

Oil Paint this Brown Pear with Patrick Howe



After you are finished with your brown pear painting, please send me a snap shot of it at patrick@patrickhowe.com and I will gladly email back some friendly feedback.



Table of Contents	Page
Supply List	3
Ergonomic Setup	4
Brush Loading	5
Paint Thickness	6
Brush Cleaning	7
Grid Drawing on Canvas	9
Value Steps	14
Using the Paper Palette	15
Paint Value 1	16
Paint Value 2	17
Paint Value 3	18
Blending Highlights	19
Blending Shadows	20
Mottling Value 1	21
Add Shadows	23
Add Stem and Finish	24



Click through and review all the pages first, before beginning.

Supplies

Oil Paint \$25.

Gamblin Student Grade: Tube size: 37 ml.

Red - (Cadmium Red Medium)

Yellow - (Cadmium Yellow Medium)

Blue - (Ultramarine Blue)

White - (Titanium White)

Palette 8

Paper Pallet Pad (12" x 16")

Brush 4

One- #6 Bristle Filbert

Solvent (for cleaning brushes)

Gamsol 16 oz. can. (Odorless Mineral Spirits)

(Never use Turpentine) 10

Glass Jar (for cleaning brushes)

I use a half-pint Wide Mouth Canning Jar 5

Canvas 4

8" x 10" pre-stretched canvas

Or, Canvas Pad

Other 8

Paper Towels, Pencil, Eraser

(Estimated supplies cost: \$50 - \$60.)

General Information

Important

You can paint directly from your computer screen, or print out this PDF document.

If you print out this document you must print on high-quality glossy photo paper to produce the correct color.

Level

Beginner

Clothing

Wear 'paint friendly' Clothing

Time

Set up: 15 minutes

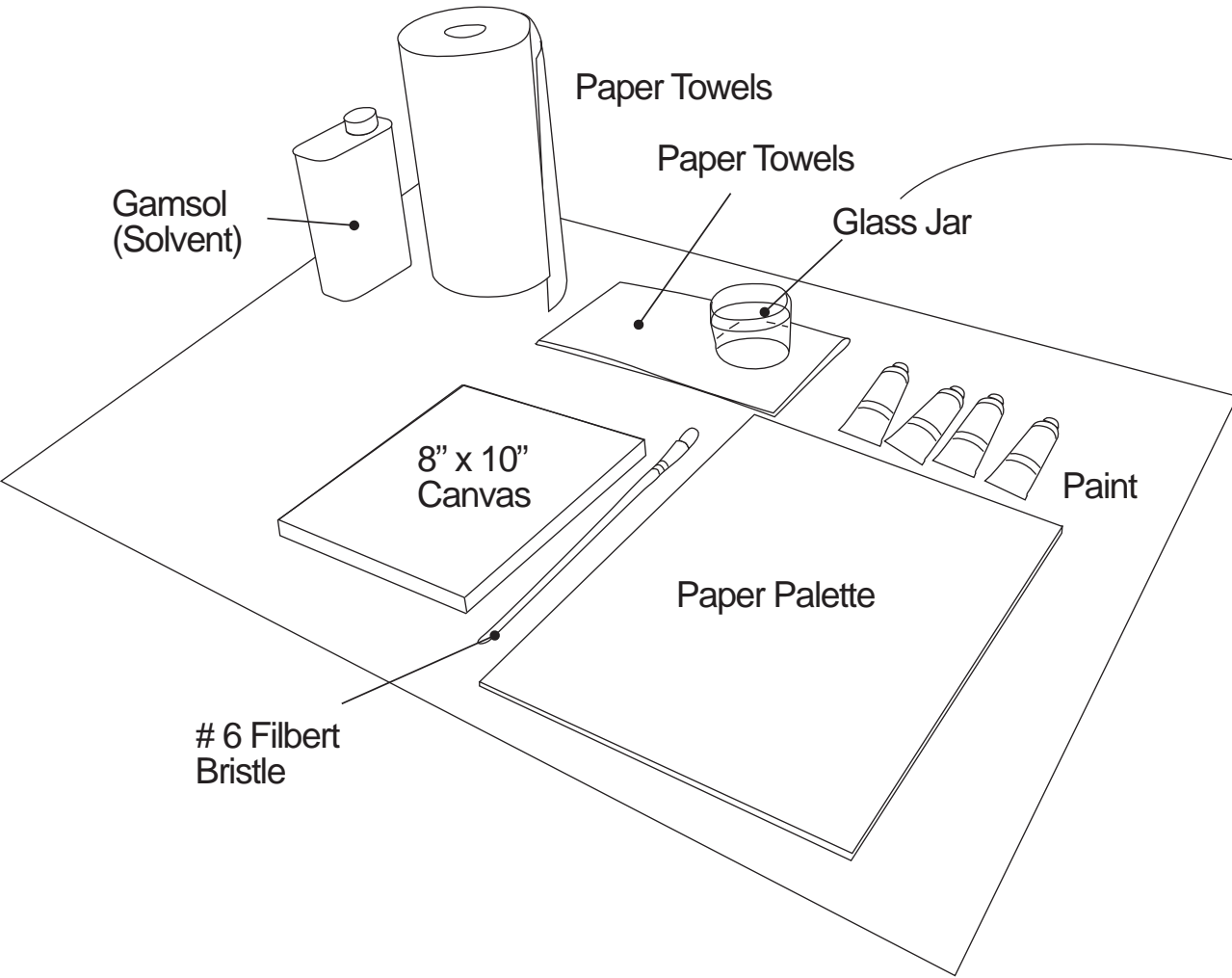
Painting time: 1 to 1-1/2 hours.

Clean up: 15 minutes

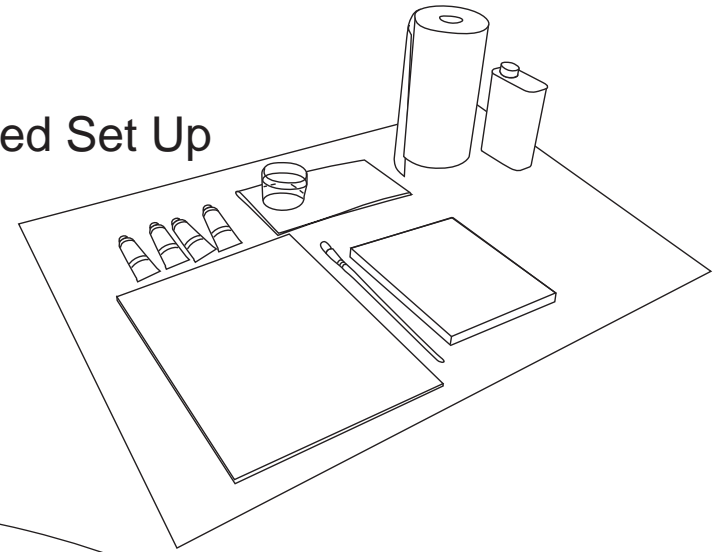
Painting must be completed while the paint is wet, within approximately one day.

Ergonomic Setup

Set Up for Right Hand Use



Left Handed Set Up



Glass Jar

Gamsol (Solvent)

(See page 7 for brush cleaning instructions.)

