



CLASS: IX  
PAINTING (049)  
WORKSHEET No. 2

THEORY Unit – II – (a) METHODS AND MATERIALS OF PAINTING

**Materials of Painting**

The materials of painting can be broadly classified into 3 categories:

- (A) Tools
- (B) Surfaces
- (C) Medium

**(A) Tools of Art**

Tools of visual art are the physical materials which are used to create the artwork which we see. The tools are not used to create a mark on the surface. The general examples of tools are erasers, pencil sharpeners, brushes for painting, palettes, masking tape, drawing boards, easels etc.

**1. Erasers**

Eraser is used to rub off a mistake made in a pencil drawing. Non dust erasers are preferred in drawing because they leave the surface clean without small residual dust. There is also a kneading eraser or putty eraser to erase minute details.



A regular eraser

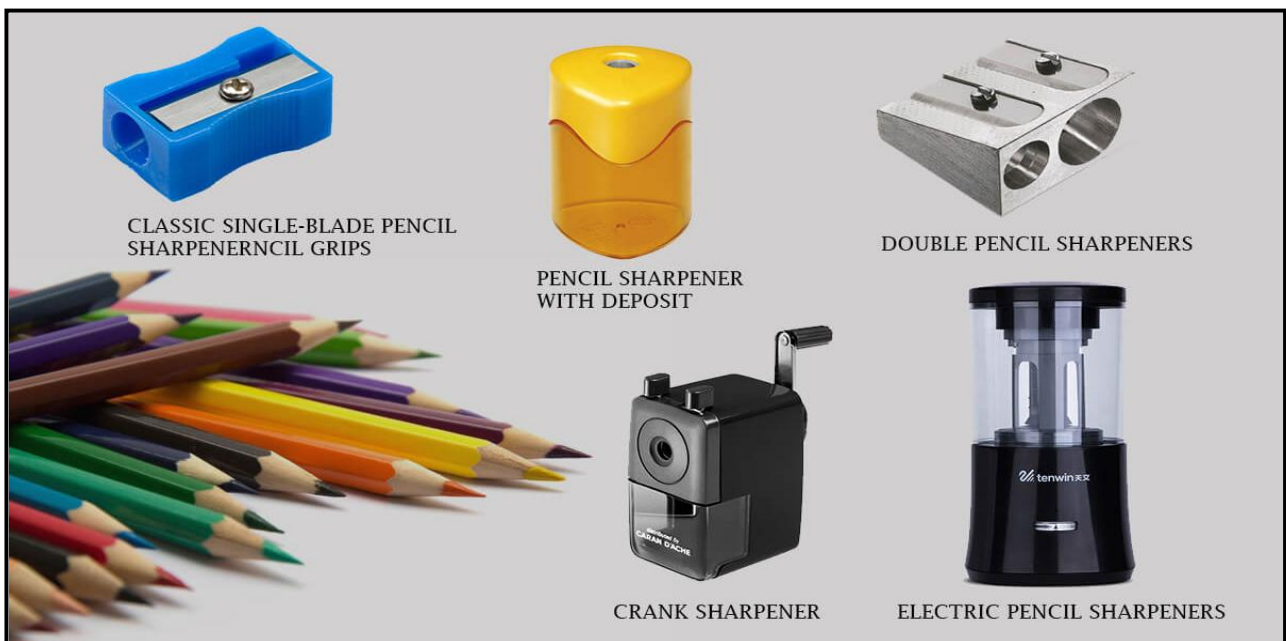


A kneaded eraser (also known as putty eraser)

## 2. Pencil Sharpeners

There are a number of ways that pencils can be sharpened: handheld pencil sharpeners, sandpaper blocks, and even the old-fashioned way using a knife. If you need a smooth lead and a sharp tip in your drawing, sharpener is an easy option.

