Printmaking with Salvaged Sticky Back Aluminium Foil, Mixed Media and Cardboard

By Sheila Ceccarelli

Last week I was lucky enough to be invited to speak at the National Scrapstore Conference in Stoke-on-Trent initiated by Reuseful UK an inspirational social enterprise which brings together 96 scrap stores nationally.



I met inspiring people, motivated to make a difference and enrich entire neighbourhoods by offering their communities resources and often creative and cultural activities as well, whilst at the same time salvaging and re-distributing materials which would otherwise be landfill.

'Scrap' is organised and what was once waste becomes a valuable material or resource available to be transformed into a myriad of creative and community activities.

What's more, the excess of a certain material leads to creative explorations for its use beyond that of its original design or intention, as experienced by the <u>Community Scrap Shack</u> in Stoke-on-Trent when they received the most unmanageable supply of sticky back foil from Bostik.



Aluminium sticky back foil saved from landfill by Michelle and team at the Community Scrap Shack

Michelle and Sue at the Community Scrap Shack shared their story of how they received and manged an overwhelming shipment of foil and all the creative applications for it that they have since come up with. Do have a look at the Community Scarp Shack's Facebook Page to see their sticky back foil saga.

They kindly gave me some rolls - I said that I had an idea for it that I wanted to explore with teenagers at AccessArt's Experimental Drawing Class.

So by way of a long introduction, this is how I came across sticky back aluminium foil and this is what we did with it this week - I have a feeling that it will be featuring on AccessArt for a while to come and I hope that Michelle and her team at the Community Scrap Shack will share some of their ideas for it too!

When I saw Michelle and Sue's idea of sticking foil over pipe cleaners to create embossed designs, it reminded me of print plates from art school days.

I've done a lot of printmaking with teenagers but never tempted making colographs on account of glue not drying and not having access to a printing press - the sticky back foil seemed like a perfect way to build up textures on a card plate and be able to hold all the elements together. The foil is thin enough that textures of components under it get picked up beautifully.



A piece of cardboard with sticky back foil over pipe-cleaners

We Used:

- Cardboard (an old box)
- Assortment of textured materials (most from scrap stores): lace, netting, string, pipe-cleaners, plastic string, washing line, nylon net bag etc.
- Sticky back aluminium foil (Bostik) from the Community Scrap Shack, Stoke-on-Trent
- Brian Clegg block-printing ink (black)
- Basic printing rollers
- Acetate (as a palette to roll the ink out on)
- Two drawing boards and thick plastic sheeting (scrap store)
- A car (seriously!)



A roll of sticky back aluminium foil from the Community Scrap Shack in Stoke-on-Trent



More materials from various scrap stores

This was a rough and ready session - just the absolute print-making basics, and I hope that colleague print-makers, who are

more perfectionists in their approach are not too appalled by the speed at which we worked and the level of quick experimentation!

This session all happened in an hour and a quarter and was one of the funnest Experimental Drawing sessions ever!



Teenagers placed textures onto a piece of cardboard creating designs



Here a student used thick plasticated string to build up a design on cardboard



Students used the sticky back aluminium foil to hold the textured design in place on the cardboard



And used the back of scissors to pick up textures under the foil



Here the plate ready for print



Colograph plate made with string, cardboard and sticky back aluminium foil



Cardboard and aluminium foil 'plate' ready for print



Students 'ink up' their plates



Preparing the roller by rolling and working a thin layer of ink onto acetate



And then 'inking up' the plate



Rolling ink onto the plate



Plates ready for print!

And this was the fun part!

With no traditional printing press available, we decided to use my car as a press. Students laid their cardboard/foil plate onto a drawing board with damp paper carefully laid over that and sandwiched between two pieces of thick plastic sheeting - they then laid a second drawing board over the lot.



Student lays a piece of damp paper over her inked up plate on a drawing board lined with a plastic sheet



Damp paper carefully laid over the plate



Plastic sheeting on the paper



Board over the lot...



And that's me driving!



All the way...



Over the plate and back again!



And the print is revealed!



