

# Printmaking knowledge organiser

## Vocabulary

**Mono print** - a one off print

**Poly print** - more than one print

**Collage** - gluing items to make a picture

**Matrix** - the thing that makes the print

**Texture** - the feel of something

**Composition**- the arrangement/layout

**Print Transfer**- moving an image to another surface

**Rubbings** - recording texture from under a surface

## MONO PRINT



Apply a small amount of ink to your tray.



You should not be able to hear any sticky sounds when rolling.



Spread the ink evenly across the tray wide enough to cover your image.



Make sure you do not lean on your image. Tip: lean on the edge of the tray.



Peel the image off the tray to see your print.

**Top Tips**  
Do NOT lean on your image. Lean on the side of the tray. Do NOT add too much ink as your monoprint won't work. For maximum effect use a range of mark making materials.



## BLOCK PRINT



Block printing is the process of using an object to **make an inked impression upon a plain surface.**



## POLY BOARD PRINT

1. Sketch your design. Make some sketches of the print you'd like to make on paper. ...
2. Prep your polystyrene. ...
3. Press into your block using your tools. ...
4. Get your ink ready. ...
5. Apply ink to the block. ...
6. Place the block onto the paper. ...
7. Press the block down. ...
8. Peel off the paper to reveal your print.

## Tools and Equipment

**Printing press**- Machine that allows you to hand roll and press prints.



**Roller**- used to roll ink on to print matrix

**Printing Ink**- A thick paint used to make prints



**Foam board**- Used to press into to make a print matrix



## COLLAGRAPH

A collagraph print is **made by gluing different materials to cardboard and creating a kind of collage.** During the inking process the ink will rub off surfaces that are smooth or higher and stay on surfaces that hold more ink, at edges and at lower points thus creating the image