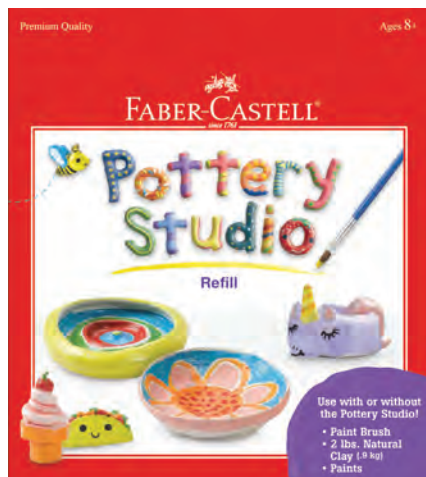


**Additional clay and paint
available in the Do Art Pottery
Studio Refill kit.**

FABER-CASTELL®
since 1761



Do Art Pottery Studio Refill #14596



- 2lbs./ .9 kg of clay
- Paint
- Paint brush
- Instructions and ideas



History of Pottery

The first pottery wheels were invented more than 6,000 years ago. From Egyptian pyramids to the ancient Aztecs, archeologists have uncovered decorative and useful pottery artifacts from all around the world.

In the past, every dish, bowl and decorative object had to be created by hand; machines do most of the work for us now.

So where does clay come from? Clay is a natural, fine-grained material that is dug from the earth. When exposed to fire or extreme heat, the clay becomes rock hard.



Using the materials included in your kit, you will learn the basic techniques of hand-sculpted pottery. Once you have mastered the basics, you are ready to move on to the pottery wheel.

Here are some terms you will need to know

Pottery Wheel – Machine used to throw pottery

Throwing – Making a pot using a pottery wheel

Wedging – Working the clay to get the air pockets out

Centering – Positioning the clay symmetrically on the wheel

Opening – Placing your fingers inside the center slab of clay to create a vessel

Foot – Bottom of the pot

Lip – Top edge of the pot

Trimming Tool – String with handles used to remove the pot from the wheel

Scoring – Making small cuts into your clay when adding to other clay

Slip – A mix of water and clay to use as glue when adding clay to other clay

#14595

Pottery Studio

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Cleveland, Ohio 44125

Designed in USA

Made in China

Non-toxic Safe for Children

Conforms to ASTM D-4236

Need Help?

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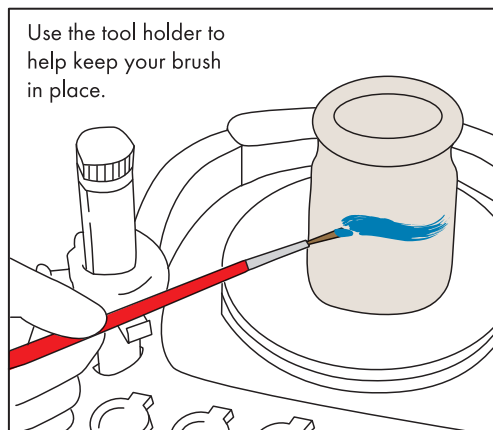
Additional Supplies needed from home

- Newspaper • Paper towels • Small plastic bowl for water
- Resealable plastic bags for clay storage • Phillips head screwdriver
- Cookie cutters • Tooth pick or paper clip • 3 "C" batteries



Painting with the Pottery Wheel

Once your piece is dry, and you have cleaned off your wheel, you can use your pottery wheel to help paint your piece. Place your clay piece on the center of the wheel and add paint to your brush. Hold the brush in the tool holder and place it up against your clay piece. Turn the wheel on to slow and drag the brush onto the clay piece to get a perfect line around your piece.



Use the tool holder to help keep your brush in place.
Rest paint brush or one of the tools on the tool rest.

Move the brush down the piece to create a spiral effect.

When your clay is completely dry, find a special place to display your work of art. Remember, the clay is fragile, so treat it with care. This clay is for **decorative purposes only**, and should not be used with food or beverages.