Brush Loading



Too much paint

Too little paint

Just Right

Check your brush often to make sure you have the right amount of paint on it. If you have too much paint on your brush, clean it off with a paper towel.



Correct Paint Thickness

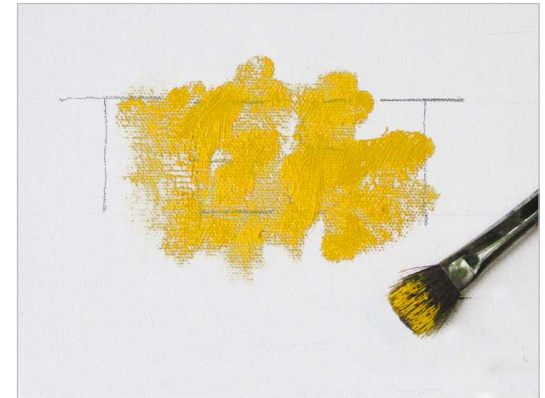
NOTICE: Do this paint thickness test only if you are unable to produce the correct paint thickness.



The word "TEST" is written in dark pencil (not pen) on a piece of canvas .



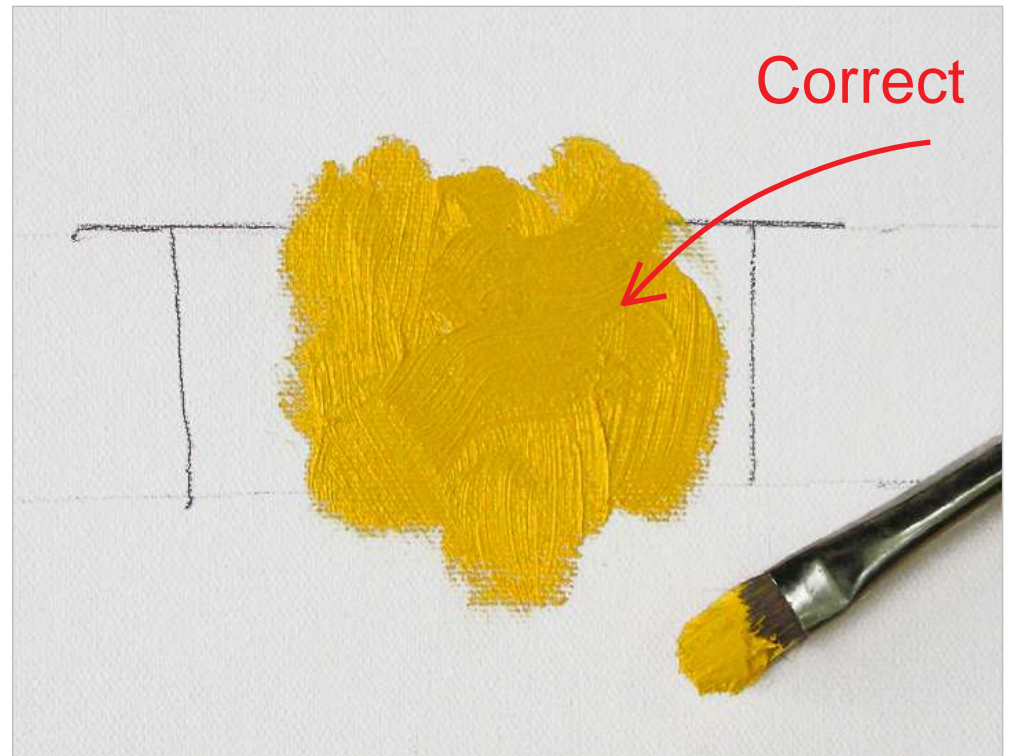
Too wet with solvent



Too dry, needs more paint



Too thick, messy

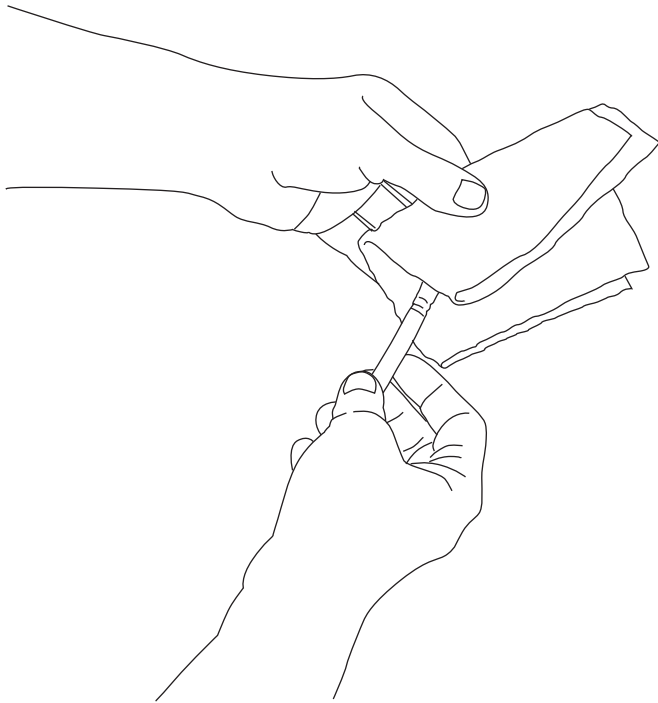


CORRECT: Paint should cover pencil lines, and have *slight* thickness.

Brush Cleaning

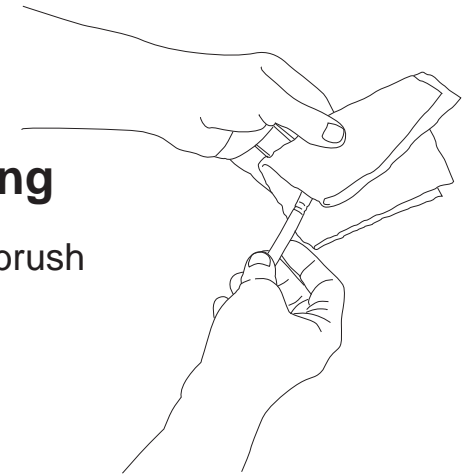
Dry Brush Cleaning

With a paper towel, wipe and scrub out paint until brush is dry and as 'clean' as possible, without using cleaning solvent.

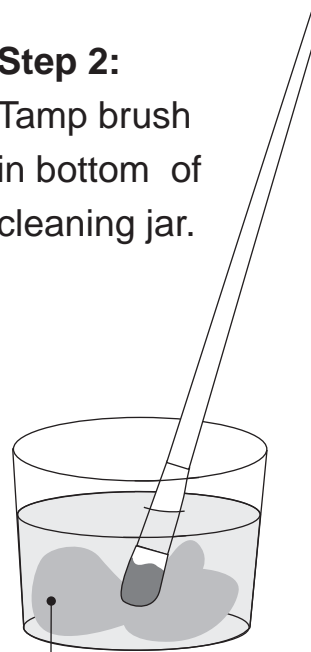


Wet Brush Cleaning

Step 1: Dry Clean your brush as shown at left



Step 2:
Tamp brush
in bottom of
cleaning jar.



