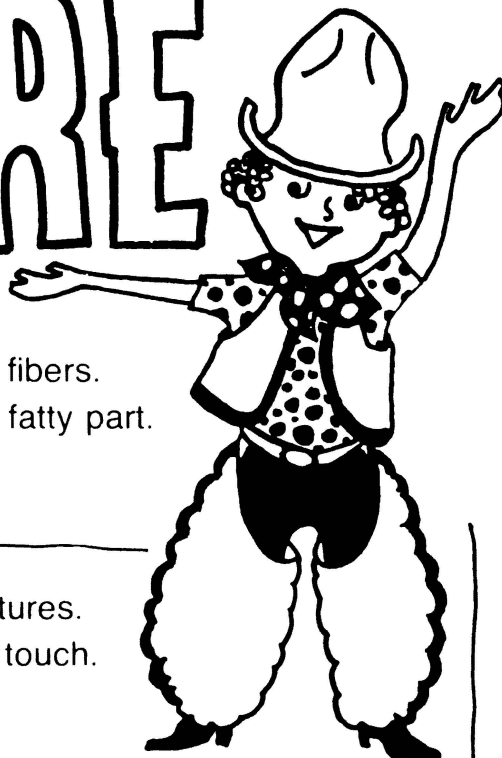

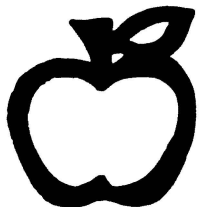
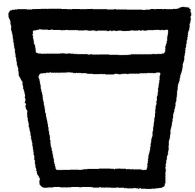
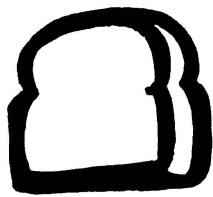


MAR 6 1980

BLACKSBURG, VIRGINIA

TAKE A LOOK AT TEXTURE



	<p>Meat is formed of cells. Some are combined to make stringy fibers. Some are smooth and soft as in the fatty part. Some are smooth and hard as in the bone.</p>
	<p>Fruit has a variety of interesting textures. Apples are smooth and waxy to the touch. Inside is a coarser texture.</p>
	<p>Glass has a very smooth surface. Water runs off a smooth surface or collects in puddles. This is one way to show if a surface has a smooth texture.</p>
	<p>Bread is coarse in texture. Bread can be smoothed by pressing it together. So textures of coarse soft surfaces can easily be changed.</p>

Looking carefully at objects in the world around you helps you understand texture, and how to use it to create interest in all your crafts.

Draw a circle around the ROUGHEST TEXTURES in each block



sand glass fish wood spoon	carpet mirror tablecloth pebble brick	rock pencil daisy cup yardstick	hamburger bread sink boot kitten
horseshoe broom seashell rose pine needles bark	pickle coleslaw cookie pearl rope styrofoam	refrigerator yarn burlap whipped cream peanut pig	shoe sock



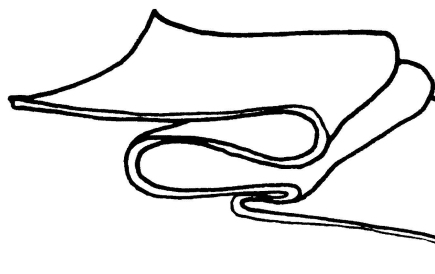
Store this information in your **MEMORY BANK**
for withdrawal when needed.



In art it is important to know
how SMOOTH and ROUGH help us
work out ideas.
In painting and print making
we get more successful results
when using coarse or rough
textures that "trap" paint and ink.

What Can You Do With

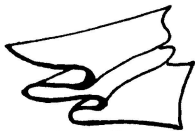


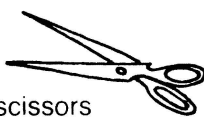





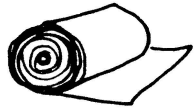
TEXTURE ?

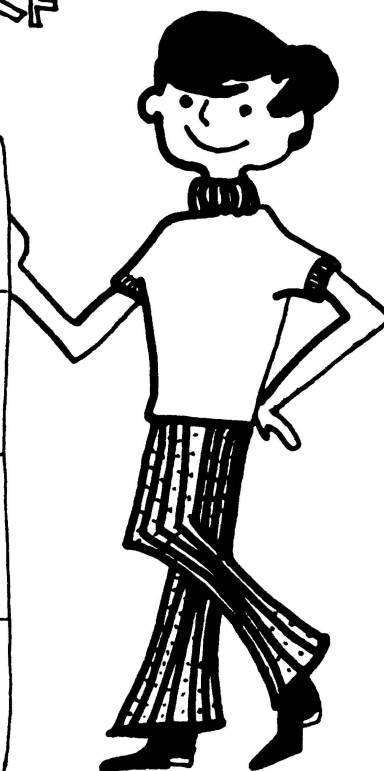


FABRIC PRINTING FROM A STYROFOAM BLOCK

GET-IT-TOGETHER SCARF

You will need:

 large handkerchief	 styrofoam tray or plate	 textile screen ink
 scissors	 knitting needle	 printing brayer
 plate of glass	 metal spoon	 iron
 newspapers	 soap and water	 paper towels



TEXTURE is important when choosing materials in printmaking.

Glass is used to spread the ink. The ink will spread but not soak into the glass. You can also use formica or plexiglas.

The brayer has a coarser texture that will hold the ink until you roll it off onto the styrofoam block.

TO START:

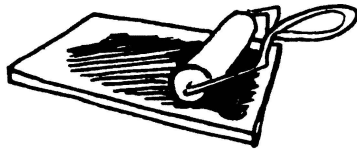
Draw a design in the block with the knitting needle.

Spoon a quantity of ink onto the glass.

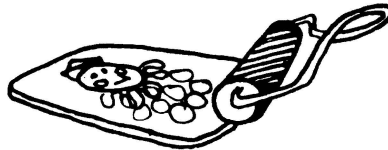
Spread with brayer by rolling until the ink "crackles."

The ink looks "gritty" when rolled evenly.

1. roll out ink



2. apply ink to block



3. cover block evenly



For a half-drop design:

hold inked block over center of the fabric, inked side down.

Press block onto fabric firmly. Rub.

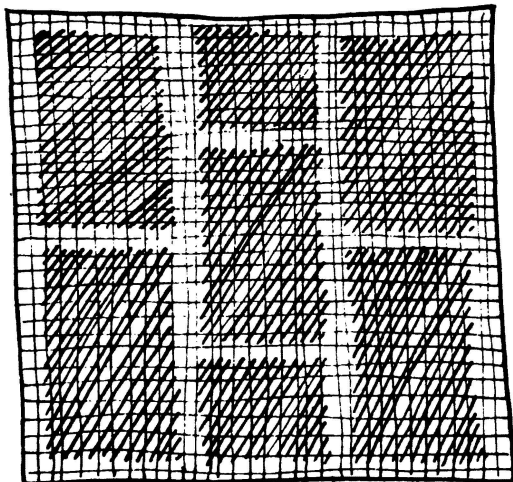
Turn fabric and block so fabric is on top.

Rub with bowl of spoon until ink begins to penetrate fabric.

Peel block away carefully and re-ink.

Repeat until surface is covered with design.

half-drop pattern



You may arrange the repeats any way you like.

Notice **how** the texture of the printing block is transferred to the cloth.

The cloth has a texture all its own and this combines with the texture of the printing block.

You have created a new printed texture!

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