

PROCEDURES AND PAINTING TECHNIQUES
MEMORY OF ANA BELÉN GIL SÁEZ 2º D



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Introduction:

Throughout this course, we have learned to use various painting techniques. We experimented with color and the human figure, through the representation of the human body.

Every day in class we had to paint the model. The model every day showed a different position.

We have worked with 3 techniques: Acrylic, watercolor and egg painting. With each of these techniques have made drawings of the model and free drawings.

Classes are taught in English. My English is not very good, so I have been difficult. But the classes were fun and learned a lot.



First technique: Working with pigments. Acrylic.

The first step is to print the paper to paint. The materials to print the paper are:

- White Zinc.
- White Spain.
- Titanium White.
- Paper.
- Latex.
- Water.
- Brush large.

Mix one part white latex pigment and water. Everything is mixed well. Once the mixture is painted in the paper horizontal. Once this first layer has dried, paint the paper vertically.

Once we have the dry paper, we prepared the pigments. We need:

- Several plastic containers, glass, for mixtures.
- Several pigments. The most essential are:

Cadmium Red
Naphthol Crimson
Cadmium Yellow

Preparation of the solution: Weigh 1.000 g of the sample and dissolve it in 100 mL of water.

First Derivative Method with Pyrophosphate

The method is suitable for the determination of the concentration of the sample.

- 1. Weigh 1.000 g of the sample and dissolve it in 100 mL of water.
- 2. Add 10 mL of 10% sodium hydroxide solution.
- 3. Add 10 mL of 10% sodium pyrophosphate solution.
- 4. Add 10 mL of 10% sodium acetate solution.
- 5. Add 10 mL of 10% sodium chloride solution.
- 6. Add 10 mL of 10% sodium sulfate solution.
- 7. Add 10 mL of 10% sodium nitrate solution.
- 8. Add 10 mL of 10% sodium phosphate solution.
- 9. Add 10 mL of 10% sodium bicarbonate solution.
- 10. Add 10 mL of 10% sodium carbonate solution.

The solution is mixed well. Once the solution is prepared, it is used for the determination of the concentration of the sample.

The concentration of the sample is determined by the first derivative method.

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Yellow ochre
Ultramarine blue
Titanium white
Ivory black

- Brushes to paint with acrylics.
- Paper by printing two sizes. A4, at least eight papers and in size 100 x 70 cm, minimum 2 papers.
- Water.

Each pigment is prepared in a different container. It gets a share of pigment, another part of latex, and other water. Mix everything very well.

Once we have prepared all the materials, we move on to painting. In the classes the model adopted different positions. The teacher placed spotlights directed into the model.

First you have to draw with charcoal on the model, taking into account the form and proportion.

Once fitted the drawing with pencil or charcoal, is passed to paint with the pigments.

Using the primary colors are the different blends. The important thing is to represent the different areas of light and shadow of the model.

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Works:

Below are photographs of the work performed.

The A4 size are:

- Figure 1.
- Figure 2.
- Figure 3.
- Figure 4.
- Figure 5.
- Figure 6.
- Figure 7.

The size of 100 x 70 cm, are:

- Figure 8.
- Figure 9. (Paint free)



