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مخطط مشروع الطباعة

الطباعة هي عملية القديمة التي تسمح للشخص لخلق أعداد كبيرة من المطبوعات من رسم واحد. في أبسط أشكالها، فإنه ينطوي على نحت إلى مواد لصنع ختم، ووضع الحبر على ذلك، ومن ثم نقل هذا الحبر على الورق.

ونحن نذهب إلى أن نحت في 8X10 "لبنات طباعة مع الأزاميل و linozip أدوات، ثم سوف نستخدم brayers (بكرات الحبر) إلى حبر الكتل قبل وضع الورقة عليها وفرك مع عقيم والملاعق الخشبية.

أشياء للذكري

- وسيتم عكس كل ما نحت على كتلة الخاص بك اليسار إلى اليمين، مثل نوع أو الطباعة.
- إذا كنت ترغب في نقل الرسم على كتلة الخاص بك، حاول استخدام ورقة بحث عن المفقودين أو الجرافيت / نقل الباستيل.
- وغالبا ما تسمى الطباعة فن الخط الأبيض. وهذا يعني أن كل ما هو أبيض سيتم منحوتة بعيدا وسوف تترك أي شيء أسود وراء. (نعم، عكس الصورة هي تبريد المظهر، ولكنها أيضا علامة على شخص لا يمكن معرفة كيفية عكس الرسم بشكل طبيعي).
- عند التخطيط لعملك الفني، والنظر في رسم مع أقلام الرصاص الملونة الخفيفة على ورقة سوداء. أيضا النظر في وضع رسم الحبر على كتلة مشمع أولا، ومن ثم رسم مع أقلام الرصاص الملونة الخفيفة على رأس ذلك أيضا.

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版画项目概况

版画是一种古老的工艺,让一个人从一个单一的图纸创建打印庞大的数字。在最简单的形式,它涉及到雕刻的材料做出标记,把墨水就可以了,那么油墨转印到纸上。

我们将要雕刻成的8x10" 打印块用凿子和linozip工具。然后,我们将使用brayers(墨辊)墨放置在他们的纸张, 并与贫瘠之地和木勺揉它之前的块。

要记住的事情

- 你能开什么到你的块将被左右翻转,如类型或打印。
- 如果你想绘图传输到您的块,可以考虑使用描图纸或石墨/柔和的转移。
- 版画通常被称为白线的艺术。这意味着一切,这是白色的将被运走和黑色的东西会留下。(是的, 倒象是很酷,但它也是有人的迹象谁也无法弄清楚如何自然扭转他们的图纸。)
- 在规划您的作品,考虑在黑纸浅色铅笔画。也可以考虑把绘图墨水的油毡块,再以浅色铅笔最重要的是太多拉。

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Outline ng Printmaking Project

Ang printmaking ay isang sinaunang proseso na nagbibigay-daan sa isang tao na lumikha ng malaking bilang ng mga print mula sa iisang drawing. Sa pinakasimpleng anyo nito, kabilang dito ang pag-ukit sa isang materyal upang makagawa ng selyo, paglalagay ng tinta dito, at pagkatapos ay ilipat ang tinta na iyon sa papel.

Mag-uukit kami sa 8x10" na mga bloke ng pag-print na may mga pait at linozip na tool. Pagkatapos ay gagamit kami ng mga brayers (ink rollers) upang tinta ang mga bloke bago lagyan ng papel ang mga ito at kuskusin ito ng mga baog at kahoy na kutsara.

Bagay na dapat alalahanin

- Ang anumang iukit mo sa iyong block ay ibabalik sa kaliwa pakanan, gaya ng uri o pag-print.
- Kung gusto mong maglipat ng drawing sa iyong block, isaalang-alang ang paggamit ng tracing paper o graphite/pastel transfer.
- Ang printmaking ay madalas na tinatawag na sining ng puting linya. Ibig sabihin, lahat ng puti ay uukit at anumang itim ay maiiwan. (Oo, ang isang baligtad na imahe ay cool na tingnan, ngunit ito rin ay isang palatandaan ng isang tao na hindi malaman kung paano i-reverse ang kanilang pagguhit nang natural.)
- Kapag pinaplano ang iyong likhang sining, isaalang-alang ang pagguhit gamit ang mapusyaw na kulay na mga lapis sa itim na papel. Isaalang-alang din ang paglalagay muna ng tinta sa pagguhit sa iyong bloke ng linoleum, at pagkatapos ay pagguhit gamit ang mapusyaw na kulay na mga lapis sa ibabaw din nito.

