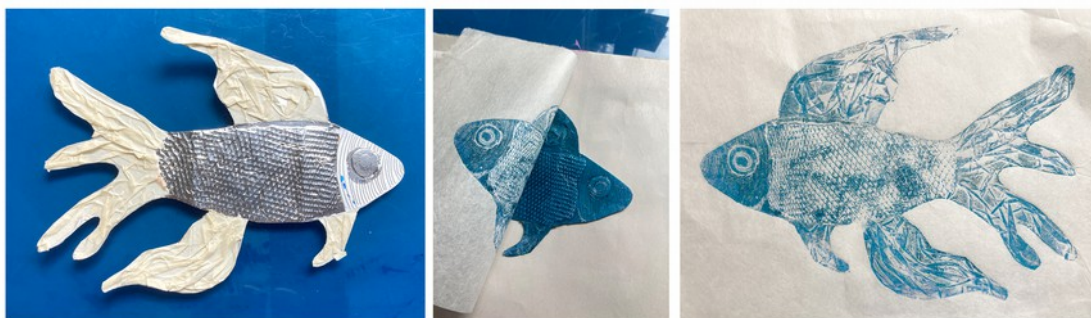


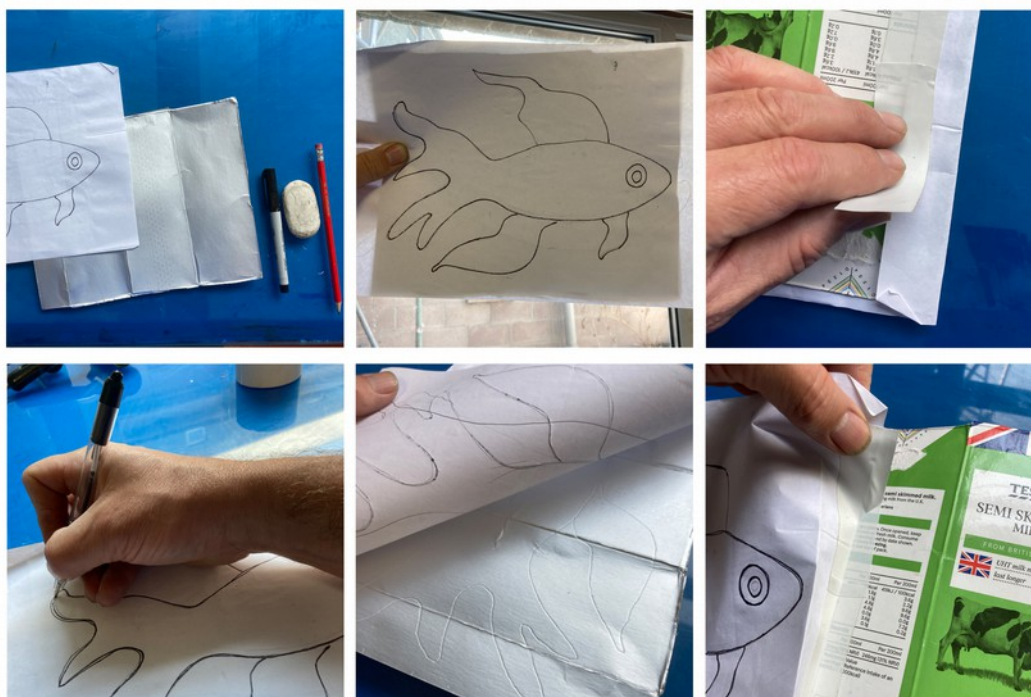
Relief Collograph with Tetra-Pac

Collograph with **Tetra-Pac** is the art of creating a printable surface with card and tape. The inside of cartons made for juice and milk is the ideal material from which to start as it possesses qualities perfect for printing. For example, the non-stick silver coating on the inside of the carton (silver is better than the brown type of tetra-pac) allows it to be cleaned and has a soft surface in which to score and cut. The difficulty of finding a glue to stick things to the non-stick coating can be sidestepped by using sticky tape instead of glue.

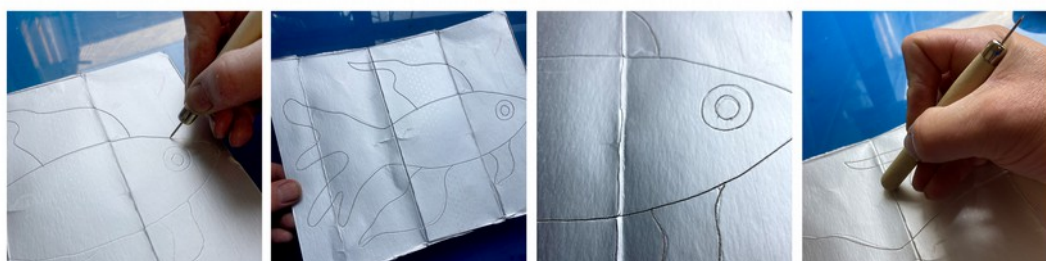
What you will need:

- Caligo Safewash Relief Printing Inks
- Rollers and glass
- Tetra-pac juice cartons
- Tape: masking tape, parcel tape and aluminium plumbers' tape
- Line drawing on thin paper
- Thread, orange netting bags

- Japanese paper (Kozo) or light weight printer paper
- Wooden spoon
- Newsprint
- craft knife and scissors
- etching needle
- Biro

Making the Collograph plate:

1. Open up the carton by cutting off the top and bottom
2. Find the seam of the box and cut along it. **Cut off the seam.**
3. Lay it out flat and choose an area of the card according to its folds. The folds may be flattened with the back of the etching needle to soften the effect or built into the image design.
4. Tape the drawing over the chosen area of card.
5. With biro trace the drawing hard onto the card. Remove the drawing to reveal a pressed tracing of the drawing.

Drawing and Cutting:

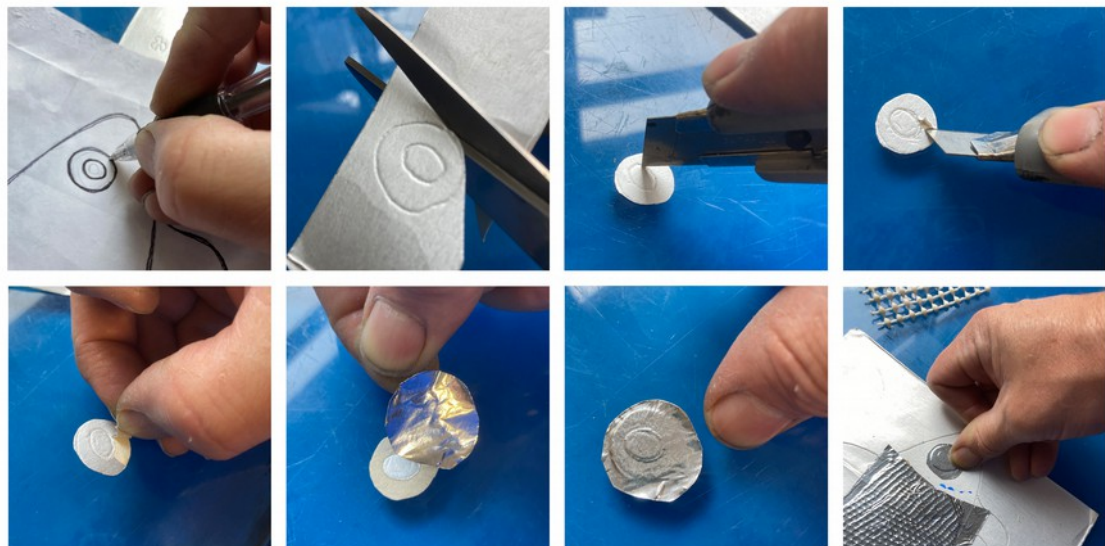
1. With the design now indented into the card draw into the surface with an **etching needle**. This is essential in order to **strengthen the pressed line**. Add further marks and details.
2. The needle or craft knife can be used to **cut shapes into the top most silver layer** of the card and peel it away. This will result in lower areas and therefore white areas in the print.
3. **Printing in relief** results in scored lines and cut out areas of the silver coating printing in the negative. Rolled ink misses the plate in the lower areas and therefore show white or textured when printed.
4. Use the back of the tool to **flatten down the folds** to soften their effect on the final print.

Using Tape:

1. Adding **masking tape** to the card will have the opposite effect to scoring or cutting into it. Any higher areas of tape or texture will print in the positive. Rolled ink will be applied to these higher areas.



