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**PENCIL COURSES TECHNIQUES** Learn from all our lessons. Participants receive each course, live lesson, e-book, criticism and lesson plan. Graphite is a dark gray material that is found in most pencils. Graphite is most often called pencil or lead. Graphite is a grayish material that is available in different classes. HB is most commonly referred to as #2 pencil and is located in the middle of classes. Soft graphite pencils are called B pencils and range from B (soft) to 9B (extremely soft). B pencils tend to make darker marks due to the softness of graphite. One of the drawbacks of B pencils is that they become boring easily. H pencils are made of harder graphite and range from H (hard) to 9H (the hardest). H pencils make lighter marks, but hold a sharp point for a longer period of time. Graphite also comes in large chunks that are not in pencils. This graphite is used to quickly cover large areas of the surface. NOTE: The quality of the graphite pencil you use for drawings affects the quality of the result. Check out the brands that I recommend here. February 1, 2019 Jesse Oleson Moore and filed according to the Art Blog. Drawing a pencil is an art form that you can jump on at any age. It requires very little supply and - honestly! It's not hard to learn. In fact, if you know how to hold and use a pencil (check!), you already have the basic graphite skills needed to get to work with this versatile environment. Skeptical? Try the quick sketches tutorial below. You'll be amazed at how easy it is to make your first pencil drawing of a simple object. And once you master these basics, you'll have the skills (and confidence) to move on to more challenging subjects. Get ready to make your mark! What you need are there are several tools you need to get started on your sketch journey. Pencils David Pennington / Unsplash Clear! But in the art world, there is more to choose from than the standard #2. Pencils are rated by both quantity and letter, while H is more complex, and B is softer (or blacker). In each category of letters there are numbers indicating the degree of hardness or softness; The higher the number, the softer the pencil. Confused? That is ok! You don't have to know exactly what letters/numbers you need, or even what you'll draw to buy pencils. Just take different H and B pencils (even the trendy models won't set you back much) and you'll be covered. What about mechanical pencils? Yes, they can be great. They never require sharpening and are terrific for linear work, hatching and cross-hatching. They're not as good as regular pencils for soft shading, however. If you're serious about drawing with a pencil, it's great to find out what types of tips (thicker? thinner?) and graphite hardness you like and then take the leap in buying high quality quality Pencil. Sharpener Pencil you will need a good one. An excellent choice for beginners is a hand sharpener pencil with two holes. Everyone will sharpen the pencil on a different type of tip, so this will give you a lot of versatility drawing. Eraser Picsfive/Getty Images/iStockphoto Erasers aren't just for do-overs and cleaning. They can also be used for shading and special effects. Even if your pencil has an eraser at the end, it will be worn out for some time. A soft gum eraser or a large pink eraser (such as an eraser at the end of a pencil, but more) are both big, inexpensive choices. Paper If you're just starting out with a pencil drawing, you probably don't want to use expensive paper from the get-go. You want to invest in two types of paper: sketch paper, which is cheap and ideal for testing ideas and refinement techniques; and a better archival paper pattern that is thicker and has a delicate tooth that is perfect for graphite, because when you're ready to work on the final piece. You can even transfer sketches that you would like to develop into finished pieces on good paper using paper transfer. Drawing a pencil in four simple steps Apply the basics of this tutorial in all your drawing endeavors. 1. Choose a reference image If you're just starting out, the photo is a great choice of links because it won't move or change on you as you work. Go with something basic like a flower or a simple object. In this example, we will use a doughnut. 2. Sketch the basic shape of your object, but don't worry about realism here. It is normal to take some freedom. 3. Add tones and textures Once you're happy with your basic sketch, you can start filling in and refining your drawing. Rate your reference image for different textures to convey in your picture. In the case of the doughnut, the cake part has a somewhat uneven texture. You can start by filling this area with small light circular motions (known as scumbling). To add some definition, darken the tumble around the edges or add hatching (linear lines) or cross-hatching (crossing lines) to parts of the doughnut radius that match the dark parts of the reference image. 4. Clarify your Finesse drawing of your drawing using different pencil marks to shade and highlight certain areas. Using different tones will suggest color even in a black and white piece. Start slowly (you can always make the image darker, but make it lighter harder) and pause every now and then to look at the image from afar. This will help you determine which areas need more shading. You can take a drawing as far as you want from now on by working in very detailed work or leaving it more free. Follow your intuition and make a drawing of your own! Photos via Unicorn Love If Other Noted More Now Get More More Tips from a professional and complete four projects step by step in our Startup Library class: Learn to draw. LEARN MORE Tags: Art, Beginner, Draw, On-the-Spot Life Pencil Drawing Made Easy is a cool pencil drawing site, especially if you want to draw realistically. You will learn how easy it is to show super small details that will make your drawing lifelike. This is a course that specializes in starting drawing lessons to drawing in a realistic style. And you get up to the flight with all the basics covered. From how to hand and hyperrealistic portraits. Before studying the secrets of the masters. Because each lesson is based on the previous lesson. The theory is