

BEGINNING INSTRUCTIONS FOR ARTIST PAINTING COLOR GUIDE™

Familiarize yourself with the colors. Remember, to create realism and shape, it is necessary to use at least three values in each object: the base color, a darker shade color, and a lighter highlight color. Look closely at your Color Guide and you can see where the values change in each object or area.

Paint directly on the canvas. You may choose to leave the background as it is. Or if you wish to paint it, be careful not to paint over any part of the design. Canvas may be stretched on artist's stretcher bars prior to painting. Or, completed painting can be mounted to a masonite board using acid-free glue before framing.

Review the instructions below for the type of paint you choose to use:

OILS

Supplies: Oil Paints
2 brushes: flat shader
 liner or small round
Paper Towels
Palette Paper or Palette
Artificial Turpentine
Oil based Varnish

Working in one area at a time, start with the objects farthest back and work your way forward. Finish each area before you advance to the next. Don't overload your brush with paint. Hold the brush just above the metal ferrule at a 45 degree angle.

Feather Blending Colors Using the corresponding color to the Color Guide™, begin in the center of the area you are painting (with corresponding color) and work out toward the edges. As you reach the area where you will blend to another value, feather the paint out so it doesn't even completely cover the background. Paint the next value, again beginning in the center of the area for that value. As you reach the edge to be blended, again wipe most of the paint out of your brush. Feather this value out over the area where you feathered the last value. Do not leave hard edges between values or you will find it very hard to blend. Wipe the brush again. Hold the brush even higher on the handle than you did before. Straddle the feathered area with your brush and use a soft, light C or X motion to finish blending the two values. There should not be a line defining the values. Wipe your brush on the paper towel often to prevent "muddying" the picture. Continue with each color in the area, until the entire area is painted.

Dry Brush Blending To add the extra highlight (the lightest color in the area) use a "dry brush" technique. Wipe the paint and medium out of your brush on your paper towel. Load your brush with the paint color corresponding to the light color in the area you are working (usually opposite the shade), then wipe lightly on a paper towel to remove the excess paint. Now, simply use short, sweeping strokes across the area to apply the extra highlight.

Continue working each area until the painting is completed. Refer to the full color design to add any finishing lines or accents.

Lining To line with a brush, the paint should be an "inky" consistency. Dip your liner brush in the artificial turpentine then roll to a point in the edge of your puddle of paint. This will (continued in second column)

GENESIS® ARTIST COLORS

Supplies: Genesis Artist Colors
2 brushes: flat shader
 liner or small round
Paper Towels
Palette Paper or Palette
Genesis Thinning Medium
Genesis Varnishes
(Either Permanent or Removable)

Follow the directions for painting with oil paints with the following exceptions:

At any time you wish to preserve what you have already completed, the paint may be dried by heating it to 265 degrees Fahrenheit (130 degrees C) with either a drying gun, an embossing gun or in your home oven*.

Lining Add a little Genesis Thinning Medium to a corner of the paint you wish to use. This should never be more than 2 parts medium to 3 parts paint. This will give you the right consistency for lining.

When the painting is finished, heat-set (dry) it by heating it to 265 degrees Fahrenheit (130 degrees C) for a few minutes. Genesis Artist Colors does not need varnish. This is optional. When you absolutely feel like you need a varnish use a very thin coat of Genesis® Satin or Matte Varnish. If you want to leave brush marks, use a brush and apply "strokes". Then, heat-set the varnish as described above. If you want your painting to have a smooth surface, apply Genesis® Air-Dry Removable Varnish with a rubber squeegee or a sponge brush.

*Tape the painting to a cookie sheet and place in an oven pre-heated to 265 degrees Fahrenheit (130 degrees C) for a few minutes, longer for thicker paint. Remove your painting and allow to cool completely before handling or adding additional paint. If your canvas "puckers" it may be stretched (see stretching instructions) to lay smooth.



OILS (Continued from first column)

mix just the right amount of turpentine with the paint for easy lining.

Oil paintings require time to dry (sometimes a month or more). When the paint is completely dry you may finish by brushing a coat of oil-based varnish over the entire picture. This will protect your painting and make it easier to clean.

ACRYLICS

Supplies: Acrylic Paints
2 brushes: flat shader
 liner or small round
Paper Towels
Palette Paper or Palette
Water
Water-based Varnish

Working in one area at a time, start with the objects farthest back and work your way forward. Finish each area before you advance to the next. Beginning with the largest part of an area, match the paint color to the corresponding shade on the Color Guide. Don't overload your brush with paint, apply just enough to give an even covering over the area up and slightly into the next color shown on the guide. Rinse your brush well when changing colors.

Floated Color (Shading) Dip your large flat brush in water, tipping one side to your paper towel to remove excess water, then pull that side of your brush through the edge of your puddle of paint that matches the darker (shade) color in the area you are working. Stroke a couple more times through the edge of the paint. This works the paint partially across the brush. Now, stroke the brush with the paint to the outer edge along the area where this shading color is shown. This is called floating color.

Dry Brush Blending To add the highlight (the lightest color in the area) use a "dry brush" technique. Load your brush with the paint color corresponding to the light color in the area you are working (usually opposite the shade), then wipe on a paper towel to remove the excess paint. Now, simply use short, sweeping strokes back and forth across the area until the desired shade is achieved.

