

Cylinder.

Form, shape, value of subject, structure, tone.

Study of the characteristics of the cylinder and surrounding background based on linear and atmospheric perspective.

The different angles of direct light and how it effects the tonal concept.

Tone characteristics; lightest light, light, tone, middle tone, shadow and reflection. Class work photo reference:



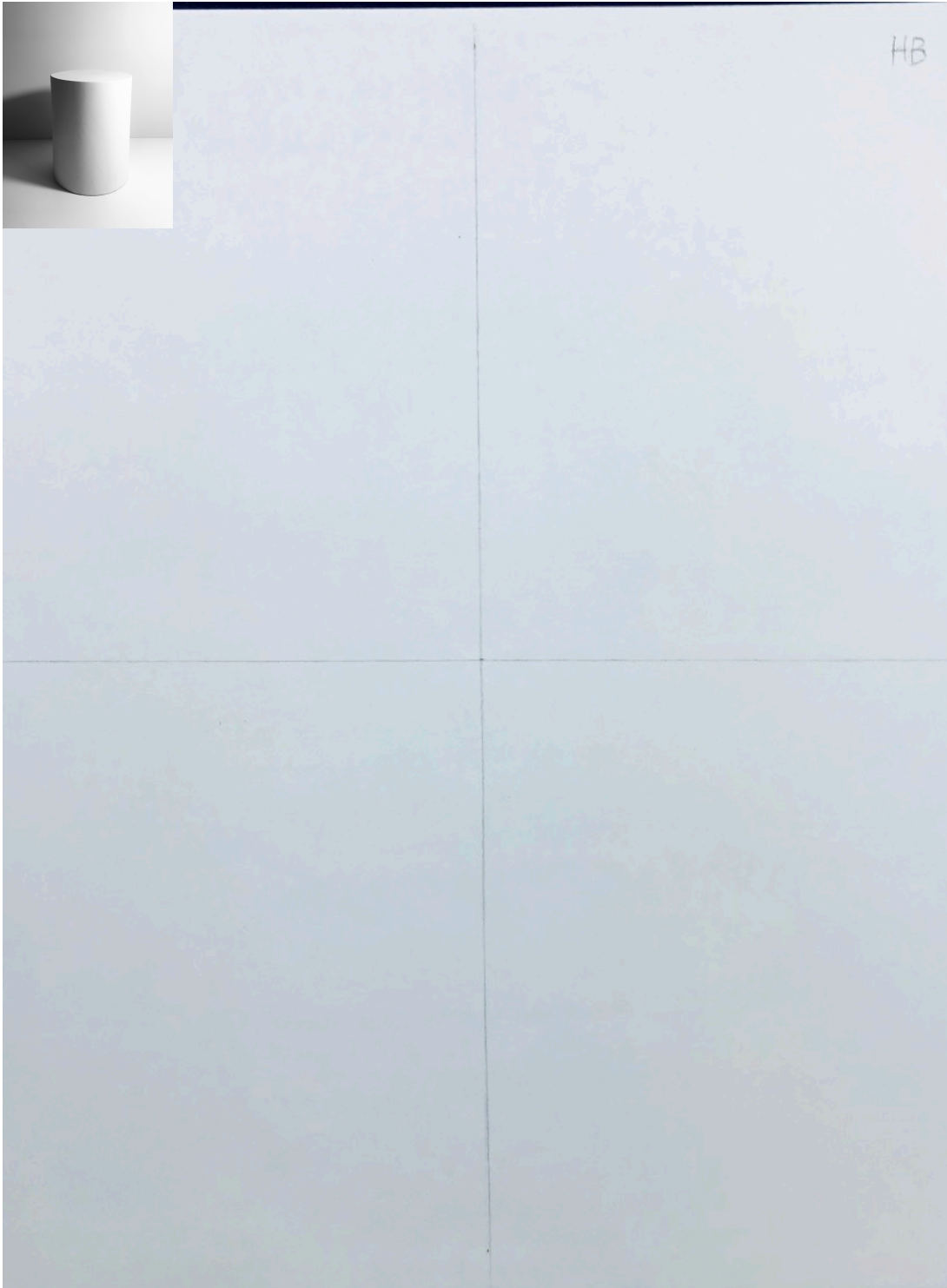
Class work photo reference:

Please print the image or make sure it is available on digital device(s) for you during the class. The jpg file is attached. Step by step instructions. Step by step instructions.