Glass Jar
with Gamsol
(solvent)

Step 3: Once again,
Dry Clean your brush, as
shown at left, until it is dry.



Step 4: Repeat
until brush is
clean

Recycle Gamsol

Let jar of Gamsol set undisturbed for about a week. Then pour separated top layer of 'cleaner' Gamsol into a new jar, then reuse.

Reference Photo



Finished Painting

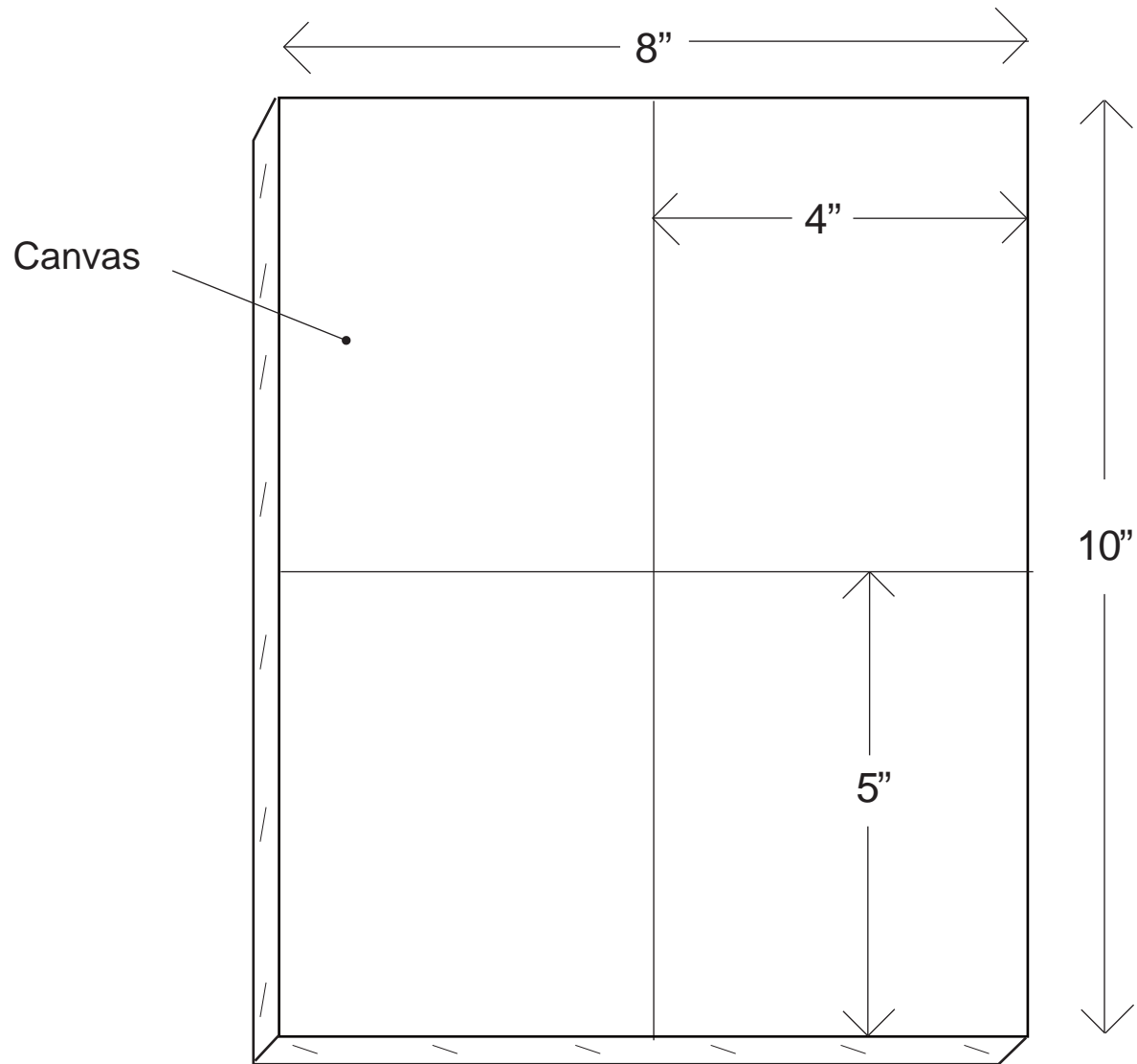


Notice that the finished painting is mottled and none of the edges are perfectly sharp. These effects give the painting a rich painterly quality.

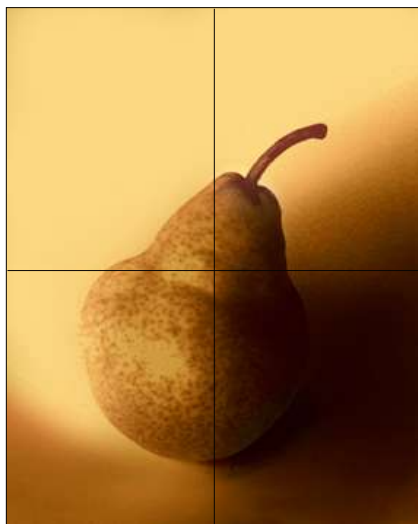
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Grid your Canvas

With a pencil, (never a pen) divide your 8" x 10" canvas into four quarters. "portrait" orientation.



