

Master Painting—working with oil paint.

Preparation

1. Find a painting created by an artist listed on our class website or any of the lists I've provided.
 - a. image must be from a book or magazine.
 - b. bring book or magazine to class.
2. Instructor must approve painting.
3. Transfer image to canvas using the grid method in light simple pencil line. No need for much detail.

Oil Instruction

1. All paint is a mixture of dry pigment and a liquid. Oil paint uses linseed oil.
2. While acrylic paint dries very quickly, Oil paint dries slowly.
 - a. for this reason we use thin layers of paint at the beginning of a painting creating thin layers on the base of the painting.
3. Acrylic paint cleans with water. Oil cleans with an oil-based solvent.
We use an odorless turpentine called Gamsol.
Always clean paint off brush with towel before dipping it into Gamsol.
Keep Gamsol clean.
Dispose of Gamsol in jars provided. **No Gamsol or any solvent is to go in sink.**

Painting Process

1. After studying your master painting, determine what colors were used on the base layer.
 - a. lay in base layer of painting in very thin paint.
 - b. paint from general to specific. That means all details are done last.
 - c. notice what is in the background and what is in the foreground. Background is painted first.
2. Base layer will need to dry before working on next layer unless you want to blend or mix colors.
 - a. blending can be easily done with oil because it stays wet. Strokes should be laid perpendicular to the light source.
3. Notice style and techniques of your source artist
 - a. colors
 - b. brushstrokes
 - c. textures
4. work carefully to render what you see.

Cleaning Up

1. Wipe all paint off brushes before cleaning with Gamsol
2. Dip brush in Gamsol and wipe as much paint as you can away with towel. Repeat.
3. Once all paint is removed, clean brush carefully with soap and warm water. Dry.
4. Pour any dirty Gamsol back into USED container
5. Wipe any spilled liquids and clean paint off surfaces.