

PARKHILL JUNIOR SCHOOL



*Enjoying Learning
and
Growing Together*

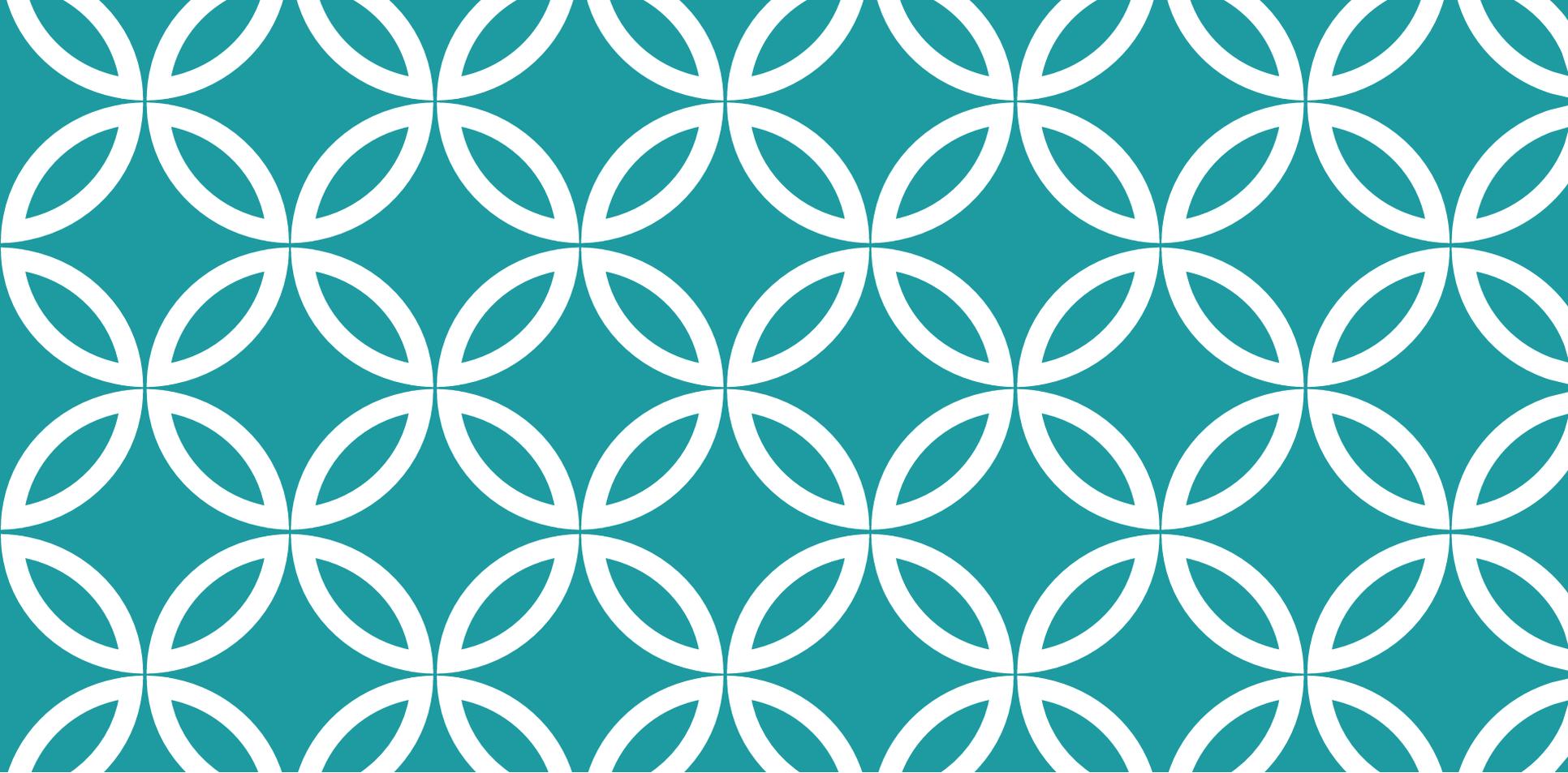
ARTS COUNCIL
ENGLAND



**Artsmark
Gold Award**
Awarded by Arts
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INTRODUCTION TO PRINTMAKING

An exploration of tools,
types of prints, processes,
and methods



AIMS

To develop your skills using different types of printing

To explore the medium

To give you confidence to deliver printmaking in class-
knowing how to support the LAPs and extend the GD