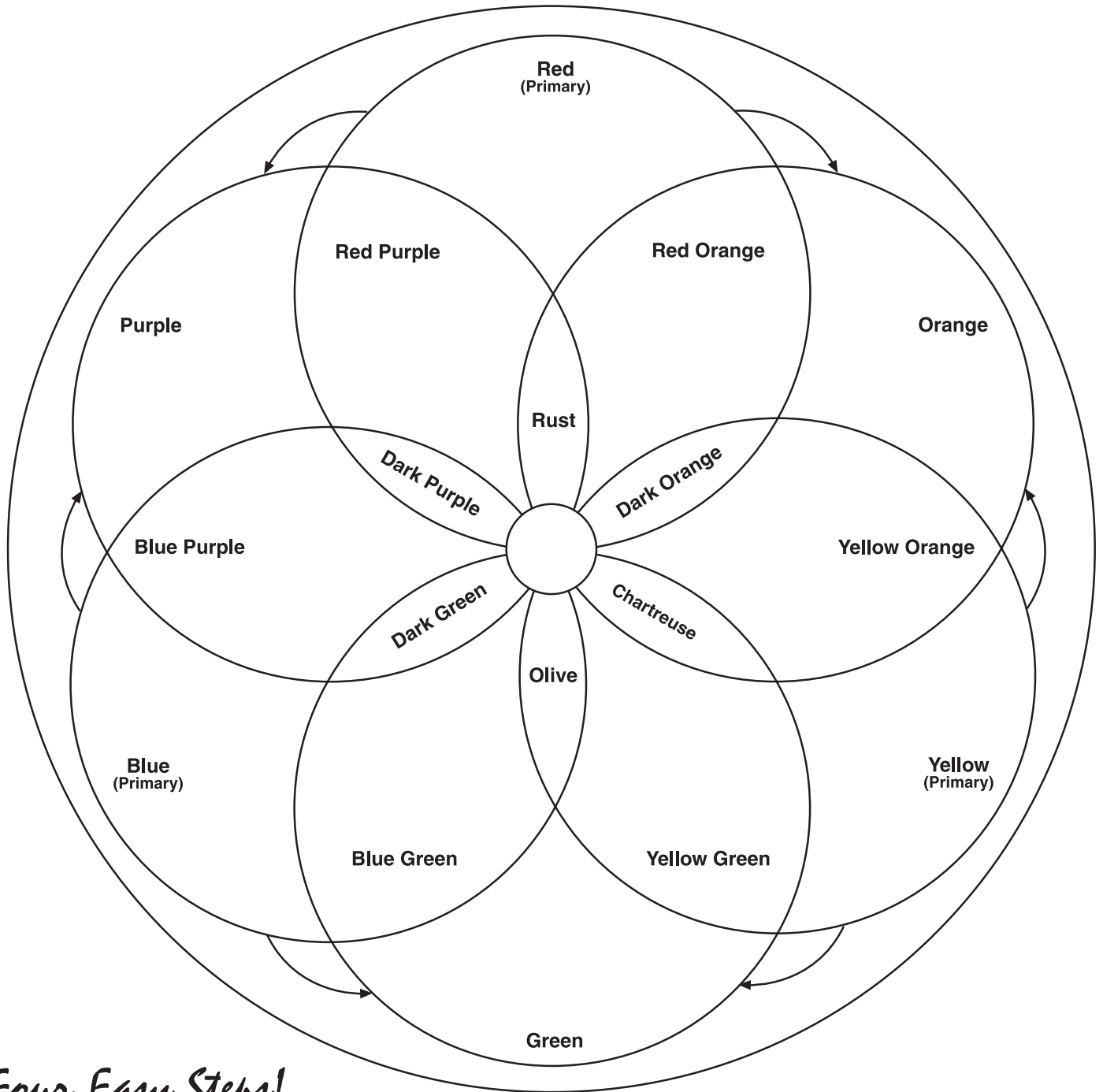
Continue working each area until the painting is completed. Refer to the full color design to add any finishing lines or accents.

Lining To line with a brush the paint should be an "inky" consistency. Dip your liner brush in water then roll to a point in the edge of your puddle of paint. This will mix just the right amount of water for easy lining.

You may finish the picture by brushing a coat of water-based varnish over the entire picture. This will protect your painting and make it easier to keep clean.

Instructions by Bobbie Pearcy

COLOR MIXING WHEEL



Four Easy Steps!

STEP ONE

Begin with three primary colors (Red, Yellow, Blue), White and Black. We recommend starting with the following colors on your palette.

Red — Alizarin Crimson. This is a true, deep Red. Cadmium Red Light is recommended as a second Red.

Yellow — Cadmium Yellow Light.

Blue — Phthalocyanine (Phthalo) Blue. This is a true, rich Blue.

White — Titanium White.

Black — Any Black will do, or mix Phthalocyanine (Phthalo) Green with Alizarin Crimson for a very rich Black!

STEP TWO

Combine primary colors following arrows on color mixing wheel to arrive at basic secondary colors: Green, Orange, Purple.

STEP THREE

Combine secondary and primary colors to arrive at the next fundamental level of color mixing known as the tertiary (triad) colors: Red Purple, Red Orange, Yellow Orange, Yellow Green, Blue Green, Blue Purple.

STEP FOUR

Combine tertiary colors to arrive at deeper hues such as Chartreuse, Olive, Dark Green, Dark Purple, Rust, Dark Orange.

Here are a few hints to help you with color mixing.

Lighten colors by adding White. This is known as "tinting". To darken or "shade" a color, add Black. Reach softer shades or "tones" by mixing White and Black together to create shades of Grey to add to your colors.

AMACO[®]

The Fine Art Division of American Art Clay Co., Inc.
4717 West Sixteenth Street, Indianapolis, IN 46222 USA
(800) 374-1600 • Fax: (317) 248-9300 • www.amaco.com