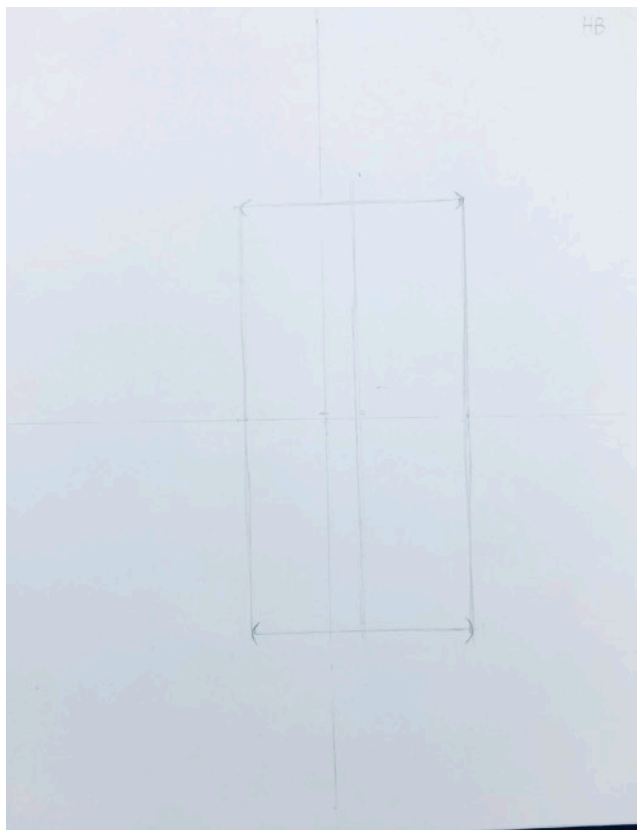
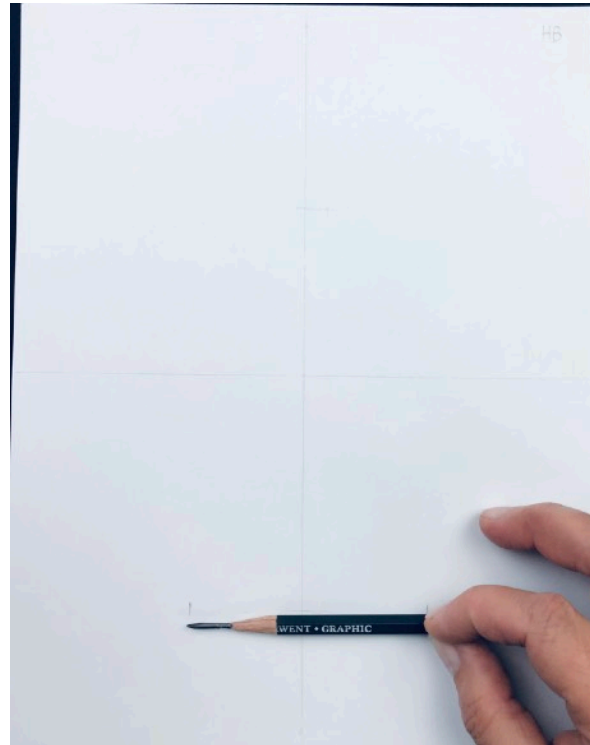
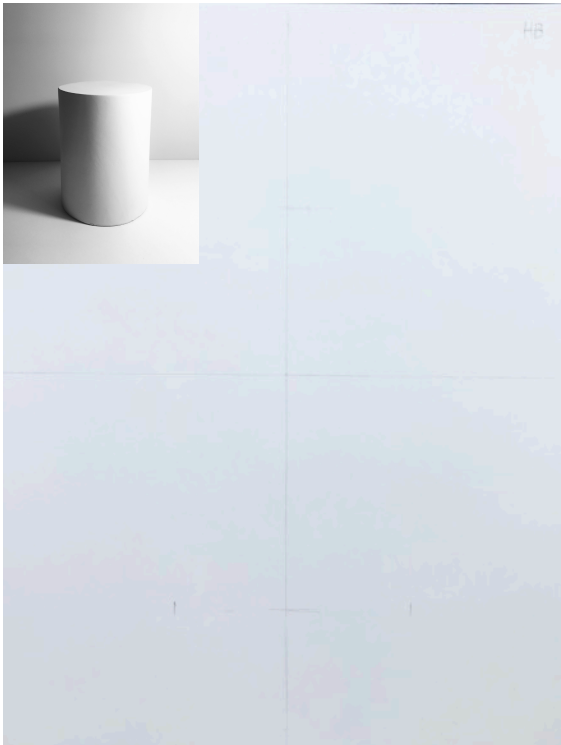


Step by step instruction.

Step 1. Find the physical centre of the paper sheet. Use HB pencil and extra light strokes.



Step 2. Find the bottom centre line of the cylinder base.



Use selected “size” as a proportional measurement find the proportional shape of the cylinder.

Find the centre vertical line of the cylinder.

