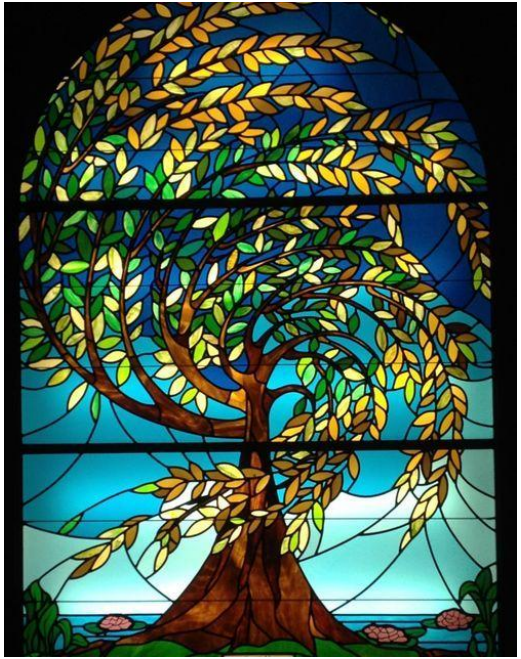
Arts and Creatvity

Art and Light



How can you use light in art?

Class Structure *(Enter an overview of the class structure here...see Week#1 as an example)*

Week #1:

- Chinese Lanterns

Week #2:

- Stained Glass Window Clings
- Visit to Stained Glass Sites

Week #3:

- Glass Sculptures
- Visit to Abravenal Hall

Week #4:

- Painted Silk Shapes

Week #5:

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Week #6: Finish-up all projects

Week #1: *All Aglow Chinese Lantern*

An oragami “Chinese Lantern” that glows in the dark!

During the Han Dynasty, special lanterns were made to alert cities of approaching attackers. These "Flying Lanterns" consisted of a strip of kerosene-soaked cloth or paper that was ignited and placed inside a lantern. The heat made the lantern float upward so it could be seen far away in the night sky. Today, flying lanterns are released on New Year's Day with wishes to bring good luck and prosperity in the coming year. Over time, Chinese Lanterns have become a sort of folk art. People from the cities and acrossthe countryside continue to string hundreds of lanterns across streets and around their homes, hanging them on doors at night to ward off evil — or to bring good luck. In this lesson plan, students learn a basic origami technique to make a “lantern” using a thin piece of Dura-Lar that has been decorated with markers and glow-in-the-dark paint. While beautiful during the day, the magic is revealed after dark when the lantern begins to glow.

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The Chinese Lantern has a very long and diverse history. The Chinese Lantern Festival has taken place since 230 BCE. During this celebration, people gather in the streets after nightfall and raise their lanterns in an attempt to see their deceased loved ones passing over on their journey to the heavens.

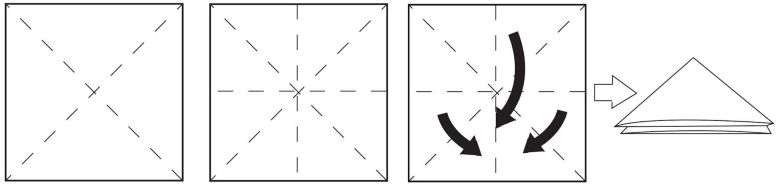
1. Turn the top right-hand corner of the sheet of DuraLar down to the bottom left edge to form a triangle. Make a crease. Trim off the excess film on the left edge to make a perfect square.

2. Using Sharpie Chisel Tip Markers or other permanent markers, draw a design on the Dura-Lar square. Since the film will be folded, remember that not all of the design will be seen. Leave areas open to accent with glow-in-the-dark paint. Brush on and let the paint dry completely.

3. Using the chart on page 3, fold the Dura-Lar film to create a lantern shape. Practicing first with a smaller piece of paper may be helpful. To open the lantern, blow into it through the opening, and pull on opposite corners to help it inflate.

4. Select a patterned craft stick to coordinate with the lantern design, and cut it in half. Punch a hole in the middle with a paper punch. Tie a knot on one end of a coordinating ribbon and thread it through the hole. Holding the craft stick vertically, place it through the opening at the top of the lantern. Hang.

