

Color Pencil Technique

Goals/Objectives *At the end of the lesson, students will learn:*

- **Basic Colored Pencil Techniques**
- **History and Creative process**
- **Analyzed and apply blending techniques**
- **Create a 1-Point Perspective interior design using Prismacolor colored pencils as medium.**

Colored Pencil Techniques- *Color Study*

Color pencils are a relatively new medium, they were first introduced in the early 19th century, but it wasn't until the early 20th century that they began being used by more and more artists to create works of art.

- During the early twentieth century, the colored pencil core was developed. It was made up of a combination of pigments or dyes and a binder.
- In 1761, a small factory in Germany, began making the pencils **Kaspar Faber**, later to become the world famous **Faber-Castell company**. They are considered to be one of the top best brands today.
- In 1806, the German company **Lyra** was established.
- In 1832, British company **Derwent** began manufacturing pencils.
- In 1890, L. & C. Hardtmuth Company of Austria-Hungary introduced their **Koh-I-Noor** brand, named after the famous diamond.
- In 1938, the American Corporation Berol introduced **Prismacolors**. Prismacolors is one of the most popular brands of colored pencils today. They are now manufactured by Sanford.

3 TYPES OF COLOR PENCILS

Professional Grade **Wax/Clay** Based Color Pencils

Professional Grade **Oil Based** Color Pencils

Professional Grade **Water-Soluble** Based Pencil Brands

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Blending and Layering

Blending is the process of layering colors and merging the layers of color together with layering techniques and/or combination of blending tools. As a result you get rich photo like works. Layering colors gradually, building the layers of colors up using light to medium pressure can give your works an illusion of depth, deepen colors, modify colors, can give the work an impression of *light or luminosity*.

- **To blend or burnish** colors try using a stump or tortillion. Tortillions come in 3 sizes: small, medium and large. Stumps are very similar to the tortillions, but are much bigger. Blend the colors in a circular motion and apply heavy pressure to blend the colors. Make sure you keep the tips clean if you are using it to blend selective colors.
- A colorless marker/pen can be used to blend layers of color together. The marker/pen is great for making washes, or under-paintings in color pencil paintings. Some top rated brands are Tombo, Prismacolor or Copic.
- **Layer colors using crosshatch, horizontal, diagonal, vertical, or circular strokes. Start off with a light layer of a color, then keep adding different layers of color on top of one another, using light to medium pressure, until the desired results are achieved.**
- Try applying mineral spirits with a q-tip or paint brush to blend colors together.

Colorless blenders are a color pencil artist's wonder-working tool. The results achieved when using a blender are smooth, deep, rich, lush and vivid.

Some Tips When Working with Colorless Blenders

- When working with blender pencils or markers you have to be careful to wipe off the nibs or tips of the pencils after blending, or colors will mix.
- Be careful of over-blending and over-saturating your paper, you will not be able to add any more layers of colors or blend with the blender.