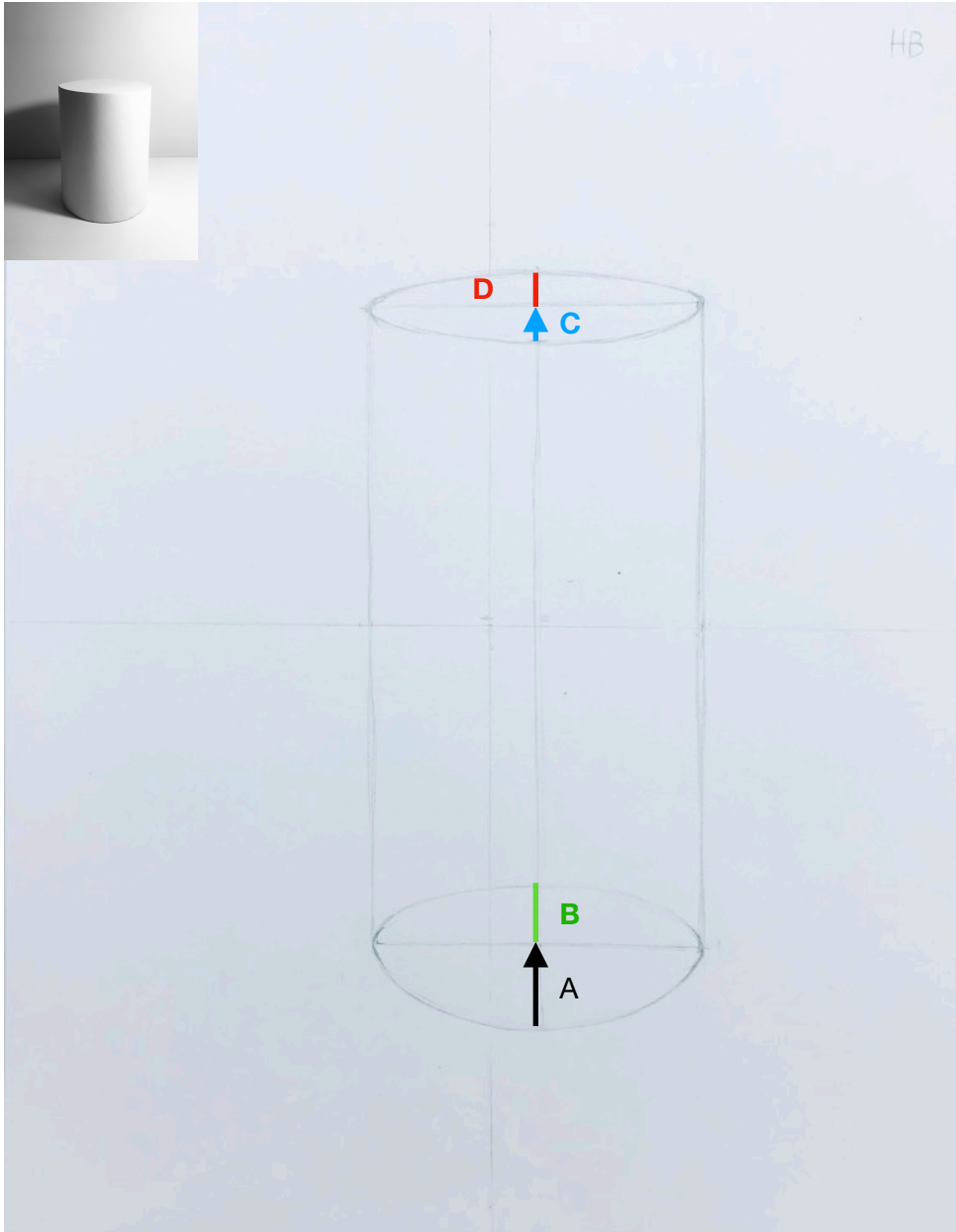
Make sure the vertical lines are parallel to the paper sides.

Mark the round “angles” of bottom and top ellipses.

Step 3. Create the bottom and top ellipses.

Pay attention:

- The bottom ellipse appears larger than the top ellipse.
- The opening of the front part of the bottom ellipse (black colour A) is larger than the rear side (green colour B).
- The opening of the front part of the top ellipse (blue colour C) is larger than the rear side (red colour D).