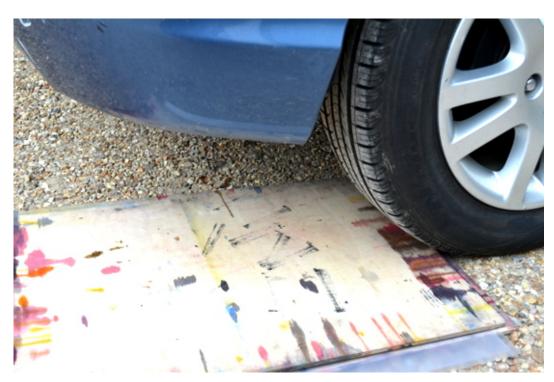
A 'cardboard-sticky back foil-car print' revealed!



And another!



Ready to go!



And over we go!



And a print revealed!



Print and plate



And again!



Print revealed!



And another one!

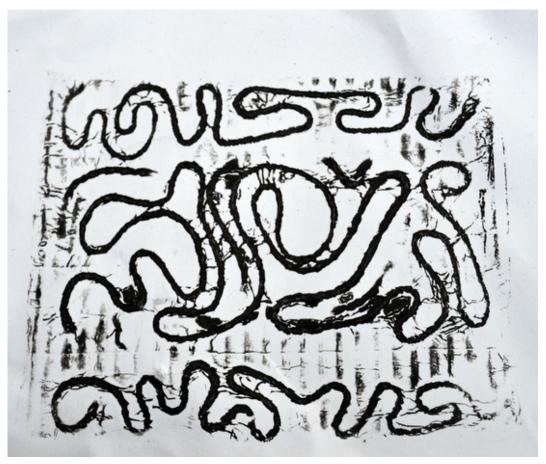




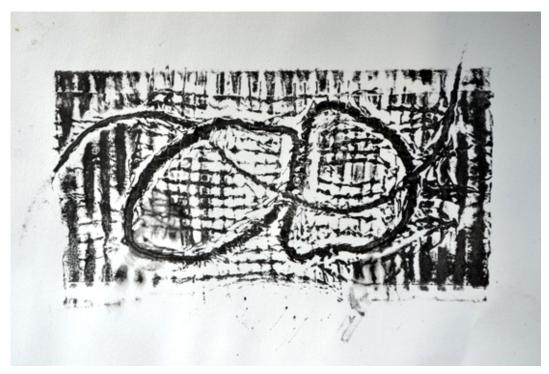
And the print



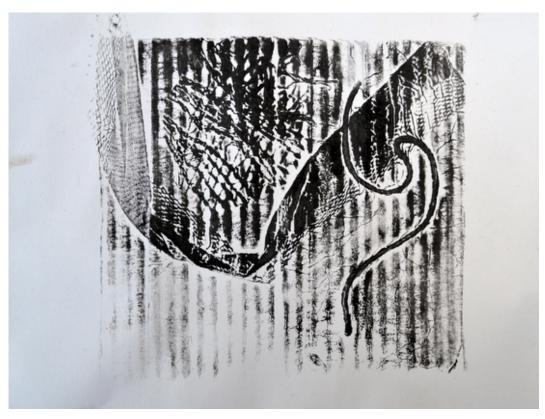
Finished print by Reid



Finished print by Ingo

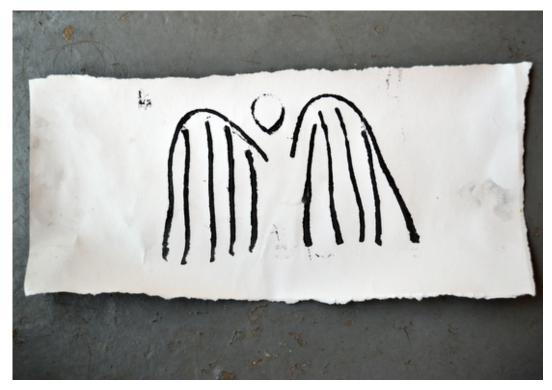


Finished print by Ben



Finished print by Shona





Finished print by Cass



Prints and a plate



End of a busy session! Thank you for helping me
tidy up:)



Prints and plates at ArtWorks Studios Cambridge by AccessArt's Experimental Drawing Class

A big thank you to teenagers at AccessArt's Experimental Drawing Class for your enthusiasm and willingness to experiment.

A huge thank you to Michelle and her colleagues at the **Community Scrap Shack** for encouraging us all to experiment and see the potential in waste materials. You are truly inspiring woman!

This is a sample of resource created by UK Charity AccessArt. We have over 1100 resources to help develop and inspire your creative thinking, practice and teaching.