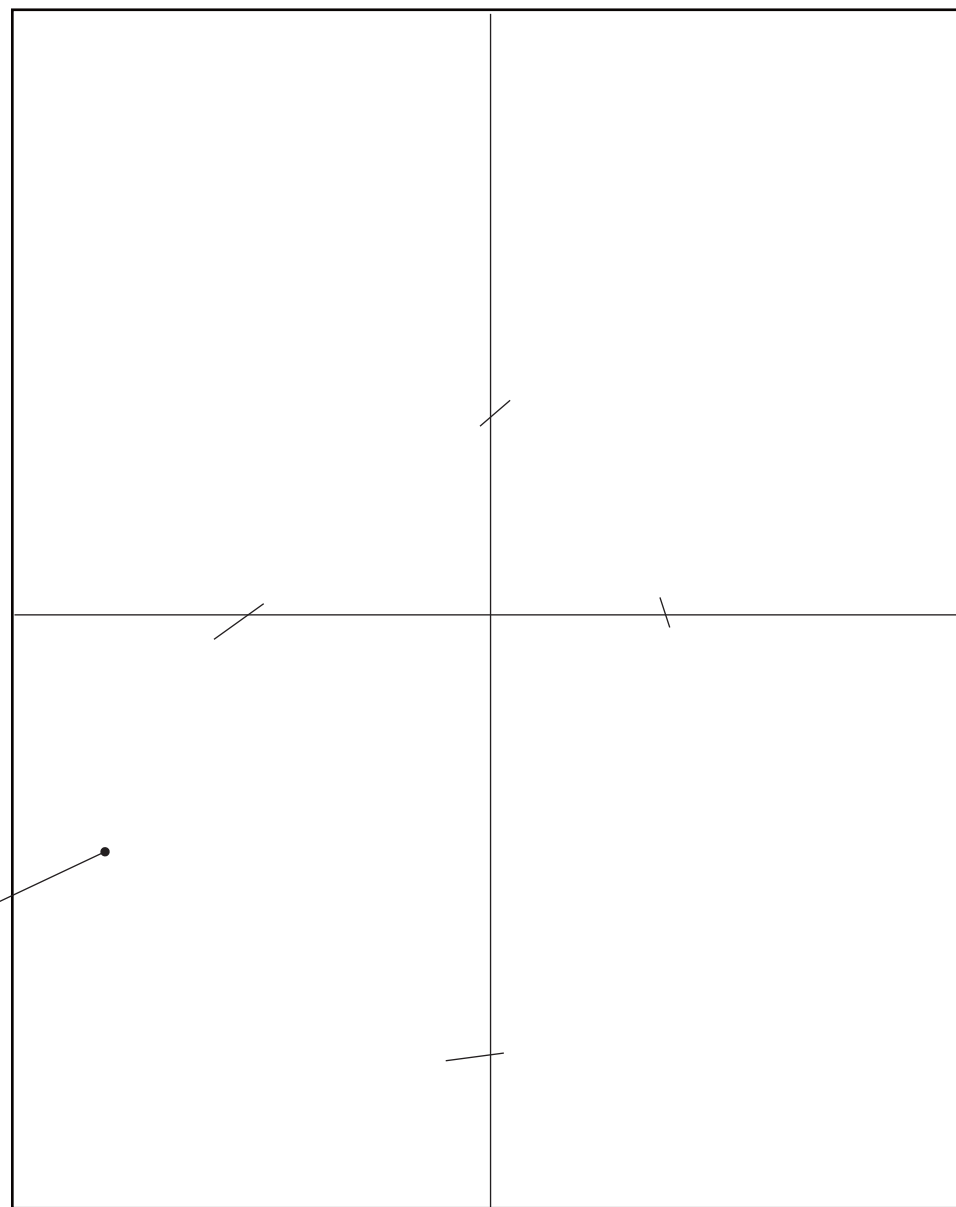
Draw Pear: Step 1



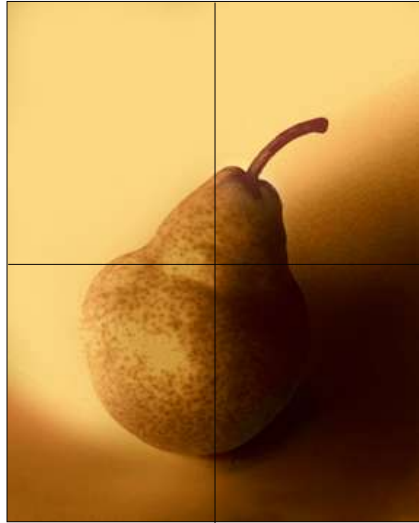
Reference photo

Draw small lines where you see the pear touching the grid lines.

Canvas

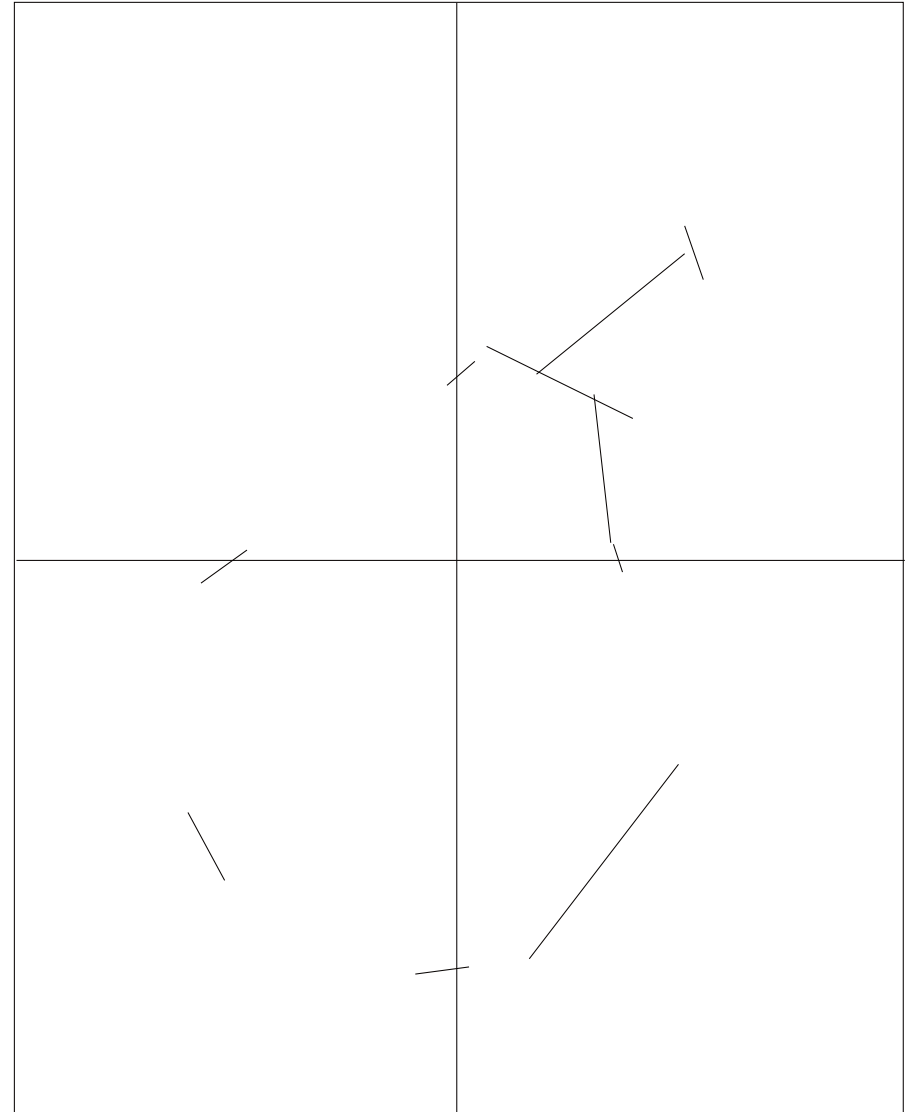


Draw Pear: Step 2

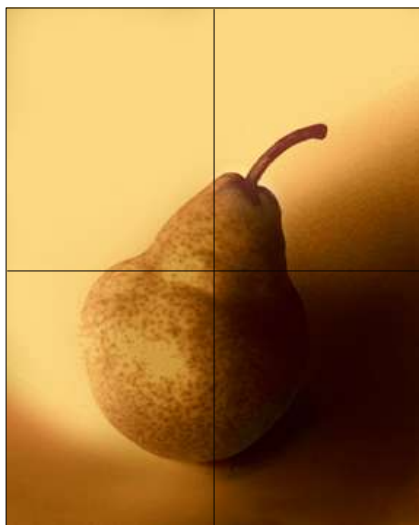


Reference photo

Add lines that indicate the outer shape of the pear. Erase and redraw lines where necessary.

