

# **Porcelain** and **Bone China**

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SECOND EDITION







OPPOSITE PAGE:

'Cyclolites' by Andrea Hylands. (35cm h.)  
Bone china on a bronze base. 1997. (Photo: Andrew Barcham)

THIS PAGE:

'Object 2002' by Paula Bastiaansen. (50cm diam.)  
Coloured porcelain. Fired to 1260°C. (Photo: Marja van Hassel)

Andrea Hylands (Australia) is a maker who works in mixed media; her earlier work included rolling soft slabs of bone china onto polythene and forming them into cone shapes.

A particularly individual approach for producing extremely thin porcelain slabs is that of Paula Bastiaansen (Holland).

First of all, she makes a drawing on very thin tracing paper. This helps her to determine how to construct the pattern. If the piece is to be coloured, it is at this point that she introduces the stains. Extremely thin strips of clay, no wider than 1cm at most, are cut and placed meticulously one by one onto the paper pattern. Meanwhile, it is important that the clay retains its moisture. To ensure this she places cling film above and below the strips.

When the 'drawing' is completed, the piece can be laid into a previously made stoneware mould or former. This is a particularly important and decisive moment, for she will have spent several days preparing the work, and has only five minutes to place and construct it in the mould. After drying for a few days, the piece can be put directly into the kiln and fired to 1260°C. During the firing, the porcelain is allowed to distort and convolute.

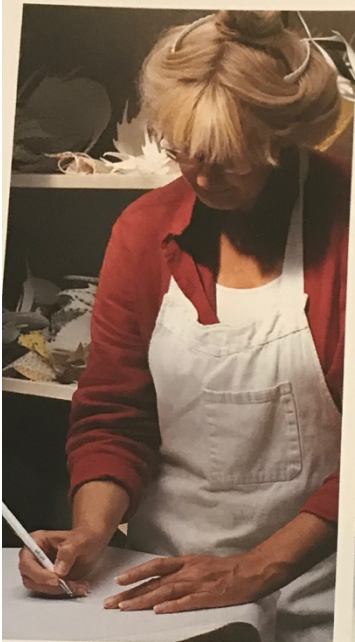
Bastiaansen's latest pieces are more complicated than the above method, however, being made separately and assembled after firing.

Henk Wolvers (Holland) is another Dutch maker who pushes porcelain to its limits of thinness and delicacy. Whilst



■ Making Methods – Hand Building

WORKING PROCESS OF PAULA BASTIAANSEN.



Making a drawing.



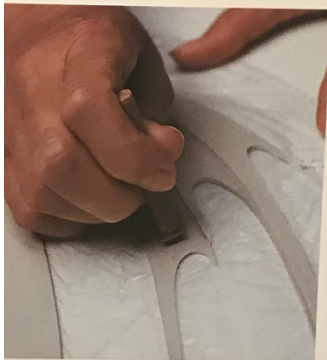
Detail of drawing.



Placing the porcelain strips on to the pattern.



Flattening the porcelain strips on to the pattern.



Signing the object.



Form is placed into stoneware former.



Form is constructed in stoneware former.



Object is placed in kiln with former.

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Modell

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