



Module 5 - Section 1 - Introduction plus the Cat and Dog

Objective: Create sugar dog and cat models.

In completing each section the user will be able to:

- Identify the key media (or materials) to be used for sugar modelling
- Identify the key shapes used when modelling
- Demonstrate knowledge of the modelling process
- Demonstrate how to create a sugar model dog
- Demonstrate how to create a sugar model cat

Assessment criteria:

1. Identify the key media to be used for sugar modelling
2. Identify the key shapes used when modelling
3. Demonstrate knowledge of the modelling process
4. Demonstrate how to create a sugar model dog
5. Demonstrate how to create a sugar model cat

You will Need:

TOOLS

- Small scissors
- Small rolling pin
- Sharp vegetable knife
- No6 paint brush
- No3 paint brush
- Non stick rolling pin
- Wire cutters
- Ruler

Modelling Tools

- Dresden tool
- Shell and blade tool
- Bone tool
- Stitch tool
- Cone tool
- Scriber tool

INGREDIENTS

Modelling paste - Dog

- 340g brown
- 30g white
- 15g black

Sugarpaste

- 20g blue

Other

- White vegetable fat (Trex/Crisco)
- Tylo glue
- Cornflour puff
- Bamboo skewer

Modelling paste – Cat

- 150g black
- 30g white
- 10g red
- 5g pink

Petal dust

- Rose
- White

Other

- Spaghetti
- Edible glue

Method - Dog:

- Roll out a cone shape then cut to give a flat base
- Shape the cone to define the dog
- Add the chest patch then create the snipped fur effect
- Cut and add additional white decorative patches
- Add texture to the rest of the body using a scribe tool
- Create two equal cone shapes for the back legs, then shape to form two chicken drumsticks
- Add decorative patches to the legs
- Shape again in the sitting position, add to the body, then add scribe texture
- Roll out a sausage shape for the front paws
- Shape the paws and add texture after positioning on the body
- Roll out and shape the tail
- Position the body on the cake/final resting place and secure using a bamboo skewer
- Create the head shape
- Add the muzzle
- Add the eyes and eyebrows
- Add the smile, nose and ears
- Finish by adding the collar and whiskers

Method - Cat:

- Roll out a cone shape then flatten slightly to create a fat base
- Add the chest shape and cut to shape while on the body
- Create the back legs and paws
- Create the front legs and paws
- Position the cat on the cake, or in its final position

- Add the cat's tail
- Add the collar and secure using spaghetti
- Make the head, muzzle and mouth
- Create the eyes, nose and add whiskers
- Add the head to the body
- Add and position ears to finish

Supporting Notes:

Introduction

Creating sugar models requires a medium that will be flexible enough to mould into shape, but something that will set hard.

There are a number of media that can be used, but the one created specifically for the job is modelling paste. Modelling paste will be solid at room temperature, but can be warmed in the microwave for a few seconds or through a more gentle warming process, like placing in direct sunlight or by hand working in a little white veg fat. Once warm, it will become flexible, but also have a structure to it. It's these properties that make it ideal for shaping then setting, allowing the production of a solid model.

Sugarpaste/Fondant on its own has no structure. However, if you add Tylo powder or CMC then it will cause the sugarpaste/fondant to firm up in much the same way as modelling paste behaves. Add approximately a teaspoon of Tylo powder or CMC to 250g of sugarpaste/fondant.

Another option is to mix florist paste with sugarpaste/fondant at a 50/50 ratio.

All will have the same key properties and perform in a similar way allowing the paste to be flexible and set hard.

Making the Dog

Most sugar modelling starts with three standard shapes, which are a sausage, cone or ball. Modelling paste is best if you have it available and if the paste is especially hard then you can add a little white vegetable fat (Trex/Crisco) to help the paste to soften.

Roll out a cone shape from 122g of the brown modelling paste, then cut off the base to give a flat bottom. Time now to shape the cone to the dog shape. A dog will normally sit forward, so ensure that your cone is pushed forward a little and the body comes to a point to define the neck.

Roll out the white modelling paste, enough to create the chest area of the dog. The white paste will need to stick to the body so create sugar glue using a little Tylo powder with water (best to use boiled then cooled water). Stick the white chest to the body then trim to finish. Using scissors or tweezers, lightly snip away at the white paste to bring out a textured fur effect. Further decorations can be added by cutting out some patches, which can be stuck around the rest of the body. Secure the patches using sugar glue or water then, using a scribe tool, add lined texture to the body.

To create the back legs roll out around 40g of the brown modelling paste. Roll into a sausage and cut into two equal pieces, which is the quickest way to achieve two equal sizes from one piece of paste. The legs should then be shaped by rolling the paste to create the back legs, which should resemble two chicken drumsticks. Add extra patches, then define the paws using the back of a knife. The legs should then be shaped in the sitting position then stuck to the body of the dog using the sugar glue. Once stuck to the body, add texture using the dresden tool to match the rest of the body.

