

Katydid Cards

Glossary of terms used in my tutorials

Acetate — clear or colored transparent sheets. They can be used as a card base, behind apertures or as overlays. Stampin' Up sells them as Medium Window Sheets #114323

Acid-Free Paper — paper with a neutral pH level which extends the life of the paper and will not harm photographs attached to it and scraps are more easily recycled. All Stampin' Up paper is acid-free.

Adhesive — a bonding agent used to attach one item to another. Choices include permanent and repositionable tape, glue sticks, glue dots, crystal effects, sticky strip and hot glue to name a few.

Adhesive Remover — removes residue adhesive from unwanted areas.

Altered Art — a found item, embellished through collaging, stamping or other decoration to express an artistic idea.

Aperture — a shaped opening cut in the front of a card.

Blender Pen — A felt-tip marker filled with a clear solvent, used to soften or blend colors on a surface.

Bone Folder — a flat piece of bone, plastic or Teflon rounded at one end and pointed at the other used for burnishing card folds to make them crisp. A must have for fancy folded cards.

Brayering — applying ink to surfaces using a rubber roller (brayer) to create background effects. Or to smooth surfaces or flatten paper.

Burnish — to rub or polish to a smooth finish. Or to set a scored fold line.

Collage — Papers, found objects or other ephemera glued to a flat surface.

Core-dinations — card stock where the inside core of the card is a different color than the top so when you tear or sand it, the inner core becomes visible creating a two-toned texture.

Crimper — A tool that wrinkles paper into a corrugated texture.

Card Sizes:

- A1 — 3 1/2" x 4 7/8" most common size used for fold over note or thank you cards.
- A2 — 4 1/4" x 5 1/2" most common size used for standard cards as two can be created from a single sheet of card stock.
- A6 — 4 1/2" x 6 1/4"

- A7 — 5" x 7"
- #10 — 4 1/8" x 9 1/2" a standard business size envelope
- Square — can be in any size but length and width are equal

Card Folds:

- Mountain Fold — a mountain fold is shaped like a mountain peak ^ with the fold pointing upwards. My templates show mountain folds as a blue dashed line.
- Valley Fold — a valley fold is shaped like a valley or V with the fold pointing down as you look at it. My templates show valley folds as red dashed lines.

Card Stock — a broad term referring to white or colored paper which are sold in a range of weights. Not all card stock is created equal, so be careful with what you purchase. Stampin' Up's card stock is high-quality, dyed with pure color all the way through in a sturdy 80-lb weight. It's acid and lignin free and buffered.

Clip Art — refers to line art or illustrations that can be used for a variety of decorative purposes.

Complementary Color — Each has a complementary (opposite) color. Yellow and Purple are opposites on the color wheel and, therefore, complementary.

Craft Knife — a short, sharp cutting blade mounted on a pen-like handle.

Crimper — a tool through which card stock is run giving it a corrugated texture.

Crop — to trim away unwanted parts of a shape or image in both printed and digital images.

Decoupage — the art of creating a 3D image from paper layers, where the smaller parts of a repeated image are cut out and layered on top of the original image.

Die-cutting — cutting out special shapes by the use of metal dies on card stock and fed through a die-cutting machine. The pressure on the die creates the cut.

Downloads — where you download an image from the internet. Downloads can be free or paid for, depending on the source. Many components are available through My Digital Studio.

Dry Embossing — adds a raised, textured shape, either as a pattern, a motif or a greeting. Embossing can be done by hand with a stencil or you can use an embossing folder.

Dry Fit — placing paper pieces without glue first to make sure they're where you want them.

Embossing powder — grainy powders that melt when heated with a heat gun to create a shiny, raised finish (see heat embossing)

Eyelet — A small metal ring, designed to reinforce a hole in paper or fabric.

Faux Finish — decorative painting that imitates the look of a natural material such as marble or wood.

Focal Panel — the piece containing the stamped image or sentiment...the focal point.

Fussy Cut — cutting out intricate paper details by hand using long, slow cuts; turning paper, not scissors.

Glitter — very small, flat, reflective particles applied to surfaces, they reflect light in different angles causing the surface to sparkle or shimmer.

Grommet: A ring or eyelet of metal, often used to reinforce a hole.