All Aglow Chinese Lantern Tools

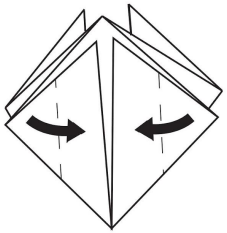


Step 1: *Fold diagonals from each corner. Reopen flat again.*

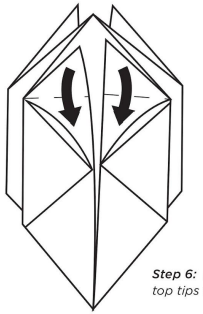
Step 2: *Fold in half horizontally, then vertically. Reopen flat again.*

Step 3: *Collapse on all folds into triangles.*

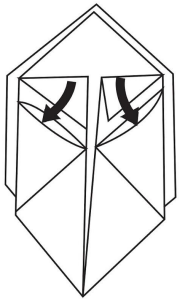
Step 4: *Fold tips of triangle in and up to top point.*



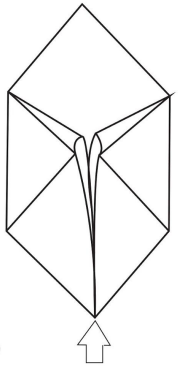
Step 5: *Fold sides in to center.*



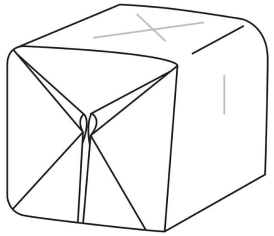
Step 6: *Fold top tips down.*



Step 7: *Tuck tips inside by pressing gently on the edges to open.*



Step 8: *Blow gently into the bottom point to inflate.*



Step 9: *As a final step, fold and return top and bottom points to the center to create a symmetrical shape.*

Creative Challenge:

Students describe the function and explore the meaning of specific art objects within varied cultures, times, and places.

Create a collage with different types of lanterns from countries all over the world learning about the use and symbolism of each lantern.

(Enter photo/videos of student work here. Duplicate this slide as needed)

(Enter photo/videos of student work here)

Materials & Supplies

- *Clear Acetate Alternative, 25-sheet Pad, need one sheet per student*
- *Acrylics, Glow in the Dark,*
- *Brushes, Flat, set of 6; share four sets among class*
- *Sharpie® Chisel Tip Markers, set of 8 colors - share four sets among class Roylco® Fabric Prints Craft Sticks, package of 50*
- *Fiskars® Hand Punch, 1/4" Circle*
- *Snippy® Scissors, pointed, 5-1/2" long, 1-1/2" cut - need one pair per student Ribbon Assortment, 40 yards*
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- *Optional Materials*
- *White Sulphite Drawing Paper, 50-lb, 500 sheets, 9" x 12"*
- *Rust-Oleum® Glow-InThe-Dark Brush-on Paint, 7-oz Share two among class*

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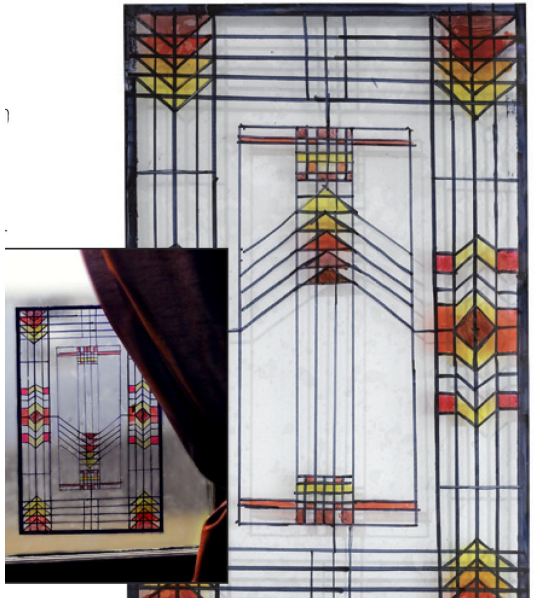
Resources:

- *http://cdn.dick-blick.com/lessonplans/all-aglow-chinese-lantern/all-aglow-chinese-lantern-all-aglow-chinese-lantern.pdf*

Week #2: *Stained Glass Window Clings*



Create Stained Glass Window Clings

Frank Lloyd Wright referred to his stained glass windows as “light screens” because they interacted with the view behind them, rather than covering or obscuring it. Here, students use geometry and repeating patterns to create a vinyl window cling that incorporates the ideals of Prairie-Style Design.