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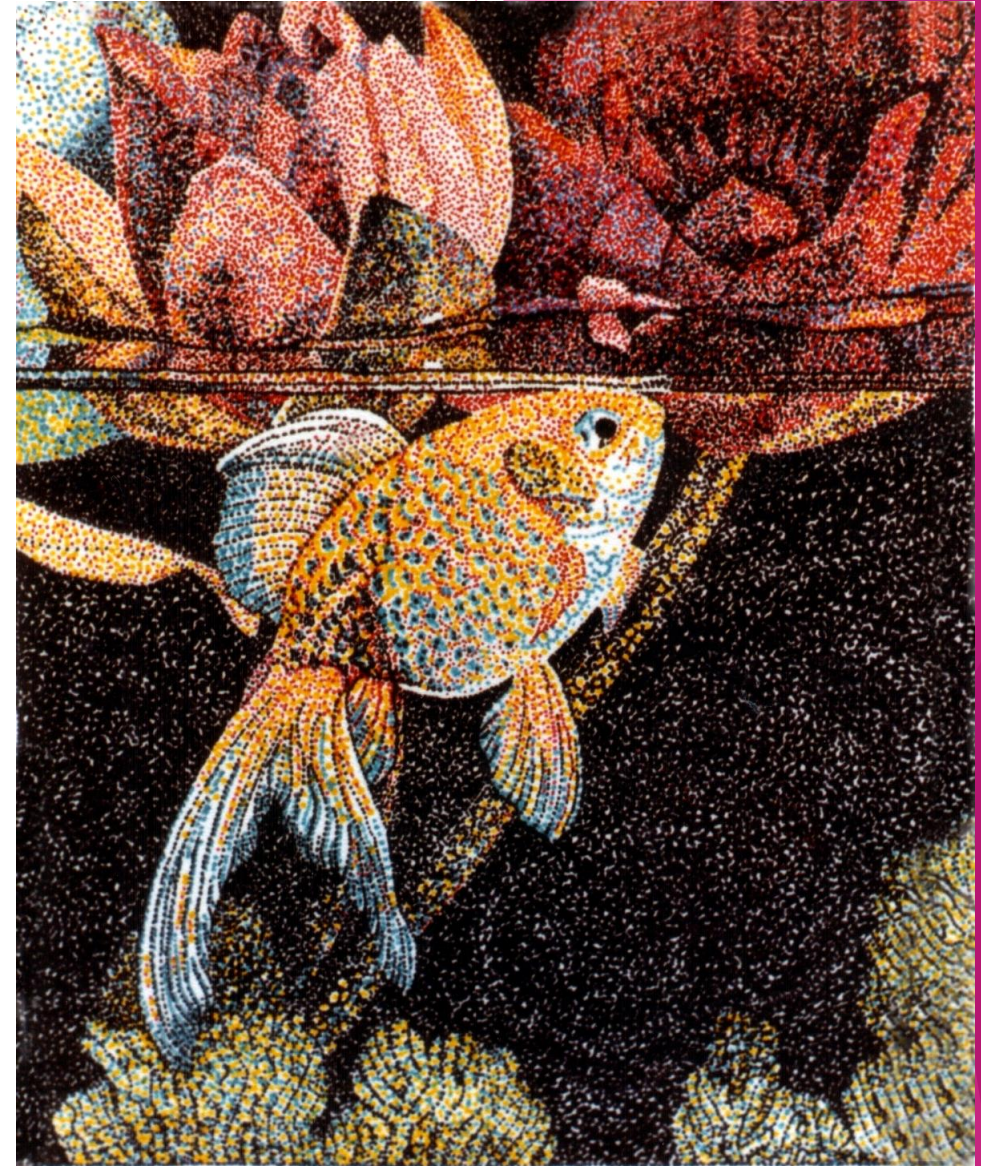
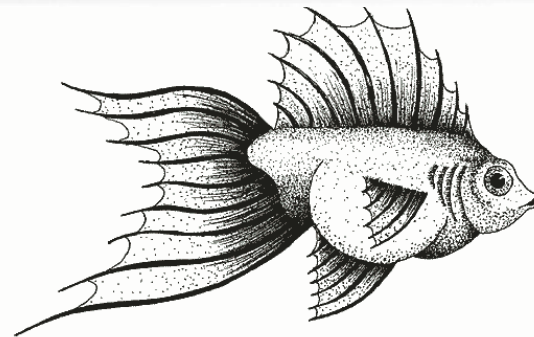
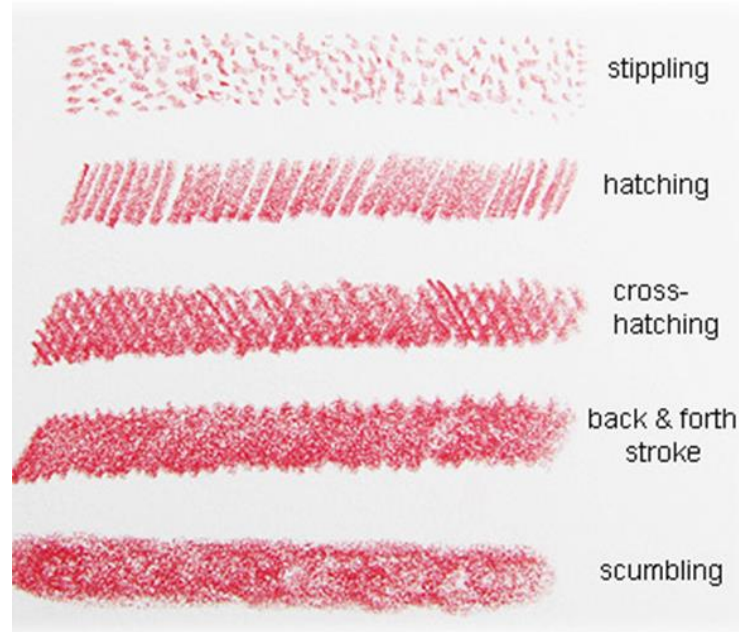
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- Understand the basics of 1-Point Perspective and apply/demonstrate knowledge by creating an Interior drawing incorporating color pencils techniques.