Heat Embossing — gives stamped images a glossy, raised finish. It involves sprinkling embossing powder onto an image stamped with pigment or Versamark ink and then heated with a heat gun, which melts the powder.

Huff — exhaling on the inked rubber stamp to refresh the ink with moist air.

Ink Pads:

- **Dye Ink** — Dye ink transfers its color quickly. It is permanent and dries quickly which makes it unsuitable for embossing purposes but makes it best for quick stamping with the worry of smudging. Stampin' Up ink pads are dye based and acid-free and coordinate with exclusive Stampin' Up card stock and markers.
- **Pigment Ink** — pigment ink is usually richer in color and thicker in the intensity of the ink.
- **Permanent Solvent Ink** — Permanent and fast drying solvent ink, these are great for stamping on a wide variety of surfaces, such as wood, glass and metal. As it is permanent, it is a little more difficult to remove the ink stain from your rubber stamps. Personal Favorite: Staz-On Black
- **Shadow Ink** — colors are usually soft hues of pastel, making it the best ink for background stamping to give a softer look. Great on lighter colored paper and doesn't matter if the paper is smooth or texture.
- **Chalk Ink** — the inks dry to a matte finish, resembling artist's chalks. They are a pigment ink, however exhibit many of the qualities of dye inks.

One Off Stamping — after inking your stamp, you stamp once on a scrap piece of paper before stamping on your actual piece to soften the image.

Opaque — a non-transparent surface.

Orientation:

- Landscape — the position of a paper in which the longer margin is horizontal.
- Portrait — the position of a paper in which the longer margin is vertical.

Paper Piercing — creating a decorative pattern by piercing the paper using a template or by creating a freehand design

Reinkers — a refill for ink pads, but can also be used for a number of techniques. A good thing to have on hand, especially for Stampin' Up In-Color Stamp pads.

RGB — stands for red, green, blue. All computer colors are defined in combination of these three basic colors.

Ribbon: and Trim:

- Baker's Twine — a strong thread or string composed of two or more strands twisted together.
- Brocade — heavyweight silk, usually patterned
- Chiffon — lightweight, gauzy taffeta.
- Crocheted — ribbon made from open weave crochet
- Grosgrain — ribbed crosswise
- Jacquard — a weave with an intricate pattern
- Linen Thread — a thick thread made from natural, undyed linen
- Moiré — a weave with a subtle luster or water effect
- Ombre — blended stripes of color that give a two-toned effect
- Organdy — lightweight, translucent
- Satin — glossy, close-woven silk
- Seam Binding — a covering or reinforcement for a seam but also provides a beautiful, lightweight, non-bulky embellishment
- Taffeta — lightweight, smooth silk
- Wired — wire is woven into the outside edges of the ribbon so it will hold a shape.

Rotary trimmer — a rotary trimmer is a manual paper cutter with a round blade that rotates as it cuts. A rotary trimmer attachment is available for the Stampin' Up paper trimmer, which saves money and space. Also available are scallop, straight and tiny waves blades.

Sponging — gives warmth and to dimension to images by adding color with a sponge or sponge

dauber. Also used to create a distressed look.

Spritzers — creates a soft background by adding ink and water in a spritz bottle.

Stamp-A-Ma-Jig — a tool used for precise positioning of rubber stamp images.

Stencil: A template made by cutting a design in a stiff material like paper, plastic, cardboard, or metal. It is affixed to a surface and paint or ink is brushed or pounced over the stencil to create the design on the surface below.

Stippling — a coloring technique using a stippling brush to create small dots for shading by pouncing the ink coated brush to achieve the desired shade.

Stylus — A sharp, pointed instrument used for writing, marking, or engraving.

Template — a pattern used for reproducing a design or cut.

Translucent — between transparent & opaque. Objects can be seen through it but without clarity.

Trompe l'oeil — French for “fool the eye.”

Vellum — a heavy weight, translucent paper

Wash — a thin layer of diluted paint or ink

Washi Tape — adhesive backed paper strips with the consistency of masking tape and comes in various patterns and designs

Watercolor — a water-based, translucent paint

Watercolor Paper — a 100% cotton rag paper that comes in multiple weights and surface textures.

Watermark — a translucent design or name.

Wearable Art — clothing, jewelry or accessories that have been decorated or embellished.

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