(Use this slide to add content to build background knowledge...use this space to add an open ended question that will help generate conversation regarding the content for this class period)

Well known for his architecture, Frank Lloyd Wright designed more than 4,000 stained glass pieces for more than 150 of his buildings. He referred to the windows as "light screens" because they interacted with the view behind them rather than covering or obscuring it, as stained glass windows often did. As he designed a building, Wright often sought to balance solid walls with light screens, which he felt opened a room and blended it with the surrounding environment.

This is a key idea in what is known as the "Prairie" style. Wright's designs featured geometric patterns that abstracted natural elements such as plants, waterfalls, and rivers. He used mostly clear or neutral-colored glass with accents of color and iridescence.

Preparation

1. Cut vinyl using scissors or paper cutter. One yard of vinyl will make 18, 6" x 9" clings. Keep the vinyl attached to the backing paper.

2. Cut graph paper into 6" x 9" pieces.

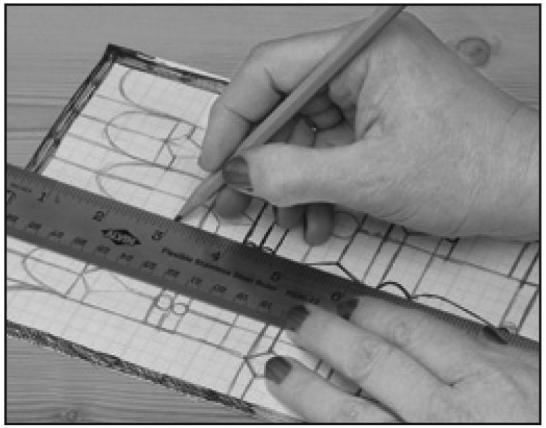
Frank Lloyd Wright Prarie Style Window Clings

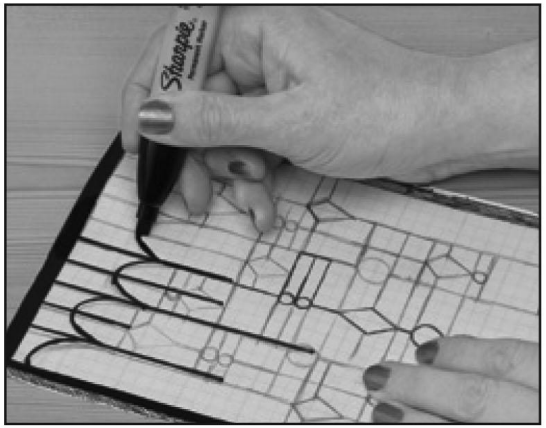
Process

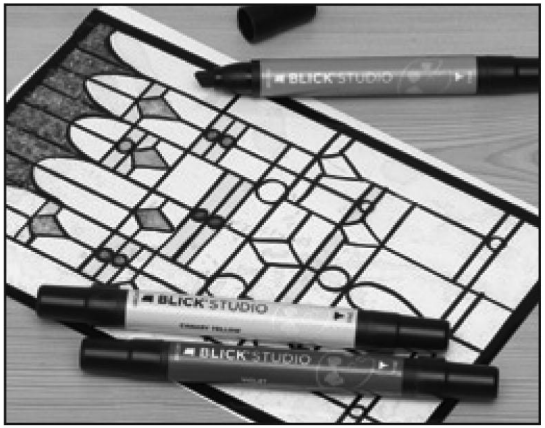
1. View examples of Prairie-Style windows. Discuss design choices, especially in relation to the surrounding landscape and buildings. If the finished clings will be displayed in a particular window, consider the view and how the students' designs might interact with it.

2. Design windows with pencil on paper first. Use the graph paper and rulers to make straight lines and diagonals. With the vinyl still positioned on the backing paper, use a fine-line marker to make a tiny "F" (for "Frank") in one corner. It is important to be able to distinguish between the front side and the back side of the material, as the back side is designed to provide the static cling.

3. Remove the vinyl from the backing paper and place it back-side-up on the top of the pencil drawing. The "F" will be reversed. Trace the drawing using a black Sharpie marker. Use a ruler with a raised edge for inking to avoid smearing. Any regular ruler can be raised for inking by applying a piece of adhesive WonderFoam to the back side.







4. Allow a few minutes for the marker lines to dry completely, then turn the cling material over and return it to the backing paper, front-side-up. The "F" will read correctly.

5. Fill some of the spaces between the lines with color marker. Keep some areas blank in order to have a clear view of the landscape beyond. Allow to dry completely, for at least an hour. 6. Apply the vinyl cling to the window for viewing. Avoid extreme window temperatures and condensation. If the marker accidentally transfers to the window, the window can be cleaned with rubbing alcohol.