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Notes

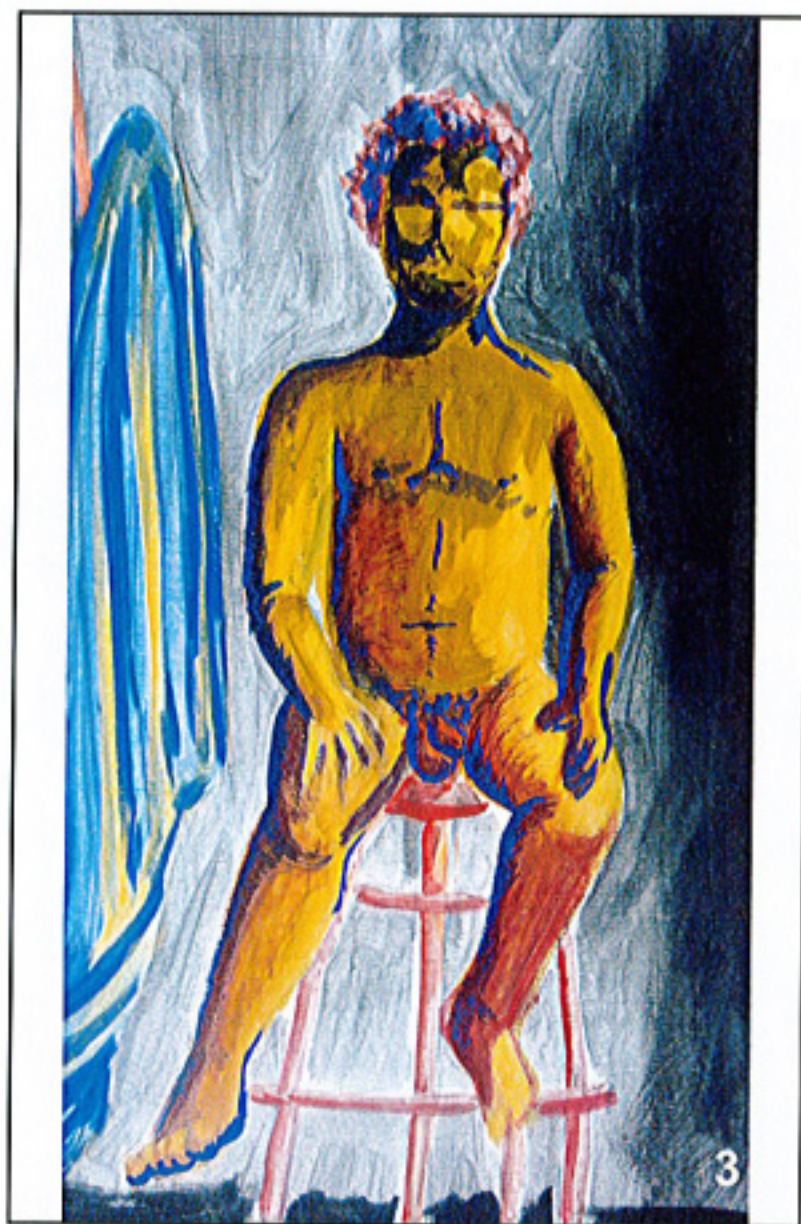
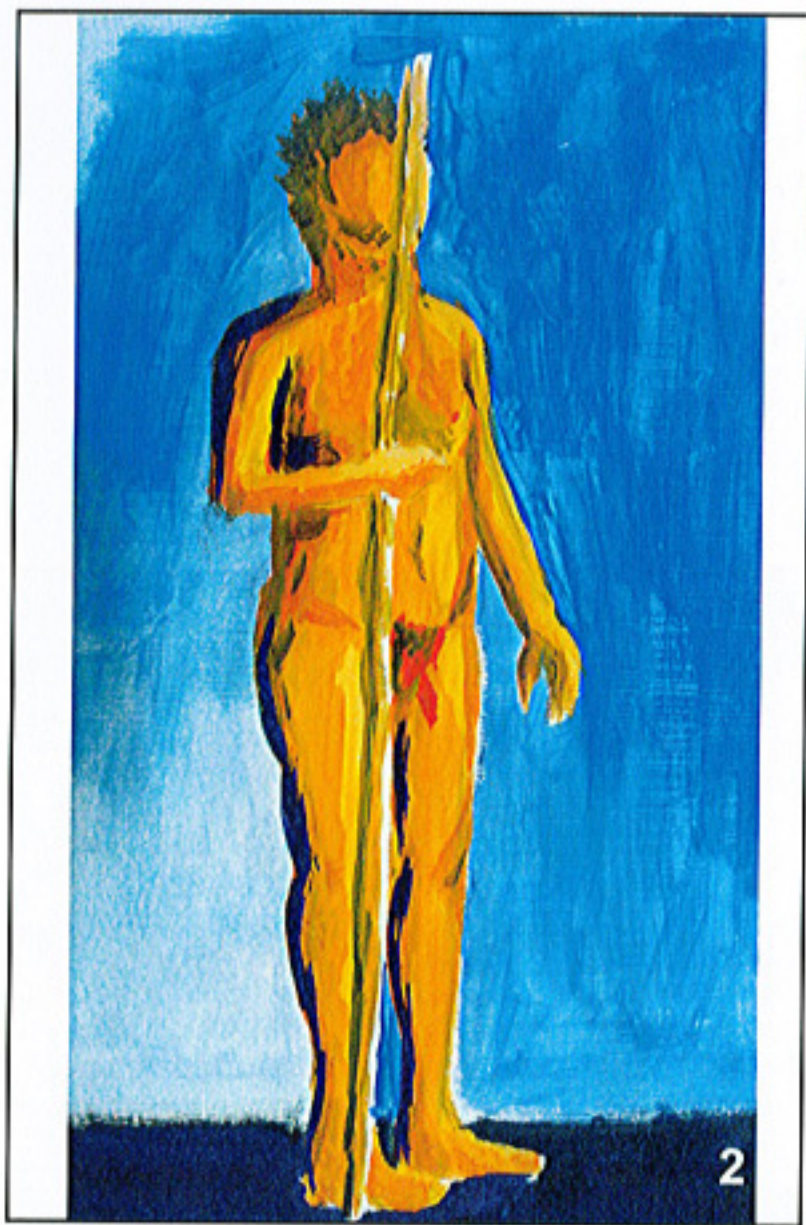
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- Figure 1
- Figure 2
- Figure 3
- Figure 4
- Figure 5
- Figure 6
- Figure 7