explained in practice. And Nolan actually explains his thinking for what he paints. You see, each class has a downloadable template that can be printed out and used to be put on paper for drawing. Once you have completed tell the ear class, and how to draw the ear. You can draw any ear, not just from the class, how to draw neck, cheeks, chins, beards, mustaches, hands, clothes, even hyperrealistic portraits. Each class was professionally filmed in real time. After the first six modules of the course, you won't believe how fast you've progressed. Any portrait course would be incomplete without learning how to draw beards. Go check it out. You get: Over 42 hours of easy follow-up training videos. Step by step instruction. A lot of bonuses. PDF downloads. Lifetime access to all classes. Anytime, anywhere, on all devices. Lesson 1 - IntroductionLesson 2 - Shading TechniquesLesson 3 - Creating TextureLesson 4 - Creating DepthLesson 5 - Negative DrawingLesson 6 - Reflective ObjectsLesson 7 - Realistic EyesLesson 8 - Realistic NosesLesson 9 - Realistic MouthsLesson 10 - Realistic EarsLesson 11 - Cheek, Chin, Neck, ForeheadLesson 12 - Realistic HairLesson 13 - Beards and Mustache Visit their website here: From the beginning, how to draw, how to draw an eagle. I hope you liked this post and took advantage of it. Did that help you in any way? Do you have an idea? Perhaps share with others. Please leave a comment. This post contains affiliate links, which means that I can get a small commission. You won't be charged anything extra if you make a purchase through these links! When learning to draw a graphite pencil, knowing the basics is key. Below, Lee Hammond shares an expert insight into the basics, excerpts from her book, Lee Hammond's All New Big Drawing Book. Working with graphite pencil graphite has always been my go-to medium for art. This was my first love when I started learning basic drawing techniques. Because I'm self-taught, it was the easiest environment to master. It is also the most portable and clean environment, so it was convenient when I was picking up the raise Children. In the 80's I developed Lee Hammond Mixed Pencil Technique and started teaching it to small groups. Like me, students have found graphite to be the easiest means to control. By the '90s I was hooked up - and writing books about it. This method has changed the way people draw. My book will make you experienced in graphite drawing. Even if you have previous experience, projects will give you additional skills and insight. I hope that the illustrations will inspire you and prove that graphite pencil is not just a tool to be used for pre-sketching, but is also a means of fine art in its own right. Swan Lee Hammond, graphite on the smooth Bristol Graffiti Tools You can't create quality works of art with inadequate art materials. My mixed pencil technique requires the right tools to create a look. Don't skimp on this department or your art will suffer. I've seen many of my students blame themselves for being talentless when it was their supply to keep them from doing a good job. The following tools will help you become a better artist. Pencils Mechanical pencils are perfectly illuminated for fine lines and details, and you never have to hone them. While mechanical pencil is my pencil of choice, lead is the most important part. 2B is a soft lead that offers a smooth mixture. You can also use 4B or 6B with similar results. Smooth Bristol board or paper (two-ply or heavier) I like paper that is very smooth (plate trim) and can withstand a lot of friction, scratching and erasing. Mixing Tortillions and stumps are both used to mix graphite pencil. Tortillions are spiralwound sheets of paper that are good for small areas. The stumps are pressed with paper and formed in the form of a pencil. They are aimed at both ends and work well to mix large areas. Knead Erasers These erasers resemble clay modeling and are essential for a mixed pencil pattern. They gently lift the glare without destroying the surface of the paper. Stick Erasers These erasers resemble mechanical pencils with a click mechanism to advance them. The erasers in them are made of vinyl, and they wash the pencil marks cleanly. A small point of vinyl eraser can remove the exact lines and details in your drawing. They come in a variety of sizes from large tips to micros. Working Spray Fixative Is a spray used to seal your work and to prevent it from smearing when you are done. Working means you can spray down the area and keep drawing on it. This will change the smoothness of the paper and interrupt the mixing. Drawing a board is important to tilt your to you as you draw. This prevents distortion, which occurs when working with a flat. Protect your paper and reference photo with the clip. The Ruler of the Rulers will help you measure and schedule your drawings. Acetate Acetate Covers Use these covers to compile graphic overlays to place them on top of links to photos. They will help you accurately mesh your drawings. Reference Photos Are Valuable Sources of Practical Material. Collect magazine photos and categorize them into files for quick links. Warning: Don't copy the exact image; just use the images to practice. Many photographers hold copyrights for their work, and any duplication without their explicit permission is illegal. You can avoid this problem altogether when you use your own background photos. Mixing graphite Back in the 80's, when I first started teaching my Lee Hammond Mixed Pencil Technique, graphite drawing was a weaker, more impressionistic approach. Smooth mixing was rarely seen. Over the years, this sleek and realistic approach has been adopted by thousands of people and has become one of the most popular styles of drawing. To create this look, mix the graphite until it appears smooth. It's not as easy as it sounds, but with practice you can master this technique. The following examples show how your mixing should and should not look. The smoothness of your mixture will depend on how smoothly you use the pencil. It is important to keep your pencil lines down slowly and evenly at the beginning. If your pencil lines are put down in a quick, doodle-like app, no amount of mixing will make them look smooth. No amount of mixing will ever be able to make this written app look smooth. Smooth lines from darkness to light This is what your pencil lines should look like before you start mixing. Individual lines are barely visible. Work from darkness to light, going down and down and back and forth at the same time to help the pledges fill as you go. Use Light Touch to mix Apply the tortilla in the same up-and-down back-and-forth app as you applied a graphite pencil. Don't push down hard as you mix - it will just be rough up the paper and make it look choppy. The lighter your touch, the smoother your mixture will be. Pro tip: When mixing, always hold the stump or tortilla at a slight angle to get the best results for a smooth finish. 