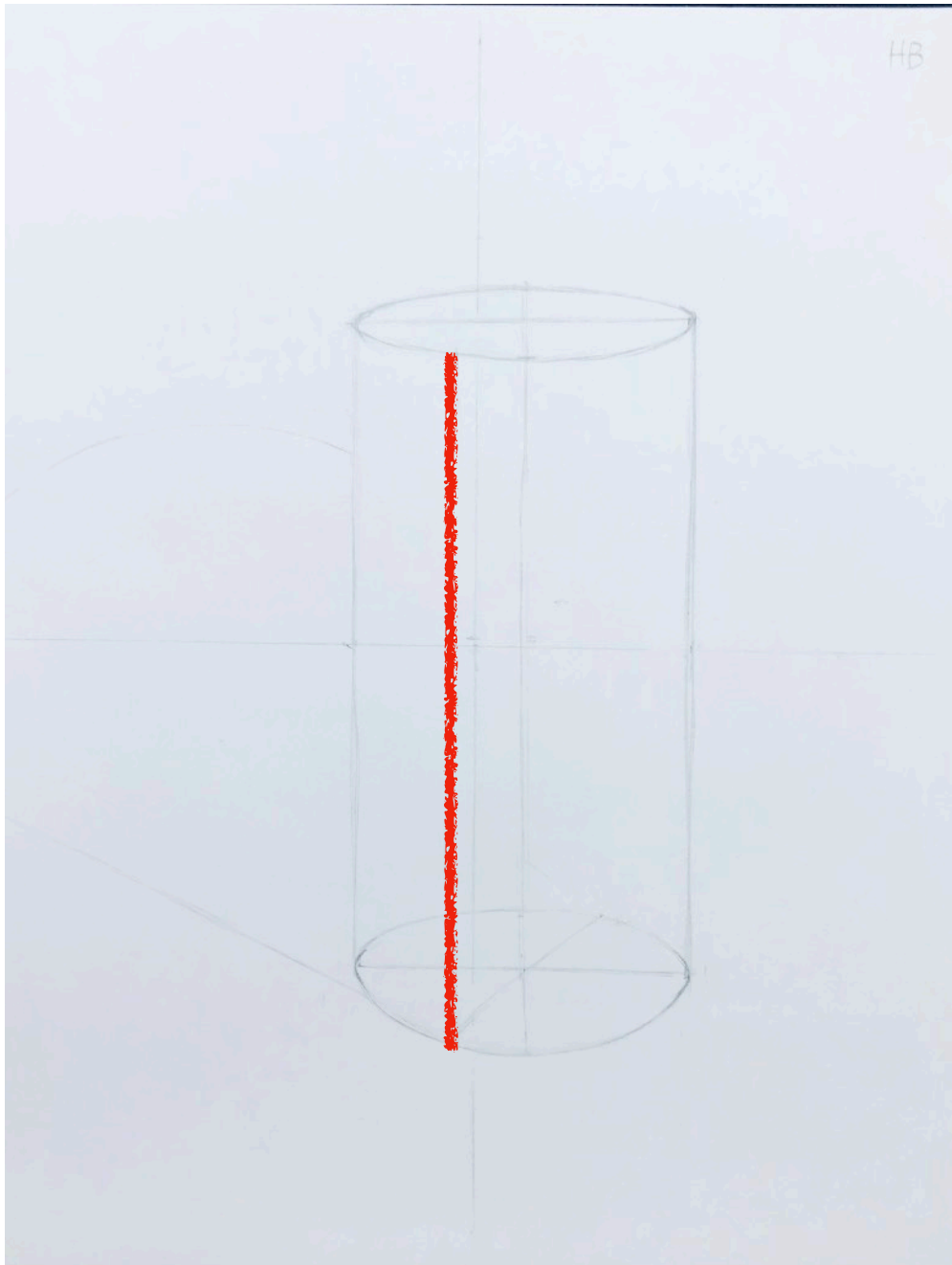


Step 4. Find the “border shadow” on the side of the cylinder (red colour).

