

Session #1 - Online - Painting in Oils

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Introduction

Painting is a very enjoyable activity! I love to paint and would like you to experience the same pleasure too! So, with that in mind, let's start off right and discuss the most important aspects of painting in oils. First of all, we'll work on developing the skills used to paint what we would like to express. So it is a combination of enjoying the journey - the ride you're experiencing, and also happy when you finally get to your destination - your finished painting. Now that is quite a high expectation to get from painting a picture but one well worth striving for.

Any questions you may have, please feel free to contact me. I would be happy to help in any way I can. My email address is: info@thevillageartcenter.com

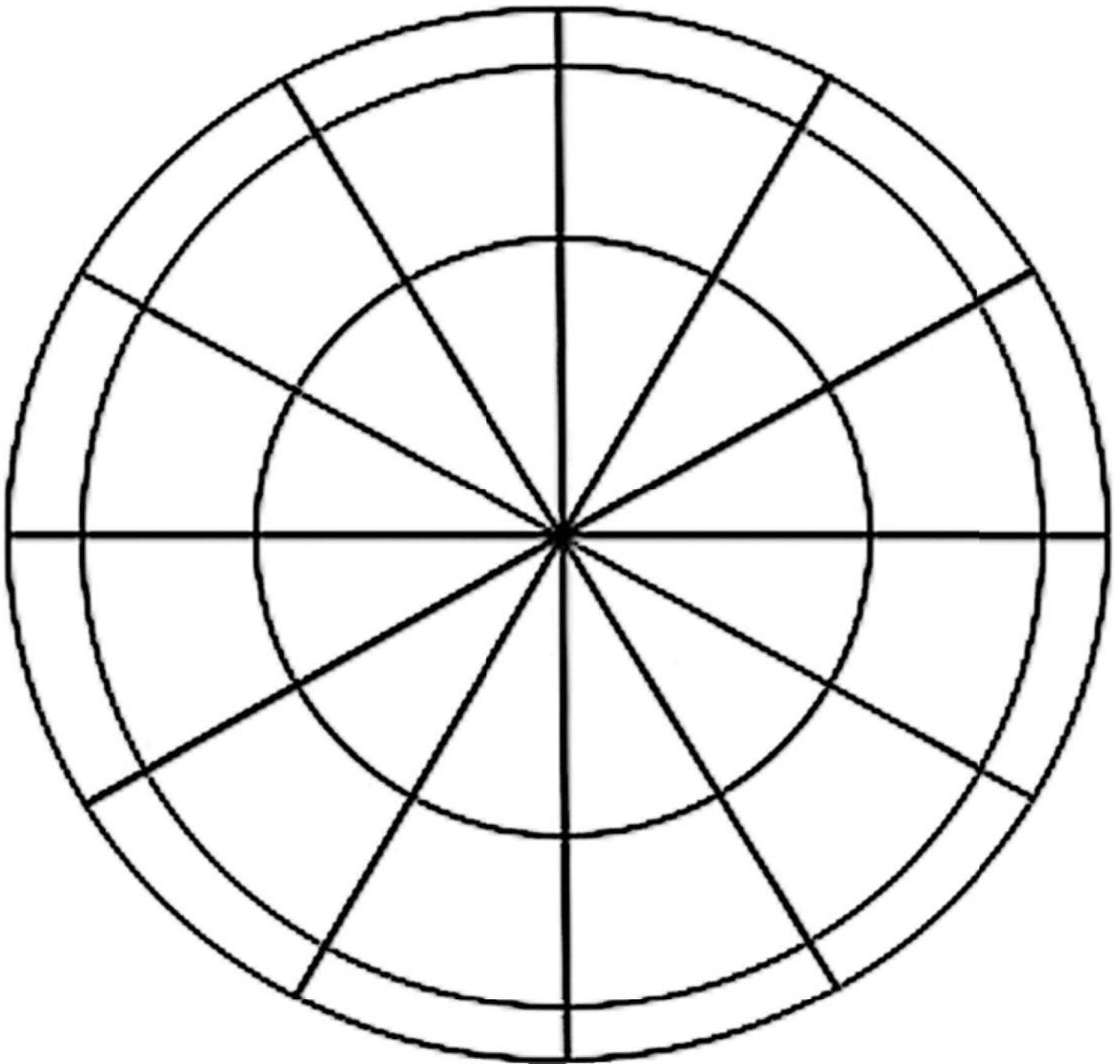
Setting Up To Paint Procedure

Setting up correctly your supplies to paint is one of the most important habits to develop when learning how to paint. It gets you into the proper frame of mind. So here are some guidelines to help you to get started right:

- Use a sturdy easel, one that has strong legs if you're planning on doing large paintings.
 - Set-up your palette either in front of your easel or off to the right or left side - depending on if you are a lefty then set-up your palette on the left side or if you are right handed then set-up the palette on the right side.
 - It is best to start off with a limited amount of paints. All you need now are the colors listed on the color wheel of your kind of paint. See color wheel below.
 - Have paper towels handy and use disposable gloves if you wish to keep your hands clean.
 - Brushes should be close at hand so that you do not have to waste time looking for the right one at the right time.
- *Note for Oil Painting:** Have an air-tight container for Gamsol next to your palette. Dip your brush into Gamsol and wipe off paint with your paper towel when switching to a different color.
- * It is OK to stand or sit, whichever is comfortable for you. Standing is better for large canvas painting.
 - * Try to have a particular place that you can paint on a regular basis. Having all your supplies ready to paint makes it so much easier.