Try using a sharpener with a larger opening, which will be gentler on the pencil. This will make a smaller angle on the pencil, and the wastage of the lead will be lesser. Many artists use only knife in art and no mechanical sharpeners at all. With a knife you can expose a longer lead which will last more while shading large areas. This will also give more coverage when held at an angle. Sandpaper blocks help in making the lead smooth and also creating a sharp tip.



**Different types of Sharpeners**



**A cutter knife**

### 3. Brushes for Painting

A paintbrush is a brush used to apply paint or sometimes ink. A paintbrush is made up of 4 main parts:

**Bristles** - Bristles are the hairy part of the brush which transfer paint onto an underlying surface. Bristles can be natural or synthetic.

**Ferrule** – Ferrule connects the bristles with the handle and is also used to hold the brush like a pen in case of minute strokes.

**Crimp** – Crimp is the pressed part of the ferrule that secures it to the handle.

**Handle** – Handle is usually made of wood or plastic.



### Types of Brushes

Brushes come in many sizes and shapes. From the smallest to the largest, the sizes 000 to 20 are most common. The most commonly used brushes are as follows:

**Round Brushes:** Round brushes have a pointed tip, long closely arranged bristles for detail. The number of bristles can vary as per the thickness and ability to hold colour.

**Flat Brushes:** Flat brushes are used for spreading the paint quickly and evenly over a surface. They are good for bold strokes, filling wide areas and thick application of paint called Impasto technique.

**Bright Brushes:** Bright brushes are short flat brushes with short stiff bristles, good for driving paint into the weave of a canvas in thinner paint applications, as well as thicker painting styles like impasto work. They are generally shorter than average flat short brushes.

**Filbert Brushes:** Filbert brushes are flat brushes with domed ends. They allow good coverage and the ability to perform some detail work.

**Fan Brushes:** Fan brush is good for giving textures like clouds and leaves with dry brushing. They are also used for blending broad areas of paint.

**Angular Brushes:** Angular brush is convenient for curved strokes like in calligraphy and filling corners.



**Types of Brushes**

#### **4. Palettes**

A palette is a rigid, flat surface on which a painter arranges and mixes paints. A palette is usually made of wood, plastic, ceramic or other non absorbing material, and can vary greatly in size and shape.

Palettes can be classified into two types:

- 1) Flat palette: Flat palette has a solid flat surface on which a painter takes out his paints and mixes them to get new shades for immediate use. Generally the paints used on this type of palette are in a paste form so that they don't flow. It is made of a non-absorbing material generally wood with a coating, ceramic or plastic. Its size can vary but shape is standard with a hole for the thumb to be inserted to hold it.
- 2) Water colour palette: Water colour palettes are generally made of plastic or porcelain in a rectangular or round shape. They have small wells built in them to pour colour and flat areas for mixing two or more colours.



**A paint palette generally used for acrylic and oil colours.**



**A watercolour palette**



## **5. Masking Tape and Masking Fluid**

Masking tape is an adhesive tape used in painting to cover areas on which paint is not wanted. Masking tape is used to mask off areas that need to be left unpainted in water media, generally water colours. It is also known as a painter's tape. It is made up of a thin easy-to-tear paper. The adhesive used on it is pressure-sensitive which makes it easy to remove from the surface it is stuck, without damaging it. Artists use the masking tape to tape the paper to the drawing board after the first wash to prevent it from becoming wavy. They keep the necessary margins for mounting under it, so that these margins remain clean and can later be used for framing.

Masking fluid also masks the areas that need to be left unpainted. However, it is used for small details that need to be kept white and fresh in water colours. It dries of fast and can be rubbed off easily using a finger after finishing colouring.



**Masking Tape**



**Use of masking tape**

## **6. Drawing Boards**

A drawing board is a smooth, hard surface used for keeping under a large sheet of paper for solid support while drawing and painting. It is made of light wood so that it is not heavy to carry for sketching. Drawing clips or masking tape is used to secure the paper on it.