CHAUVET CAVE, 28,000 BCE



Print making goes all the way back to Caves found in France and Spain, where ancient civilizations used it as communication or markers.

This is an example of a stencil. It is created by blowing pulverized pigment around the hand.

TODAY PRINTING IS USED FOR MANY, MANY THINGS

Newspapers, Books, Magazines, and Texts
Fabric, T-shirts, Bags, Clothing accessories
Advertisements and labels
AND in ART everywhere!



Let's go over some of the tools and vocabulary

PRINTING INK

Pigment based material. Ink is usually thicker than paint and dries slowly.



ROLLER



A small hand-held roller used to spread ink evenly on a surface for printing.

GOUGE



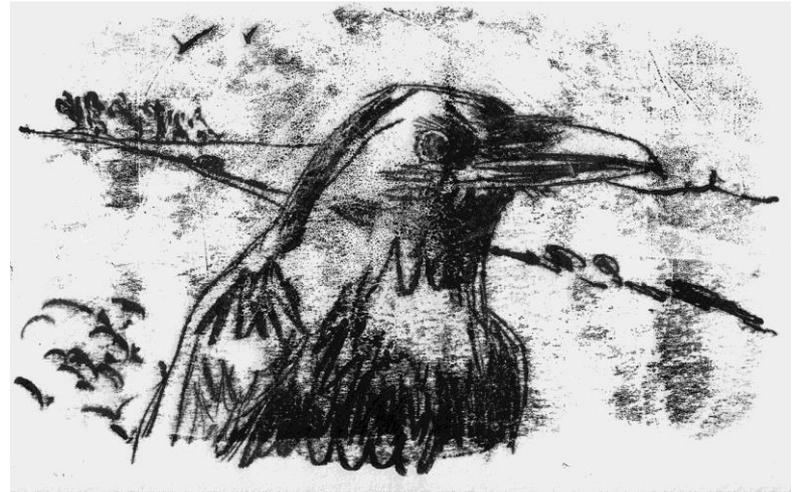
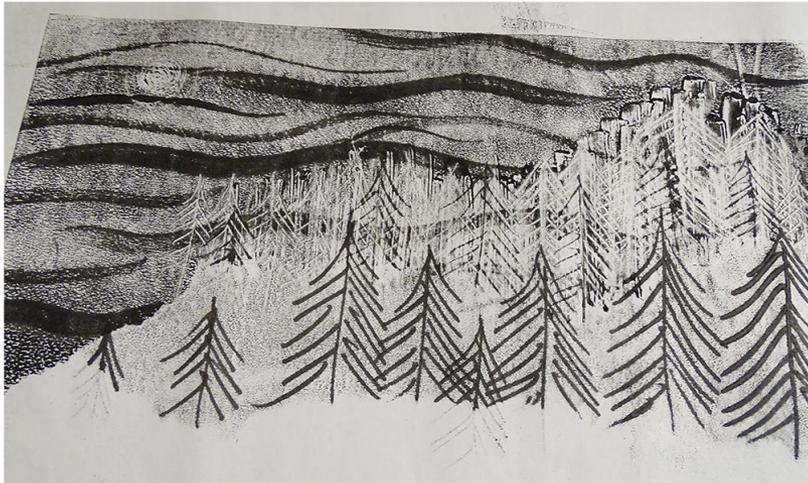
A tool for clearing non-image areas from a block of wood or linoleum.

MONOPRINT



A print pulled in an edition of one. It is a one of a kind and can not be recreated.