Project #1 Paint a Color Wheel

First please print out the Color Wheel Template on this page. You will be using this template in this project.



Project #1 Paint a Color Wheel

A great way to get to know your supplies and learn a little about color is to do a color wheel. Give yourself enough time to do this project because you will be referring to it often in the future. Here are some guidelines to follow to make it more fun and useful:

- *Use a small, pointed-round brush to paint the color wheel.
- *Some colors will require painting a few layers to cover the white of the canvas.
- *No two colors should look the same.

- *There are two separate pages for paint colors, one for oils and one for acrylics. Paints in one medium are different in another so choose one wheel at a time. Despite what you may have heard, one medium is not better or worse than another, just different.

This first session is getting you started. There will be future sessions that will go deeper into the subject of color.

The following is a brief description of color principles you should be aware of:

Primary Colors: Generally considered to be: Red, Yellow, and Blue. These are colors that cannot be made from other colors.

Secondary Color: Violet, Green and Orange. These are colors that are mixtures of the red, yellow, and blue.

Complementary Colors: Any color that is opposite on the color wheel.

Chroma: The intensity of a color - sometimes referred to as a color's grayness.

Value: How dark or light a color is.

STEP #1 SETTING UP YOUR PALETTE:

Uncover your Sta-Wet palette and place a gray paper the size of 12" x 16". Place a piece of clear glass from a picture frame or plastic the same size over the gray paper. I apply masking tape around the edges of the glass to make it safe for handling. You now have a great palette to paint with. Place a small amount of your colors along the upper side leaving the middle area open for mixing your paint.



Here are the colors I recommend that you use for Project #1:

I recommend Gamblin Oil Colors.

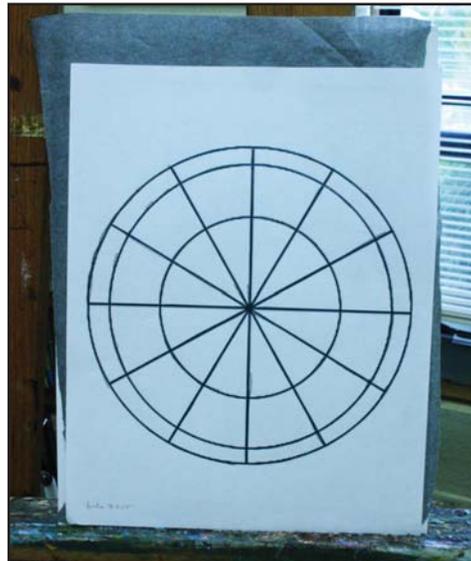
- Cadmium Yellow Light
- Cadmium Yellow Medium
- Cadmium Red Light
- Cadmium Red Medium
- Alizerin Permanent
- Cobalt Violet or diozide purple or ultramarine violet
- Ultramarine Blue
- Cobalt Blue
- Viridian
- Cadmium Orange
- Ivory Black or Mars Black
- Titanium White

STEP #2 APPLY THE COLOR WHEEL TEMPLATE ONTO YOUR CANVAS

a. Place your Saral Carbon Paper onto your canvas board.

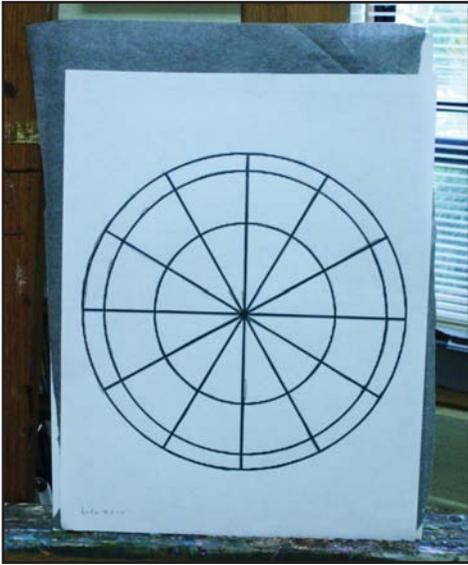


b. Place your printed out page of the Color Wheel Template on top of the Carbon Paper.