**Types of drawing boards have displayed above.**

## **7. Easels**

Easel is a standing support for a painting that keeps the drawing board or a canvas at an angle of around 20 degrees to the vertical. It has multiple holes for screws that support the board to adjust the required height and size. Working on an easel ensures better accuracy in drawing because of its vertical arrangement. It helps in keeping the perspective right.

Easels are usually made from wood, aluminum or steel. There are portable ones too that can be carried outdoor projects. Another popular form of easel is called as “painter’s donkey” which has a seat attached to it with or without a few accessories like drawers and other utilities.



**Types of easels have displayed above.**



**Painter's donkey**

## **B. Surfaces for Painting**

In general, a surface is an outermost visible part of any object. When we speak of a surface for painting we mean the surface which absorbs the paint or a colour. In other words, a surface is that part of a painting which receives colour on it. Surfaces of painting can be two dimensional or three dimensional. Some best examples of 2 dimensional surfaces include paper, canvas, wood, steel, MDF board etc. The best examples of 3 dimensional surfaces include sculptures, pottery etc.

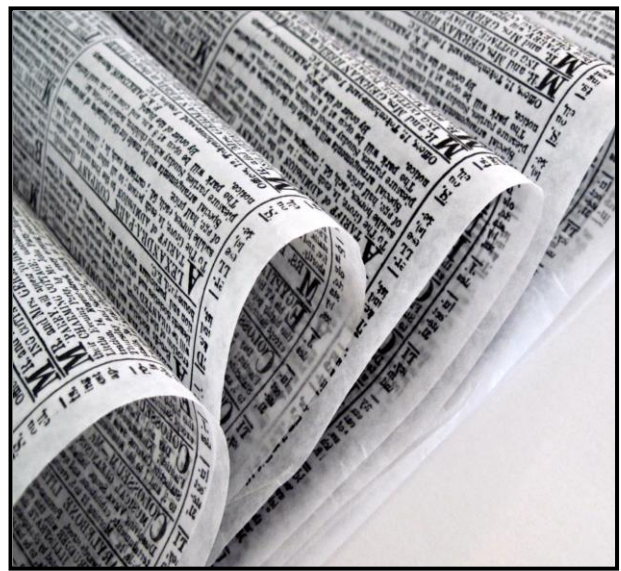
Now, we would learn about the most common surface of painting in detail – The Paper.

### **Paper**

Paper is a material manufactured in thin sheets from the pulp of wood or other fibrous substances, used for writing, drawing, or printing on, or as wrapping material. Paper can be made out of a variety of materials and is used for a variety of applications including painting, drawing, graphics, printmaking, calligraphy etc. Generally it is made of plant fiber, cotton or wood. However, paper can also be made of other fibres such as rice, straw and hemp. Fibres are turned into pulp and then moulded flat. Then they are pressed and dried to produce the paper. The moulding, pressing and drying processes affect the finished surface and the measure of quality, permanency and durability. Paper can be machine-made or handmade. Machine-made paper is smoother and often less expensive than the handmade paper.

All papers are available in a wide range of sizes, thicknesses and finishes. Some of the types of paper are as follows.

**A) Newsprint Paper:** A Newsprint paper is lower quality paper made from wooden pulp. Wood pulp is highly acidic which decreases its durability. It is used for sketching practice in bulk for a low budget usage. Brown paper used for covering and charcoal drawings also belongs to this category. Newsprint paper is also biodegradable.