Colored Pencil Techniques- Color Study

Stipple or Stippling

Stippling involves drawing with dots in black and white or color. The closer the dots are placed together the darker the value or more intense the color. To create a faded effect or a slight change in value, gradually place the dots farther apart. This is a slow and detailed process which can add some interesting texture and subtle value to your drawings.



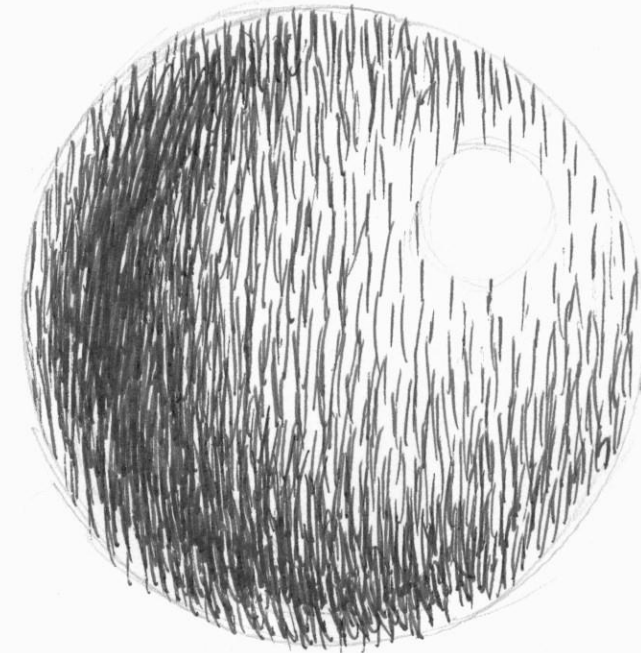
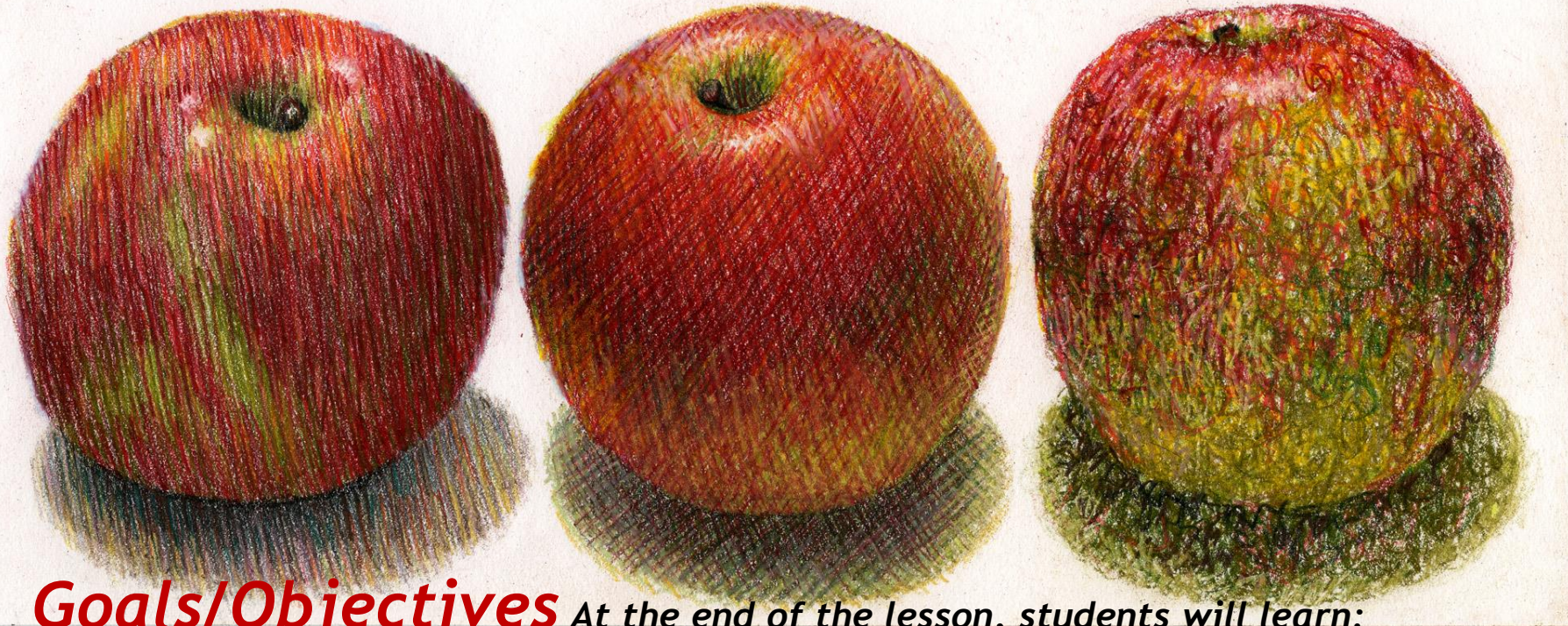
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Colored Pencil Techniques- *Color Study*