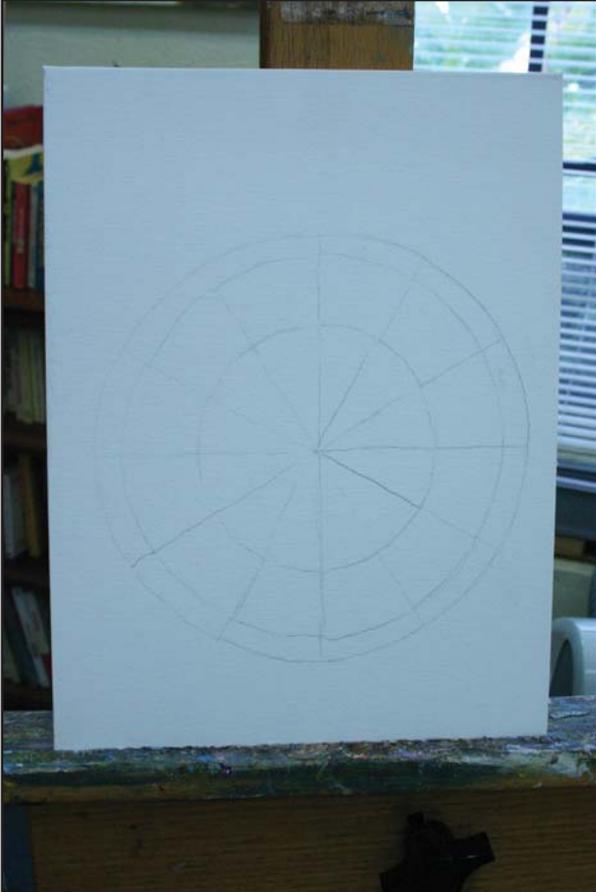


STEP #2 APPLY THE COLOR WHEEL TEMPLATE ONTO YOUR CANVAS

c. With your Color Wheel Template on the Carbon Paper, trace over the lines of the template using a #2 pencil or a colored pencil. This will transfer you color wheel template onto your canvas.

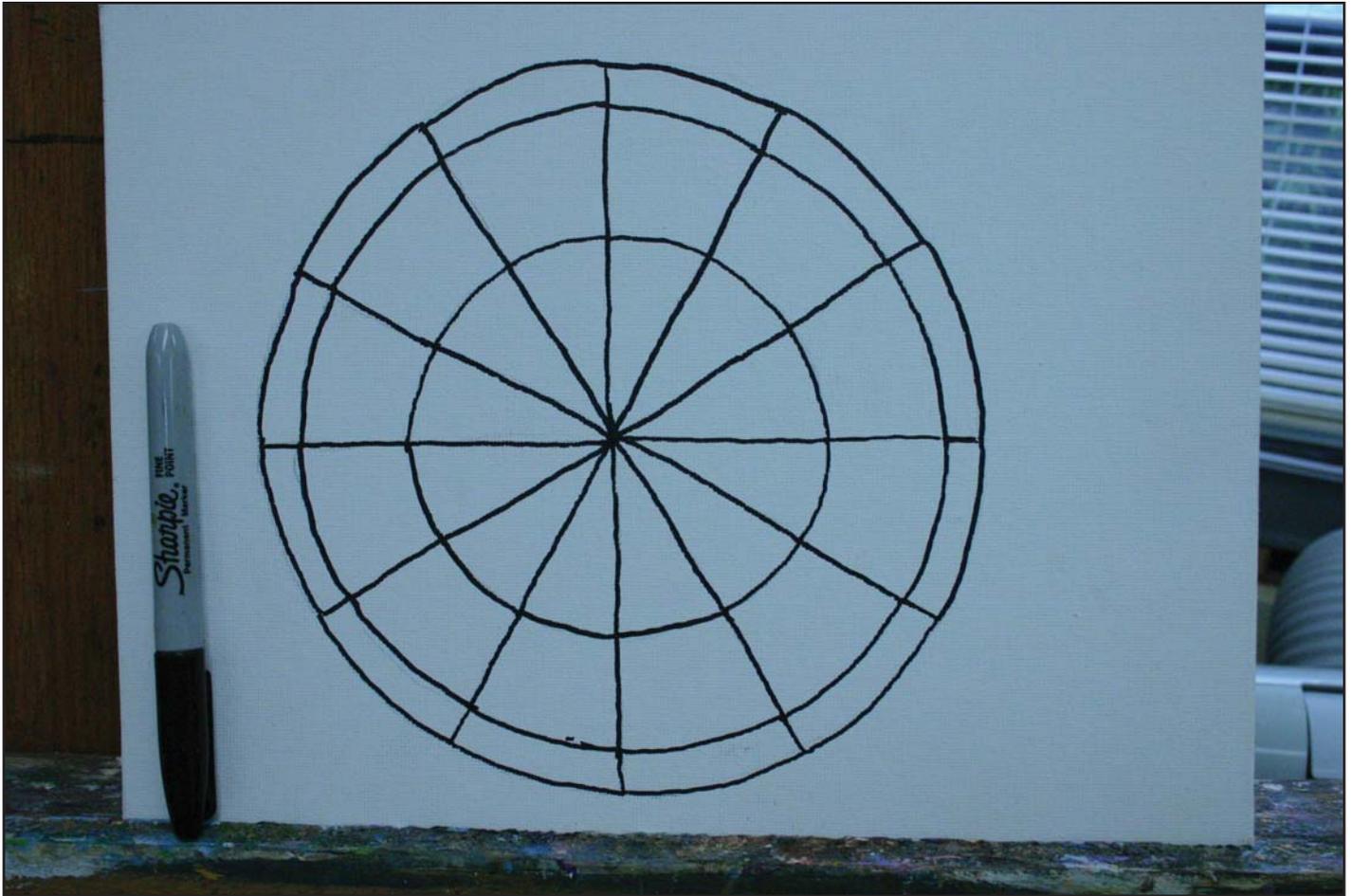


d. Below is how your canvas should look after you complete your tracing and remove you template print out and carbon paper.



