of plaster bandage to the same shape, but slightly larger. Wet the bandages as usual, and put them onto the card shapes. Overlap and smooth the edges.

You can get a curve to your ears if you hold them in shape for a few minutes. Let the plaster set for a bit, then use strips of bandage to fix the ears to the mask. You will need to hold the ears in place for a while.



Noses

There are two main ways to get a good nose. You can mould wrinkles and new nostrils using small strips of plaster bandage. The **Ferengi** are a good example of this sort of thing.

Or, you can use a plastic container (like a small sandwich box or yoghurt pot) as a mould. This lets you put a completely new nose onto your base mask (remember to leave some nostril holes in it, though!) Smear a thin layer of Vaseline on the outside of the container, and then build up two or three layers of plaster bandage on the outside. Remember to ease the container out before the plaster sets completely.

Job 6

Let the mask set properly overnight. Any bits that fall off can be glued back on later, so **DON'T PANIC**. Use acrylic paints to colour your mask. You can add some glowing goo or latex later if you want.

[Teacher Guide for Spooky Alien Masks](#)

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It is worth spending some time getting the base mask right. Craft shops sell rolls of plaster of Paris bandages, often called *Modroc*, though schools suppliers are usually much cheaper. The model for the mask must keep still and must not laugh, and the modeller should take care to place the plaster bandages properly. It is a good idea to demonstrate the correct method to the group on a volunteer first. As the plaster sets, it will get quite hot for the model, so they should be warned to expect this and not to get worried. The plaster will be firm enough for the mask to be removed after about 5 minutes, though it must be put aside to set overnight. It is a good time to make a hole in each side of the mask about 1cm from the edge to take some elastic later. It is probably best that the teacher does this. Alternatively, the teacher can use a drill to make the holes the following day. We find that one standard roll of bandage is sufficient for a child's base mask.

When making the features on the second day, it is a good idea to encourage the students to use just one roll of bandage. This keeps the cost and the weight of the mask down. Thin card, cut into shape, is useful as a base for complex shapes. However, a lot can be done just by shaping strips of plaster bandage carefully. If extra pieces such as snouts and ears are needed, they can be attached to the base mask with small strips of bandage. They are best attached at the end of the session, as they will often need to be held in place either by the students themselves (about 10 minutes holding time is needed), or by propping the mask and extra pieces against boxes. It is possible to glue on extra bits on the third day, but this does tend to leave visible joins.

The mask can be decorated using acrylic paints. There are specialist materials available to prime and smooth the plaster first, but we have just used white car spray paint outside to achieve a base coat. This has the advantage of drying quickly and allows the acrylic paint to go further, but the paint can also be applied directly to the mask without priming. If a very spooky alien look is required, homemade slime can be added, and strips of latex can be hung from the mask. The latex is prepared by dribbling liquid latex (available from craft shops) onto plastic or glass and leaving it to set.

If the mask is to be worn without holding it, a strip of dressmaker's elastic can be knotted into each hole at the side of the mask. Alternatively, a thin band of material can be passed through and knotted.

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Students' checklist

Check you have:

For the first day:

- 1 x washing up bowl
- 2 x rolls of plaster bandages
- 2 x plastic carrier bags
- Vaseline petroleum jelly
- Sticky tape
- 1 x pair of scissors
- Paper towels

For the second day:

- 1 x washing up bowl
- 2 x rolls of plaster bandages
- 1 x pair of scissors
- Vaseline petroleum jelly
- Thin card

For the third day:

- Acrylic paints
- Paintbrushes

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Technicians' notes

Per pair of students:

Day 1

1 x washing up bowl
2 x rolls of plaster bandages
2 x plastic carrier bags
1 x pair of scissors
Sticky tape
Vaseline petroleum jelly
Paper towels
Access to soap and water

Day 2

1 x washing up bowl
2 x rolls of plaster bandages
1 x pair of scissors
Vaseline petroleum jelly
Thin card

Day 3

Acrylic paints
Paintbrushes
Old newspapers