



PRINT

Lithography

Emboss

MAKING

Monotype

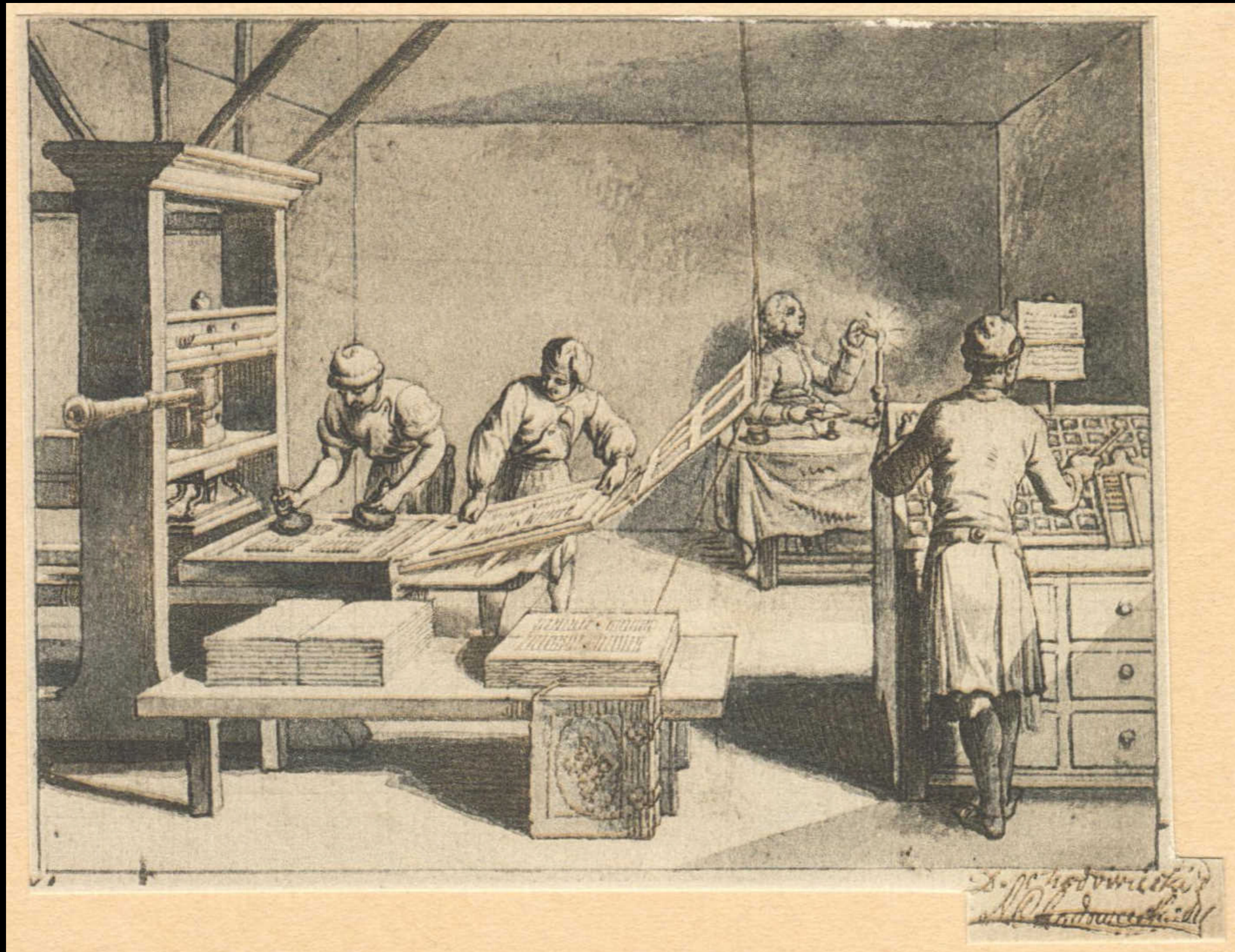
Etching

Engraving

Woodcut

Linocut

Silkscreen



Monotyping is a type of printmaking made by drawing or painting on a smooth, non-absorbent surface. The surface, or matrix, was historically a copper etching plate, but in contemporary work it can vary from zinc or glass to acrylic glass. The image is then transferred onto a sheet of paper by pressing the two together, usually using a printing-press.



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M. Rabyman



Etching is traditionally the process of using strong acid or mordant to cut into the unprotected parts of a metal surface to create a design in intaglio (incised) in the metal.



Dürer. *Melencolia I*, 1514, engraving



Durer
from The Apocalypse
Woodcut, 1498



Karl Schmidt-Rottluff, (German, 1884-1976),
Young woman with pigtails
Original woodcut, 1917

Lithography originally used an image drawn with oil, fat, or wax onto the surface of a smooth, level lithographic limestone plate. The stone was treated with a mixture of acid and gum arabic, *etching* the portions of the stone that were not protected by the grease-based image. When the stone was subsequently moistened, these etched areas retained water; an oil-based ink could then be applied and would be repelled by the water, sticking only to the original drawing. The ink would finally be transferred to a blank paper sheet, producing a printed page. This traditional technique is still used in some fine art printmaking applications.