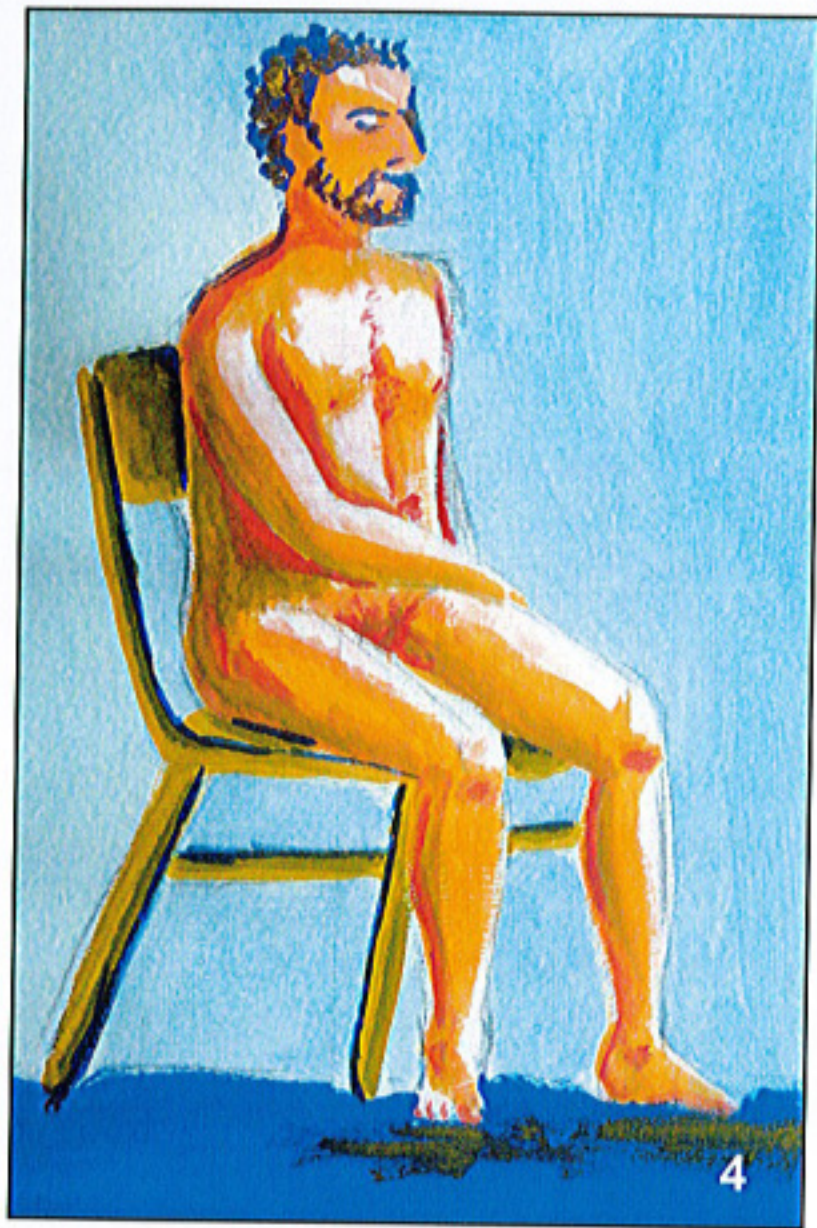
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Procedures and painting techniques. Memory of Ana Belén Gil Sáez 2º D



PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONFERENCE ON THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

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Second Technique: watercolor painting.