Week #2: *Stained Glass Site Visit*

Here's a list of sites around Utah that have stained glass windows:
http://www.deseretnews.com/top/3746/0/Stained-glass-throughout-Utah.html

Create Stained Glass Site Visits

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Materials & Supplies

- *Materials Grafix® Static Cling Vinyl, clear, 27" wide x 1-yd; need two yards per class*
- *Graph Pad, 4" x 4" grid, 40-sheet pad, 8-1/2" x 11"; share one pad among class*
- *Stainless Steel Ruler, 12" (55632- 1012); one per student*
- *Sharpie® Chisel Tip Marker, Black; one per student*
- *Markers, set of 12 (22148-1012); share three sets among class*

Optional Materials

- *Creativity Street® WonderFoam® Peel and Stick Shapes, package of 720 (61731-1010)*

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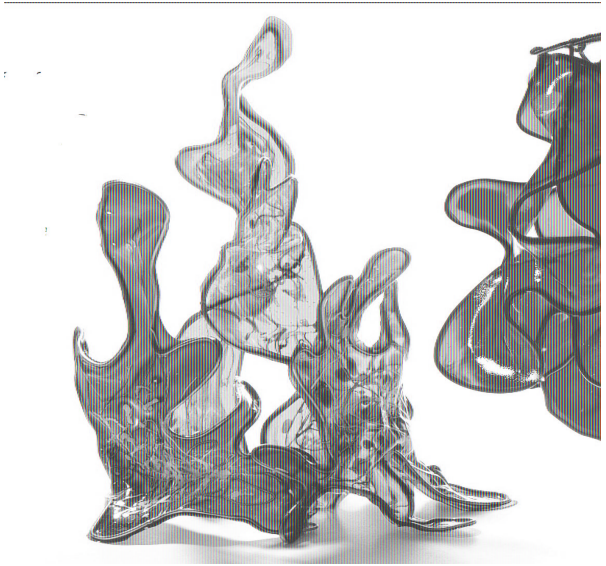
Resources:

- *Frank Lloyd Wright for Kids" Book*
- *https://www.ftcollinsstainedglass.com/portfolio-items/frank-lloyd-wright-stained-glass-fort-collins/*

Week #3: *Glass Sculptures and Visit to Abravenal Hall*



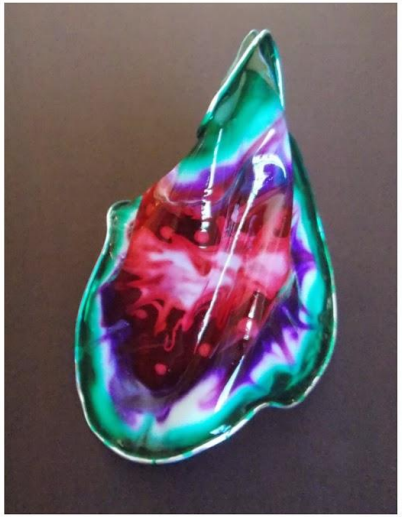
An oragami "Chinese Lantern" that glows in the dark!

Glass as a medium for expression is increasing in popularity with studio artists. New techniques have brought glass out of the functional, factory-produced realm to incorporate it into never-before experienced sculptures of light, color and form.

What types of shape can you create using glass? What everyday objects are made of glass? Are these sculptures?

This lesson plan will introduce students to the qualities that artists are drawn to with the glass medium. It also challenges them to open their eyes to the abstract form.

The sculptures are arranged from multiple components that may be shaped, bent, curled, stretched and rearranged over and over until the desired balance and form is achieved.



Flexible “Glass” Sculptures

Directions:

1. Cut the aluminum sculpture wire into 18" lengths. Students bend each length into a free-form shape, twisting the end to close and allowing at least 1" extra wire at the end, see (A), at right, for examples of shapes. Encourage students to use variety in forming their pieces.

2. Place a non-glare sheet protector on a piece of corrugated cardboard or another rigid surface. Multiple pieces can be used on large pieces of cardboard. Sheet protectors can be cut open and overlapped. Place the wire shapes on the sheet protectors, making sure they lay as flat as possible.

3. Paint the pieces by filling the center with Arti’ Stik Paint. Squeeze approximately 2 tablespoons of the color directly from the bottle onto the sheet protector, then use a brush to move it to the edges.