Hatching

Hatching involves drawing parallel lines. The distance between the lines determines the value and intensity of color. Lines that are close together show stronger value or more intense color. Create gradual changes in these properties by gradually drawing the parallel lines farther apart.



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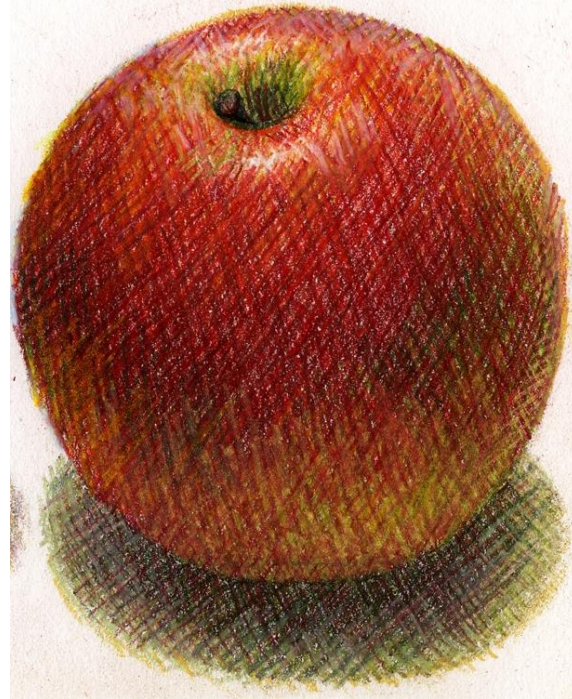
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Colored Pencil Techniques- *Color Study*

Cross-Hatching

Cross-hatching is similar to hatching.

However, lines are drawn so that they cross each other at angles. Again, the closer the lines are placed together, the more intense the colors and values become.



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Scumbling

Scumbling is a method of adding texture by making small circular motions with your pencil



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Shading/Blending

Shading or Blending is a basic back and forth stroke of the side of the point of the pencil. This stroke can be used for filling in color, blending multiple colors and value shading.

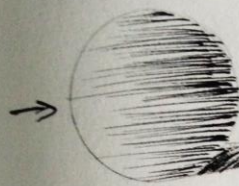




Pen & Ink Study

- Basic Stroking Techniques. -

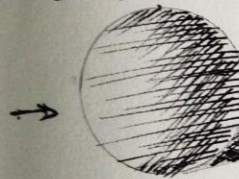
Hatching



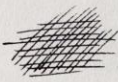
1. Lines Flow in unified direction
2. Lines do not crossover
3. Value is adjusted by spacing line



Cross-hatching



1. Lines Cross over
2. Greater Frequency of lines produces darker values.



Random lines / Scribble Lines.



1. Lines Crossover
2. Greater Frequency of lines produces darker values.



Stippling



1. Small dots
2. Greater Frequency of dots produces darker values.



Colored Pencil Techniques- *Color Study*

Burnishing

Burnishing with color pencil can create a beautiful rich glazed look. Burnishing is layering multiple colors and then applying heavy pressure with a light color pencil or with a tool. The wax melts together and causes the drawing surface to become slick, filling up the entire tooth of the paper's surface. For example, after layering colors, apply heavy pressure with Prismacolor Cloud Blue PC1023. Repeat the process again, until a polished or vivid effect is achieved. Burnishing is ideal for creating sparkling glass, polished surfaces, and metals.