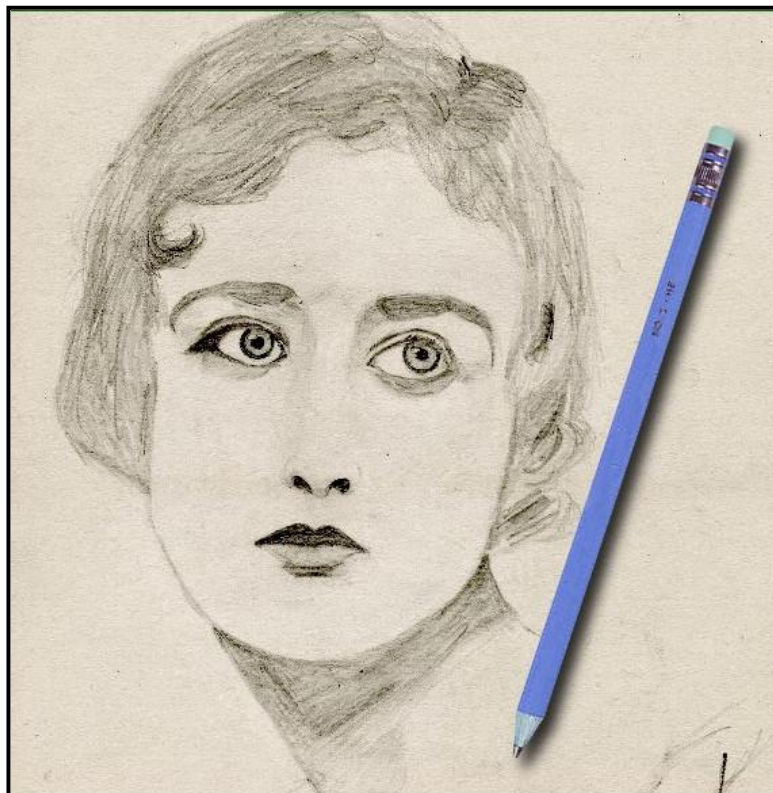
**Specimens of Newsprint Paper printed and unprinted**





In the above picture we see a charcoal drawing made on a newsprint paper. As we can see newsprint papers are meant sketching practice in order to make rough sketches.

**B. Cartridge Paper:** A Cartridge paper is a good quality and inexpensive paper which has a medium texture and creamy white colour. This makes it suitable for all media other than oil colours. It comes in various series of gsm ('Grams per Square Meter') that decide its quality. Cartridge paper is the most widely used paper for drawing, painting, printing, sketching and many creative art styles and projects.