MONOPRINT

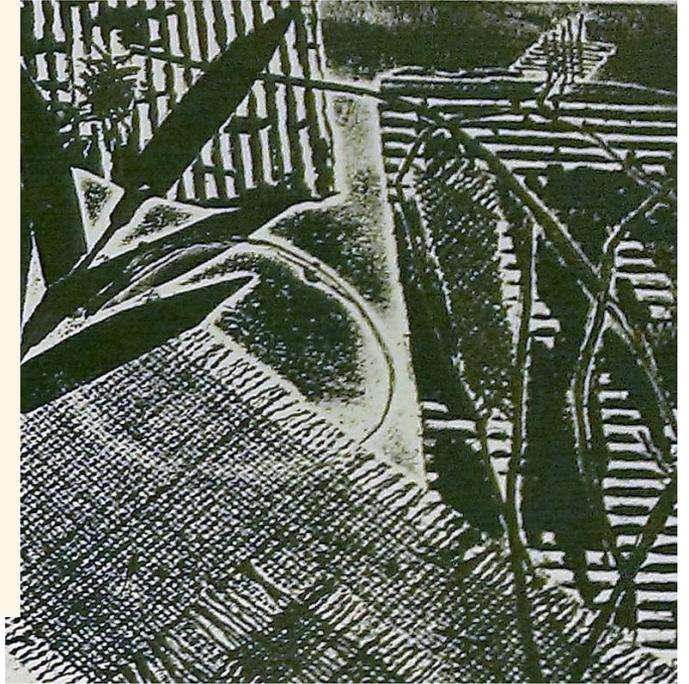
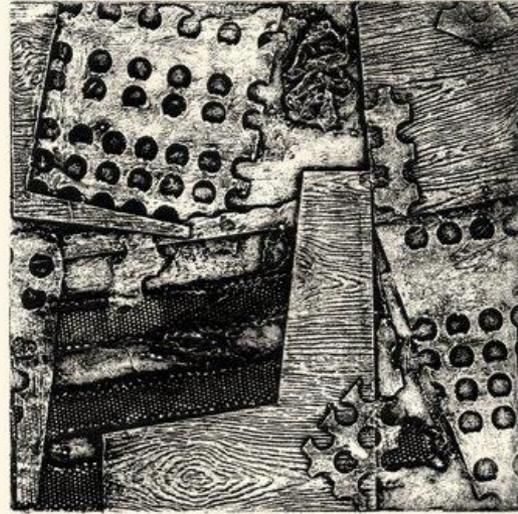


COLLAGRAPH



A print made from an image that was built up using objects or materials.

COLLAGRAPH



SCREEN PRINT

Forcing ink through a stencil made on woven mesh.



SCREEN PRINTING



RELIEF PRINTING

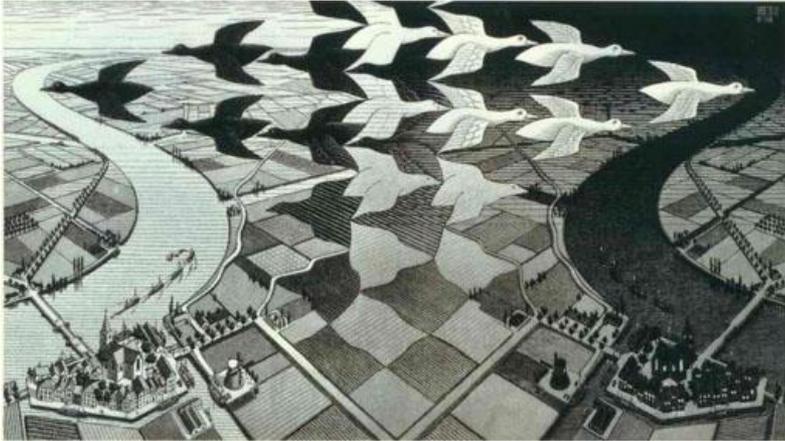
Making prints by creating a raised design on a flat surface where ink is pressed onto paper.