- Burnishing works best with a light colored pencil, such as Prismacolor cream, white, light grey or cloud blue, apply heavy pressure over layered colored area to be burnished.
- By burnishing with certain colors you can achieve certain affects, such as, burnishing with pale ochre you can give the illusion of an aged or antique look.
- Use the metal scoop part of a ceramic clean up tool (Duncan TL-401 USA 9), a spoon, or any other smooth metal device and apply heavy pressure in circular like motions to the colored layers to be burnished.
- Use a stump or tortillion to blend and burnish the colors together.
- Burnish your light areas first so that you do not drag any dark pigment where you don't want it.

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Some Things You Need To Know About Solvents

Solvents break down the binder in the pencil lead and turn the color to liquid. It becomes a lot like watercolor painting and you can achieve various effects with the use of different application tools.

- They can change the look of the pencil layers.
- They give the colors a rich vivid appearance.
- **The most common paint solvents are turpentine, mineral spirits and odorless mineral spirits.**
- Apply several layers of color, then apply the solvent either with either q-tips, cotton balls, paint brushes, sponges, toothbrushes, etc.
- Make sure you use gloves and use proper ventilation by opening the windows and/or use an exhaust fan to expel toxic vapors.
- Some solvents contain linseed oil, which has been known to break down paper products.

Paper Surfaces

- Hot Press (Plate or Smooth) - smooth surface with very little tooth.
- Cold Press (Vellum or Regular) - rough or textured surface. This type of paper tends to eat up pencils quickly.

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Color Pencil Tips

Remember to keep your pencil points sharp it will help keep your drawing crisp and clear.

Explore by using more than one color pencil for a colored area in your drawing. Try using several layers of different colors together, to add some spark and life to your drawings.

Beware of over saturating your paper's surface with too much color, the color will start to no longer adhere to the paper's surface. It will also start to wear and possibly tear the surface of the paper or board.

Be careful when applying heavy pressure, such as when you **burnish**, sometimes pencils tend to flake. To remove the flakes, I use a drafting or make-up brush and/or tissue.

To remove and prevent **wax bloom** (a build-up of wax on the surface of the paper), wipe the surface of the paper with a soft tissue and then lightly spray the drawing with 1 to 5 layers with Krylon Workable Fixatif Aerosol Spray. The fixative will prevent wax bloom and also protect your color pencil painting.

To create vivid intense colors, try using a solvent

It is important to add a good range of values throughout your drawing. Remember the more layers of color and the heavier the pressure, the darker the colored area on your drawing will become.

When working on a tonal drawing, work from dark to light.

Keep pencil strokes even, and consistent in pressure and in direction, the lines of the strokes will be less visible and will blend into the layers of color.

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Color Pencil Tips

Start off with light pressure when adding layers of color and gradually increase your pressure.

To create, a rich dark black, try layering **Prismacolors indigo blue, crimson, sepia and black grape.**

To keep areas on the surface of your paper white, try using a frisket film, liquid, frisket or frisket masque pen.

For fine or small detail, try using Prismacolor Verithins.

Practice using only a single color to help improve your blending, layering and graduating skills.

Try using different pressures (light, medium and heavy), to achieve different depths of color and tones of color.

Try using a light colored pencil, from your color palette, to draw out your sketch.

Always keep the surface of your paper clean, brush away debris with drafting or makeup brush.

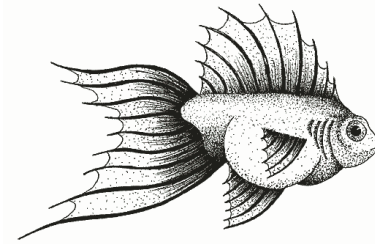
Remember to wipe tips of pencils off, before applying color to lighter areas to prevent smearing and smudging of debris and dark spots.

Try using complimentary colors in shaded or dark value areas to give an illusion of depth.