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Muhtasari Upigaji Chapa Project

Upigaji Chapa ni mchakato wa kale ambayo inaruhusu mtu kuunda idadi kubwa ya prints kutoka kuchora moja. Katika hali yake ya rahisi, ni inahusisha kuchora katika nyenzo ya kufanya muhuri, kuweka wino juu yake, na kisha kuhamisha wino kwenye karatasi.

Sisi ni kwenda kuwa kuchora katika 8x10 "vitalu magazeti na patasi na linozip zana. Kisha tutatumia brayers (wino rollers) kwa wino vitalu kabla ya kupiga karatasi juu yao na kusugua kwa barrens na miiko mbao.

Mambo ya kukumbuka

- Kitu chochote kuchonga kwenye block yako itakuwa kuachwa kushoto kwenda kulia, kama vile aina au uchapishaji.
- Kama unataka kuhamisha kuchora kwenye block yako, fikiria kutumia kufuatilia karatasi au grafiti / Pastel uhamisho.
- Upigaji Chapa mara nyingi huitwa sanaa ya line nyeupe. Hiyo ina maana kwamba kila kitu ni nyeupe itakuwa alichonga mbali na kitu chochote nyeusi ataachwa nyuma. (Ndiyo, picha kuachwa ni baridi kuangalia, lakini pia ni ishara ya mtu ambaye hawezi kufikiri jinsi ya kubadili kuchora yao asili.)
- Wakati wa kupanga kazi yako ya sanaa, fikiria kuchora na penseli mwanga rangi kwenye karatasi nyeusi. Pia zingatia kuweka kuchora wino juu ya linoleum kuzuia yako ya kwanza, na kisha kuchora na penseli mwanga rangi juu ya kwamba pia.

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판화 프로젝트 개요

판화는 사람이 하나의 그림에서 엄청난 수의 판화를 만들 수 있게 해주는 고대의 과정입니다. 가장 간단한 형태로 재료를 조각하여 우표를 만들고 잉크를 묻힌 다음 그 잉크를 종이에 옮기는 것입니다.

우리는 끌과 linozip 도구를 사용하여 8x10" 프린트 블록을 조각할 것입니다. 그런 다음 브레이어(잉크 롤러)를 사용하여 블록에 종이를 놓고 불모지와 나무 숟가락으로 문지르기 전에 블록에 잉크를 칠할 것입니다.

기억해야 할 사항

- 블록에 조각하는 모든 것은 유형이나 인쇄와 같이 왼쪽에서 오른쪽으로 반전됩니다.
- 도면을 블록으로 옮기려면 트레이싱 페이퍼나 흑연/파스텔 전사를 사용하는 것이 좋습니다.
- 판화는 종종 백선의 예술이라고 불립니다. 즉, 흰색은 모두 깎이고 검정색은 남게 됩니다. (네, 반전된 이미지는 멋져 보이지만 자연스럽게 그림을 반전시키는 방법을 모르는 사람의 표시이기도 합니다.)
- 작품을 계획할 때 검은 종이에 옅은 색연필로 그리는 것을 고려하십시오. 또한 리놀륨 블록에 그림 잉크를 먼저 바르고 그 위에 연한 색연필로 그림을 그리는 것도 고려하십시오.

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طرح کلی پروژه چاپ

چاپ یک فرآیند قدیمی است که به فرد امکان می دهد تعداد زیادی چاپ را از یک نقاشی ایجاد کند. در سادهترین شکل آن، شامل کندهکاری روی یک ماده برای ساختن مهر، قرار دادن جو هر روی آن و سپس انتقال آن جو هر روی کاغذ است.

میخواهیم بلوکهای چاپی 10*8 را با اسکنه و ابزارهای لینوزیپ حکاکی کنیم. سپس از بریکرها (غلتکهای جوهر) قبل از گذاشتن کاغذ روی بلوکها و مالیدن آنها با سطلها و قاشقهای چوبی، جوهر میکنیم.

