



Notes

# 1

## TOOLS AND MATERIAL

### AIM:

To get acquainted to various tools and materials in drawing and painting.

### INTRODUCTION

In drawing and painting, it is absolutely necessary to know about appropriate tools and materials. The artist should select these tools and materials according to the work he/she wishes to start. For Sketches and Drawings one should choose softer pencils (B, 2B, 4B, 6B) and for finished and precised drawing, it is better to use harder pencil (HB and H). Choosing colours are also very important. One has to experiment with different colours and medium. Ultimately he would feel comfortable in a particular medium which he can pursue. In this chapter an attempt has been made to give an elaborate and comprehensive introduction to painting and drawing.



### OBJECTIVE

On completion of this practical exercise, you will be able to :

- recognize different qualities of pencils and inks;
- select a suitable surface of drawing and painting;
- apply proper brushes (round and flat) accordingly;
- identify the different types of colours applicable in different mediums.



Notes

**Uses of Materials:**

- Pencils - Hard and Soft, graphite, coloured
- Crayons - Black
- Pastels - Dry, Wax, Oil
- Charcoal - Black
- Paper - Different weight and surface, Cartridge Handmade, Ivory, Chaksy, Pastel.
- Colour - Water Colour (Transparent, opaque), gouache, oil paper  
Suitable surfaces for water colours are: hand made paper, chaksy, Cartridge, silk, hard board, wall surfaces.
- Brushes - Kinds of brushes–
  - (i) round brushes for water based colour (ii) flat brushes for oil colours (iii) knife and (iv) spatula
- **Know your tools and materials**

**Tools:-**

Pencils, HB, 2B, 4B and 6B



Fig. No.1

Coloured pencils



Fig. No.2

## Tools and Material

Crayon



Fig. No.3

Charcoal



Fig No.4

Round water colour brushes  
No.1, 5, 8 and 12



Fig No.5

Flat Brush for oil colour  
No 1,2,4,5,10,12



Fig No.6

## Practical Guidelines (Secondary Level)



Notes



Notes

Knife or spatula



Fig No.7

Pallette for water colour



Fig No.8

Pallette for oil colour with oil pots



Fig No.9

Colour material

Water colours



Fig No.10

Poster colours



Fig No.11

Oil colours



Fig No.12

Acrylic colours



Fig No.13



Notes



Notes

Pastel colours



Fig No.14

Coloured ink



Fig No.15

**Following are the examples of line qualities of some drawing tools**

Line effect of HB pencil



Fig No.16

Line effect of softer pencil like 6B to less soft pencil 4B and 2B

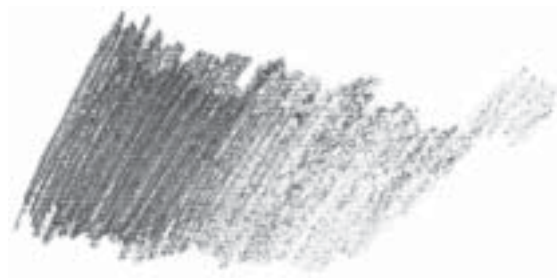


Fig No.17

Hatched line in Pen and Ink



Fig No. 18

Simple line in Pen and Ink



Fig No. 19

With stippling (Dots) you can bring different tones



Fig No. 20

Charcoal blend easily and may be used for modelled renderings.



Fig No.21



**Notes**



Notes

Crayon can be employed for quick sketches.  
Coloured pencils are useful for drawing to add texture.

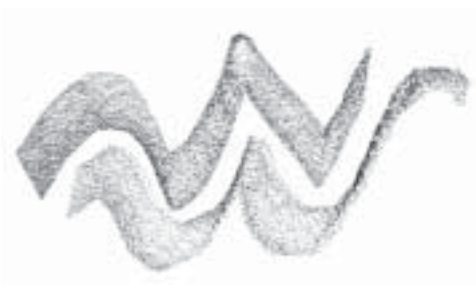


Fig No.22



Fig No.23

Pastels are often used for portraits, life drawing and landscape.