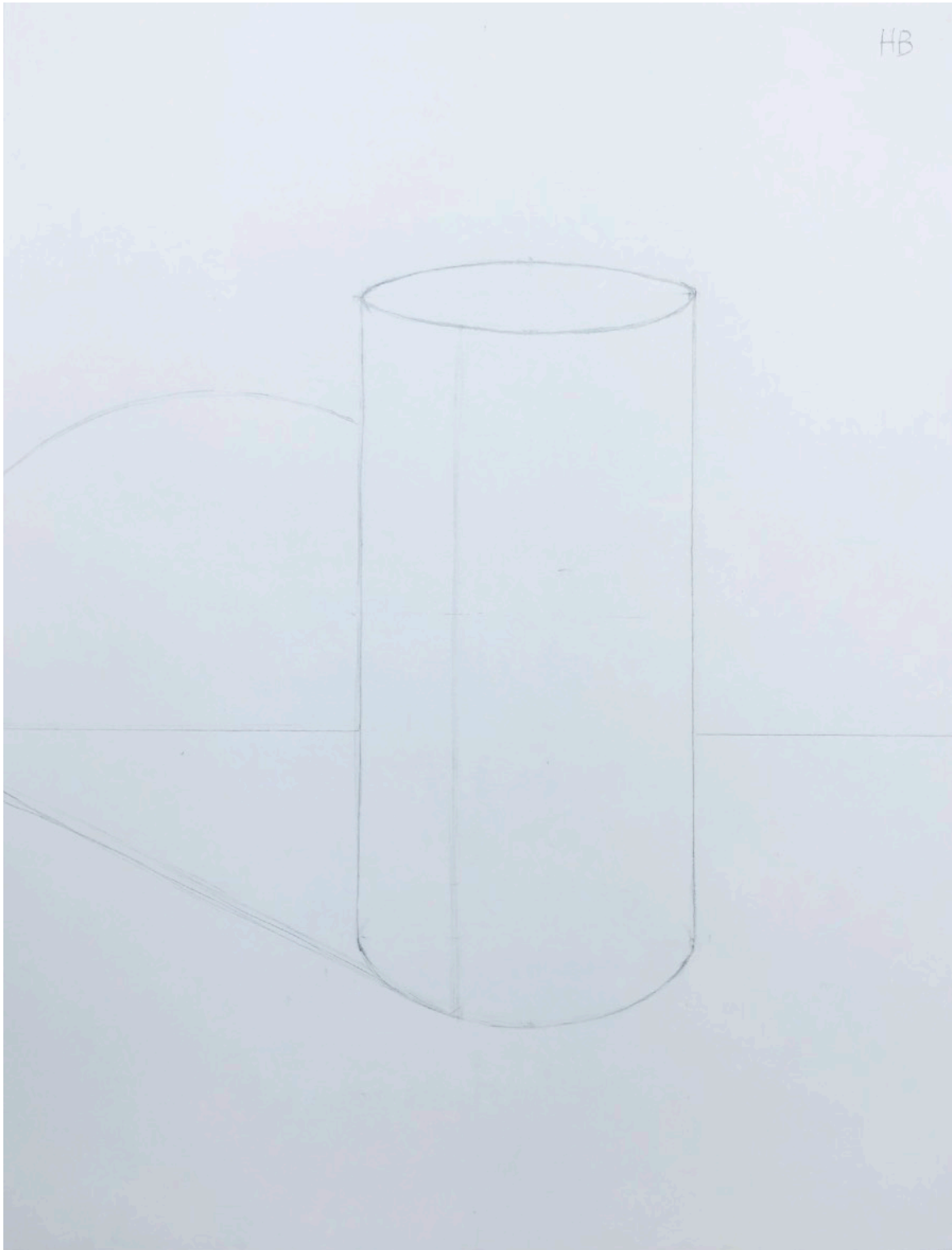
Step 5. Create the cast shadow.

Pay attention:

- the cast shadow always begins on the “border shadow”.
- The cast shadow always changes “direction” or “shape” when cast on a vertical surface.



Step 6. Erase all construction lines.





Step 7.

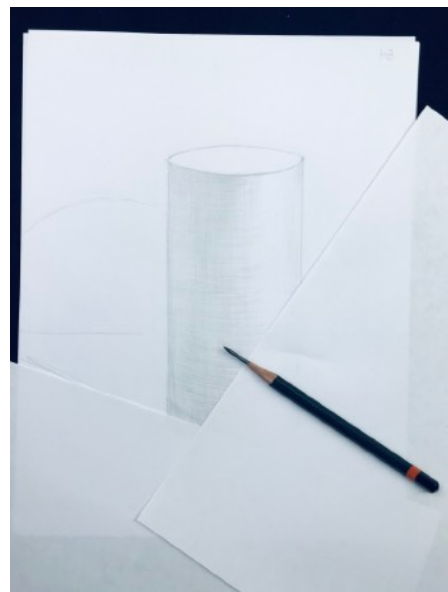
Start covering the shadow part of the sphere using an HB Pencil.

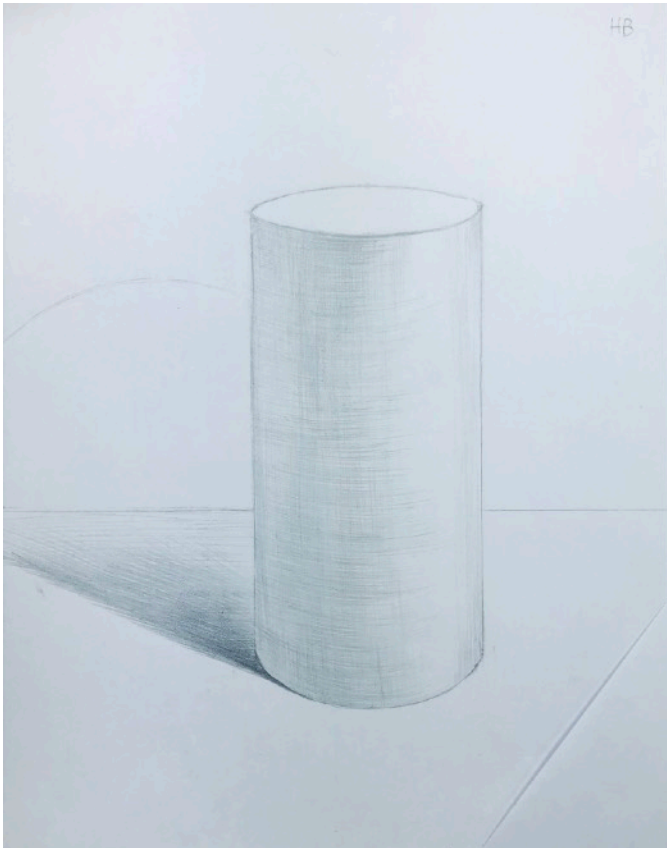
Start with vertical hatching lines.