HINTS:

- It is important to cover the wire with the paint. Excess can be removed with scissors after drying.
- Colors may be swirled together or dripped across one another to add excitement.
- The colors will appear opaque while wet, but will dry transparent, with the exception of the white, black, silver and gold (they will remain opaque).

3. Move the pieces to a location where they can dry undisturbed. Allow to dry for at least 24 hours in normal conditions; humidity or thick applications may slow drying time. The paint is dry when it appears transparent and pulls easily away from the sheet protector.

4. Once the pieces are dry, they can be bent, curled and shaped to create a free-standing, 3- dimensional sculpture. Use the excess wire to join pieces together if desired, or simply position them to interact with one another. Trim excess wire away with wire snips. Excess paint can be trimmed away from the wire or left as part of the sculpture.

(Enter photo/videos of student work here. Duplicate this slide as needed)

(Enter photo/videos of student work here)

Materials & Supplies

- Aluminum Sculpture Wire, 14-gauge need three 18" lengths per student
- Pebeo Arti' Stick Window Cling Paint, assorted colors - share at least three bottles across the classroom
- Brushes (05118-9144), set of 144 brushes, share across classroom
- Non-glare sheet protectors, available from office supply stores
- Heavy corrugated cardboard to dry pieces on

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Resources:

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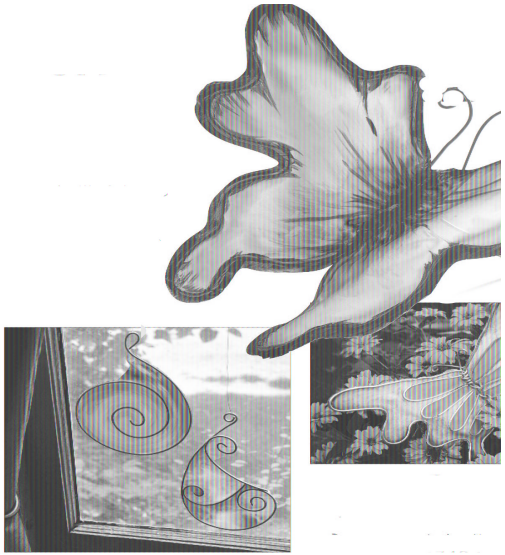
Week #4: *Painted Silk Shapes*



Silk Shapes painted with acrylic paint will let the light show through

The production and commerce of decorated silk fabrics began thousands of years ago in China. Over the centuries, its popularity spread around the globe and a variety of cultures created their own distinct processes of weaving and dying this luxurious fabric. Synthetic fibers as substitutions for silk began to be developed out of necessity during World War II.

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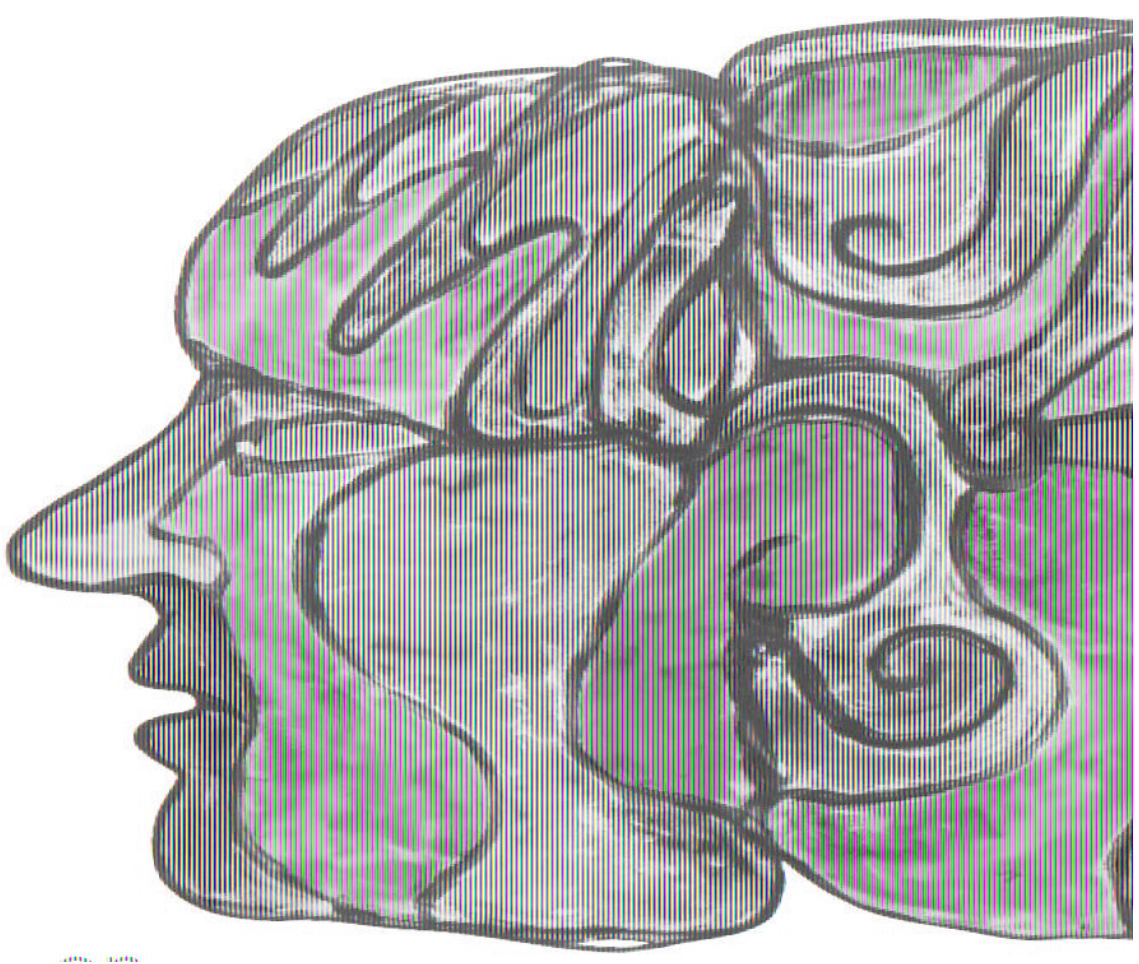
This project introduces fine-mesh polyester as a silk-like fabric painting ground. Although silk could certainly be used, this material is less expensive, more transparent and it stretches more firmly.