Fig No.24

- **Practice sketches and drawing with the help of above mentioned tools and materials.**
- Sketch with pencil. Use both 4B and HB like it is done in this animal figure.



Fig No.25



## Tools and Material

Pen and ink or black Jel Pen are excellent medium for drawing and sketching. You try all three techniques like, lines, hatching, and stippling. Remember, you can not erase the ink, so do a preliminary structure in pencil before you use ink.

- Draw anything with straight lines after you start with pencil drawing



Fig No.26

- Draw a human figure or animal figure in hatching technique



Fig No.27

## Practical Guidelines

(Secondary Level)



Notes



Notes

- Now use stippling or dots to bring tone in your drawing.



Fig No.28

- Use all the three techniques of drawing in pen and ink. You can make a landscape. Use dark lines in the foreground and light broken lines in the back ground to achieve depth.

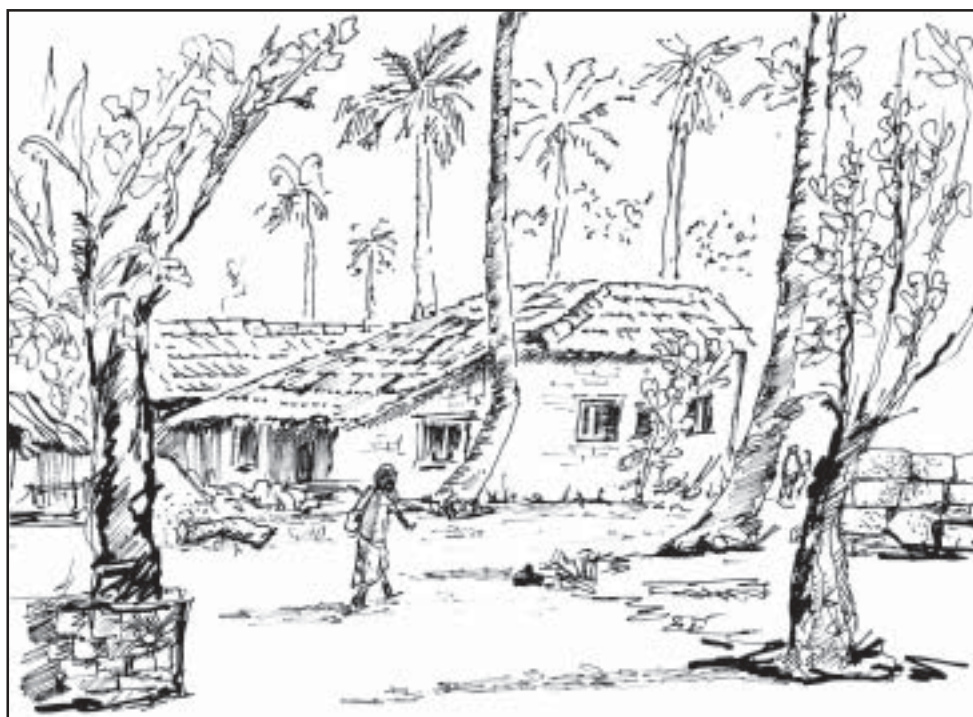


Fig No.29

## Tools and Material

There are various types of colour materials for painting. Some are traditional and few have been invented in recent times like acrylic.

- Water colours are of many types. Hence you can use transparent water colours. Use lot of water to dilute the colour. Use the previous drawing (Fig. No. 30) and colour it.



Fig No.30

- Now use opaque water colour. Poster colour and gouache, are opaque colours. Take easily available poster colour. Paint the same picture with this.



Fig No.31



- Acrylic is as good as poster colour. You can dilute this colour with water and oil both. It is waterproof. You should use canvas or oil paper.

Fig No.32

## Practical Guidelines

(Secondary Level)



Notes



Notes

- For a change you can use spatula-or knife instead of brush. Better you use poster, acrylic or oil. Spatula brings texture in your picture



Fig No.33

- Pastel colours are like pencils, but softer and brighter. Draw colourful objects with it.



Fig No.34

- Oil colours are used on canvas or oil paper. Turpentine and linseed oil are used to dilute it (thinner). See lesson No.3 and the figures. No. 22 to 25.