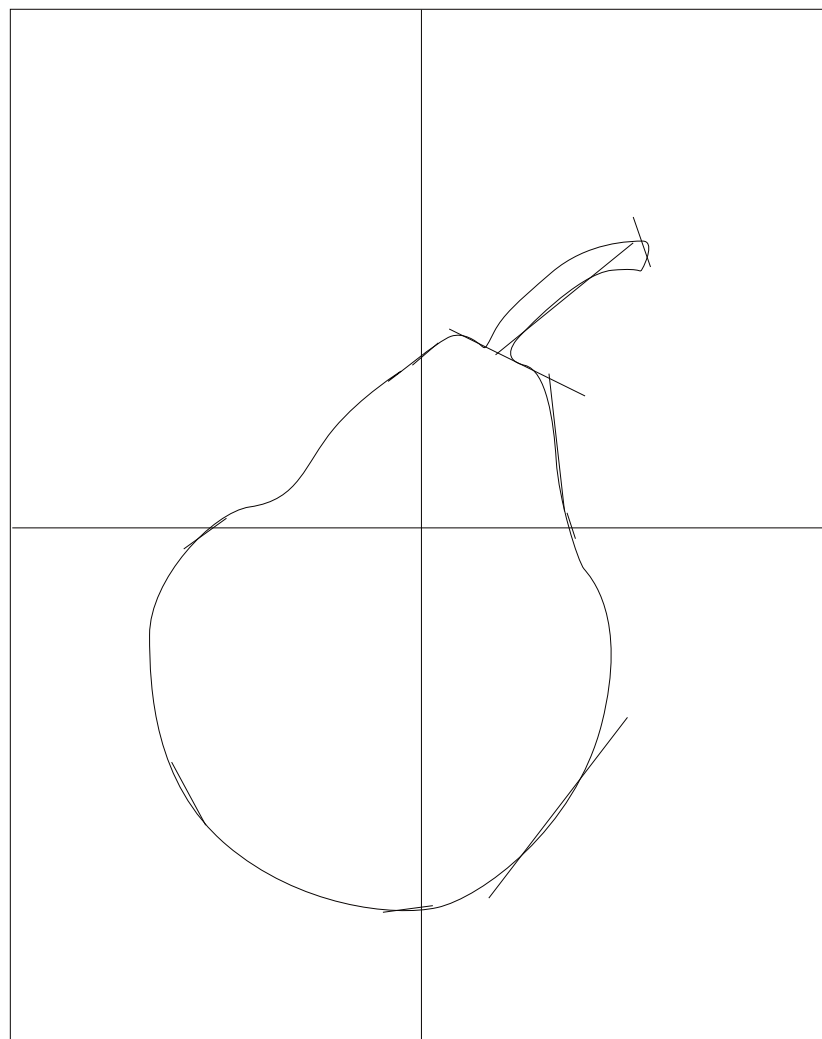


Draw Pear: Step 3



Reference photo

Study the pear's contour carefully. Compare each square in the reference photo to the squares on your canvas.



Draw Pear: Step 4, Internal Shapes

Reference photo

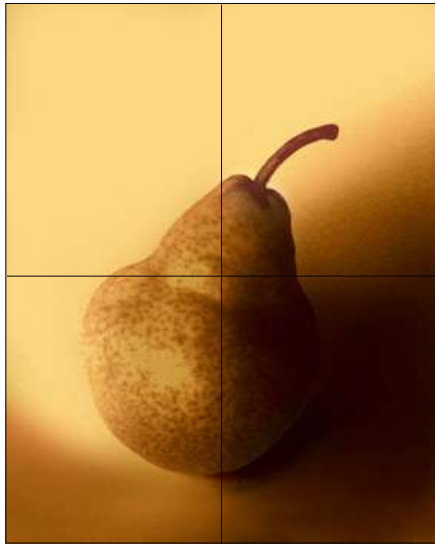
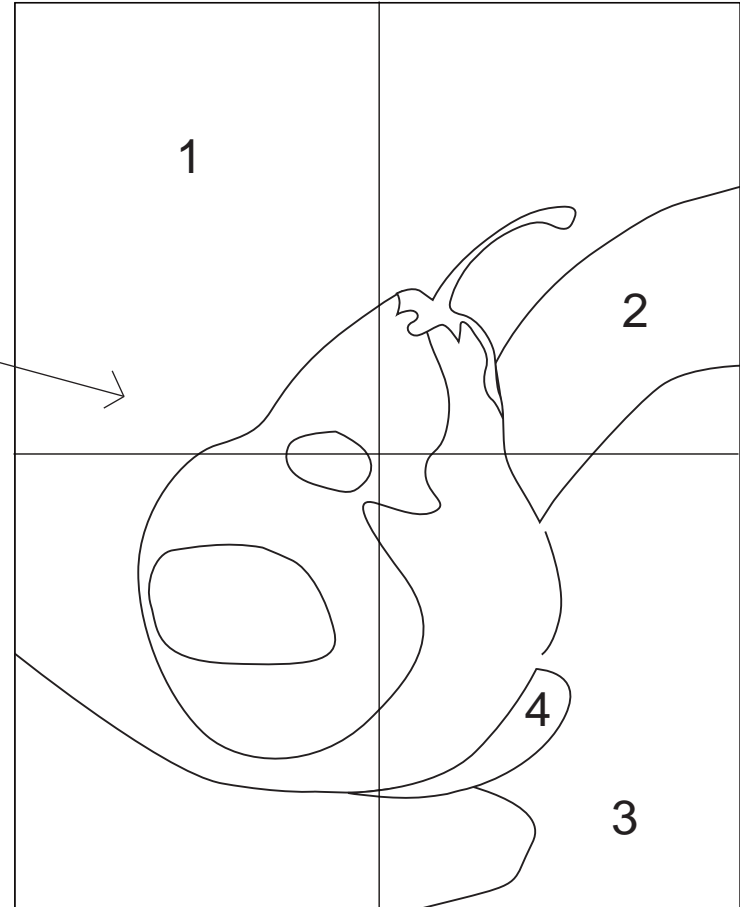


Photo in 4 Value Steps



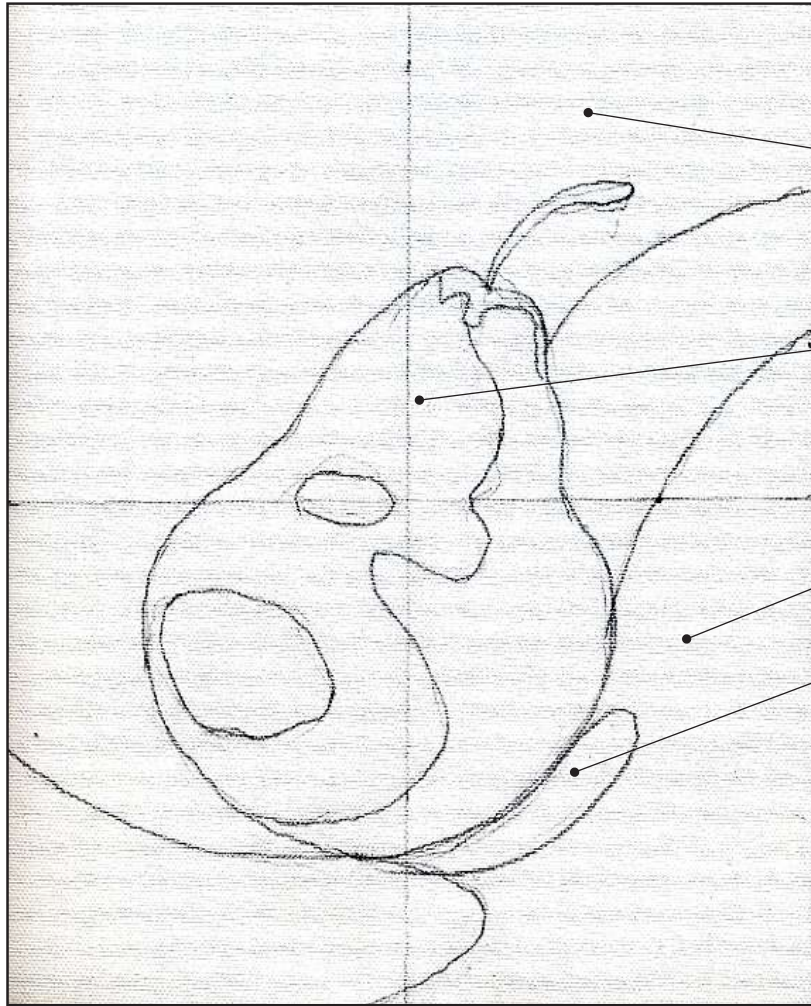
Imagine seeing the pear divided into “value steps”. Value steps are the tones of color going from lightest to darkest. Here there are four value steps.