5 Shading Elements In order to draw realistically, you must first understand how lighting affects the shape. There are five shading elements needed to realistically depict the shape of an object. Without a solid foundation of these elements, everything you draw will look flat. Your object will look three-dimensional only when the effects of light and shadow are properly placed. Each of the five shading elements can be seen on the sphere below. 1.Cast Shadow Is the Shadow object that you draw throws at the surrounding This is often the darkest part of your picture because this is where the light is completely blocked. It should be drawn in as a quality up to black as much as possible. As it comes out from the object, it will begin to appear lighter. This is No.1 on the scale of values. 2. Shadow edge This is also called a turning shadow. This is the edge of an object, but a shadow on an object that shows that these are rounded surfaces. It's a dark grey tone that matches No. 2 on the values scale. You will find this shadow where the object protrudes and the surface recedes to the other side. 3. Halftone Is the true color of your object, independent of light. It has no shadow and is No. 3 on the scale of values. 4. Reflected light Look at the sphere above and you will see a thin rim of light along the edge of the shadow side. It's light bouncing from the surface and coming from behind. This is an element that most often stays out of the picture. However, without its separating shadow edges and cast a shadow, your object will look flat. Be sure to study your reference to the reflected light - it is always visible at the edges, rims or lips of the object. Although it is lighter than shadows, it is still visible on the dark side of the object. It should never stay too white, otherwise it will not look realistic. It is light gray and corresponds to No. 4 on the value scale. 5. Full Light Is the part of your subject that gets the most light. This is No. 5 on a scale of values where the tones gently disappear in the white color of the paper. Let Lee show you how to turn a link to a photo into a gorgeous graphite pencil drawing in this free video demonstration! Matching values Is important to match the values of your subject. I always tell my students to analyze and reproduce tones. However, sometimes it can be difficult to judge the values in your background photos and determine whether you are close. To compare your tones, use this little trick: Take two small pieces of white paper and punch a hole in each. Place one over the area of your reference photo. Place the other over the same area of your picture. Look at both holes and see if the tones match. By isolating the tones in these holes, you can compare them to whites and see how dark they really are. In this example you can see how darker the bird's drawing should be. Take a closer look at the bird - you'll see all five shading elements. Here are some useful tips for mixing, shading and achieving different tones: Contrast. Don't be afraid to darken in the shadows. Contrast is very important for creating a view of realism. Applying a tone. Always apply pencil lines to the contours of your subject. Mix with long vertical strokes, brightening the touch as you get into the light (such as the cost scale). You can't control disappear into the light with cross-mixing. Edge. Anytime you have to use a line to describe the shape of something, you have to get rid of the look The darkness of the drawn line belongs to one surface or another. Fade dark in the surface it belongs to and create an appearance of the edge rather than a sketch. Uneven tones. Correct uneven tones by kneading the eraser. Form an eraser to the point and carefully draw irregularities. Use a very light touch. This is called drawing in the opposite direction. You can also clear the edges this way. The backgrounds and edges of graphite are the basis of the environment. The gray tones it produces provide you with the tools to fully explore and understand the importance of value and the five shading elements that we have touched upon before. One way to use value to achieve a better sense of depth in drawings is to add tone in the background. Notice below how dark backgrounds affect the appearance of the shapes. If these figures were mounted on a white background, their edges would look very different. When it comes to drawing shapes, there are two different types of edges: hard and soft. Solid edges are where the two surfaces come together or overlap. They are pretty defined as their tones create the appearance of the edge, stopping abruptly. Soft edges can be found in areas where the object bends gently. They have a gradual change of tone. The background makes a difference When the sphere is in front of a tinted background, its edges look different compared to the previous sphere with a white background. When drawing, always ask yourself if you're mixing light over dark or dark over light. Solid and soft edges This cone has two different types of edges: hard and soft. A soft edge can be found in a curved shadow on the rounded surface of the cone. The solid edges created were a cone overlapping the background and touching the table. Keep learning Now that you have the basics of graphite pencil covered, start practicing! Lee Hammond's all-new great drawing book is the culmination of an artist's 40 years of learning, featuring over 80 step-by-step projects and tips for drawing with graphite pencil and colored pencil. Let's go, artists! Artists! 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