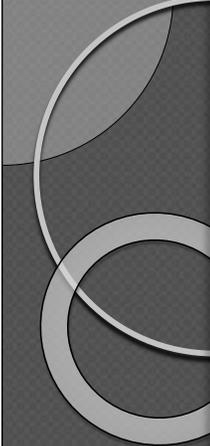


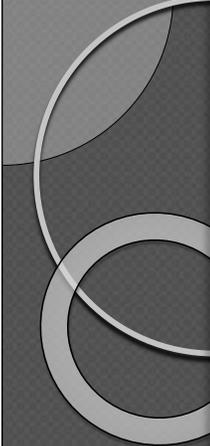


Printmaking



Learning Target

- Students will be able to make and explain revisions in his or her own artwork.
- Students will identify and experiment with materials, tools, and techniques appropriately and expressively in his or her own artwork.



How will we achieve these targets?

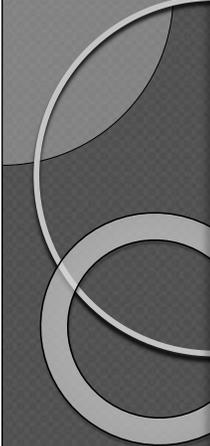
- PowerPoint: Printmaking (take notes)
- Completing Quiz
- Completing preliminary sketch
- Completing **3** artist proofs
- Completing an edition of **4**
- Completing **2** monoprints
- Artist Statement
- Class critique

History of Printmaking...

- Printmaking originated in China after paper was invented (about 105A.D.).
- Printing first flourished in Europe in the 15th century, when the process of papermaking was imported from the East.
- Since that time, printing has been increased by various techniques and methods.



10th century, colored Buddha, China

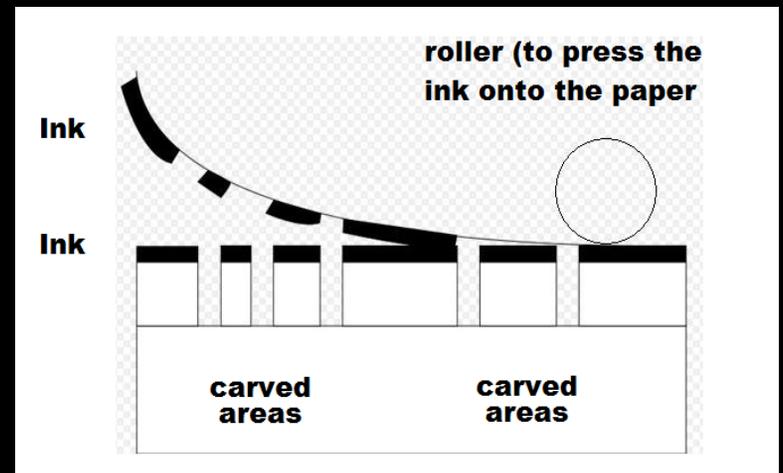
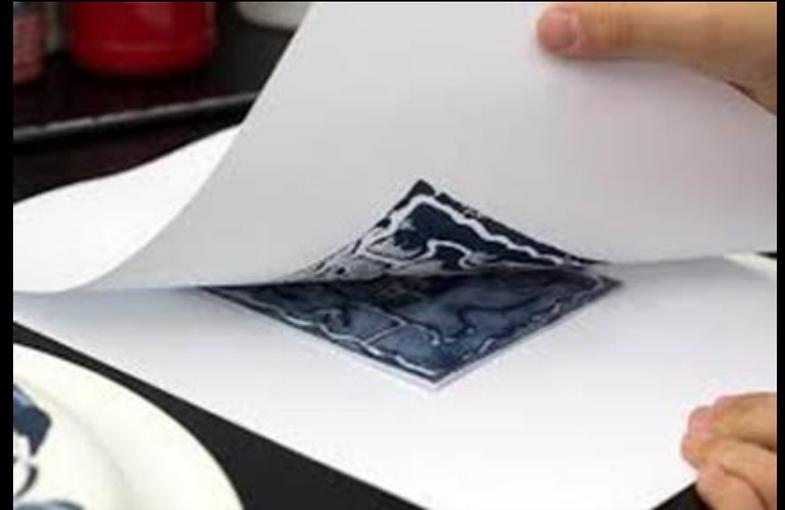


Types of printmaking

- The four types of prints are:
 - Intaglio (etching and engraving)
 - Lithograph
 - Screen print (serigraphy)
 - Relief

What is a print?

- A print is a work of art made up of ink on paper and existing in multiple examples.
- It is created NOT by drawing directly on paper but by pressing the paper to an inked surface.
- The artist begins by creating a composition on a surface. This surface is called the **matrix**.
- The transfer occurs when the surface is inked and a sheet of paper is placed on the surface and pressure is exerted onto the paper.



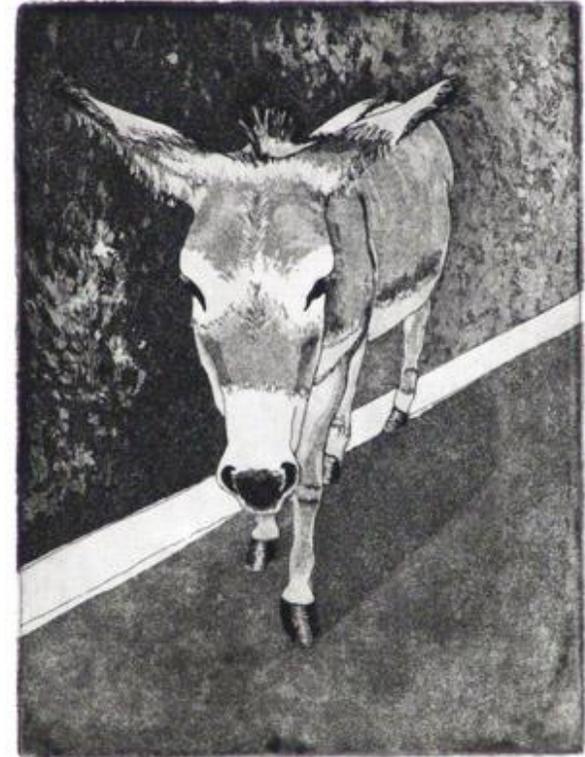
The Matrix

- Different types of printmaking use different matrices (plural for matrix) to create an image. Common methods include:
 - Metal Plates for engraving or etching
 - Stone used for lithography
 - Wood blocks for woodcut prints
 - Linoleum blocks for linocuts
 - Stenciled screens for serigraphy, or screen printing.



Edition

- An **edition** is the total number of **IDENTICAL** copies or prints made from a single matrix.
- Each print is usually signed and numbered to create an **edition**.
- When an artist pulls a certain number of prints from a matrix, it is called a **limited edition**.
- Each print is numbered (called a **registry**) in the order for which it was “pulled”. It looks like a fraction in math!



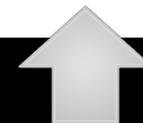
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Begging Burro

JR Philbrick '04



Registry



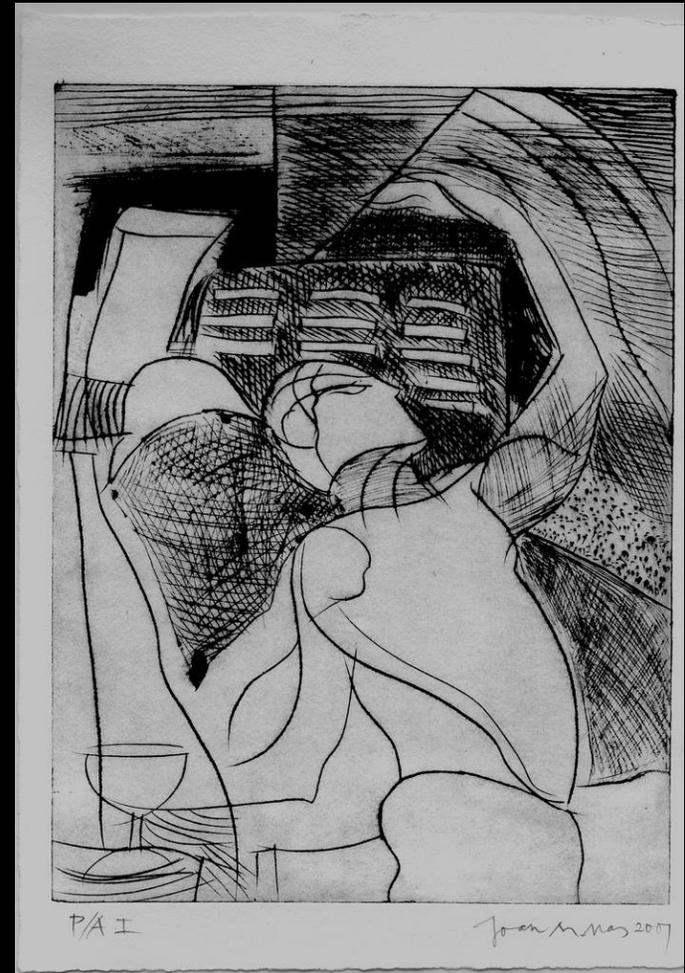
Title



Signature

Artist Proof

- You will be creating an edition of prints when we begin the printmaking process.
- To begin, artists pull a few “practice prints” called **artist’s proofs**.
- This would be written as **A/P**.



Monoprint

- An original print is also called a **monoprint**.
- Besides creating a numbered edition, you will also be making monoprints by using different colors or techniques to make a unique print.
- Instead of giving the print an edition number, you can just write, “monoprint”.



Relief Printing

- The relief family of techniques includes woodcut, metalcut, and linocut.
- The printing plate in relief printing is created by starting with a flat original surface.
- Then by removing, or carving, away areas intended to print white.
- The remaining areas of the original surface receive the ink.



