

Cleaning the printing screens is crucial otherwise the ink will dry in them blocking the screen and making it unusable. This is a waste of resources and materials. To avoid this happening I will use a scrubbing brush to scrub out the ink with cold water which I then lent up against the top of the sink to dry overnight


I then got out all necessary equipment that I will use for my print including permaset white, yellow, and blue ink, a silk printing screen, three reusable plastic spoons, the small rubber squeegee, and my stencil. Once I was all set up, I checked I had everything and then laid my first stencil down on the bag, placing newspaper around the edges to stop any extra ink going onto the fabric. I then put the printing screen over my stencil and got one of the spoons and placed one spoon full of yellow ink along the top of the stencil, getting a friend to down the screen so that it didn't move and smudge my

Evaluation from testing

For my applied design testing I trialled two different screen printing techniques, these were the stencil method and the NEHOC method. First, I trialled the stencil method as I had done it before in year 11 on my hoodie and had reasonably good results for that, so I thought that I would probably get a similar result this time. Because of my previous experience using this technique I found it quick and easy to complete and it didn't take up much time at all which meant that I had time after to complete some bookwork.

Although I did have difficulty cutting out the bee stencil with the craft knife because it kept ripping the paper, which resulted in me only being able to use the outline stencil that I had cut out instead of the middle section of the stencil that included the stripes of the bee. This meant that I got a solid shape with a bee outline that didn't look like a bee as seen above. Although since I only did the block outline, I found out that the stencil method creates a very even and solid coloured print that isn't patchy at all. This led to thinking that the stencil method would probably be the best option for any background colours in my print as it is easy to make it look good if you choose a simple outline.

The other technique that I trialled was a new technique that I have never used before called the NEHOC technique. When I trialled this method, to save resources, because the screen paper is expensive, I used a pre-existing screen that was left over from last year that already had a pattern on it for my print. The teacher only had to show me once and I got the technique. Because of the way that the image is transferred it will usually come out accurately and have very few imperfections, therefore when you print with it unlike the stencil method the design will be very precise and much more realistic. The only downside to the NEHOC method is that since the ink must work its way through the mesh onto the fabric sometimes the coverage of the print is a bit patchy meaning that it may need a few touch ups. Because of this I have decided to use the Permaset aqua ink over the fastex ink as it is a lot thicker, meaning that it is much less likely to run and smudge my print.

Images	Steps
	<p>As talked about throughout my portfolio one of the standards that I am completing is applied design. This requires me to design an applied design print that consists of at least two layers that need to accurately match up together. I have chosen to do a buzzy bee screen print design as my client, loves buzzy bees. As a result of trialling hand cut stencil vs NEHOC stencil I have chosen to use two different block stencils, one for the body and one for the wings, as well as a NEHOC stencil for the black strips and overall outline of the buzzy bee. The overall process of completing my applied design is written in detail in a flow chart of the steps completed when I trialled the full process during my mock-up testing. This chart will act as a checklist for the steps I need to take so I don't miss anything. Overall I completed four different applied design tests of the buzzy bee, therefore when I went to do my final design, I was comfortable and confident with the process which allowed me to complete the design quickly and accurately to a high standard. Initially the only thing that I was concerned about was the amount of time that each layer takes to dry before you can add another one on top of it. As I have written in my mock-up flow chart each layer is required to dry before I can apply another layer because of this the applied design process often takes a few hours. As I am working on a tight schedule and don't have 2-3 hours to spare, I decided to alleviate the drying time by using a hairdryer in between each layer. By applying heat to each part of the print I am minimising unnecessary time spent completing my applied design when I could be working on other aspects of my portfolio. To ensure the highest accuracy of my print I got one of my secondary stakeholders to assist me with my design by holding the printing screen still while I used the squeegee to avoid any smudging that may bring down the quality of the applied design.</p> <p>An aspect of screen printing that is very important is health and safety, this means that when I am screen printing in H4, I need to have the windows open and the extractor fan on so that any fumes that are produced by the ink can be let out of the class. Another safety precaution that I always take when screen printing is wearing a waterproof apron. This way any misplaced ink won't accidentally get onto my clothes, or if there is a spillage it is much more likely to go on the apron. Overall I found my final applied design print to be the easiest so far as I had lots of practice so I knew exactly what I was doing, I was very pleased with the outcome of the print, and I believe that it will meet the needs of my client in terms of satisfaction for my client.</p> 