

## PRINTS AND PHOTOGRAPHS

Following on from an interesting discussion at a committee meeting about Prints and Photographs I was asked to put together a set guidelines for WNAA members wishing to enter original Artists prints in future exhibitions. The guide lines are meant to assist labelling of prints and photographs. The WNAA welcomes original prints being entered into exhibitions but does not accept reproductions.

### **Editioned Prints**

Editioned prints should be signed and numbered. An edition of twenty-five will be numbered 1/25, 2/25, etc. or 'AP' (artist's proof).

### **Photographs**

Photographs should be signed and numbered as above. In the event that there is only one photograph this should be clearly stated.

### **Monoprints or Monotype Prints.**

Prints made using either of these methods should be clearly marked

**Mono-print:** A Mono-print is when just one impression is taken using a technique that will produce multiples.

**Monotype:** Monotype is a single printing of an image incapable of being identically printed again; the most common technique involves painting or rolling an image on glass or metal, or using an open screen in screen-printing.

**Digital Art:** Which is to be exhibited as a print should signed and numbered in the same manner as an editioned print or if only one print is produced it should marked as a Mono-print.

### **Original artist's print.**

An original print as an artwork that has been manually printed by the artist (or with some processes, printed under the artist's direct supervision). It is not a reproduction.

The artist will have created an image on block, stone, plate or screen from which the final print is produced. They will choose the paper that the image is printed on and will determine the edition size of the print (the number of copies printed). Once printed, the artist will then number and sign each of the prints.

### **Artist's Proof**

Artists may produce a number of additional prints for their archives – though there would never generally be any more than 10% of the total edition number. Sometimes an artist will choose to sell these – but all will be signed by the artist and marked 'A/P' or 'Artist's Proof'.

### **What is a giclée print?**

Giclée prints are blurring the definition of 'limited edition' A giclée print is a rather grand term for an 'inkjet' print. It derives its name from the French verb for 'squirt,

spurt or spray', as generally giclée prints are produced with an inkjet printer (where the ink 'spurts' through a nozzle).

You will often come across "limited edition giclée" copies of paintings and prints – but it's always worth remembering that these are reproductions – not originals.

Digital techniques can be used in printmaking. Producing work for which the digital print is the finished result and can combine digital and traditional techniques.

### **Reproductions**

Reproductions are basically copies of original paintings or drawings.

The key is that producing a reproduction does not involve the original artist. Usually, a digital image is created of the work, and that file can then be used to reproduce it on any surface in any size.

Reproductions can also vary widely in cost depending on the level of detail and the type of surface that is printed on. For example, a giclée (basically fine art reproductions created on inkjet printers) format can even reproduce the texture of the paint from an original piece.