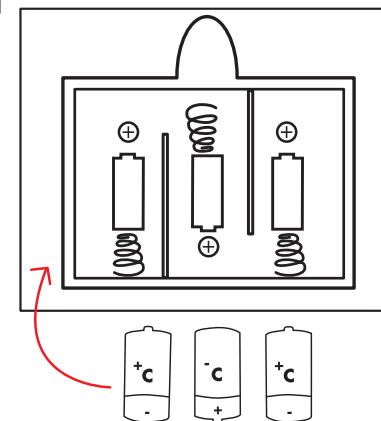


Important Pottery Wheel Safety

1. Keep the battery compartment free from moisture. Never submerge your pottery wheel in water. The round plate and tool arm can be removed for cleaning. The machine should only be wiped off with a damp towel or sponge.
2. The pottery wheel should be cleaned after each use. Dried clay on the plate will make it difficult for the wheel to turn and to place the clay flat on the wheel.
3. **Remember, all of the creations you make are for decorative purposes only and are NOT suitable for use with food or liquids.**

Cautions: Keep these instructions as they contain important information

- Use only Alkaline Batteries which are the same or equivalent type as recommended
- Insert batteries with the polarity as shown
- Replace batteries when they get exhausted (when the wheel starts slowing down)
- Do not mix new and used batteries
- Only use the USB cord included in this kit for powering the pottery wheel
- We recommend plugging the USB into an adapter directly into the wall vs into a computer or other power source
- Remove batteries when using the USB cord



**ADULT
SUPERVISION
REQUIRED**

The battery compartment is located on the bottom of the pottery wheel. A Phillips head screwdriver is required for opening the battery compartment.

Important Information About the Paint:

- This paint is a non-toxic acrylic paint that will wash off skin with soap and water but may stain clothing, fabric and other surfaces
- To protect your work surface, lay down newspaper or an old towel where you will be working
- Have water and a towel handy to clean up any spills
- Wear a smock, apron or play clothes to work in so you don't ruin nice clothes
- Before painting, mix the paint as it may settle or separate over time
- If the paint seems too thick, add a drop of water and stir until it becomes the consistency of thick soup
- When changing colors, rinse and dry your brushes thoroughly

Getting Started

The clay is separated into 1 lb /4.5 kg bags. Break off about 1/3 of a bag. Keep the rest of the clay tightly wrapped. For best results, store it in an airtight container or plastic zip bag.

Preparing your clay

- Dry Clay – Get a small amount of water on your hands and work it into the clay.
- Very dry clay – Cover with a wet paper towel. Place it into a plastic bag or airtight container. Let it sit for about 15 minutes.
- Wet / Sticky Clay – Let it sit outside of the bag for a few minutes. Try wiping the clay with a dry paper towel. Knead the clay with dry hands.

Wedging your clay - Before you begin you will need to “wedge” the clay to remove any air bubbles.

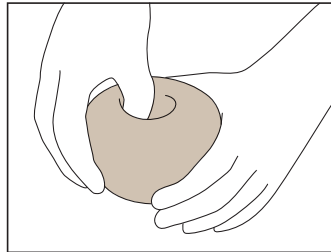
1. Take a chunk of clay and roll it into a ball shape.
2. Throw the ball onto the table a few times on all sides. Rotate it until it looks like a cube.
3. Press the heels of your hands into the cube – like kneading bread.
4. Bring the clay back to a ball shape. Toss it with force into your hands while maintaining the ball shape.

Working with clay

- Clay dries from the top down, with thin areas drying first. Repair any cracks by smoothing them over with a wet finger.
- While the clay is still wet, use the tools to add stripes, dots or other designs.
- Set it aside to dry undisturbed for about 24 hours. Drying times will vary depending on the heat/humidity of your location.

Pinch Pots

1. Form a ball about as big as your palm.
2. Holding the ball with one hand, press your other hand's thumb into the center of your ball, but not all the way through.
3. Pinch the clay between your thumb and your fingers rotating around the ball creating the side of your pot.
4. Gently tap the base of your pot on the table to create a flat bottom.
5. You'll notice your finger marks around the outside of the pot. You can leave these or smooth them out with some water on your fingers and gently rub the clay until it's smooth.



Painting Your Piece

After you leave your creations to dry overnight, they should be hard enough to pick up without denting them. If they aren't, leave them dry a bit longer.

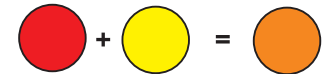
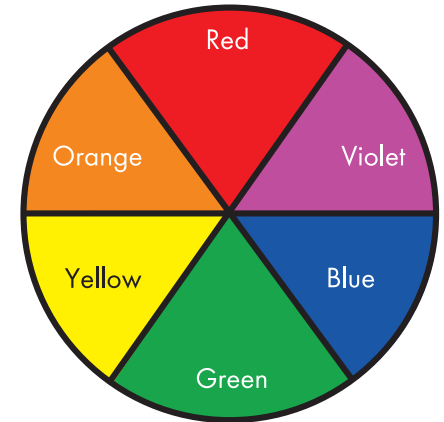
You can use a nail file or small piece of sand paper to gently remove any bumps or rough edges from your pieces.

For best results, paint your piece with the white paint, letting it dry, before painting with the other colors. This will help the colors be as bright as possible.

You'll notice that you're given two sets of the primary colors; red, yellow and blue paint. We've included doubles of these colors so you can experiment mixing them to create new colors as listed in the color wheel. For best results, scoop the paint onto a plate or mixing surface. Add the darker color into the lighter color and mix together.

For pastel colors, scoop some white onto a scrap piece of paper or a plate. Add a little bit of a color to the white and mix it together.

Set your pieces aside to dry.

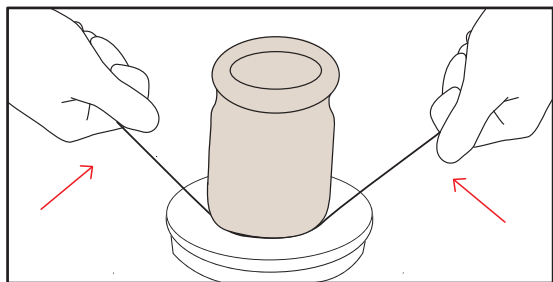


Using your Pottery Wheel

If you would like to add a design all around your vessel, stop the wheel and add the “tool holder” to the space behind the wheel on the top of the machine. Turn the machine back on and rest the tool of your choice on the tool holder while gently touching the tip of the tool to your vessel. Different tools will create different lines. You can even try holding your sponge to the side of your vessel to see what lines or texture that would make.



When you're happy with your creation, it's time to remove it from the wheel. Wet the surface of the wheel. Hold the trimming tool handles in each hand. Evenly pull the string under the bottom of your vessel towards you. This will loosen the bottom from the wheel. Do this one or two times to be sure it loosens. We recommend leaving the vessel on the wheel until it dries enough that you can pick it up off the wheel. If you would like to use your wheel again, you can try lifting the wet vessel off the wheel by using the trimming tool then sliding the vessel to one edge of the wheel and onto a spatula or a flat surface to set it aside to dry.



Clean off any excess water or clay from the wheel before starting again.

Professional potters use one finger to press straight down into the clay rather than their thumb. For your next vessel, try using your middle finger to press straight down directly into the center of your clay then using your other hand to mold and shape the sides.

Continue to practice and create using the wheel with whichever method feels most comfortable to you.

You may not create exactly what you were hoping for at first, but each vessel you make is a work of art. You can keep your practice pieces to dry and paint, or ball them back up into some plastic or an air tight container with a wet paper towel to use later.

Pinch Pots Continued...

- To slow down the drying time, dampen your hands slightly and run them over your pot as your work. If the edges crack, apply a little water with your sponge to smooth them out. **Caution – use only a small amount of water; too much water will cause the pot to collapse.**

Set your piece aside to dry overnight. Once your piece is completely dry, you can decorate it with paint. Adding the white base coat first will make your colors more vibrant.



