# SUN PRINTS HOW TO:

**CAUTION:** Read full instructions before starting. Wear gloves while working with the chemicals. Avoid touching your face, skin or inhaling. These products are light (UV) sensitive and should be worked with indoors, in a dimly lit room, out of direct UV exposure.

'Watch a short "how to" video here:
and follow the instructions below

watch a short video here

## ADDITIONAL ITEMS YOU WILL NEED:

A brush/ sponge of your choice for painting your mixture onto a page
A piece of glass to secure your print. Tip - glass from a photo frame works well.
A glass or plastic cup for mixing your solutions.
Hydrogen peroxide and/or white house hold vinegar (Both are optional)

## CHOOSING PAPER FOR YOUR PRINTS:

Standard printer paper will not withstand the water exposure used in this process, paper densities from 245g upwards are recommended. Rough linen or uncoated paper or uncoated canvas can be used. Glossy paper or board is not suggested. Different papers will affect the color and density of the print. Uncoated Canvas and absorbent boards might yield better prints with two coats. Allow full drying between coats.

**STEP 1:** In a dimly lit room, unpack your full kit. Put on your gloves. Make sure that your chemicals do not get exposed to any UV rays (artificial or natural) This mixture will stain clothes or material, take care when working with this product.

**STEP 2:** Mix solution A (Potassium ferricyanide) with 100ml water. **(If measuring off your own chemicals, use 10g potassium Ferricyanide with 100ml water.)** Pour into a larger container (Plastic or glass) to make stirring easy. Once dissolved, you can pour it back into the plastic bottle or any other glass or plastic container with a lid of your choice. Remember to store this solution in a dark place as its light sensitive.

**STEP 3:** Clean all untensils before working with your next solution.

**STEP 4:** Mix solution B (Ferric ammonium citrate/ Ammonium Iron (III) citrate) with 100ml water in a glass or plastic container until dissolved. **(If mixing your own chemicals, us 20g -25g Ferric ammonium citrate with 100ml water.)** Do not mix with solution A. Pour into and store in its own container. Remember to store this solution in a dark place as it is light sensitive.

**STEP 5:** For best results, let the mixtures stand for a few hours to ensure they are fully dissolved. Using the 5ml measuring spoon, measure out equal parts of each mixture into the measuring cup and mix well

**STEP 6:** DO NOT add ALL your solution together (only mix what you will use at a time) Once you mix your 2 solutions, it is suggested to use the mixture within 4 hours, however older solution can be used, test out the solution on test papers before starting a project. Coated paper can be used as soon as its dry, however it is often found that pages that have been coated a day or two before using, yield better prints. You can experiment with what works best for you.

**STEP 7:** Paint your mixture onto a page ensuring a thin coat. (Thick coats can cause blotches when washed) For a textured page effect, paint a second or partial second coat. Allow to dry between coats. The mixture should be light yellow/green to darker yellow/green when dry. Use up all the of the mixture.

**STEP 8:** Place desired plants or stencil on your dry page. Place a sheet of glass on top to keep the item in place. Ensure not to move the item once UV exposure starts. Ensure your glass is large enough to cover the full page you are printing. Partial coverage might result in lines forming on the printed surface.

**STEP 9:** Place your coated page, with the glass on top in direct sunlight. The angle of the sun, brightness, shade cast etc should be taken into account as this will affect the print. Best effects are achieved in direct sunlight from above. A indoor UV light can also be used in the process.

**STEP 10:** You will see the color of the page change from a green color to a blue-grey. It is virtually impossible to over expose your prints, but underexposure leads to a blurry or light color print. Allow the print to fully develop over 5-10 minute (until it turns a dark/ dull grey) Overcast days may take up to 45min. Use test pages to determine exposure time before starting a project.

**STEP 11:** Once your print is finished developing, take it indoors, out of UV exposure. Remove everything from the page and submerge the page in water, ensuring the cover/submerge the page in full, moving it back and forth underwater to loosen up and wash off the chemical solution on the page. Ensure not to touch the pint page of the page.

**STEP 12:** Pour out rinsing water and rinse a second time in clean water (until the water no longer has a yellow tint to it and the print is a clear blue and white with no yellowing.

**(Optional) STEP 13:** Dilute approximately 5 -10ml Hydrogen peroxide in your clean water and mix well before rinsing you print a last time. This will visibly turn the print a brighter or darker blue. Wash off the page one last time with clear running water and leave to dry. Alternatively adding house hold white vinegar to the water will turn the print a lighter/brighter blue. These are not essential steps, but they are great to try out and make for stunning effects. Allow print to dry

FOR ANY ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ON USING THIS PRODUCT AND TECHNIQUES, PLEASE HAVE A LOOK AT THE FAQ SECTION ON WWW.NEATTHINGS.CO.ZA OR FEEL FREE TO CONTACT US AT INFO@NEATTHINGS.CO.ZA

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