**Drawing made on a cartridge paper**

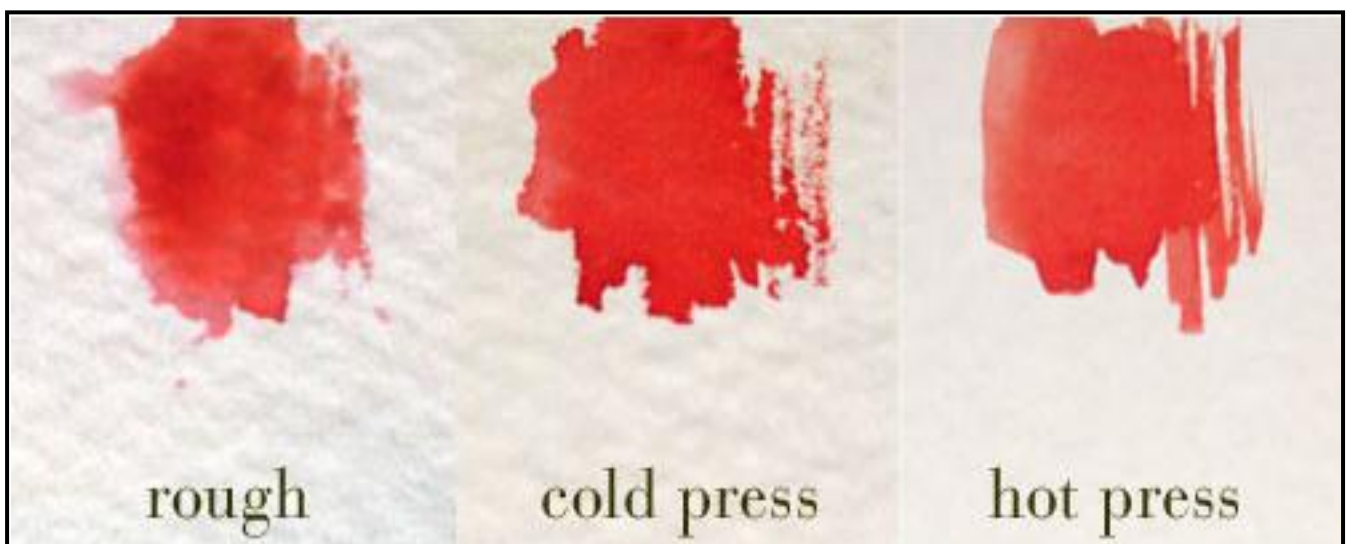


### C. Watercolour Paper:

- (i) **Hot-pressed Paper:** Hot - pressed has a smooth, hard surface that is ideal for detailed work. A little disadvantage can be its smoothness that makes it slippery resulting in difficulty to control the paint.
- (ii) **Cold-pressed Paper:** Cold - pressed is popular for its versatility and semi-rough surface which enables both detailed work and smooth washes.
- (iii) **Rough Paper:** Rough Paper has a prominent rough texture that is good for repeated application of water medium in washes.



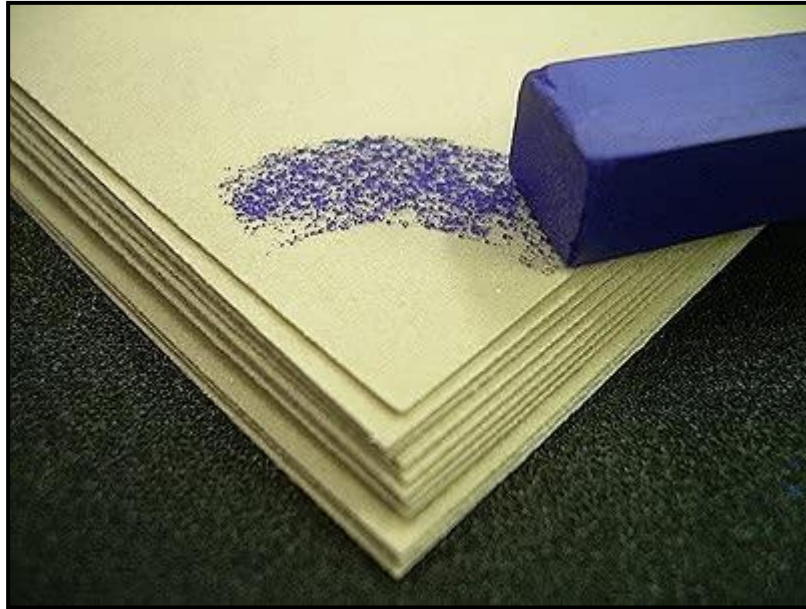
**Difference in the textures of Hot- pressed, Cold-pressed and Rough Paper**



**Difference in the textures of Hot- pressed, Cold-pressed and Rough Paper**

Most artists prefer Rough or Cold Press watercolour papers because they are more absorbent and have more uneven textured finish.

**D. Pastel Paper:** Pastel paper is a textured paper that comes in a wide range of colors and tones. Pastel paper is also called Ingres paper. It comes in a lot of colours and tones because of which it is used for a variety of other media as well.



**Pastel Paper**

**E. Handmade Paper:** Handmade Paper is basically made with a fibre pulp bonded naturally with the help of cellulose present in the fibre. It is moulded manually before it is air dried or pressed hot or cold. Nowadays it is a popular recycling product to reduce waste and preserve environment. For making this paper, a lot of things are used like vegetable matter (including leaves and flowers), old ropes, cotton rags, jute waste and Agro waste fibres etc. Handmade paper can also be used for a variety of art and craft purposes as it has a great aesthetic appeal as well as environment friendly nature.



**Handmade Paper**

**Ivory Sheet:** Ivory sheet has a very smooth surface and is also very sturdy. It is very durable and is generally used for making models, mounts and other Art & Craft purposes.



**Handmade Paper**