



What has
Ahti Kotisaari

in common with

François Gillet

Kjell Åslund

Peter Åström

Åke Ahlberg

Åke E:son Lindman

Margareta Sjödin

Museum of Modern Art N.Y.

Guggenheim museet N.Y.

Annie Leibovitz

Anders F Rönnblom

Robert Rauschenberg

Karen Brussat Butler

Kevin Tracy

Jean-Luc Toullion

Pamela Hobbs

Diane Fenster

Hiroshi Yoshi

Artists in every part of the world are working in new media and so are printmakers. The challenge is to find those printmakers who are applying the craft's highest standard to the exceptional technical skills required for printing limited editions of pieces created in either new or traditional media. The International Association of Fine Art Digital Printmakers has formed to lead printmaking along the edge of the new with excellence as it's standard.

Digital printmaking simply employs new tools in the service of a very old craft. For a thousand years printmaking has been an honored, integral part of fine art creation. Down through the years, all cultures and countries have developed some form of this craft in the pursuit of communicating ideas both visually and verbally. The term Giclée originated in 1991 with Jack Duganne who coined the term to refer to fine art prints created with digital output. It's derivation comes from the word "gicleur" the french word for nozzle. Gicler is the french verb "to spray".

To date, most giclées have been made with Iris ink jet technology, the actual standard. Iris 3047 is the name of the digital printer from Iris Graphics in Boston, USA. The technique itself incorporates a spinning drum of 86x119 cm and four unique nozzles spraying watercolor dye based inks; yellow, magenta, cyan and black. Each nozzle are working at a frequency of one million vibrations per second creating a stunning four million droplets per second.

THE INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF
FINE ART DIGITAL PRINTMAKERS SEAL OF EXCELLENCE
IS RESERVED EXCLUSIVELY FOR APPROVED MEMBERS.

F Ä R G S T U D I O
avanti
It shows.