Step 8. Create “circular” (ellipse like) strokes shaping the rounding effect.

Use a paper to protect your drawing from smudging.

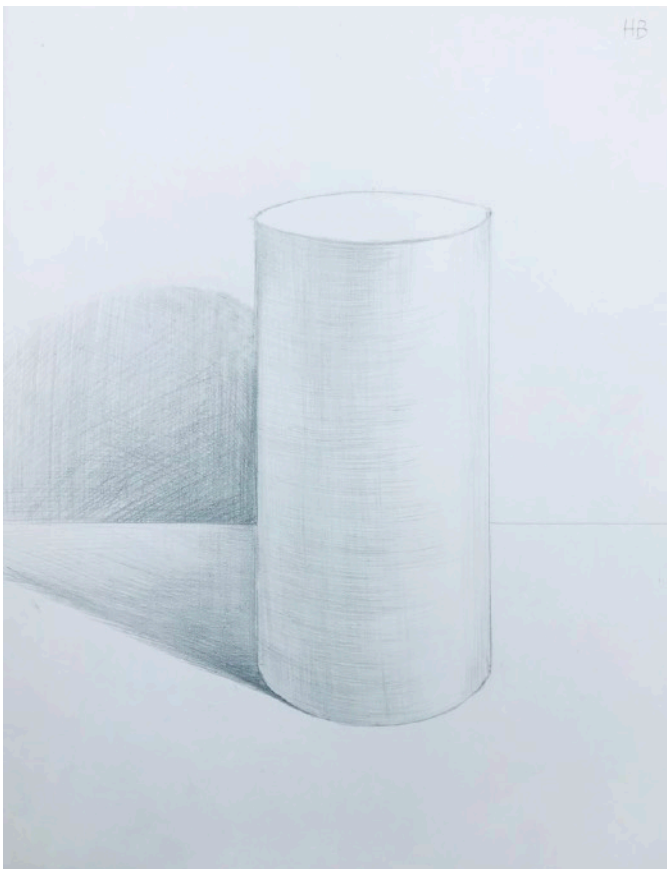




Step 9.

Start working on the cast shadow on the horizontal surface behind the cylinder.

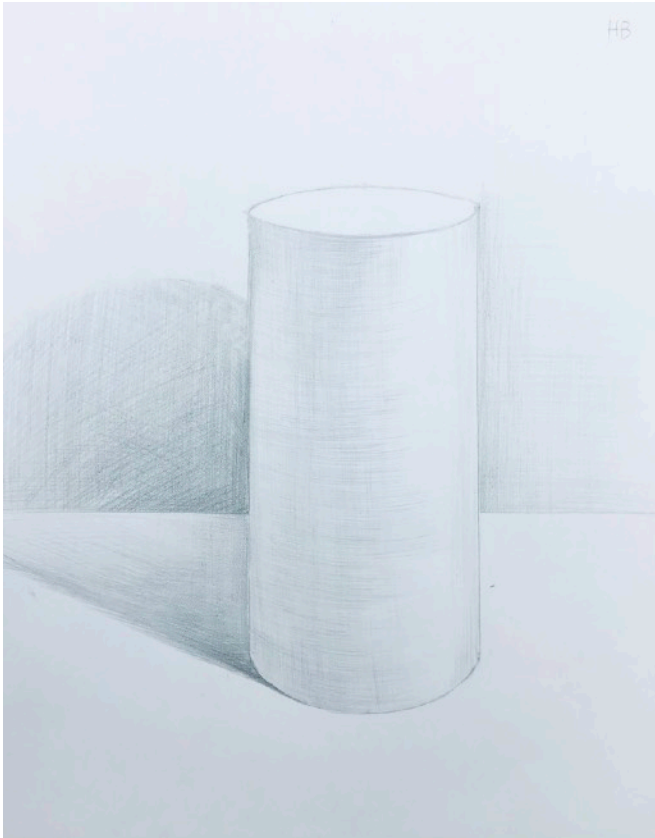
Using an HB pencil cover the shadowed space by creating mostly horizontal lines. Make it darker under the base of cylinder and more “airy” toward the far wall.



Step 10.

Continue working on cast shadow on the vertical wall behind the cylinder.

