Back in the Classroom

As you plan to bring printing into the classroom, consider your goals for the students you teach.

Purpose for their work:

To Experiment / To Communicate / To Inspire / To Ornament?

Process: Which printing techniques and skills will you be focusing on?

Elements: How will the 8 elements of art be considered and developed?

Theme & Connections: How will learning in other subjects be expressed or enhanced?

Elements of Art

In designing and evaluating prints, students should be encouraged to consider:

Line, Shape, Form and Space, Pattern, Texture, Colour and Tone Rachel Dudley (2019) CC BY-NC-SA 4.0 www.racheled.com www.racheled.learning@gmail.com

Image Credits:

'Edinburgh-ish' tenements in bright, bright red by Jenni Douglas CC BY 2.0 Collograph Print by Gillie Rhodes CC BY-NC 2.0

The Hive by Alanna Risse CC BY 2.0 Condesa Canine Café by Carl Campbell CC BY-SA 2.0

Print Making

LEARNING SUMMARY



Why Printing?

For young children, applying pressure to stamps and rollers helps with fine and gross motor development. Older students develop planning and spatial visualisation skills through masking and layering.

Meanwhile, the opportunity to create multiple copies and variations of a work encourages creative exploration.

Equipment

Workspace: surface protection, drying rack Media: Printing Inks, Ink pads, Poster paints, finger paints

Tools for taking prints:

Rollers, sponges, stencilling brushes, Silk screens and frames, spray diffusers, Precut wood blocks, rubber stamps

Tools for preparing masters:

Craft knives, clay tools, pencils, glues, scissors, styrofoam plates, ball point pens, clay, found items, items from nature, lace, bubble wrap etc.

Printing Techniques and Progression of Skills

Get Inspired...

Direct prints: Nature printing, Adinkra cloth Stencils: Matisse, Banksy, Warhol Incised blocks: Picasso, Indian Block printing

Direct:

Ink is applied directly to the surface of an object, and an impression is taken.

- Experimental printing: hands, fingers, sponges, fruits and vegetables, found objects
- Mono print (table top prints)
- Patterning, repeat and overlap
- Texture blocks and collographs

Stencil:

Areas of a surface are masked before ink is applied, leaving a negative impression.

- Ripped and random masks
- Sponge and brush stencilling
- Spray paint stencilling
- Mixed colour images, overlap and layers
- Silkscreen printing

Incised:

Areas of a surface are cut away before it is inked, leaving gaps in the impression

- Rubber stamps and prepared woodcuts
- Press prints in Styrofoam or clay
- Vinyl and wood cut designs