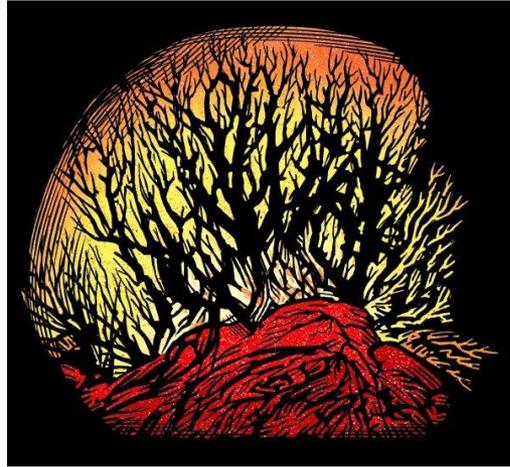
BLOCKPRINT

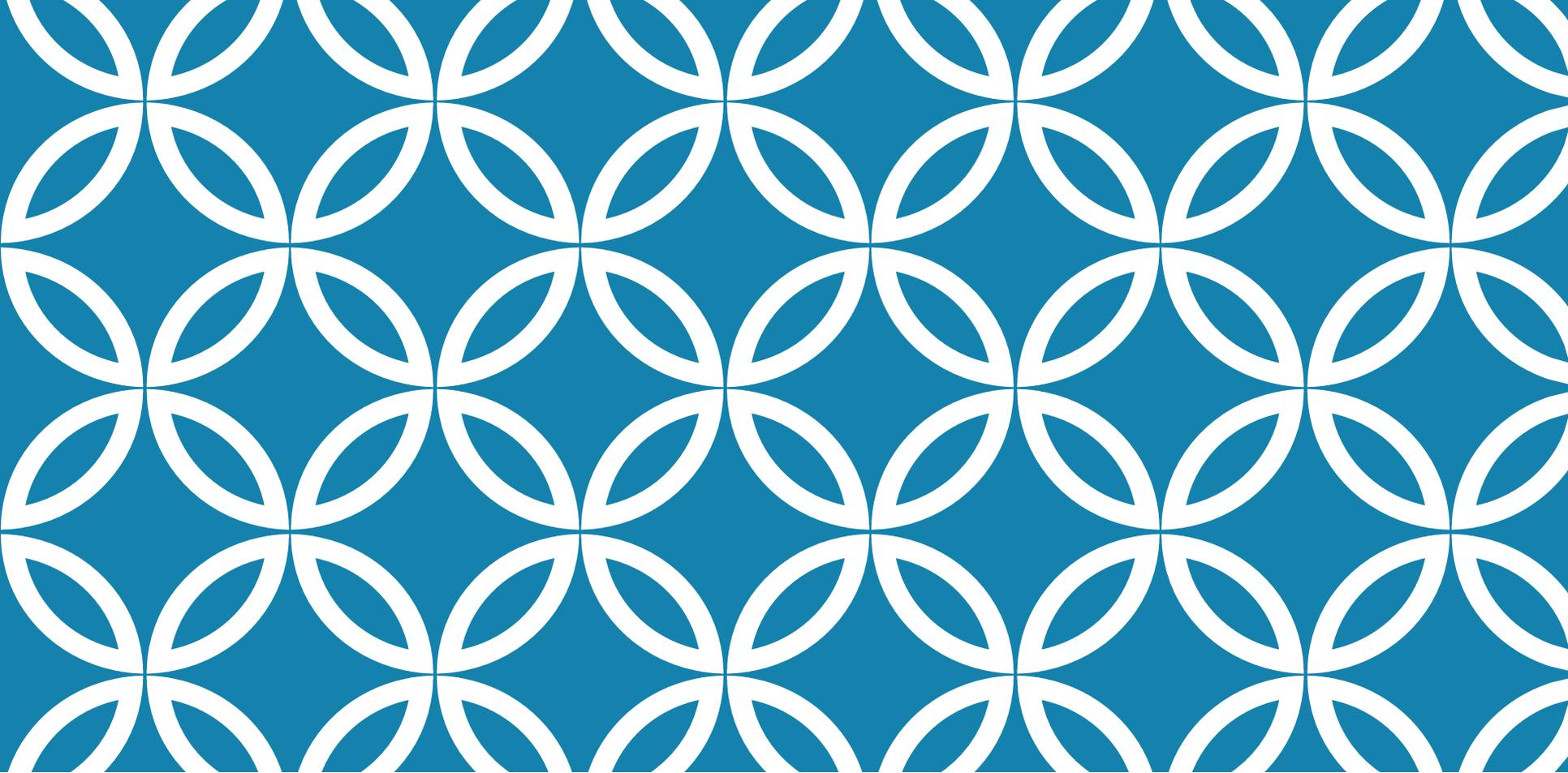


WOODCUT PRINTING



LINOPRINT





**PRINTING WE ARE GOING TO
DO TODAY** |

MONO PRINTING

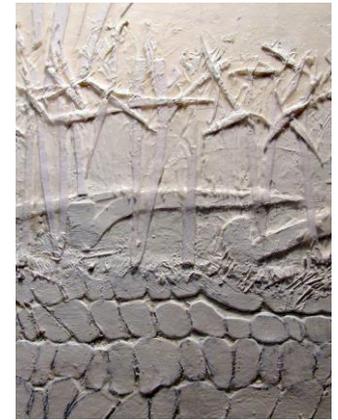


1. Use a roller to evenly roll out the ink on the tray. Roll out a square about the size of A4.
2. Use a variety of objects to make marks in the wet ink. (back of pencils, fingers cardboard scraper etc.)
3. Place cartridge paper on the top of the ink and rub carefully. You can also draw onto the back of the paper too.
4. When the print is dry, extra work can be done with other drawing media.
5. Experiment with different ink colours and papers. What do you notice?

COLLAGRAPH

1. Glue collage materials onto the grey board to make a specific image or an abstract design, (this is called a “plate.”)

- Cut shapes from cardboard
- Textured paper, such as corrugated paper
- Fabric, felt, hessian or canvas
- Craft foam shapes
- Yarn, twine or string
- Leaves, seeds, small twigs and other organic materials
- Straw or raffia
- Rice, sand



2. Once the collage is created and the glue is dry, apply the ink by either: - Rolling: put ink out on an inking plate and roll the roller through it until it is covered. Apply to the collage with long, even strokes

- Daubing: use a sponge or make a hand daubing tool by wrapping a piece of scrap fabric around a ball of more scrap fabric and twisting to form a handle. Dip the dauber in the ink and spread it quickly around the collage.

3. Carefully lay the paper over the inked surface. Use a good-quality paper made for printmaking for best results. Rub the back using firm pressure. Make sure all areas are covered.