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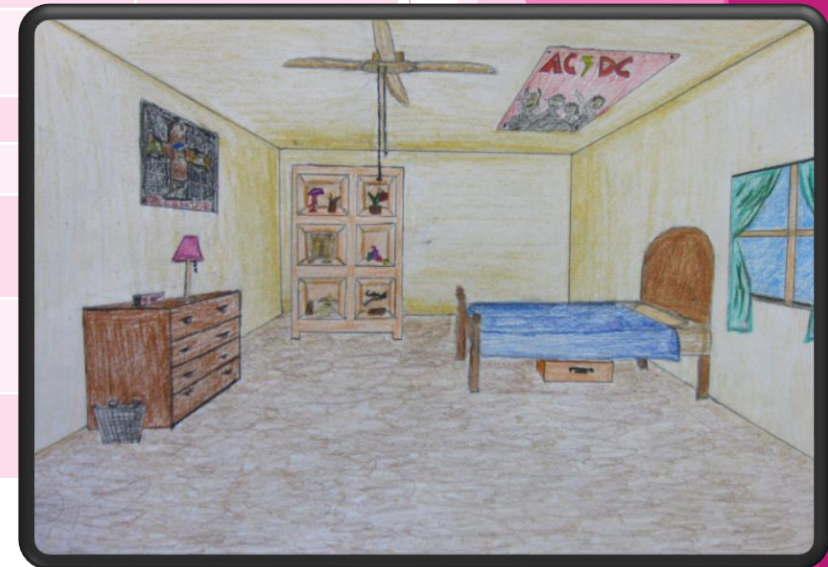
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Colored Pencil Techniques- Color Study



Hatching
Cross-Hatching
Scumbling
Shading/Blending
Pointillism

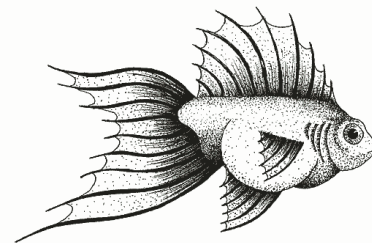
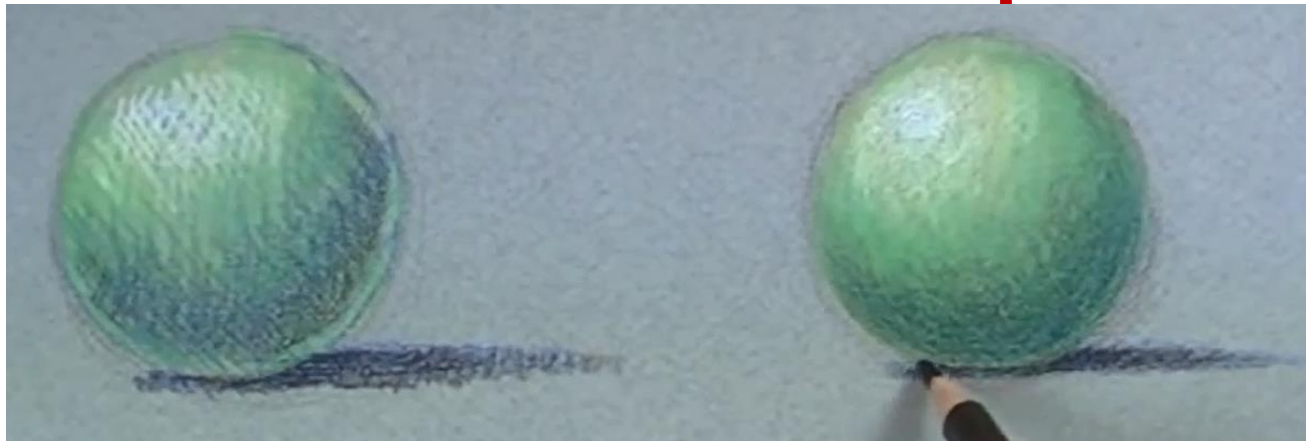
CATEGORY	DESCRIPTION	PTS	GRADE
Growth - Progress	Does it show more skills? Media application - colors pencils	15	
	Shading techniques - Application of colors shows highlights, darks and contrast to created depth	15	
	Did the student obtain solid knowledge of linear Perspective - 1PP	20	
	Lines are straight - Ruler has been used	15	
Creativity	The space created is unique. How original, innovative, and daring. Is the work compared to class interior practices? Explored choices	15	
Work Habits/Effort	Made good use of class time- Needed to be reminded- Student spend more time playing	10	
Craftsmanship/skills	Drawing is neat, clean and complete. Lacks finish touches - Average - Below Average- Poor	10	



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