چیز هایی برای به یاد آوردن

- هر چیزی که روی بلوک خود حک می کنید از چپ به راست بر عکس می شود، مانند تایپ یا چاپ.
- اگر می خواهید نقاشی را روی بلوک خود منتقل کنید، از کاغذ ردیابی یا انتقال گرافیت/یاستیل استفاده کنید.
- چاپگری اغلب هنر خط سفید نامیده می شود. این بدان معنی است که هر چیزی که سفید است کنده می شود و هر چیزی سیاه باقی می ماند. (بله، یک تصویر معکوس ظاهر جالبی دارد، اما همچنین نشانه شخصی است که نمی تواند بفهمد چگونه طراحی خود را به طور طبیعی معکوس کند.)
- هنگام برنامه ریزی آثار هنری خود، طراحی با مدادهای رنگی روشن روی کاغذ سیاه را در نظر بگیرید. همچنین ابتدا جو هر نقاشی را روی بلوک مشمع کف اتاق قرار دهید و سیس با مدادهای رنگ روشن روی آن نیز طراحی کنید.

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版画项目概要

版画是一种古老的工艺,可以让人们从一张图画中创作出大量的版画。最简单的形式是在材料上雕刻来制作印章,在上面涂上墨水,然后将墨水转移到纸上。

我们将用凿子和 linozip 工具雕刻成 8x10" 的印刷块。然后我们将使用brayers(墨辊)给块上墨,然后将纸放在上面并用贫瘠和木勺擦拭。

要记住的事情

- 您刻在块上的任何内容都会从左到右反转, 例如打字或打印。
- 如果您想将绘图转移到块上,请考虑使用描图纸或石墨/蜡笔转移。
- 版画通常被称为白线艺术。这意味着所有白色的东西都将被雕刻掉, 所有黑色的东西都将被留下。(是的, 反转的图像看起来很酷, 但这也是一个不知道如何自然地反转其绘画的人的标志。)
- 在规划您的艺术作品时,请考虑用浅色铅笔在黑纸上绘图。还可以考虑先在油毡块上涂上绘图墨水,然后再用浅色铅笔在上面绘图。

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版画プロジェクト概要

版画は、1 枚の絵から膨大な数の版画を作成できる古代のプロセスです。最も単純な形式では、スタンプを 作成するために素材を彫り、その上にインクを置き、そのインクを紙に転写します。

ノミと linozip ツールを使用して 8x10 インチの版木に彫刻します。次に、ブレイヤー (インク ローラー) を使用して版木にインクを付けてから、その上に紙を置き、不毛材と木のスプーンでこすります。

覚えておくべきこと

- 活字や印刷など、版木に彫るものはすべて左右が反転します。
- 図面を版木に転写したい場合は、トレーシングペーパーまたはグラファイト/パステル転写の使用を検討してください。
- 版画はしばしば白線の芸術と呼ばれます。つまり、白いものはすべて削り取られ、黒いものはすべて 残されます。(はい、反転した画像は見た目がクールですが、自分の絵を自然に反転する方法を理解 できない人の兆候でもあります。)
- アートワークを計画するときは、黒い紙に明るい色の鉛筆で描くことを検討してください。また、最初にリノリウムブロックに描画インクを置き、その上に明るい色の鉛筆で描画することも検討してください。

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Естампний план проекту

Естамп — це стародавній процес, який дозволяє людині створювати величезну кількість гравюр з одного малюнка. У своїй найпростішій формі це передбачає різьблення на матеріалі для виготовлення штампа, нанесення на нього чорнила, а потім перенесення чорнила на папір.

Ми збираємося вирізати друковані блоки розміром 8х10 дюймів за допомогою долот і інструментів для ліноципу. Потім ми використаємо браєри (чорнильні валики), щоб нанести чорнило на блоки, перш ніж покласти на них папір і потерти його волокнами та дерев'яними ложками.

Речі пам'ятати

- Все, що ви вирізаєте на своєму блоці, буде перевернуто зліва направо, наприклад текст або друк.
- Якщо ви хочете перенести малюнок на свій блок, подумайте про використання кальки або графітного/пастельного переносу.
- Естамп часто називають мистецтвом білої лінії. Це означає, що все, що є білим, буде вирізано, а все чорне залишиться. (Так, перевернуте зображення виглядає круто, але це також ознака того, що хтось не може зрозуміти, як природним чином перевернути свій малюнок.)
- Плануючи свою роботу, подумайте про малювання світлими олівцями на чорному папері. Також подумайте про те, щоб спочатку нанести чорнило на блок лінолеуму, а потім намалювати поверх нього світлими олівцями.