4. Pull the paper carefully away and view the print.

SIMPLE BLOCK PRINTING

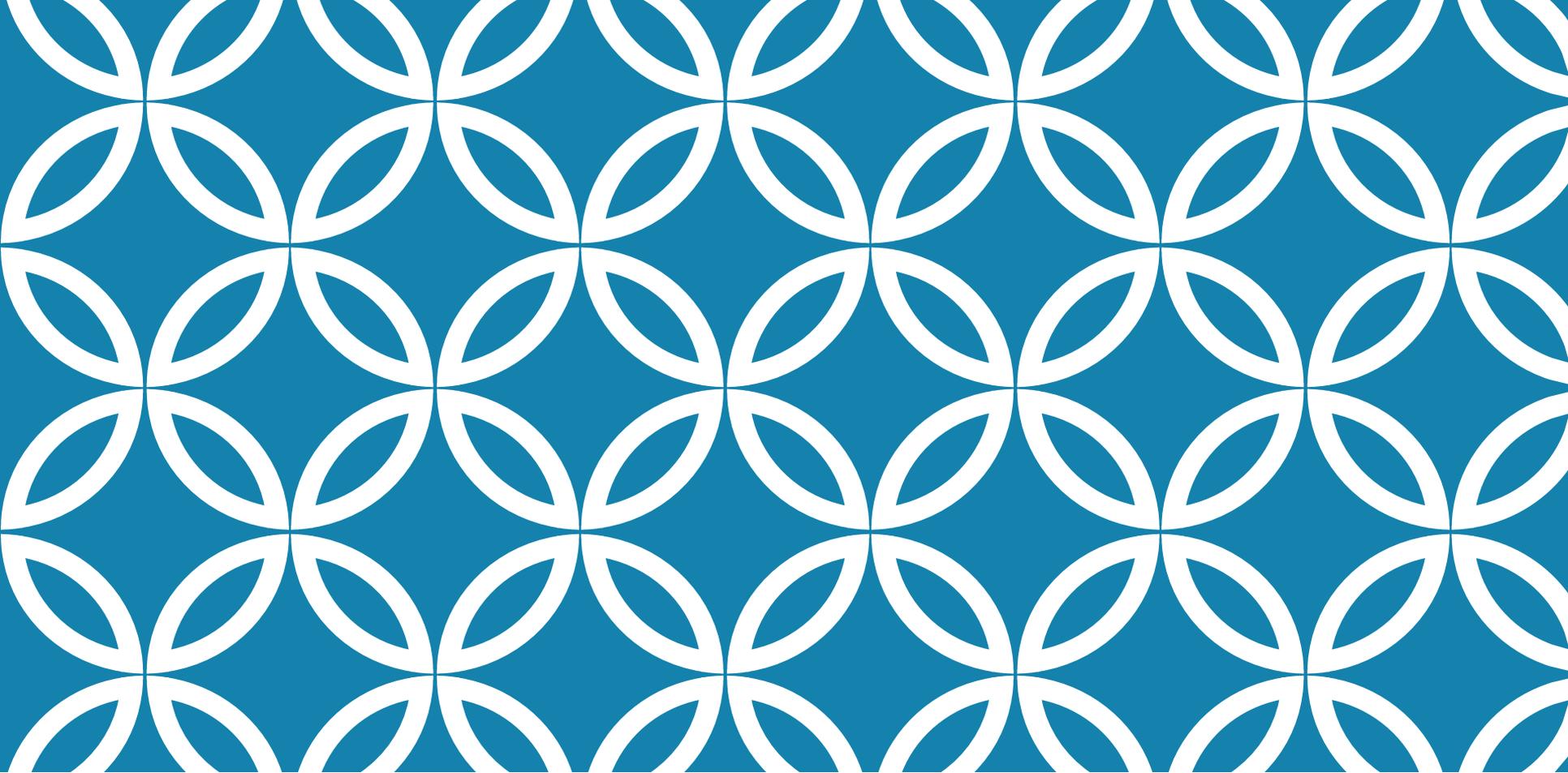
1. Draw out the design for your block, remembering that the image will be in reverse, so keep it simple
2. Draw your design onto the neoprene foam and cut your shapes out. Stick down your design when you are happy with the arrangement onto a piece of grey card which creates a 'block'.
3. Roll out the ink onto a tray and then completely cover your block.
4. Press the design down onto paper and use a clean roller to roll over the back to add more pressure.



LINO PRINTING/ POLYSTYRENE TILES



1. Create a simple design.
2. Transfer the mirror image of the design to the lino (remember printing will reverse the design).
3. Draw on the back of the tracing paper so the pencil prints off the lino. Go over this in pen.
4. Carve the design on the lino. Remember the uncarved areas of the block are the parts that get printed.
5. Ink up the lino using the ink and roller until the surface is completely covered.
6. Roll over the back of the lino with a clean roller, applying as much pressure as possible.
7. If you want to add more than one colour, print your first colour and then everything you want to remain that colour, you scrap away.



WHAT HAVE YOU LEARNT DURING THIS SESSION?

Please add any notes into your sketchbooks. You can stick your prints into your books and annotate them.