Grid Drawing: Internal shapes



On your canvas grid drawing, draw the four value steps

Value Steps



Color/ Value Steps



Color/ Value Step 1

Color/ Value Step 2

Color/ Value Step 3

Color/ Value Step 4

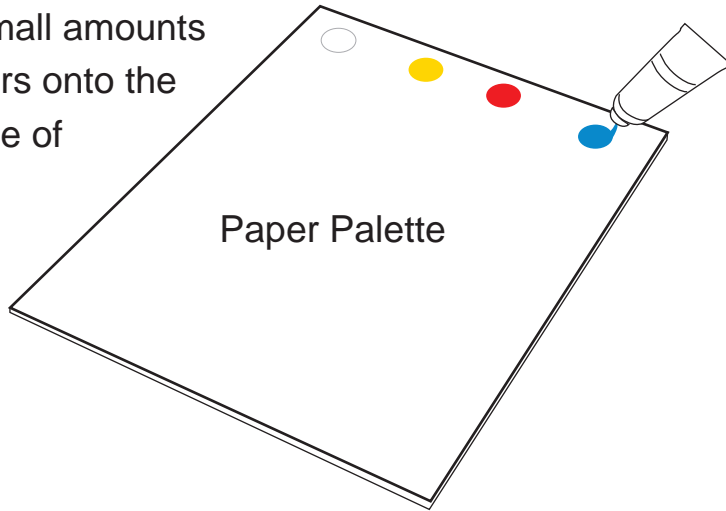
← Notice: My shapes and lines are not perfectly drawn. If you are in the ball park, that is close enough.

Alert: Draw lightly. Draw only dark enough to see your lines easily. Heavy dark lines will show through the paint.

Color Mixing on Paper Palette

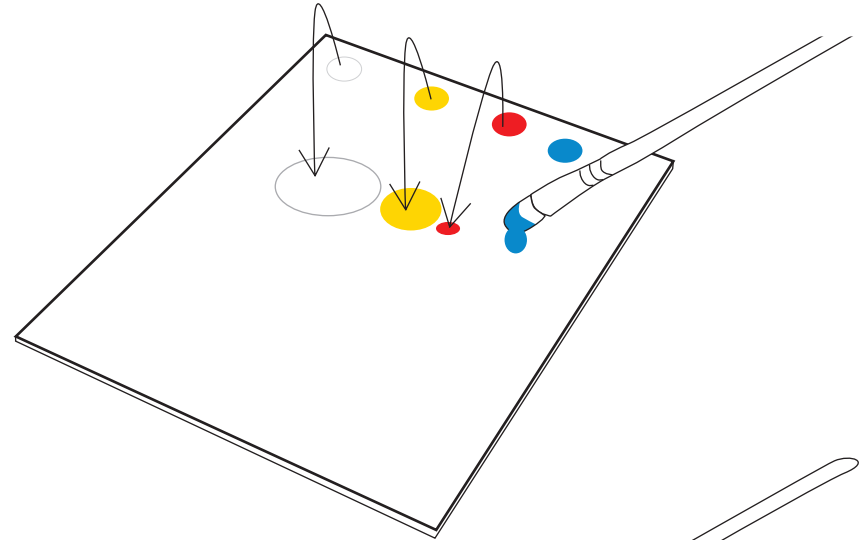
Step 1

Squeeze small amounts of your colors onto the outside edge of the palette.



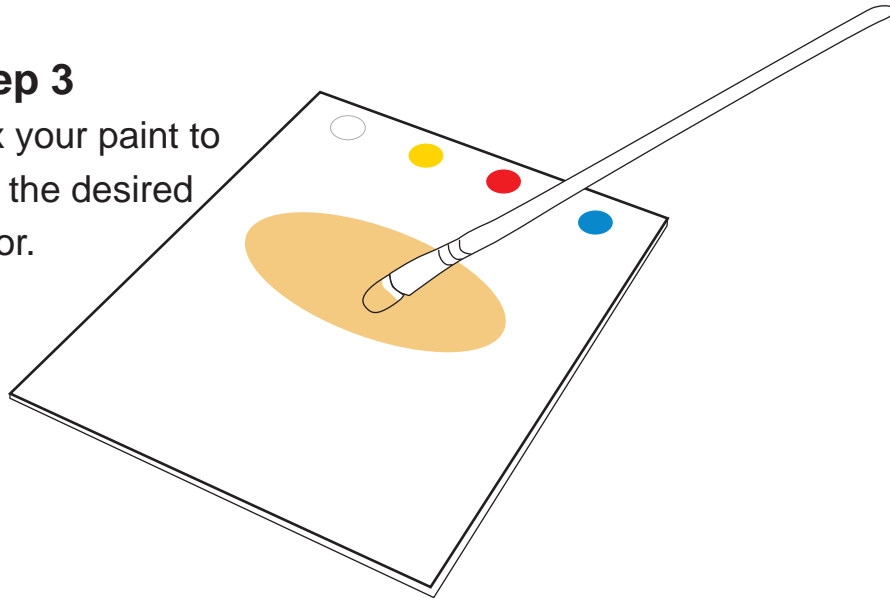
Step 2

With your brush, transfer the amount of paint you will need for your mixture to the middle area of the palette. Wet clean, and dry your brush between colors (see Pg. 7).