Printmaking is an ancient process that allows a person to create huge numbers of prints from a single drawing. In its simplest form, it involves carving into a material to make a stamp, putting ink on it, and then transferring that ink onto paper.

We are going to be carving into 8x10" print blocks with chisels and linozip tools. Then we will use brayers (ink rollers) to ink the blocks before placing paper on them and rubbing it with barrens and wooden spoons.

Things to remember

- Anything you carve onto your block will be reversed left to right, such as type or printing.
- If you want to transfer a drawing onto your block, consider using tracing paper or graphite/pastel transfer.
- Printmaking is often called the art of the white line. That means that everything that is
 white will be carved away and anything black will be left behind. (Yes, a reversed image is
 cool looking, but it is also a sign of someone who cannot figure out how to reverse their
 drawing naturally.)
- When planning your artwork, consider drawing with light coloured pencils on black paper. Also consider putting drawing ink on your linoleum block first, and then drawing with light coloured pencils on top of that too.

Esquema del proyecto de grabado

El grabado es un proceso antiguo que permite a una persona crear una gran cantidad de impresiones a partir de un solo dibujo. En su forma más simple, implica tallar un material para hacer un sello, ponerle tinta y luego transferir esa tinta al papel.

Vamos a tallar bloques de impresión de 8x10" con cinceles y herramientas linozip. Luego usaremos brayers (rodillos de tinta) para entintar los bloques antes de colocar papel sobre ellos y frotarlos con estériles y cucharas de madera.

Cosas para recordar

- Cualquier cosa que grabe en su bloque se invertirá de izquierda a derecha, como el tipo o la impresión.
- Si desea transferir un dibujo a su bloque, considere usar papel de calco o transferencia de grafito/pastel.
- El grabado a menudo se llama el arte de la línea blanca. Eso significa que todo lo que sea blanco será tallado y todo lo negro quedará atrás. (Sí, una imagen invertida tiene un aspecto genial, pero también es una señal de alguien que no sabe cómo invertir su dibujo de forma natural).
- Al planificar su obra de arte, considere dibujar con lápices de colores claros sobre papel negro. También considere poner tinta de dibujo en su bloque de linóleo primero, y luego dibujar con lápices de colores claros encima también.

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Đề cương đồ án in ấn

In ấn là một quy trình cổ xưa cho phép một người tạo ra số lượng bản in khổng lồ từ một bản vẽ. Ở dạng đơn giản nhất, nó liên quan đến việc khắc vào vật liệu để làm tem, bôi mực lên đó rồi chuyển mực đó lên giấy.

Chúng tôi sẽ khắc thành các khối in 8x10" bằng đục và công cụ linozip. Sau đó, chúng tôi sẽ sử dụng máy brayers (con lăn mực) để đổ mực lên các khối trước khi đặt giấy lên chúng và chà xát bằng cây cọ và thìa gỗ.

Những điều cần ghi nhớ

- Bất cứ thứ gì bạn khắc lên khối của mình sẽ được đảo ngược từ trái sang phải, chẳng hạn như loại hoặc in.
- Nếu bạn muốn chuyển một bản vẽ lên khối của mình, hãy cân nhắc sử dụng giấy kẻ hoặc chuyển than chì/phấn màu.
- In ấn thường được gọi là nghệ thuật của đường trắng. Điều đó có nghĩa là tất cả những gì có màu trắng sẽ bị xóa đi và những gì có màu đen sẽ bị bỏ lại phía sau. (Vâng, một hình ảnh đảo ngược trông rất bắt mắt, nhưng đó cũng là dấu hiệu của một người không thể tìm ra cách đảo ngược bản vẽ của họ một cách tự nhiên.)
- Khi lên kế hoạch cho tác phẩm nghệ thuật của bạn, hãy cân nhắc vẽ bằng bút chì màu nhạt trên giấy đen. Ngoài ra, trước tiên hãy xem xét việc bôi mực vẽ lên khối vải sơn lót sàn của bạn, sau đó vẽ bằng bút chì màu nhat lên trên khối đó.