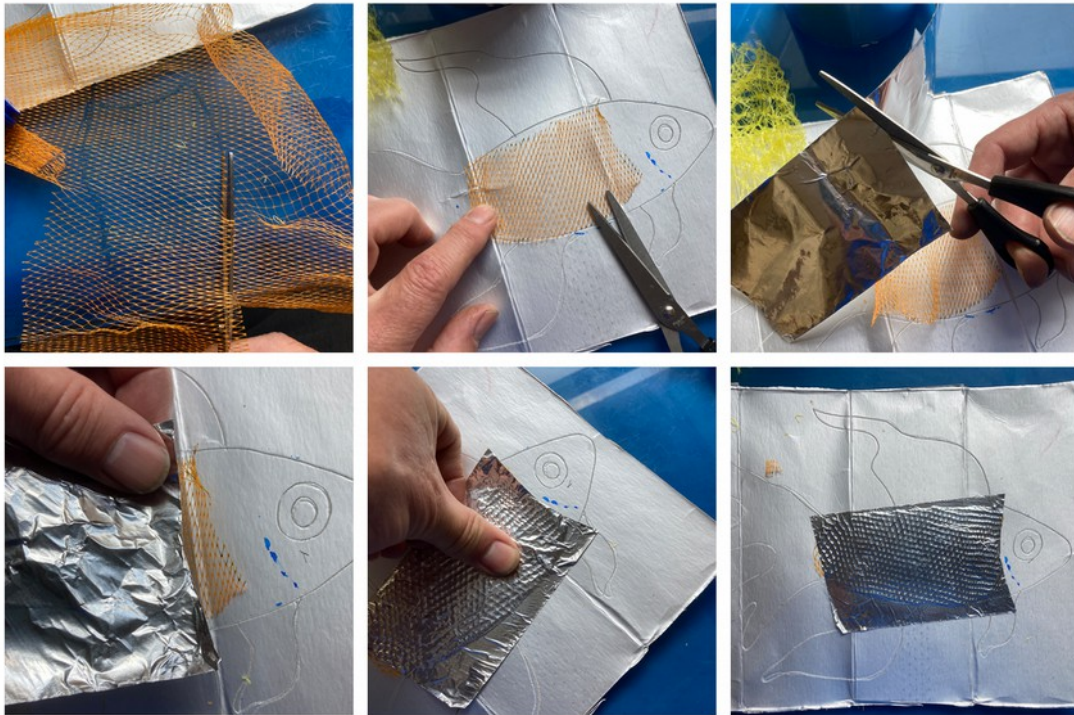
2. Use masking tape to add **shapes or texture** to the image. Experiment with cutting, tearing or crumpling the tape as it is stuck down. With the craft knife it is possible to carefully cut into the tape when it has been stuck down in order to peel away certain parts and to shape areas of stuck down tape.



3. **Aluminium Plumbers tape** can be used in the same way. It can also be used to add raised areas using further pieces of card trapped underneath it.



4. Try trapping orange bag **netting**, **threads** or even **plants** to create textural effects.



5. Examples of trapping plants, threads and netting beneath Aluminium Plumbers Tape:



Cutting the plate:

1. Another advantage of the tetra-pac card is that it can be **cut into any shape** using scissors. Images can therefore be constructed on a single piece of card or in an arrangement of pieces.



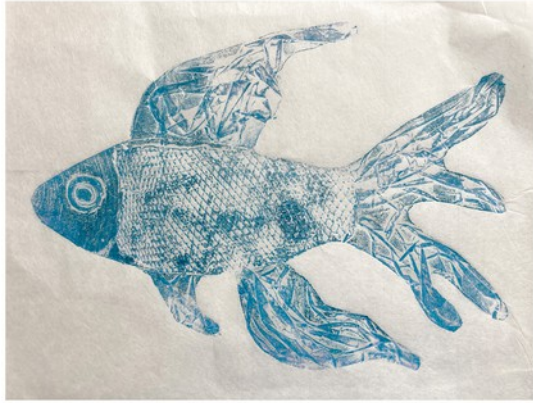
Inking:

1. Rollers come hard or soft, the softest being of foam so this may be used to roll deep into the collograph plate, followed by a harder roller in another (lighter) colour which will catch only higher areas. In this way 2 or 3 colours can be applied to the same plate.
2. Ink remnants of previous printing will also show as a ghost of themselves, so use these in subsequent prints by using a light touch with newly rolled colours.

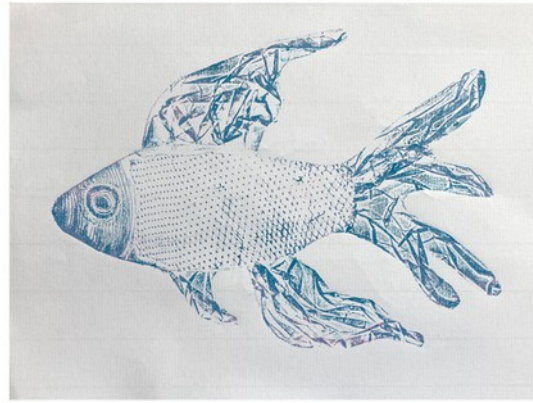
Printing:

1. Place the collograph plate face up on a **clean sheet** of newsprint.
2. Position the paper over the top, centred to the plate.
3. Place another piece of newsprint over the top and press with your hands.

4. The light weight of these plates can mean that they can move whilst applying pressure with a spoon so always ensure that **one hand keeps the plate still** beneath the paper whilst the other burnishes with the wood spoon.
5. Progress can be checked by keeping one half the paper securely held during inspection.
6. When it is judged that the print has been made remove the paper from the plate.



On Japanese Kozo paper



On light weight printer paper

Notes on materials:

- Use Caligo Safewash Relief printing inks. These inks are high quality and **soap/water washable**.
- Kozo paper is a light weight **Japanese paper made for hand printing**. In general terms it is much easier to print by hand onto the lightest weight paper available.
- Try to find cartons that are silver inside for best results.

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