

b . o . <new freshness:

The Zine for Printslingers

8215

BLOCKOUT

SCREENS
SCREEN
SCREEN
SCREEN

WOOD
BOARD
HINDG

I want
to screen-
print!

IN THIS ISSUE:

Tip
Tips

to g
to get

you
you

Learn how to screenprint!

<have more CONTROL over your own graphics]

start
started >>>



MATERIALS MATERIALS MATERIALS

CONTACT PAPER



SQUEEGEE

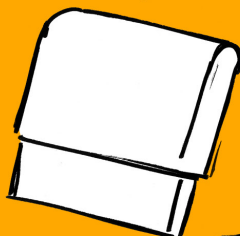


SCREEN

M



INK



PAINT BRUSH



WATER SPRAY



TSHIRT

M



DRAWING FLUID

M

BLOCKOUT

EMULSION

TIMES

LIGHTS

GLASS

BLADE



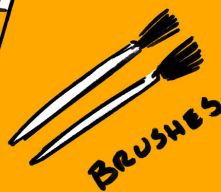
TAPE



INK



PAPER



BRUSHES



SCISSORS



SPOON



RULER



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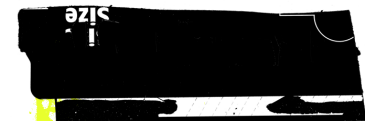
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MATERIALS



BLOCKOUT: THE ZINE FOR PRINT-SLINGERS

This publication is created for the enlightenment of the aspiring printmaker.

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MATERIALS EXPLODED!

Building Your Serigraph Setup

PRO-CESS:

1. HAND-CUT STENCILS

2. CONQUERING EMULSION: EXPOSING A SCREEN

Oh No O @!

*Troubleshooting from experienced faux pas-makers

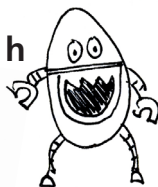
=REGISTRATION=

: building = Serigraph

What the hell am I doing?

SETUP

SETUP



1 LIGHTS - bright light bright light!

A red or yellow **safe light** will be needed when coating a screen.

Two 500 watt **shop lights** work great for the exposure.

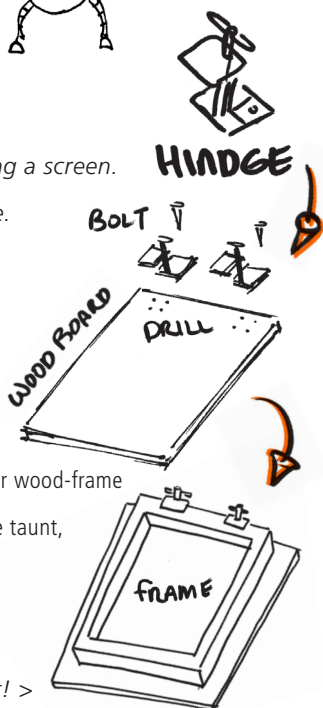
BE VERY CAREFUL: THEY GET HOT!

2 HOW DO I MAKE MY PRINT RIG? SCREEN

One easy way you can build your own screen or vamp-up an existing beat-up one, is to purchase the silk or monofilament polyester fabric separately. Wet the cloth, **pull-very-tight**, and either staple it to your wood-frame or wedge a rope in the groove. [Industrial aluminum frames are often more taunt, but may require a professional service to maintain after repeated use]

... well, what about a **wicked** table with clamps?

Shelving board works great! >



3. INK - INK TIPS —

add **RETARDER** to ink mix to help keep ink from drying up. Use about 10-15% retarder to ink mix.

- Keep a spray water bottle and paper towels close by **AT ALL TIMES**.

Ink starts to dry in screen if not used

or not enough retarder has been mixed in.

RECLAIMER
FANTASTIC
409
SPONGE
NYLON BRUSH

CLEANUP

- To Clean Screen of ink, SIMPLE GREEN and a garden hose with a nozzle work good.
 - To Clean Screen of emulsion, drawing fluid, & screen filler, use reclaimer and pressure washer.
- CAUTION: Be the cool one, use goggles.

: process **EMULSION**

Always work with emulsion in a dark area with either a red or yellow safe light.