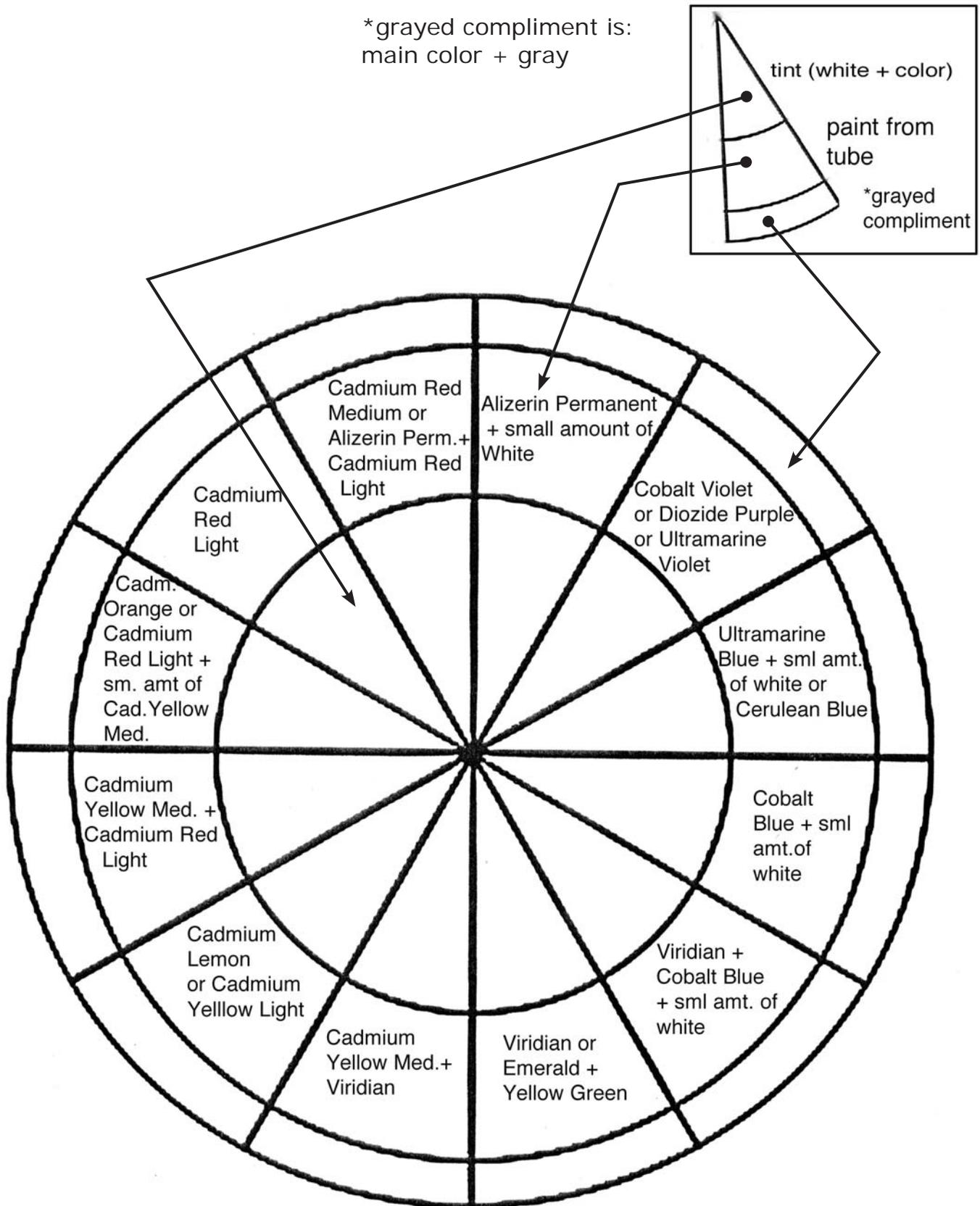
STEP #2 APPLY THE COLOR WHEEL TEMPLATE ONTO YOUR CANVAS

e. Use a black marker to trace over your color wheel on your canvas in order to darken the lines on your board.



STEP #3 PAINT THE COLOR WHEEL

1. First review the placement of your colors on the wheel. You may want to print out this diagram below and reference back to it while your painting.