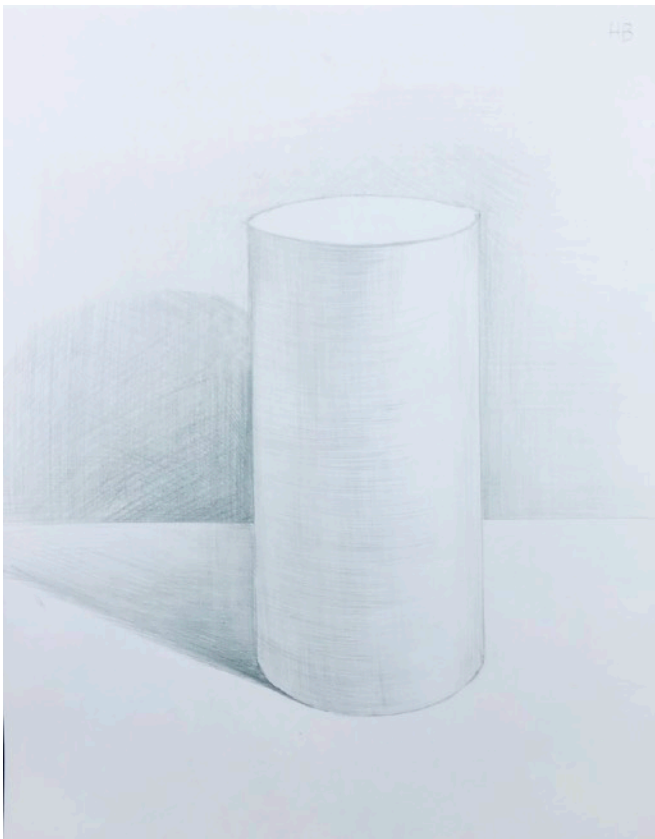
Using an HB pencil cover the shadowed side of the vertical wall behind of the cylinder. Make it darker to the bottom and lighter to the top of shadow shape.



Step 11.

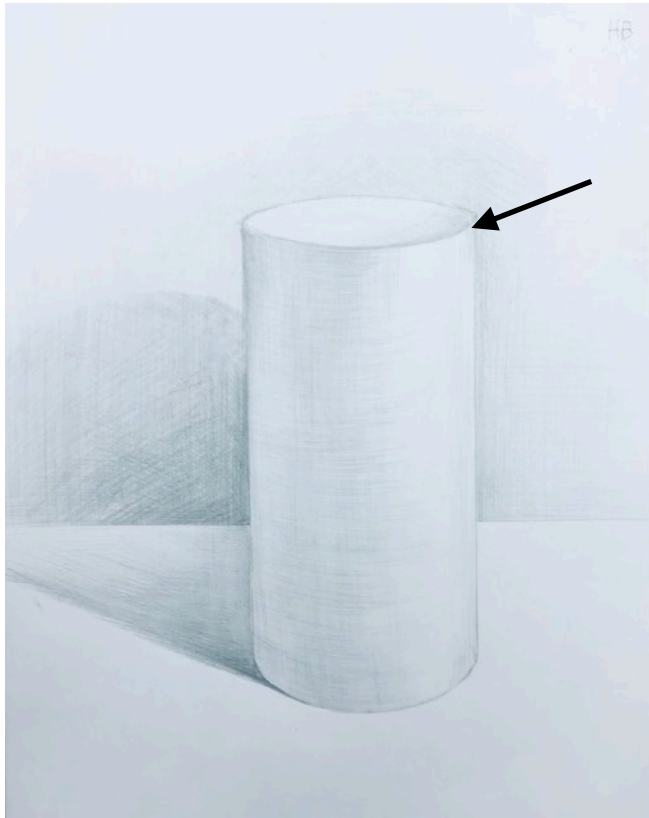
To make the lighted side of the cylinder more pronounced created an even light tone on the vertical wall behind the cylinder.

Start with an HB pencil, create vertical and angled strokes making it slightly darker closer to the cylinder.



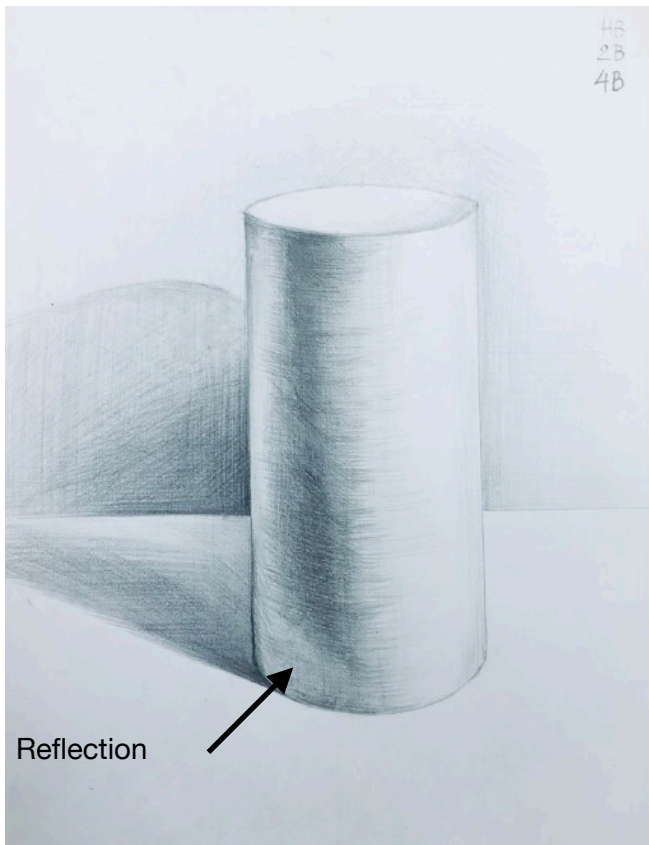
Step 12.

