PROCEDURES AND PAINTING TECHNIQUES

MEMORY OF ANA BELÉN GIL SÁEZ 2º D

index:

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

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.

Works:

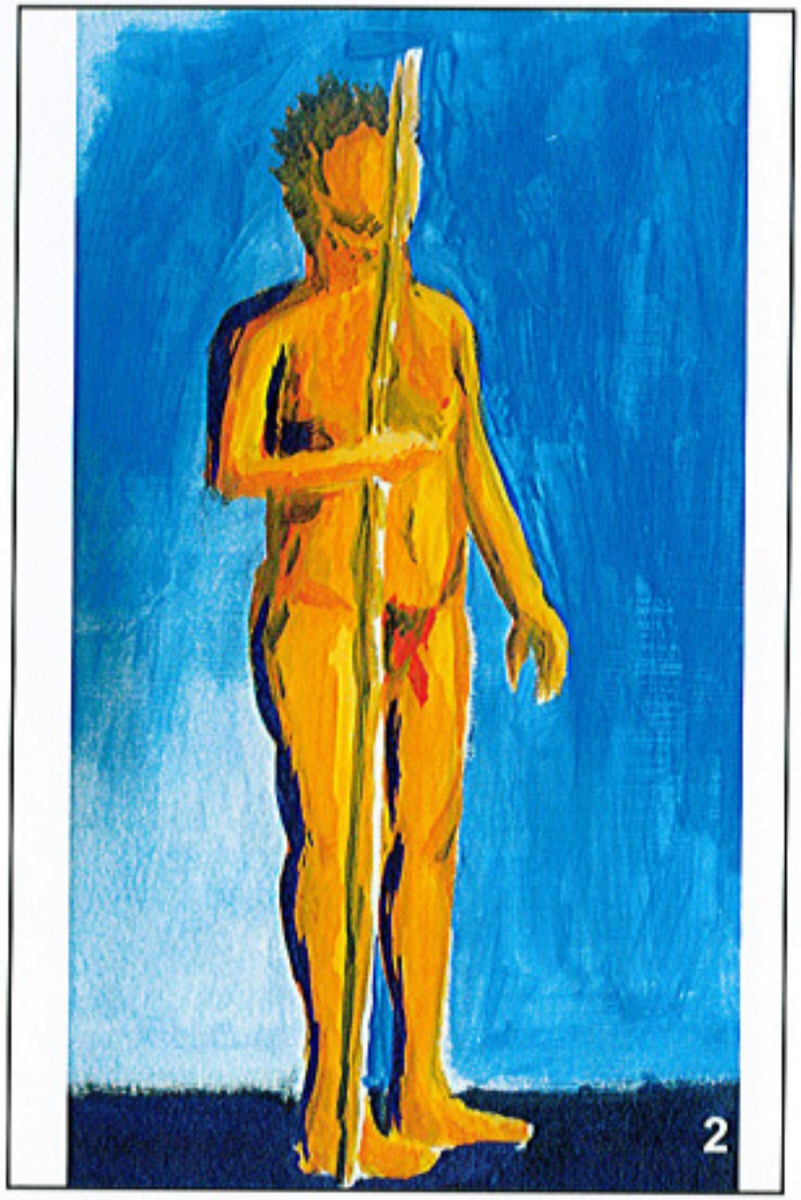
Below are photographs of the work performed.

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)