1. COAT YOUR SCREEN WITH EMULSION ON THE PRINT SIDE (BOTTOM)—*don't coat your entire screen just use enough emulsion to allow for 1" or so around your image. Tape off the other open areas.*

2. ALLOW YOUR SCREEN TO DRY—keep your screen in a horizontal (print side down) position in a dark protected area. Prop your frame up off the ground to keep it from touching, this allows the emulsion to build up on the print side making a gasket of sorts to prevent ink bleeding.

3. Prepare positive—

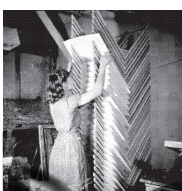
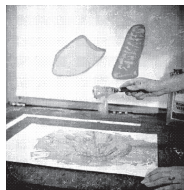
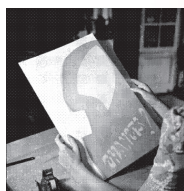
Lay your screen on a flat surface print side up over a piece of black poster board (anything black will work—this keeps light from bouncing back and over exposing your stencil. Lay your mylar positive down on your screen then lay a piece of glass over the mylar. If you do not have glass big enough to cover you whole positive you can use tape to hold it down.

: **expose** :

Burn your positive—setup your lights 24" above the center of your positive. Turn them on and time the burn for 50 sec. The distance for your lights can be determined by measuring your screen diagonally from corner to corner. Also you'll need to experiment with the burn times. Varying conditions will alter your burn times.

Wash-Out—wash your screen out using a garden hose or light pressure from a pressure washer. Start with the print side until you begin to see your image appear then switch to the inside (ink side) to finish washing out. Allow your screen to dry and you're done.

faux what?



Printing Problems:

TMInk - Flooding the screen with an inordinate amount of ink may cause prints to have blurred bleeding effect.

Blocked Pores - Dried up ink within screen mesh can cause those areas not to print, giving prints a faded look.

Rogue Blotch - Check BACK of your screen from time to time: Excess ink may have accumulated and be the cause of your problems.

Registration:

Prints requiring >1 Screen - Did you use the key image to help align each **pass**?

Clips - Bump indentations may occur on paper/print-surface if the paper is smaller than the screen. You might try another registration method.

Moray Pattern - For duotone or CMYK halftone image, check to make sure halftone angles are correct to avoid mesh knuckles.

Emulsion:

Green Stuff - Does it require presensitizing? Was the product accidentally exposed to white light?

Clean Screen - Prior to applying emulsion, is the screen free of ink, tape debris, and water/cleaner products?

Coating - Was the screen coated evenly scraping off excess and leaving a thin application?

Exposure:

Dry Time - How long was screen left to dry prior to exposure? Read emulsion directions for recommended dry times

Unintentionally Pre-exposed - Was screen left in a dark/safe-light environment prior to exposing your image?

Blurred Edges - Was film lying flat during the exposure?

For more durability and less fine detail - Increase exposure time.

Loss of detail - Decrease exposure time.

Water Pressure - When rinsing your screen, was appropriate gentleness used?

TROUBLE-SHOOT-ME

: process

HANDCUT

WHAT WILL I NEED?

1. **CONTACT SHELVING PAPER**—*This makes for best results, [but wax paper may be used as well]*

2. **X-ACTO BLADE**—Scissors, razors, box cutters, swiss army knives, pointy fingernails, laser cutters, rotary wheels, a jagged tooth : These all work great.

Cut how? ———

WITH WAXY BACKING FACING UP ^

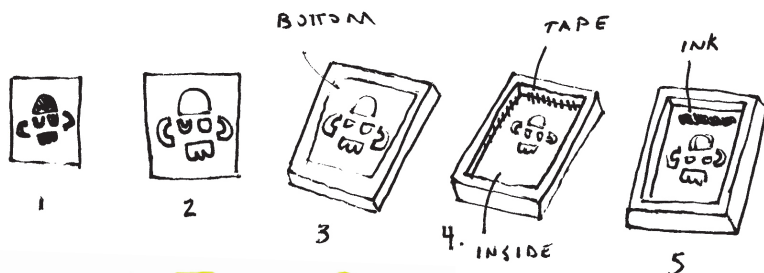
1. TRACE OR TAPE YOUR IMAGE ONTO THE CONTACT PAPER.

2. WITH CUTTING BLADE, REMOVE AREAS WHERE YOU WANT INK TO PASS THROUGH.

3. THEN... **PEEL**

: Attach contact paper to print side of your screen ———

— — — — and print :



REGISTRATION TECHNIQUES:

