

Week Five: Materials of Color Study Notes:

Colorant - A compound that imparts its color to another material.

Colorfastness - Defined as the resistance of a color to the loss of its original color quality. High colorfastness means that a color will not fade, bleed, or wash out.

Dyes - Soluble colorants. Dyes transfer their color by being dissolved in liquid and staying in or absorbing into given materials on a surface.

Halftone - A halftone is a pattern of dots that is used for reproduction of continuous tone images.

Opaque - Refers to a medium through which light cannot pass. Opaque paint is also called body color because it uses white as part of the paint mixer and completely covers a surface onto which is painted.

Physical Color Materials - Those materials that are used directly, such as paint, color drawing materials and textile dyes.

Process Colors - The four colors used in commercial printing and color photography: cyan, magenta, yellow, and black also abbreviated as CMYK. Cyan, magenta, and yellow are close to the traditional subtractive primary hues of red, yellow, and blue. The CMYK color mode on a computer is meant to match with process printing colors.

Transparent Media - Media that light can pass through to the support below. Watercolor, oil glazes, markers, dyes, and some inks are transparent.

Vehicle or Binder - Pigment is mixed with a vehicle or binder to become paint. A vehicle or binder must support and bind pigment particles as well as ease the application of a pigment to a surface.