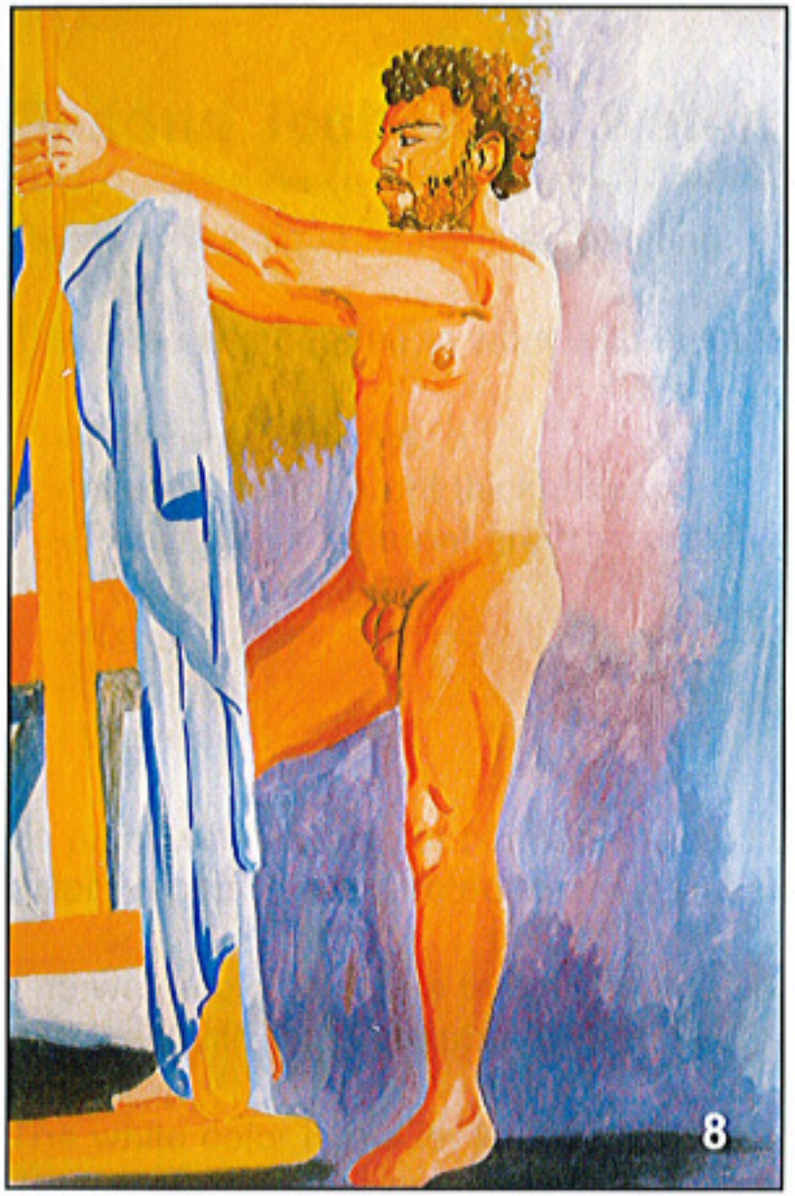

2


3


4


5


6


8


9

Second Technique: watercolor painting.

Second Technique: watercolor painting.

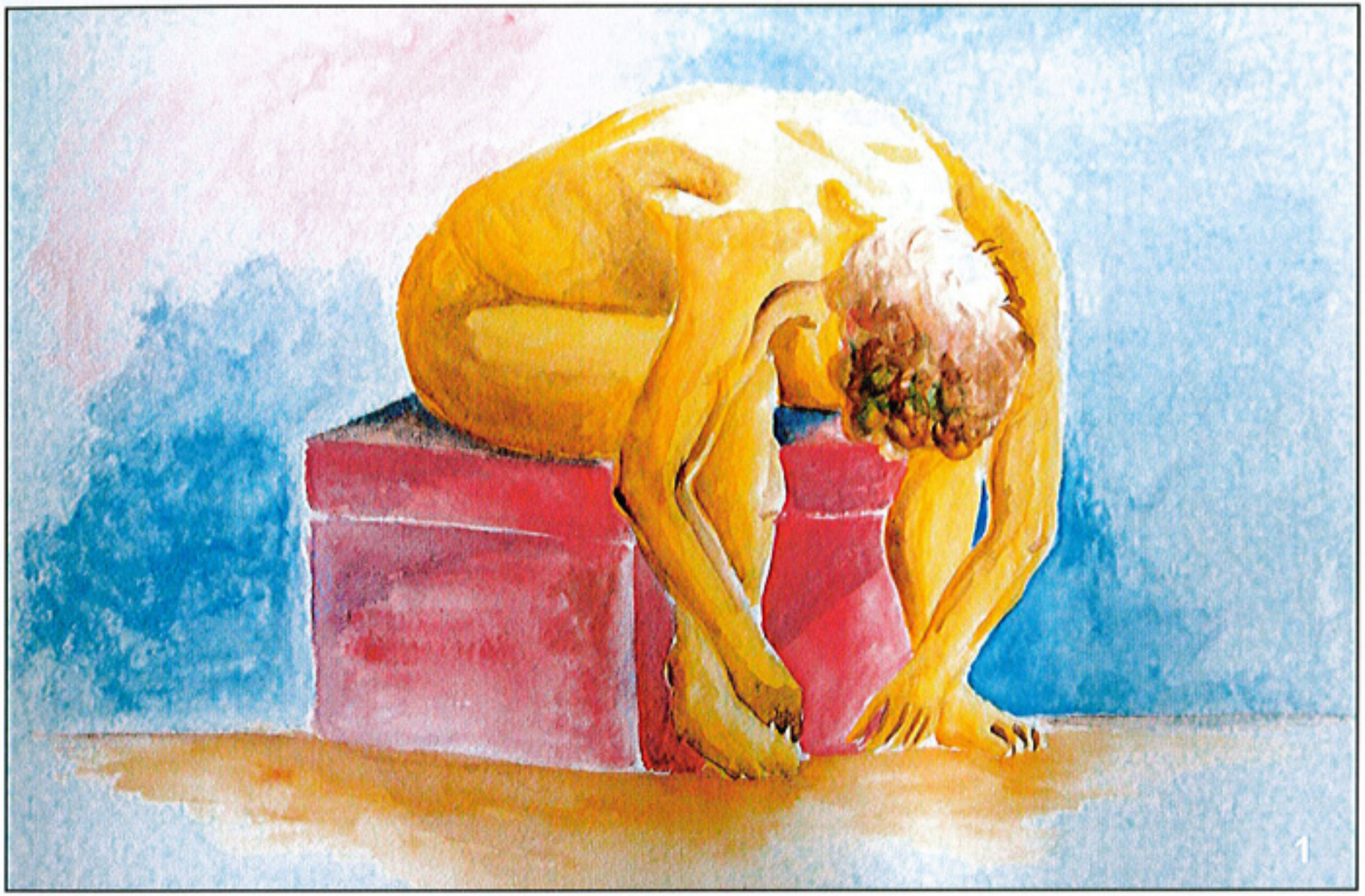
The materials needed to work with this technique are:

- 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

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.

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)


1


2