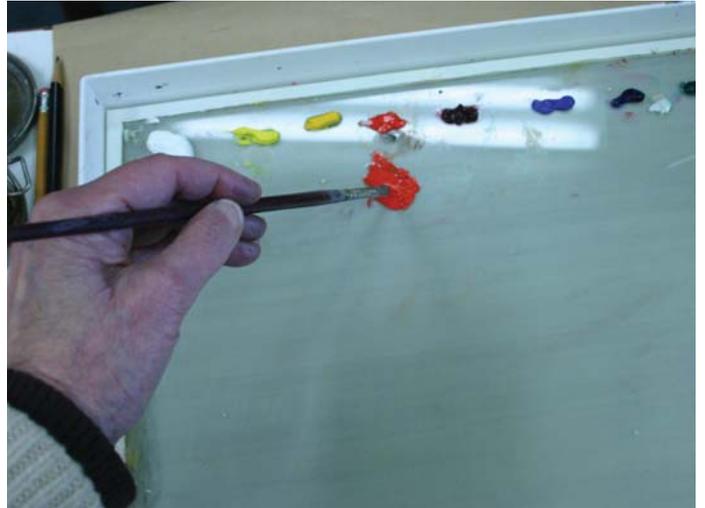
STEP #3 PAINT THE COLOR WHEEL

2. Paint main color first. This is the color that will go in the center box of your Color Wheel Template.

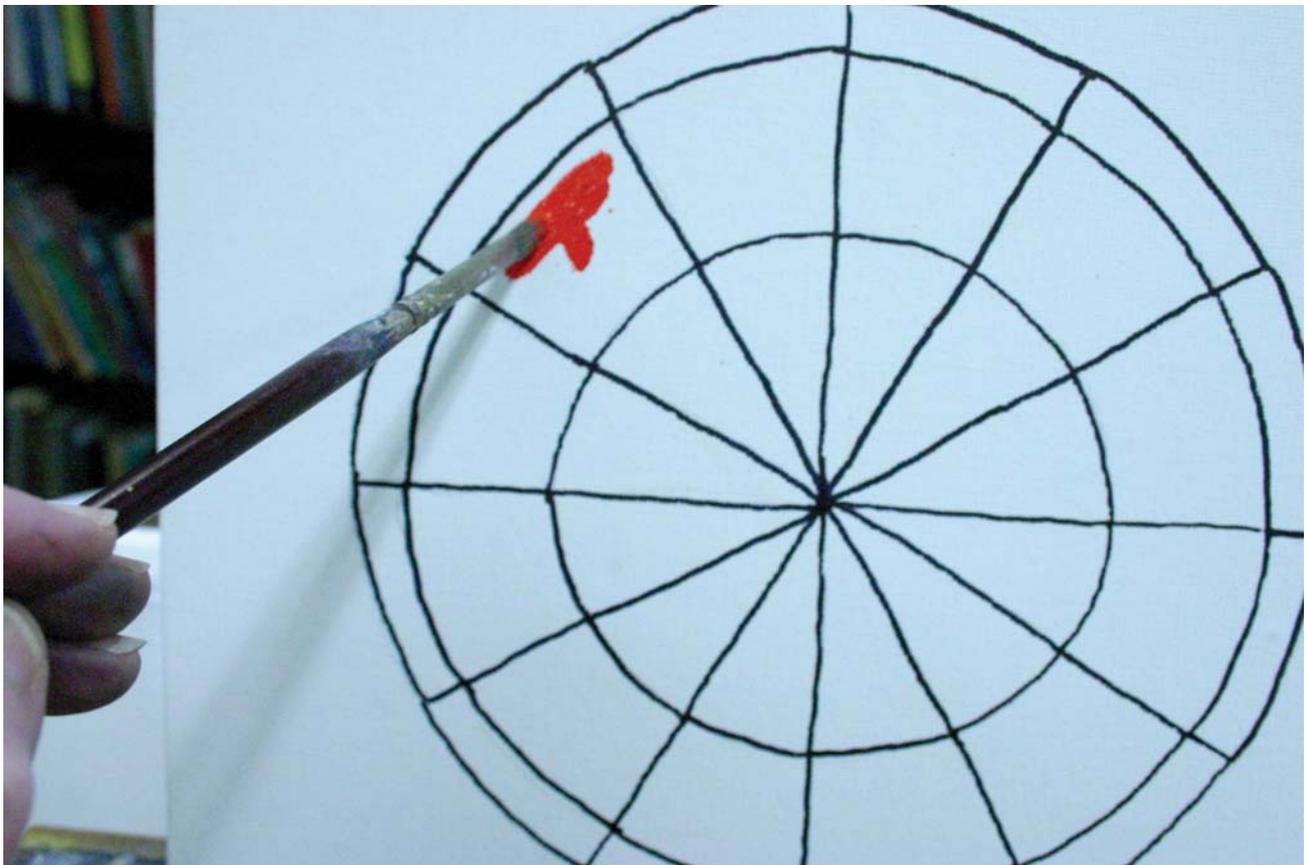
a. Place main color on palette.



b. Dip brush in main color.



c. Paint color onto canvas as shown below.



STEP #3 PAINT THE COLOR WHEEL

3. Paint your Tint color in the bottom triangular portion of your Color Wheel. First you need to clean your brush because we need to use the color white.

a. To clean your brush, dip your brush in Gamsol.



b. Wipe off paint from your brush onto your paper towel.



c. Now take a little bit of white from your palette and place it near your main color.

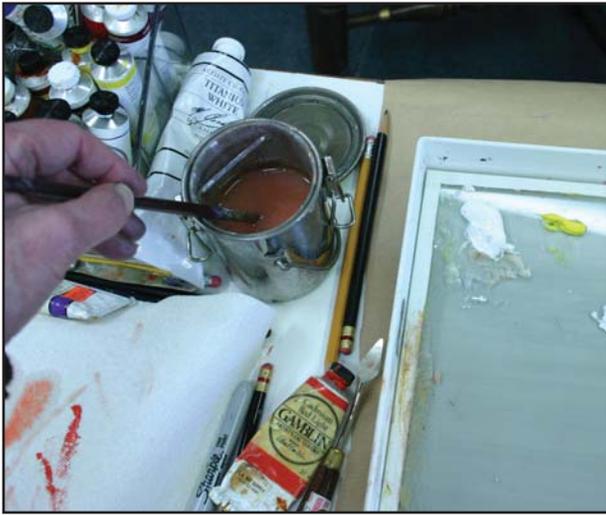


d. Your palette should look like the photo below.



STEP #3 PAINT THE COLOR WHEEL

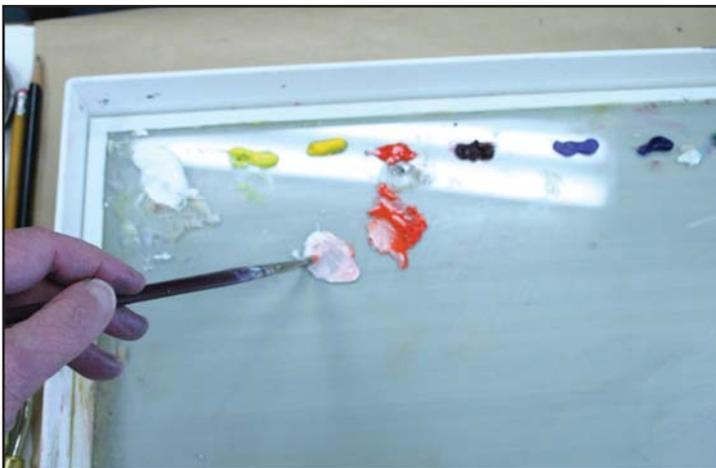
e. Dip your brush in Gamsol again.



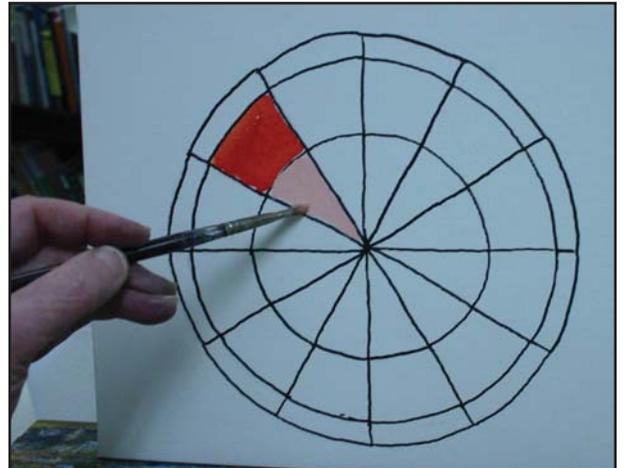
f. Wipe off paint onto your paper towel.



g. Mix your main color with the little bit of white on your palette.



h. Apply your tint to your color wheel in the bottom portion as seen below.



STEP #3 PAINT THE COLOR WHEEL

4. Now you will paint your Grayed Compliment in the top portion of the triangle box. Grayed Compliment means: main color + gray. You must make your gray first and then mix the gray with your main color.

a. Dip your brush in Gamsol again.



b. Wipe off paint onto your paper towel.



c. Mix a little bit of white and black paint to make a dark gray. Don't forget to clean your brushes when making your gray and before you go to get your main color.

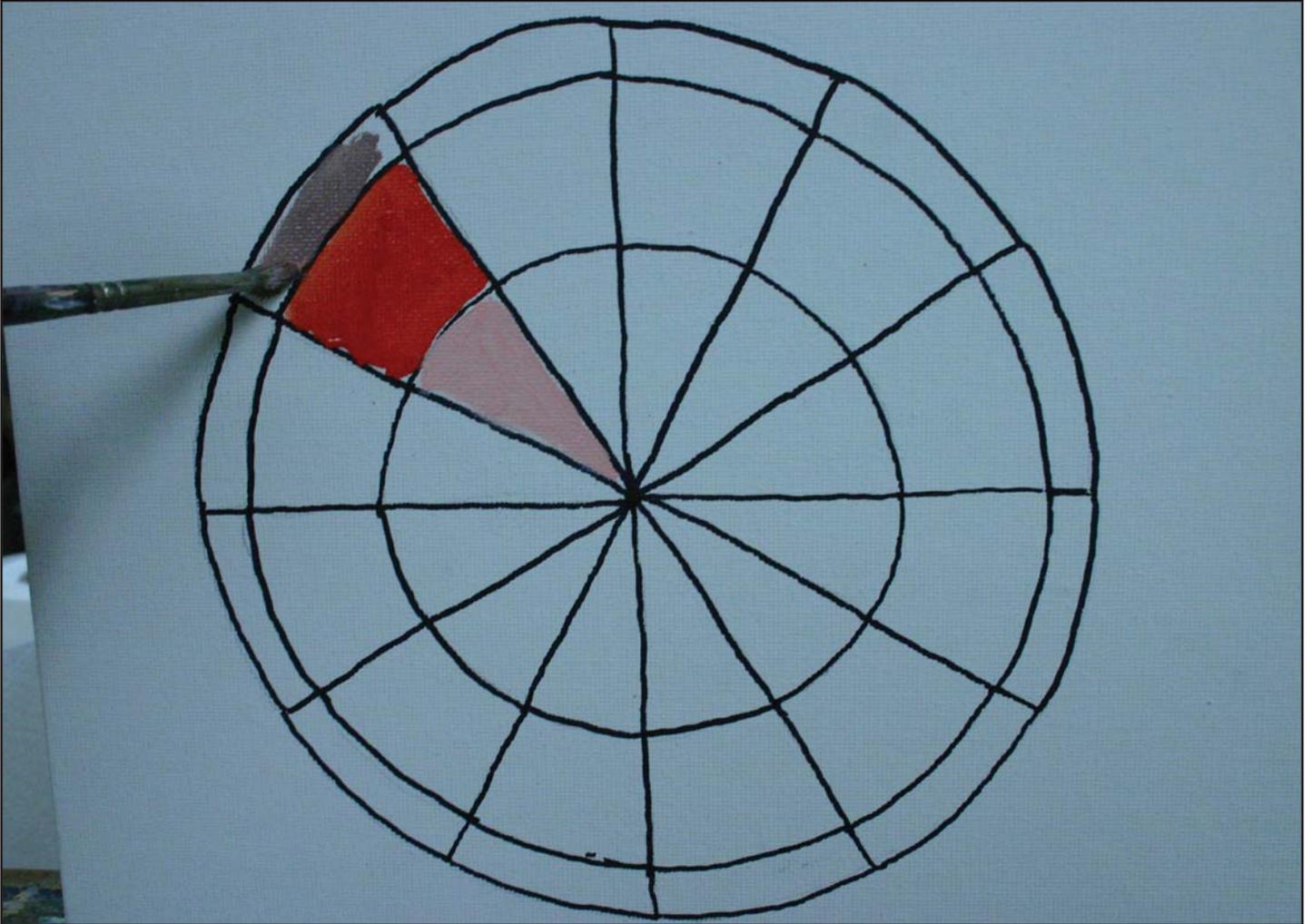


d. Now that you have your dark gray made, you can now mix your main color with your dark gray to make your Grayed Compliment.

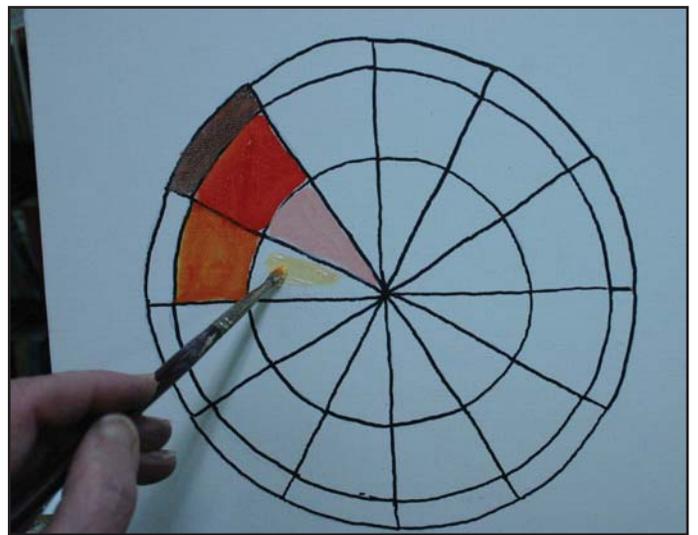
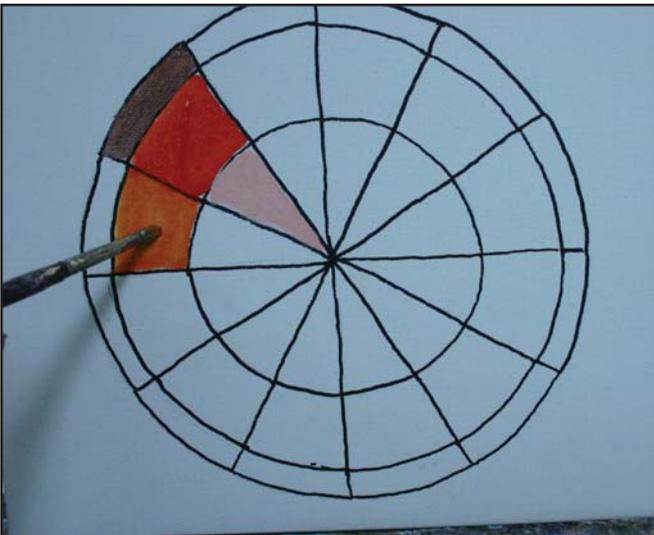