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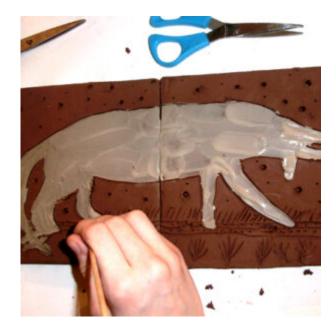
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Exploring Materials: Merino Wool and Water and Making Felt

Exploring Materials: Plaster and String

As part of a series of workshops for AccessArt's Experimental Drawing Class on exploring materials, artist Rachel Wooller led a session on exploring plaster and string.

Printing Patterns on Jewellery Pieces

Exploring Materials: Paper and Water and Making Paper

Exploring Materials: Clay and Water

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How to Make a Tessellated Design



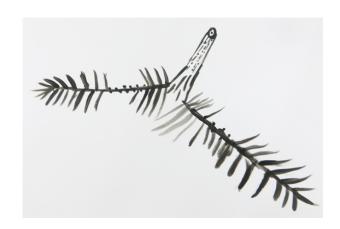
'Pouncing': A Simple Technique to Transfer Patterns onto Plaster Tablets



Gilding and a 'Touch of Gold'



Painting on glass



The Firm

In 1862 Frederick Leach started F. R. Leach & Sons, artist-decorators who worked with the best-known Victorian architects/designers including William Morris, Charles Kempe and George Bodley.

Their expertise led the firm to work on ecclesiastical and civic arts, crafts and decoration as well as domestic architecture and interiors.

If their workshops could talk they would have told of stained glass being designed, painted and fired; stone statues carved; wooden decorations turned; panels chiselled, decorated and gilded; furniture crafted; metal forged; and tiles painted. In fact they could create anything that a well-decorated house, church or college would need.

Pouncing

Wall painting was a popular decoration for churches during the neo-gothic revival in the mid to late Victorian era.

The paint colour was mixed by hand and then often applied straight to the wall or ceiling. The design was often painted freehand or using stencils which included a technique called 'Pouncing'.

This technique is where the design is drawn out on paper and the outline is pricked all around to produce small holes.

Click on the image above to see How to Make a Tessellated
Design.

This is then placed on the wall and dabbed all over with a small bag of fabric filled with powdered graphite or chalk. The powder is forced through the holes so that when the paper is removed it leaves an outline of the pattern on the walls.

Click on the image above to see how teenagers used <u>'Pouncing'</u>
to Transfer Designs onto Plaster Tablets

Gilding

Gilding was a popular finish for the ornaments that decorated the ceilings of neo-gothic churches.

These ornaments were made of lead or plaster and were often start that shone down from their great height once gilded in gold.

The first stage to gilding is when gold is pounded until it becomes as thin as tissue paper (25g can be beaten out to cover an area of 3m square).

The surface of the ornament to be gilded is prepared by brushing it all over with a glue called size.

This is left to dry until it reaches a 'tacky' state.

The gold sheets are then carefully laid onto the surface of the ornament and the size sticks it to the surface.

The gold is then worked into all the areas of the ornaments using a brush to push it down. There were special brushes made for doing this including one made from squirrel's fur.

Click on the image below to see how to apply gold leaf to a plaster relief sculpture Gold

Stained Glass

The neo-gothic revival saw a resurgence in stained glass design for churches and domestic architecture of the day.

One technique used was that of Silver Staining Glass. This is where silver nitrate is painted onto clear glass and fired until the silver paint becomes part of the molecular structure of the glass and produces colours from a pale yellow to a rich orangey-amber.

Follow the link above to see How to Print on Glass.

Motifs or designs were painted onto glass 'quarries' or shapes of glass that would be could together to form a leaded window.

For this reason diamonds, squares or other shapes that would tessellate were popular. This type of stained glass window also allowed a lot of light into the building which went well with the decoration of a neo-gothic church where the walls were decorated and deserved to be seen.

'Pouncing': A Simple Technique to Transfer Patterns onto Plaster Tablets

Design Lab: Phoebe Cummings at the V&A

Students, from the DesignLab at the V&A, London, worked with artist Phoebe Cummings over a three month period to create a site-specific, group piece, from unfired clay which was inspired by the historical 2D designs found on 19th century British tableware in the collection.

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