Continue to create the even light tone on the vertical wall above the “top ellipse” of the cylinder.



Step 13.

Using an HB pencil add tones to the top ellipse of the cylinder. Make it darker on the intersection of the top and the lighted vertical surface.



Step 14.

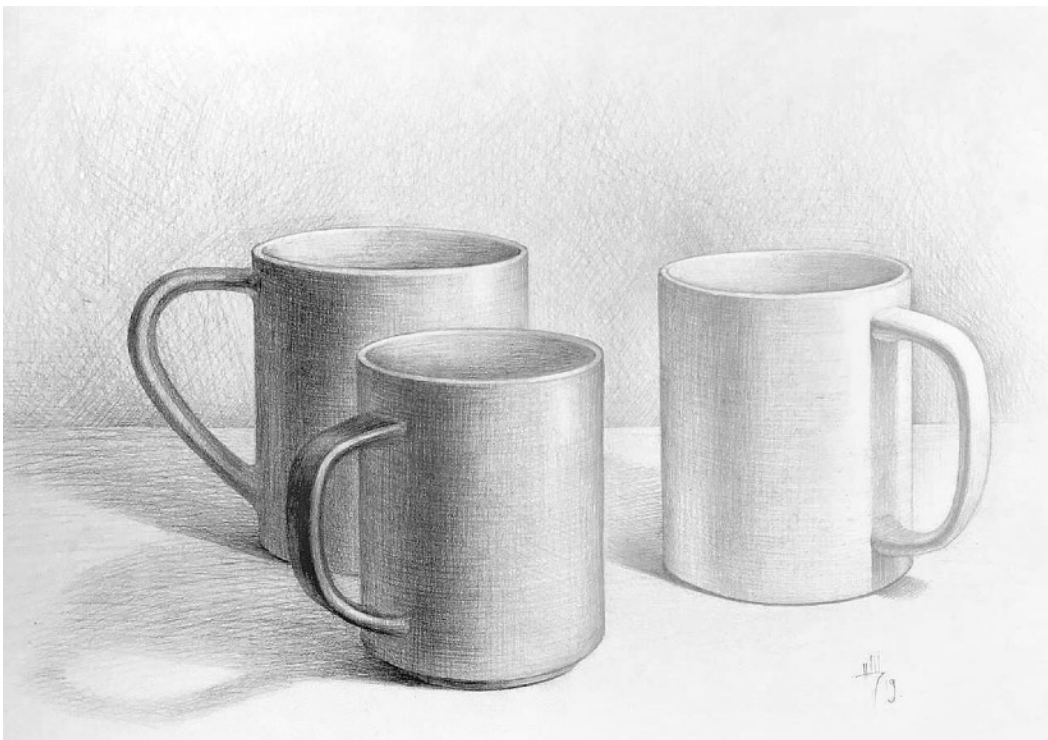
Using a 2B pencil enhance the “border line” to the tone 3.
Make the darkest parts of the cast shadow more pronounced.

Using a 4B pencil add more contrast to the “border line”.

Leave the reflection area uncovered.
If you cover it accidentally, you can always lift some graphite with a kneaded eraser.



Optional homework exercise 1.
Still life composition with three cylindrical subjects.
Three cups.



Optional homework exercise 2.
Still life composition with different shaped subjects.



**Materials that I am going to use during the course.
You can use what you have.**

Printer paper for photo references (optional).

Drawing paper:

Strathmore, 180 gm2

Canson, 225 gm2

Canson Recycled XL 260 gm2

Pencil Derwent 2H, HB (F), B, 2B, 4B

9B (optional)

Kraft knife;

Ruller;

Sand paper;

Artistic tape;

A drawing board;

Eraser: Black; Kneaded and Battery operated

Eraser shield (optional)

Masking liquid (optional);

Liquid soap - 1/4 teaspoon (optional);

A small cheap brush (optional)

Dusting brush (optional)

Paper towels

A pen for taking notes.

A lots of patience (required).

Additionally for the third class you will need (optional):

- Printer paper - a few sheets;
- Tape and scissors;
- Table lamp.