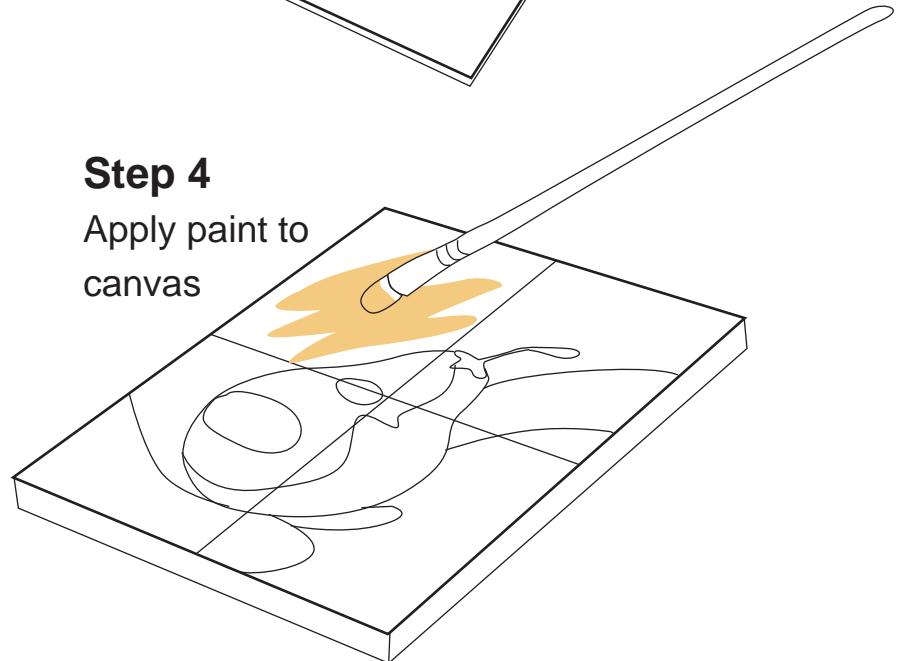
Step 3

Mix your paint to get the desired color.



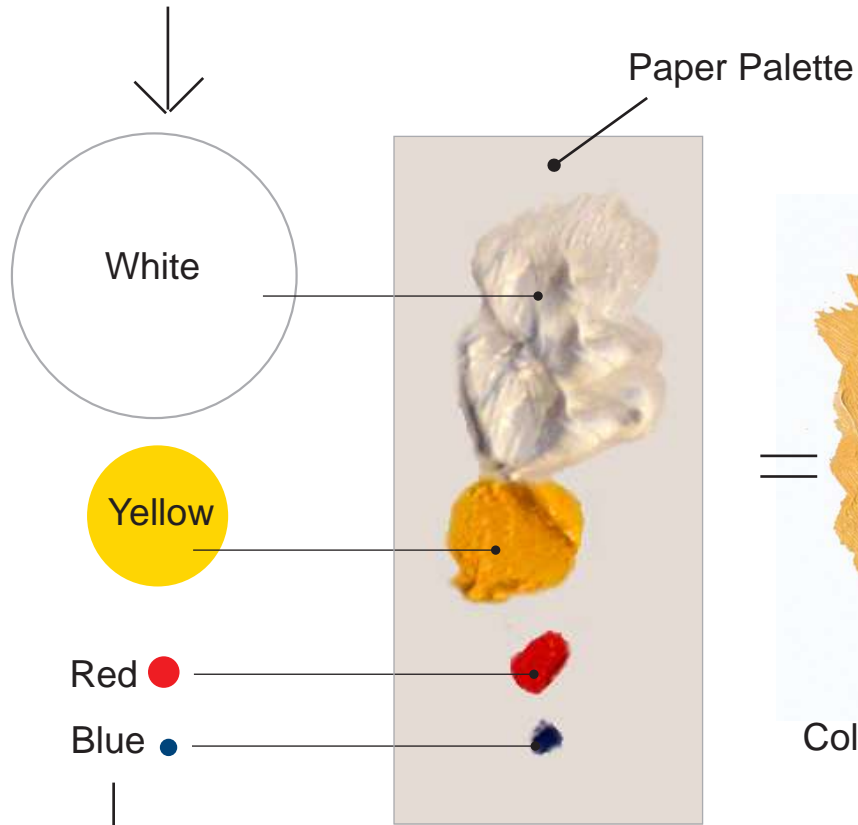
Step 4

Apply paint to canvas



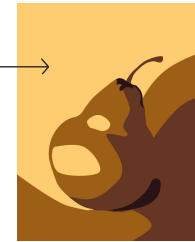
Mixing: Color/ Value Step 1

Mix these colors in about these proportions to get Color/ Value Step 1



Warning: It is always better to under-do the amount of blue than to overdo it.

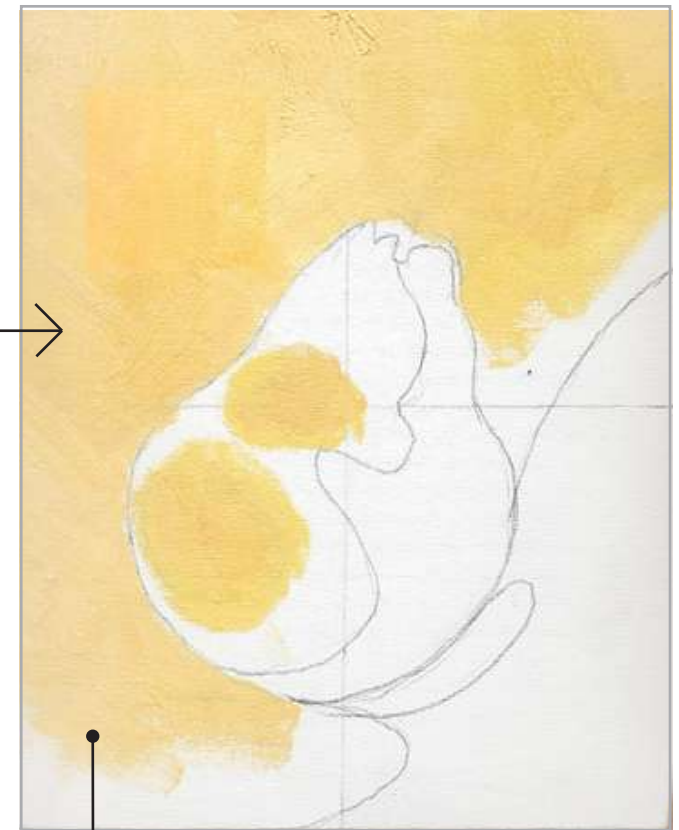
Color/ Value Step →



When finished, Wet Clean your brush (See pg 7).