Relief Printing

- Since linoleum offers an easier surface for working, linocuts offer more precision and a greater variety of effects than woodcuts.
- Long disparaged by serious artists as not challenging enough.
- The linocut came into its own after artists like Picasso and Matisse began to work in that technique.



Picasso, seven color linocut,
1962



Printmaking terms

- **Gouge** – a cutting tool used to remove the non printing areas away.
- There are a number of different tips (U and V shaped) that can be inserted into the carving handle.
- Some tips remove thin lines, others remove wide lines.



Printmaking Terms

- **Bench hook** – A tool to hold the linoleum in place and allow you to always cut away from yourself.



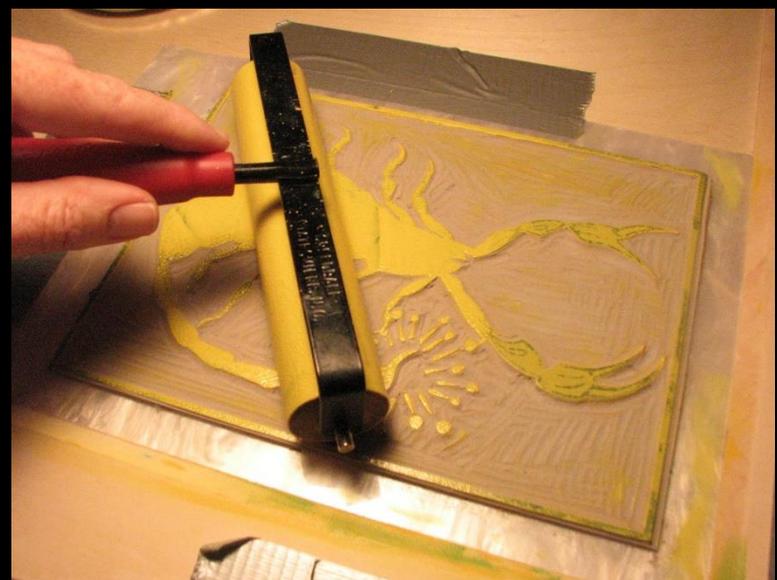
Printmaking Terms

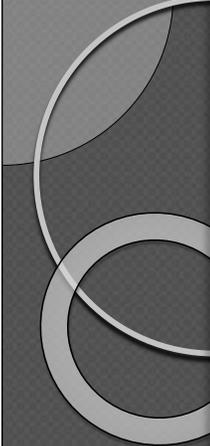
- **Baren** - is used to burnish the ink from the linoleum onto the paper.



Printmaking Terms

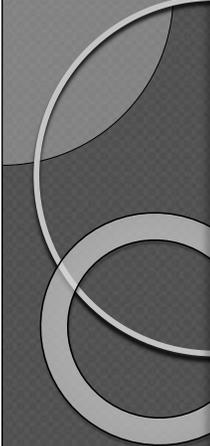
- **Brayer** – a small handheld rubber roller used to spread ink evenly when printing.





Project

- Complete Quiz
- Complete preliminary sketch
- Complete 3 artist proofs
- Complete 4 identical prints
- Complete 2 monoprints
- Artist's Statement
- Class Critique



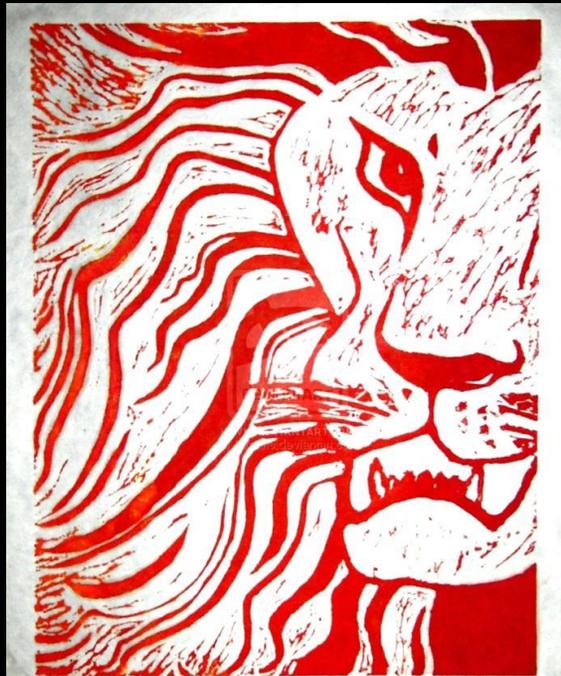
Criteria for Relief Printing

- Must show a range of value
- Must use at least two different size cutting tools
- Must be a high contrast “good print”(no ghost prints)
- Must cut 1/2 of the surface or more

Poor Prints



Better Prints



Tips for Printing

- Always cut away from yourself and keep your other hand out of the way.
- Words, letters, and numbers will print backwards
- If you need help, ASK!



Ideas for design