Second Technique: watercolor painting.

The materials needed to work with this technique are:

- Different pigments.
- Brushes of different thicknesses.
- Paper with a different grain.
- Palette for mixtures.
- Rags.
- Sponges.
- Water.

To paint with watercolor pigments must be used, mixed with plenty of water. Once set the desired color on paper, is expected to dry to put another color.

The watercolor is also a technique that uses translucent colors, so first you paint with lighter colors and then with the darkest.

The white color is made, leaving parts unpainted. We have also practiced mixing colors directly on the paper. To mix colors, what is done is to mix the colors while still wet. With this technique we get a pretty nice mix.

1. The first step is to identify the problem.

In order to solve the problem, it is necessary to gather information and to analyze it carefully. This is done by asking a series of questions and by looking for clues.

Worked Example

Example 1. A number is multiplied by 3 and the result is added to 5. The result is 23. Find the number.

Solution:

Let x be the number.

Then $3x + 5 = 23$.

$3x = 23 - 5$

$3x = 18$

$x = \frac{18}{3}$

$x = 6$

\therefore The number is 6.

Example 2. A number is multiplied by 4 and the result is subtracted from 10. The result is 2. Find the number.

Solution:

Let x be the number.

Then $10 - 4x = 2$.

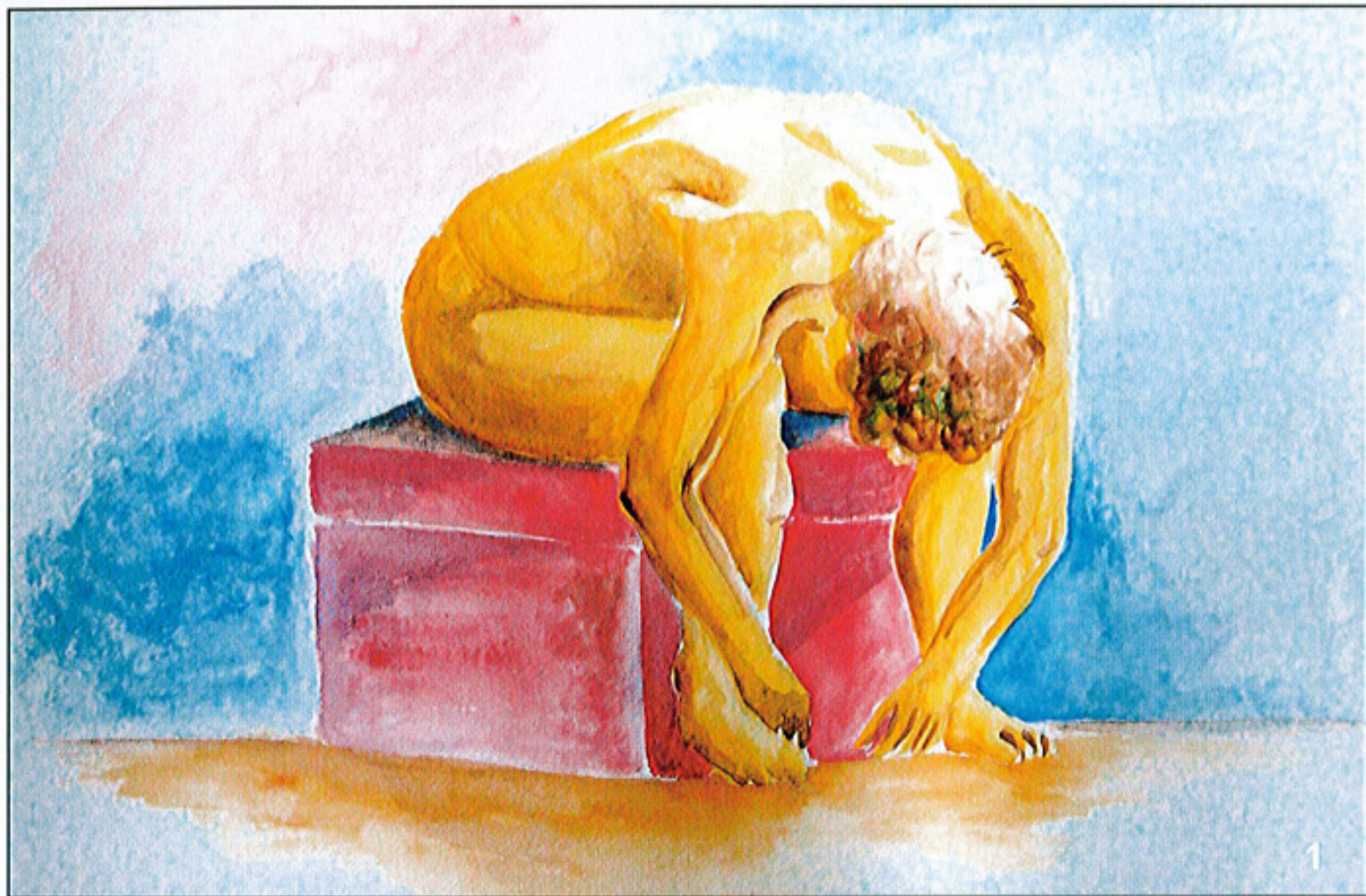
$-4x = 2 - 10$

$-4x = -8$

$x = \frac{-8}{-4}$

$x = 2$

\therefore The number is 2.



1

1. The first part of the document is a list of names and addresses.

Name	Address
John Doe	123 Main St, New York, NY 10001
Jane Smith	456 Elm St, Los Angeles, CA 90001
Bob Johnson	789 Oak St, Chicago, IL 60601
Alice Brown	101 Pine St, San Francisco, CA 94101
Charlie White	202 Cedar St, Houston, TX 77001
Diana Green	303 Birch St, Phoenix, AZ 85001
Frank Black	404 Spruce St, Philadelphia, PA 19101
Grace King	505 Willow St, San Diego, CA 92101
Henry Lee	606 Ash St, Dallas, TX 75201
Ivy Clark	707 Hickory St, Austin, TX 78701
Jack Adams	808 Maple St, Fort Worth, TX 76101
Karen Baker	909 Poplar St, San Antonio, TX 78201
Liam Hall	1010 Sycamore St, San Jose, CA 95101
Mia Young	1111 Chestnut St, San Jose, CA 95101
Noah King	1212 Walnut St, San Jose, CA 95101
Olivia Lee	1313 Elm St, San Jose, CA 95101