STEP #3 PAINT THE COLOR WHEEL

5. Now paint your Grayed Compliment in the top portion of the triangle box on your color wheel as seen in the photo below.

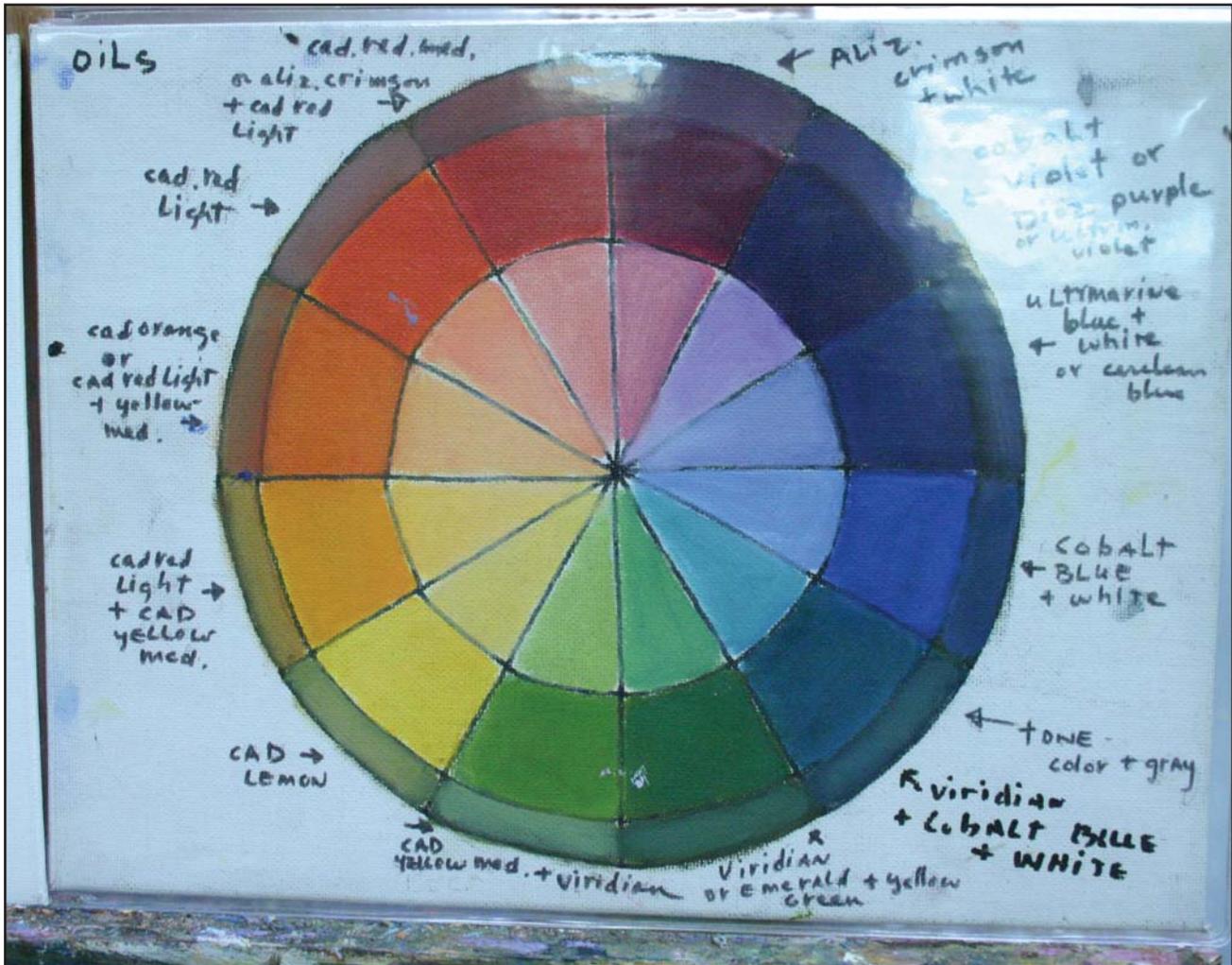


6. Repeat the steps we just completed for all the sections on your color wheel, painting the Main Color, Tint, and Grayed Compliment. Please refer back to **page 7** in this PDF to identify which color goes into which area of the Color Wheel.



Sample of Completed Color Wheel

You may use this as a guide to color. Colors in print are usually darker so paint will probably not match exactly.



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