

WASH

{Workshop in Art Studio + History}

surface

STUDIO

assemblage
chroma
collage
color perception
color psychology
color scheme/relationship
composition
conceptual
context
focal point
formal choices
harmony
implied texture
informed artistic choices
image manipulation
layered color/layered surface
material sensitivity
monochromatic
memory
opaque color
optical mixing
palette
physical texture
scale
subject matter vs. content
source image/original image
space
transfer techniques
transparent color
value variety
veiled color
vellum

Collaborative Teaching Team:

Adam + Valerie

{p2} Layered Collage

Due Tuesday, September 25 @ 9:30am

Challenge:

Create ONE visually interesting 11" x 17" composition by using collage techniques, while incorporating **value** within a **monochromatic** color scheme and concept. Give your artwork a title.

You will explore a layered approach to surface building by using a wide variety of opaque & transparent materials. Develop a thoughtful color scheme that is well suited for your composition & overall concept. Considering your color scheme thoroughly will significantly benefit your process and end result. Be thoughtful in both the materials that you choose, as well as *how* you use those materials.

The conceptual focus of your layered collage project should be rooted in ONE of the following 6 concepts, which are found in the SHSU Common Reader:

- 1) Dissent
- 2) Courage
- 3) Patriotism
- 4) The Environment
- 5) Immigration
- 6) Empathy

Your subject matter, style and color scheme are within your control as you thoughtfully build and layer this composition.

Parameters:

- Monochromatic color scheme
- Collage techniques
- Layered use of transparency
- No pencils, pens, marker, paint, or ink may be used on the 11"x17" surface
- No complete/legible words, logos or iconographic symbols may be used.

Options:

- You may choose to extend out off of the picture plane or build up the surface using collage or assemblage techniques.
- You may choose to use transfer techniques within your project.

Materials:

- 11" x 17" Masonite surface. We will drill a hole in each corner so you can install the work on the wall with provided T-pins or screws.
- Optional transparent materials: vellum, tracing paper, wax paper, plexiglass, clear packaging tape, tissue paper, plastic.
- Collage materials: magazines, books, newspapers, clear drying glue, Mod Podge, matte medium, PVA, scissors, x-acto/pen knife, cutting mat, ruler, color wheel, brushes.
- Materials outlined below for creating a variety of image transfers {READ & FOLLOW detailed in the image transfer handout}

Objectives:

- Creatively compose a layered collage, thoughtfully implementing the elements & principles of design
- Gain a deeper understanding of color via your color scheme
- Show a range of value within chosen color scheme while investigating your chosen concept
- Create a visually interesting & layered composition that demonstrates skilled collage techniques while exploring transparency
- Execute excellent craftsmanship & material sensitivity

Grade Evaluation:

All WASH projects will be graded based on the following rubric:
Design + Craft + Concept + Presentation/Critique & Artistic Process.

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Image Transfer Techniques {at a glance}

Photo transfer on wood AND xerox transfer on wood/ heavy paper

What you will need:

- + photographic image to transfer onto the surface {or items placed on a xerox machine}
- + light colored wood is ideal or gesso your wood first
- + laser printer or laser printed images {not pigment printed}; for xerox transfer simply make a copy with a copier
- + scissors
- + edge of a ruler
- + matte gel medium or gloss gel medium or elmer's glue {binding agent}
- + mod podge
- + two different brushes {bristles or foam}
- + towel or rag
- + wax paper to protect your work

Step One: Reverse Image {if this is important to you}

Image will be placed with the photo face-down on the wood surface it is being transferred to. In order for it to wind up facing the correct way, it must be reversed.

Step Two: Laser Print with cheap paper {or xerox copy}

Get the reversed properly sized and printed from a laser printer on thin cheap paper {think copy paper}. Having extras is always smart in case something goes wrong.

Step Three: Cut out image + Apply binding agent

Cover your surface with wax paper, to protect the work and then brush on a thin layer of binding agent on top of the photo. You may use Mod Podge or gel medium as a binding agent.

Step Four: Flatten out + let dry

Remove the wax paper protection from your wood, and carefully lay the photo face-down on top of the wood piece.

Once the photo is in place, cover with a clean sheet of wax paper and using the edge of a ruler or bone folder {or edge of greeting card} to smooth out any air bubbles.

Wipe off any extra binding liquid that seeps out of the photo

Step Five: Soak it in water

Once the photo transfer is totally dry {around 8hrs} it is ready to be soaked in water.

Protect table surface with clean towels. Take a rag or sponge and get it wet with water {not sopping wet} and lay it on top of the transfer.

Press wet rag on top of the transfer for a couple of minutes.

Step Six: Rub it

Now that the transfer is soaking wet, use rag/and or your fingers to rub off fuzzy white paper fibers to reveal the photo underneath.

For distressed look, use wet rag to rub off the paper fibers {sometimes the rag's own fibers rubs off on the surface}

For a LESS distressed look, do not use a rag for removing fibers, use your fingers only.

Step Seven: Dry time

Let the transfer completely dry, you may notice some fuzzy fibers that you missed, you can just go back and moisten your transfer a bit to rub off remaining fibers.

Step Eight: Mod Podge Magic

Once the transfer is dry, brush on Mod Podge to seal your transfer. You can now add to your transfer {paint, ink, etc} transfer on top of your transfer and build up as many layers as you desire.

Image Transfer with Clear Packaging Tape

Step One:

Place a strip of packing tape across the image

Step Two:

Rub the tape down in BOTH directions with the long edge of a ruler, eliminating bumps and bubbles.

Step Three:

Soak the taped image in a bowl of warm water for at least five minutes.

Step Four:

AFTER at least five minutes, then vigorously rub the white side {the back} of the image under running water in a circular motion with your thumbs works best, to remove all of the paper.

Step Five:

Blot dry to reveal the transferred image on the image. Attach your transfer to a surface of your choice and build up the surface.

Blender Pen Transfer:

Think Chartpak Blender pen. Freshly made photocopies work the best for this process. Remember that the liquid inside of your blender pen, XYLENE is highly toxic, use in a well ventilated area or ideally outside.

Step one:

Place photocopy tone side down on the surface. You can lightly tape in place, if you want.

Step two:

Apply blender pen to the back of the photocopy using repeated, overlapping strokes until image is visible thru the back.

Step three:

Burnish {rub} this area. If you are not happy with the result, repeat the process with the blender pen, until transfer is complete.