Form a wire shape as a support and paint with transparent liquid acrylic color. Finished pieces are flexible and may be heat-set for outdoor display.



Preparation

1. Cut the polyester fabric to 9" x 12" pieces. One yard of the 42" wide fabric will make 12 pieces. Cut the wire into pieces measuring 5-ft to 6-ft.
2 Cut the freezer paper into pieces measuring approximately 9" x 12". Secure the pieces to scrap cardboard with tape or staples.

Process

Sketch a simple contour line drawing on a 9" x 12" paper. Keep the perimeter of the design at least 1/4" from the paper's edge to make sure the fabric will fit.

Bend the wire to follow the contours of the sketch and twist the ends together to close. The wire cuts easily with scissors and it can be bent into tight curves with pliers. Press the shape down on a tabletop to flatten it, then place it on a piece of cardboard. Note: if creating a piece that will hang, build a loop in the top of the shape.

Use the remaining wire to form details and inner contour lines inside the shape. Arrange these on the freezer paper. For best results, lightly sand the top of wire with a fine-grit sandpaper to allow better adhesion. Brush an even coat of permanent fabric glue over the wire, making sure the top is covered.

Painted Silk Shapes

Place polyester over the wire. Lightly tap the fabric into the glue all along the wire lines to assure good contact. Start in the center and work outward to allow the fabric to stretch.

Hints:
— If the wire won't lie flat or the twisted areas won't allow contact with the fabric, press push pins into the cardboard on the outside of the shape to hold the fabric down.
— If the glue rubs off while the fabric is being placed, brush more glue on the wire from the top side. The glue will penetrate the fabric to the wire beneath.

Allow the glue to dry for a couple of hours before attempting to pick up the piece. The glue will appear white when wet, but it will dry glossy and transparent.

When the glue has dried, paint the fabric with transparent acrylic color. Setacolor may be thinned with water to make it flow like a watercolor wash. Opaque Setacolor can be used for resist techniques. The paint may be applied from either side. Allow it to dry and apply a second coat if desired.

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(Enter photo/videos of student work here)

Materials & Supplies

- Polyester Screen Printing Fabric, fine mesh; need one 9" x 12" piece per student
- Blick® Sculpture Wire, 14-gauge, 350-ft coil; need one 4-ft piece per student
- Pebeo® Setacolor Transparent Fabric Colors, assorted; share 5-6 across class
- Pebeo® Setacolor Fabric Glue, (01

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Resources:

- *http://cdn.dick-blick.com/lessonplans/all-aglow-chinese-lantern/all-aglow-chinese-lantern-all-aglow-chinese-lantern.pdf*