Ernst Ludwig Kirchner (German, 1880-1938),
Portrait of Carl Sternheim , Lithograph

STENCIL



FELIX

1984

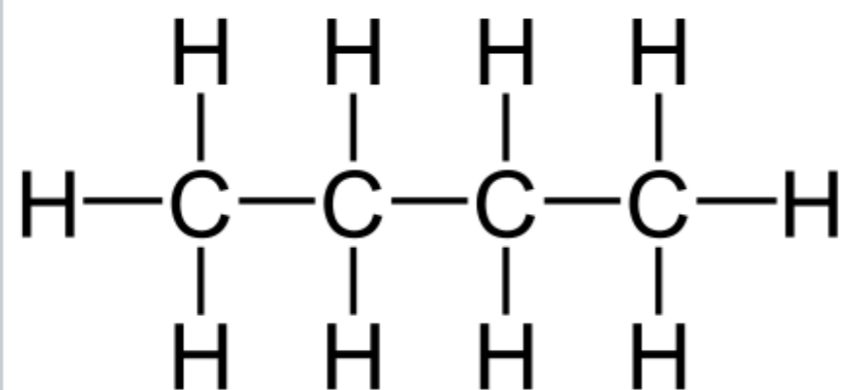


Turpentine tree

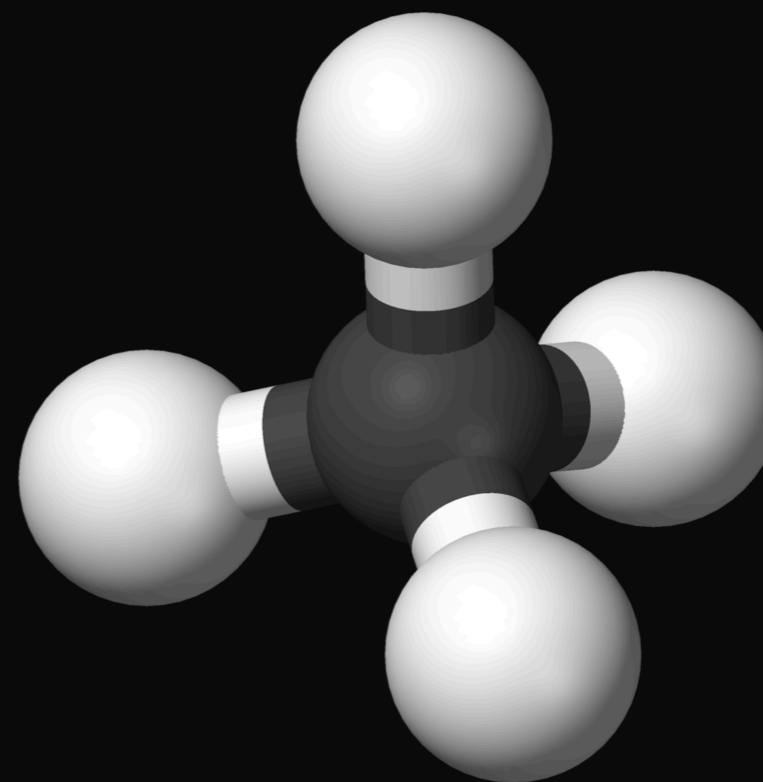
MINERAL SPIRITS



A mixture of aliphatic, open-chain or alicyclic C₇ to C₁₂ hydrocarbons, white spirit is insoluble in water and is used as an extraction solvent, as a cleaning solvent, as a degreasing solvent and as a solvent in aerosols, paints, wood preservatives, lacquers, varnishes, and asphalt products.



Acyclic aliphatic/non-aromatic
compound (**butane**)





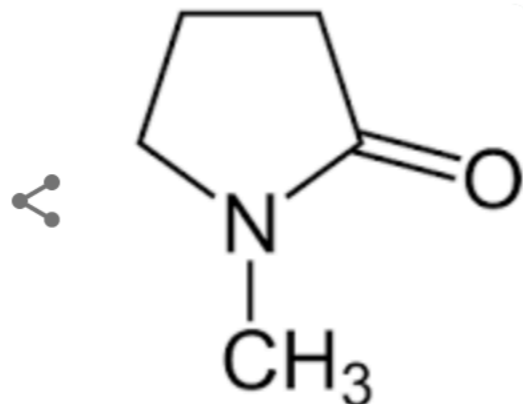
What is Ink?



Salt is a mineral composed primarily of sodium chloride (NaCl), a chemical compound belonging to the larger class of salts; salt in its natural form as a crystalline mineral is known as rock salt or halite

N-Methyl-2-pyrrolidone

Chemical compound



N-Methyl-2-pyrrolidone is an organic compound consisting of a 5-membered lactam. It is a colorless liquid, although impure samples can appear yellow. It is miscible with water and with most common organic solvents. [Wikipedia](#)

Boiling point: 395.6°F (202°C)

Density: 1.03 g/cm³

Solubility in water: Soluble

Molar mass: 99.133 g·mol⁻¹

Melting point: -24 °C (-11 °F; 249 K)

Log P: -0.40





Spray foam is a chemical product created by two materials, **isocyanate** and **polyol resin**, which react when mixed with each other and expand up to 30-60 times its liquid volume after it is sprayed in place.