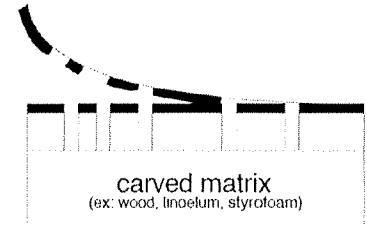


# Introduction to Printmaking Processes

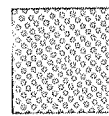
## RELIEF

A relief can be defined as an impression made by a matrix that has been transferred onto an alternative surface (usually paper or fabric). This matrix can be any material that has a raised surface flat enough to hold ink and strong enough to endure the pressure necessary to transfer the inked image onto the paper.

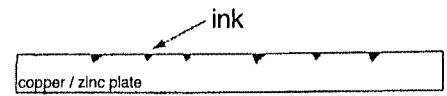


## INTAGLIO

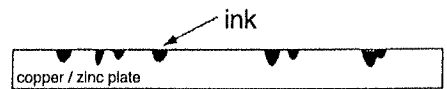
In this process, the image is created by incising, biting, or gouging lines into the surface of a metal plate. The recessed marks and lines are then filled with ink, surface wiped with tarlatan, and sent through the press covered with a slightly damp piece of paper. The pressure from the press transfers the ink onto the paper.



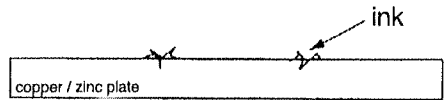
aquatint



engraving



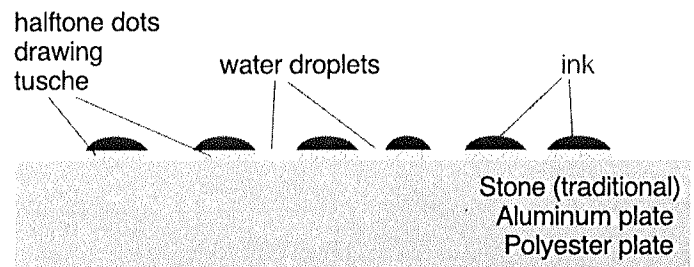
etching



drypoint

## LITHOGRAPHY

Lithography is a planographic process, meaning the matrix remains flat and smooth throughout image development and printing. The matrix is treated chemically to form printing and non-printing areas. Lithography capitalizes on the principle that oil and water do not mix. Imagery is drawn or transferred onto the matrix surface and treated so that the image area is hydrophobic (greasy, ink-loving) and the rest is hydrophilic (water loving, ink rejecting). The surface is alternatively sponged with water and rolled with ink to create a surface that can be printed.



Sources:

*Printmaking, A Complete Guide* by Beth Grabowski and Bill Fick

*The Printmaking Bible* by Ann D'Arcy Hughes and Hebe Vernon-Morris