

# Menu for Printmaking

Just as when you go to a restaurant, go through the menu starting with the appetizers, then the entrees and last the desserts. Read through the menu carefully to make sure you understand all of your options. Use this menu to help walk you through your project. As you read through your options, be sure to consider your interests and what is really going to motivate you. It would also be a good idea to get out your sketchbook and write down ideas from this menu and ideas you think of as you read. At any restaurant, desserts are optional, but at this restaurant, you must have a dessert to complete your meal!

## Appetizers:

A print is a shape or mark made from a block or plate or other object that is covered with wet color (usually ink) and then pressed onto a flat surface, such as paper or textile.

## Here are some materials and tools for painting:

Surface for Printmaking:	Tools for Printmaking:	Sources of Inspiration:
Tagboard (for a stronger backing)	Brayer	Photographs
Wood or metal	Plate for ink or paint	Still Life/ Objects
Pages from a book or magazine	Acrylic paint or Tempera paint	Internet
Wallpaper	Printmaking ink	Observational
Canvas	Brushes	Books and Movies
Old, unsuccessful artworks	Sponge	Murals
Found objects	Carving/ Drawing Tools	Music

Prints can be still life, landscape, portrait, animal, fantasy or non-objective.

Techniques:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Monoprinting</li> <li>• Linoleum/ Woodblock</li> <li>• Silkscreen</li> <li>• Collagraph</li> <li>• Intaglio</li> </ul>
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Artist examples: Peter Max, Warhol, Rembrandt, Vincent van Gogh, Salvador Dali



## Entrees:

**Art History Souffle** Research the artists listed above. Draw some quick examples of their work in your sketchbook. List what materials and tools they used to make their drawings. Reflect on their artwork. What do you like about their work? What would you change in their artwork if it was yours? After reflecting, recreate one of their artworks in a similar style, but use your own idea and content.

**Portrait Mono-Print Perfection** Have a friend take your picture while you are performing an action that you want to show. Before you take the picture, look in a mirror to make sure you are creating that action correctly. Include at least one prop. Do you want to have a hat on, hold some sports equipment, hold your cell phone or a guitar? While the picture is being taken, stand by a window so that you will have good lighting. Edit your image and share it with your teacher at \_\_\_\_\_ on your google drive. Let your teacher know that you have emailed them a picture to print out. Pick a paper that you want to be the base of your artwork. Put that aside. Roll ink onto a hard surface that is the same size or smaller than the paper you are going to print on. Sketch your image, from your picture that was printed out, with a toothpick or some other tool on the hard surface. Pay attention to every tiny detail because it will make all the difference in the final outcome of your print. Once you have finished drawing your image into the ink, clean your hands. Pick up the paper with clean fingers by the corners of the paper and carefully lay the paper on top of the ink while making sure you line up the paper with the ink so that the entire image fits on the paper. Rub the back of the paper all over. Pull up one corner slowly and check if your image is printing correctly. If some of the ink has not come off onto the paper, lay the paper back down and rub some more. Keep checking until the image prints completely. Then peel the paper off of the ink starting with the corners of the paper. Ask the teacher where you need to put your print so that it can dry.

**Southern Collagraph Landscape** Define collagraph, landscape, foreground, middleground, and background. Go outside in front of the school or out the side door by the art room and draw the landscape that you see. Spend the entire class period intently looking and drawing the scene. On the second day, try another location and draw the scene. Again, spend the entire class period drawing and adjusting your drawing until you get the scene drawn in correct proportion. On the third day, try a different scene doing the same thing as the other two days. Choose your best drawing and redraw it onto tagboard or matboard. Use posterboard and cut out the shapes of your landscape. Build up the layers of your landscape with the posterboard. Make sure to glue down the layers completely so that they do not come off when you print them. Let the glue dry for a day. Now, you are ready to make a collagraph print. Set up your printmaking area by finding the following supplies: newspaper or scrap paper to cover your work area, brayer, plastic box (or smooth surface to roll ink on), acrylic paint, a sponge and various types of paper. If you do not know what any of the previous supplies are, look up their definitions. Place a small amount of ink (paint) on the plastic box (or smooth surface). Using the brayer, roll out the paint until it is evenly spread the same width and height as the length of the brayer. You may use any color or combination of colors. Then, roll ink onto the surface of the collagraph. Pick up the paper with clean fingers by the corners of the paper and carefully lay the paper on top of the collagraph while making sure you line up the paper with the collagraph so that the entire image fits on the paper. Rub the back of the paper all over. Pull up one corner slowly and check if your image is printing correctly. If some of the ink has not come off onto the paper, lay the paper back down and rub some more. Keep checking until the image prints completely. Then peel the paper off of the ink starting with the corners of the paper. Ask the teacher where you need to put your print so that it can dry. Pull multiple prints until you have at least 3 successful clean prints.

**Gelli Fusion Plate** Find the following supplies: newspaper or scrap paper to cover your work area, brayer, gelli mold, acrylic paint, sponge, some stencils and various types of paper. If you do not know what any of the previous supplies are, look up their definitions. Place a small amount of ink (paint) directly on the gelli mold. Using the brayer, roll out the paint until it is evenly spread across the mold. Carefully pick up the paper with clean fingers by the corners of the paper and carefully lay the paper on top of the gelli mold while making sure you line up the paper with the edge of the mold so that the entire image fits on the paper. Rub the back of the paper all over. Pull up one corner slowly and check if your image is printing correctly. If some of the ink has not come off onto the paper, lay the paper back down and rub some more. Keep checking until the image prints completely. Then peel the paper off of the ink starting with the corners of the paper. Next, lay a stencil on top of the mold. Roll some more ink on the mold. Print the new image. Then, peel the stencil off and print that image. Experiment with different stencils, colors and layering. Create at least 10 clean prints. You may print on top of the backgrounds or use other techniques such as drawing, painting, collage, etc. on top of the backgrounds.

**Create Your Own!** 1. Choose a theme. Use the topic idea sheet with subtopics to brainstorm. 2. Sketch some ideas. Use the thumbnail sketch worksheet to sketch out your ideas. 3. Discuss with teacher and get your idea approved before you begin working. \*\*\*\*You should not spend more than one class period brainstorming. If you still need more time to brainstorm, you now have homework. Finish it at home and come ready tomorrow to discuss your ideas with the teacher and begin working.

## Desserts:

**321** List 3 things you learned from creating your artwork. List 2 things that were a challenge. List 1 question that you have or something you are confused about.

**Elements Classico** List 3 elements that you used in your artwork. Define those elements and write how you used them in your artwork.

**Principles Classico** List 3 principles that you used in your artwork. Define those principles and write how you used them in your artwork.

**Reflection Supreme** Answer the following questions thoroughly about your artwork: 1. What did you do? 2. What was important about what you did? 3. How and where could you use this skill again? 4. How well did you do overall? 5. If you had all the time, money, and resources in the world, what would you do next?

**Deep Fried Definitions** Define the following definitions about printmaking: print, pull a print, ghost print, brayer, & edition.