Coil Handle (to add to a vessel)

1. Form a ball half the size of your palm.
2. Start rolling the ball between your palms into a hot dog shape.
3. Place the shape onto your table and with your hands start rolling with even pressure from the center outward. This will lengthen your hot dog into a coil shape.
4. Add your coil handle onto your vessel by scoring each end of the coil and then adding slip to the vessel and the coil.
5. Use your finger or a clay tool to smooth the area of where the handle meets the vessel.

**** Follow steps 4 and 5 to attach any pieces of clay together**



Hand-sculpted Clay

Since clay is so moldable, you can create almost any shape. You can make whimsical animals, flowers, aliens, bugs, monsters, doll house miniatures, cartoon characters –whatever you can dream up. Here are just a few examples of the things you can make.



Clay beads - Clay beads can be made in almost any shape and size. Just remember to use a paper clip or tooth pick to add a hole for stringing your beads. You can also create beads using slabs of clay and cookie cutters.

Now that you have mastered the basics, you are ready to move on to the pottery wheel.

Lorem ipsum

Using your Pottery Wheel

Be sure you ask an adult for assistance when handling the batteries or USB cord

Add new batteries to your pottery wheel or plug the USB plug into the machine and into a power source. We recommend plugging the USB into an adapter directly into the wall vs into a computer or other power source.

Place your wheel onto your covered work surface, away from the edge, and high enough so your arms can rest comfortably on the table and still reach the wheel. Be sure your pottery wheel won't slide or fall off your table.

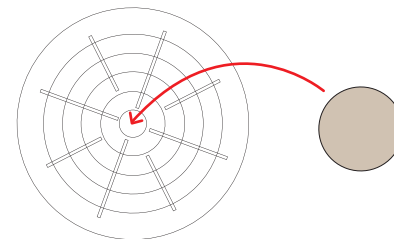
Turn the machine on with the "On/Off" switch on the top left of the machine. If you are using batteries, you'll have an option of going slow or fast by pressing the power switch in the first or second position. If using the USB cord, you will go one speed in both positions.

****We highly recommend using the first position which is the slower speed for beginner potters.**

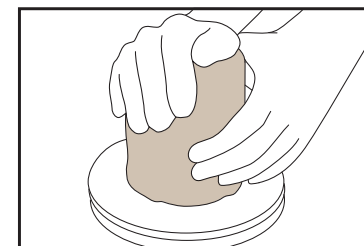
Using your Pottery Wheel

To get the feel of the wheel, while the wheel is on, you can get some slip onto your fingers and lightly touch the wheel as it's spinning to see which direction it spins and how it feels before clay is placed on the machine.

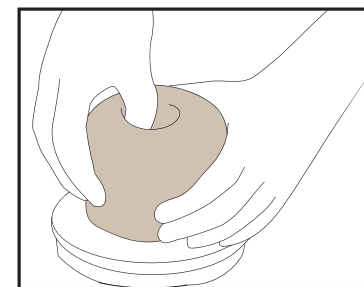
Turn the wheel off. Take a ball of clay about the size of your palm and throw or firmly press the ball into the center of the wheel. Make sure the ball is as centered as possible by looking at the lines on the wheel. It should be evenly between the center circle line. Slide it over until it's centered.



Turn the wheel on. Get your hands lightly wet and place them in a cup shape over your ball. Press down onto the clay. If your ball feels like it's off center, try to push it into the center of the wheel with some force, but not too much. When your clay is centered, the wheel will have an even spinning motion. If the clay is off center, there will be a wiggle to your wheel and clay.



Once centered, lightly wet your hands again. Place your thumb straight down into the center of your clay and press into the clay while your other hand cups the outside of the clay; similar to making the pinch pot. Gently pinch the clay between your thumb and fingers to form the walls of your vessel. You can use your other hand to steady your working hand or you can cup your other hand around the clay to keep it balanced.



Experiment by moving your hands up the clay to make a taller vessel, moving your hands outward to make a wider vessel, or moving your hands closer together to tighten an area of your vessel.

CAUTION: If the clay gets too wet it may come off of the wheel. If this happens, gather up the clay and roll it over paper towels to slightly dry it. Clean off the wheel and then start over. Note: The circular wheel can be removed and cleaned thoroughly if necessary.