**NOTES**

**UNIT 3: Artists experiment with materials and techniques**

The following is representative of the materials and techniques discussed in Unit 3

Place into the green section of your journal for use on tests and journal grades

STOP MOTION

Definition: Video created through the process of animating individual photographs to give the impression of movement

* A stop motion movie should incorporate elements of “Movie Magic” or things that couldn’t normally be filmed in real life
	+ Items or images magically appearing and/or disappearing
	+ Inanimate objects moving/acting on their own
	+ Items or people hovering, gliding or moving in otherwise un-real ways
* Storyboards are done prior to filming to plan the video and should include information about scene transitions, camera angles and tracking, music or dialogue, plot/on-set action and are combinations or writing and drawing.
* “Hot Set” is a term used to describe the set of a movie as mid-shot; the film is not at a clear transition point and must not be touched or moved
* Frame Rate represents the number of photos per second of video. The lower the frame rate the “choppier” the film will appear. A common frame rate for platforms like Instagram is 10-15 frames per second
* Tips: keep your filming device as steady as possible, move items slowly to make movements appear more realistic, create a simple or plain background

PRINTMAKING

Definition: The process of transferring ink from one surface to another, normally from plates or blocks to paper

* Printmaking includes a variety of processes (some of which include):
	+ Relief prints are made by carving often into wood or linoleum (subtractive)
		- Kathe Kollowitz & Katsushika Hokusai
	+ Collograph prints are made by adhering found items to a plate, often made of cardboard (additive technique)
		- Juane Quick-to-See Smith
	+ Intaglio prints are made by scribing into a metal plate (subtractive)
		- Albrect Durer & Rembrandt Van Rijn
* Materials:
	+ Matrix: the surface or block on which the print is designed
	+ Scribe: A tool used to draw or carve into the printmaking matrix
	+ Brayer: A hand tool used to roll ink onto the surface of the matrix
	+ Baren: A disk-like hand tool with flat bottom, used to burnish the back of a paper to transfer ink
* Inking: Applying ink to the matrix
	+ Tone roll: The rolling of multiple colors using a brayer also known as a
	+ A La Poupee: A process in which the ink is applied in a painterly manner onto the surface of the plate and a unique print is pulled
* Tips:
	+ Roll the ink in the same direction & pick up the roller intermittently
	+ To apply the ink roll slowly to pick up the ink roll quickly
	+ Burnish using a circular motion to ensure even transfer of ink

FIBER ARTS

Definition: Artwork made from natural or synthetic fiber. It focuses on materials and process as part of the work’s significance and is often useful and beautiful. This includes a wide variety of practices like crochet, quilting, fashion design, etc.

* Embroidery/Sewing: Embroidery is basically a drawing made from thread, whereas sewing is a more broad term used to describe the process of fashion design quilt-making, etc. and is often used to attach pieces of fabric together.
	+ Joining: Running Stitch, Back Stitch, Whip Stitch
	+ Finishing: Buttonhole & Blanket Stitch
	+ Decorative: Split Stitch, Satin Stitch, Herringbone, Interlaced Running
* Felting: A textile produced by matting, condensing and pressing fibers together. Usually made from natural fibers like wool or synthetic fibers like rayon or acrylic; these loose fibers are also called roving.
	+ Needle Felting: using a barbed needle to create felted material
	+ Wet felting: using water/soap to press layers of felt/fiber together
* Weaving: The process of creating a textile through interlaced yarns or threads. Other such methods include crochet, knitting, plaiting & braiding.
	+ Loom: The device on which the weaving is created
	+ Warp: Longitudinal threads stretched on the loom
	+ Weft: Lateral threads used for filling
	+ Rya: The process of creating tassels or fringe created in a weaving

OTHER TERMS\*

Edition: The number of prints struck from one plate, usually at the same time. Editions are signed like a ratio #/total #

Gyotaku: Traditional Japanese collograph print of fish skin

Kiri-e: Japanese art of intricate paper cutting traditionally used to print kimono fabric

Marbeling Paper: Aqueous surface design of painted ink patterns transferred onto paper

Origami: Traditional art of Japanese paper folding now includes all paper folding

Registration: Aligning 2 or more colors of a print together to create a final image using specific marks

Texture: The feel or consistency of a surface or substance (implied texture is something that appears to have texture but is actually flat)

Thaumatrope: Optical illusion toy which combines two images into one back flipping a disk with images back and forth quickly

\* NOTE: It could be helpful to draw examples of or provide artists associate with these key vocabulary terms into the green section of your journal for future reference during projects or tests.