Roll approximately 30g of brown modelling chocolate into a long sausage shape to form the front paws. Match the size against the model to ensure they are kept to scale, then roll again, making the sausage shape slightly thinner in the middle. Bend the sausage in the middle to create two equal front paw shapes. Create a mark on either side about 12mm in from the ends to define the paw shapes. Using the back of a knife, again mark out the paw shapes. Mark approximately 2cm in from the bend then cut an angled slice to ensure that the front paws will comfortably stick to the body without sticking out. Add the front paws and gently press into shape then add texture as above.

Every dog needs a tail! Roll out approximately 10g of brown paste and mix in a little patch of white while rolling. Shape for the dog's tail and cut to size. Paul chooses to have the tail sticking up, so he trims the paste down to 7cm. While the tail is setting, the body should be added to the cake or its final destination and secured using a bamboo stick or spaghetti. Once the tail has set solid it can be positioned on the model.

Roll out approximately 50g of brown paste and form into an egg shape for the head. To add further patch decorations, shape a piece of white paste and position between where the eyes will sit. To create the muzzle make a rugby ball (US football) shape using the white paste, pushing down slightly on one side then cut in half long ways to give a flat edge. Once you have the desired shape, attach the muzzle to the head then texturise the whole head. Using the small end of the bone tool, create two indentations for the eyes. Roll out two tiny white balls then position in the eye sockets. To create the eyes, mix some brown and white paste together, create tiny little balls then carefully position the eyes to achieve the position and character that you are seeking. Finish the eyes by adding black dots for the pupils and giving the dog eyebrows.

To add the smile, use the back of a knife to get the initial shape, then make the lines more defined using the dresden tool. Add the nose with a shaped piece of black paste and the head is now complete. Before adding the head to the body, ensure that the spaghetti or bamboo stick allows enough space for the head to sink a little without it poking through. To give the dog some character, place the head on at an angle.

Roll out a couple of cone shapes from the brown paste to create the ears. Measure them against the head to ensure they are sized accordingly. Flatten out the cone shape then texturise, ensuring that the pointed end of the cones are defined, so they will stick into the dog's head. Create holes for the ears to fit into, ensuring that they are a fit for the pointed end of the ears. Position, then secure to the head.

Finish by rolling out the blue paste, add some extra stitch detail, then add the collar around the dog's neck then add some dots for the whiskers to finish.

Making the Cat

Starting with the body, create a cone shape using approximately 50g of black modelling paste then push down from the top to fatten out the base. Roll out a shape just large enough to cover the chest area then stick to the body. When in position, carefully cut the desired shape to fit the body and smooth to seamlessly join the paste.

Roll out approximately 11g of black paste to form the back legs. Roll into a sausage, cut into two equal sizes, create a cone shape, then flatten from the middle. Push down to create a fat end and a thinner end, then cut the thinner end to form a flat side. Then position the upper legs at the side of the body. Cut, shape and place the two white front paws to give a quick and easy finish to the back legs.

Roll out approximately 10g of black paste to form the front paws. Roll to a sausage, cut into two equal halves then place on the body to check the sizes. Add the white part of the paws in the same way as for the back paws and secure with some sugar glue. Then position and secure the front legs to the body.

Position the cat on the cake or final position. Paul demonstrates on the video how to place the cat with the dog, shaving off a slice of the dog's front paw and positioning the cat to hide any joins, which ensures that they both fit on the cake. Roll out a suitable mix of brown and white paste for the tail then attach to the cat when in position.

To make the collar create a circle shape from the red paste and secure using a piece of spaghetti.

Roll out 15g of black paste for the head and make into a rugby ball shape, then squash a little to flatten it out. Using a mix of white with a little black, create a grey paste to form the muzzle. Using a piece of the grey paste, create two small pear shapes. Create a smaller black cone shape which will form the mouth, then place in the centre of the head and add definition. Place the two grey pear shapes above the mouth to form the muzzle. Create the eye sockets above the muzzle, then add the sclera (the white bit of the eye), grey irises and then the black pupils. Add some further definition by creating creases around the eyes using the back of a small knife. Finish by adding a cute little nose and the scriber tool to create the whiskers on the muzzle.

Position the head on the cat, ensuring any character and definition is added by tilting where appropriate. To finish, make sure the holes are in the head ready for the ears. To make the ears, roll out two black cone shapes and two smaller grey cone shapes. Flatten, then place the grey on top of the black, then create a pointed ear shape, before cutting the opposite end. Create the point on each ear to stick to the cat's head by twisting the cut end to create a point. Simply place in the head then position to achieve the desired effect.