



Printing' means to create an image or picture on a surface, which can be covered in ink and pressed onto paper or fabric.

History

Around 3500 BC in Persia - people used cylinders with a design on the end to press into clay to make an image.

The earliest known form of printing on paper was woodblock printing, which appeared in China before 220 AD. This means a picture is carved onto a wooden block which is then covered in ink and pressed onto paper.

Printing is about three thousand years old.

There are four types of print making:

Relief: a design is carved out of wood or other material to make a design that sticks out. This is then inked and printed with.

Intaglio: the design is carved into a surface so that the ink goes in and is then printed that way.

Planographic: printed from a flat surface e.g. by drawing into the ink.

Stenciling: involves cutting the design out of a thin material and then printing the design by rubbing or spraying paint around the areas that are cut out.

Collography is when materials are applied to a rigid surface (such as paperboard or wood tile) and this is inked up and used to print.

Printing is used today in the making of many products - pictures, fabrics, clothes, wrapping papers  
Line, form, colour, pattern and texture are an important part of print design

Different techniques can be used to create a background for a print: painting, washes, sponging.

Primary Colours		Method Ink up the collograph, then press onto paper. Repeat to make a full patterned sheet.	
Secondary Colours		Repeated block printing using a collograph.	
Ink		Pattern - repeated marks	
Roller		Complimentary or contrasting colours -lay exactly opposite each other on the colour wheel. When they are next to each other they both look bright.	
Collograph - a block made to press into the ink and then onto paper.			