Peter King	1414 Oak St, San Jose, CA 95101
Quinn King	1515 Pine St, San Jose, CA 95101
Rachel King	1616 Cedar St, San Jose, CA 95101
Samuel King	1717 Birch St, San Jose, CA 95101
Tina King	1818 Spruce St, San Jose, CA 95101
Uma King	1919 Willow St, San Jose, CA 95101
Victor King	2020 Ash St, San Jose, CA 95101
Wendy King	2121 Hickory St, San Jose, CA 95101
Xavier King	2222 Maple St, San Jose, CA 95101
Yara King	2323 Poplar St, San Jose, CA 95101
Zoe King	2424 Sycamore St, San Jose, CA 95101

Fourth Technique: Mixed, grisaille.

The grisaille is a mixed media painting. First paint the model only with the gray and black color. The first layer of grisaille technique is done with egg tempera.

Once the first coat dry, paint over with glaze.

Once the first coat to dry, paint with transparencies made with oil paint.

Materials to paint with transparency on the grisaille:

- Oil paintings. The primary colors cyan, magenta, yellow, white and black.
- 1 / 2 part of linseed oil.
- 1 part dammar varnish
- 1 part turpentine.

The oils are mixed with the ready, and so we get a very transparent colors. With these transparent colors painted on the grisaille. First we give a layer with the magenta. Second we give a blue cape and finally give a yellow layer.

1. The first step is to identify the problem.

Fourth Testimonial: Blood, Gasoline

The investigation was conducted in a laboratory setting. The first step was to identify the problem. The second step was to identify the cause of the problem. The third step was to identify the solution.

One of the first steps was to identify the problem.

Once the problem was identified, the next step was to identify the cause.

It is important to identify the cause of the problem.

Once the cause is identified, the next step is to identify the solution.

The solution is to identify the cause of the problem.

It is important to identify the cause of the problem.

Once the cause is identified, the next step is to identify the solution. The solution is to identify the cause of the problem. It is important to identify the cause of the problem.

Works:

Below are photographs of the work performed.

The size is 100 x 70 cm:

- Figure 1. (Grisaille)
- Figure 2. (Transparent)
- Figure 3. (Paint free) (Grisaille)
- Figure 4. (Paint free) (Transparent)