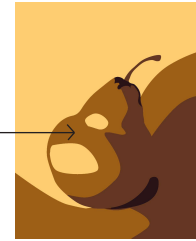
Color/ Value Step 1



Mixing: Color/ Value Step 2

Mix these colors in about these proportions to get Color/ Value Step 2

Color/ Value Step 2



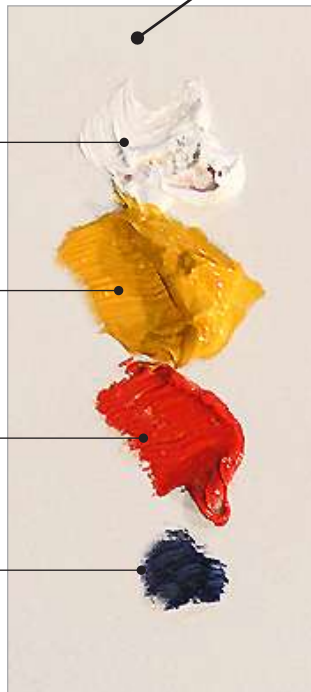
Paper Palette

White

Yellow

Red

Blue



Color/ Value Step 2

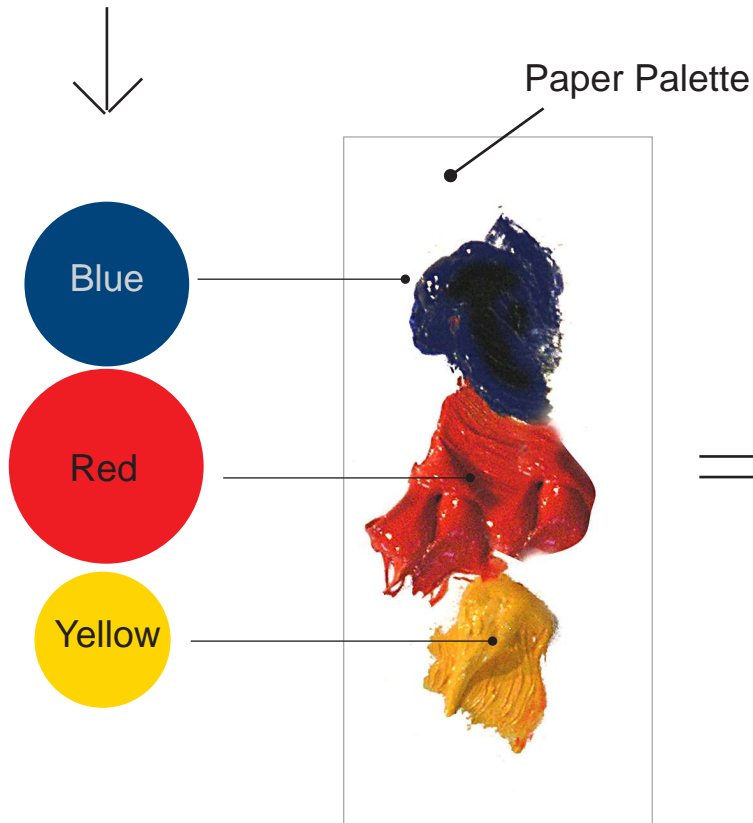


Canvas

When finished, Wet Clean your brush (See pg 7).

Mixing: Color/ Value Step 3

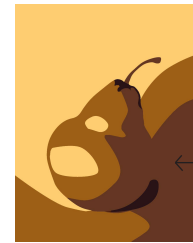
Mix these colors in about these proportions to get Color/ Value Step 3



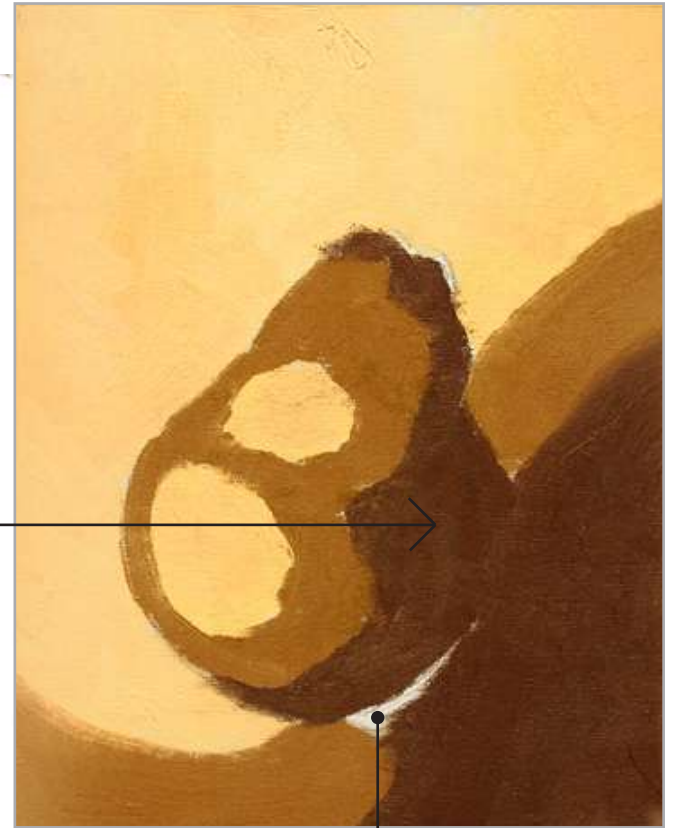
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Color/ Value Step 3



Color/ Value Step 3



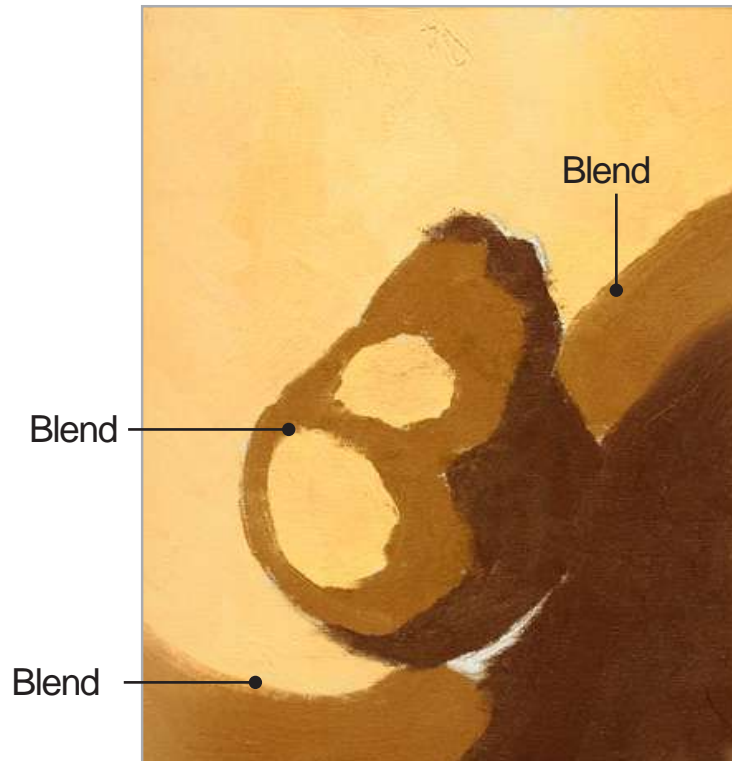
Keep a sliver of white canvas showing here so you can see where the shadow will go later.

Blending Highlights



BLENDING TIP: Wipe off your brush with a paper towel often and without solvent, after every 5 to 10 strokes. You will avoid making 'mud' with a cleaner brush. See Dry Brush Cleaning on page 7.

Blend together Value Step 1 and Value Step 2. Keep your strokes small, and patchy.



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Blending Shadows



It is natural for a painting to look chaotic halfway through. If yours looks chaotic then you are right on track. The key is to not sweat it, and just keep going slowly. Enjoy the exploration.

Blend together Value Step 1 and Value Step 2



Mottling Color/ Value 1

(The “Old Master” effect)

Color/ Value 1
(Solid color)



Place small, light, irregular patches,
and hints, of Color/ Value 2 into
Color/ Value 1

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Color/ Value 1
(Slightly Mottled)



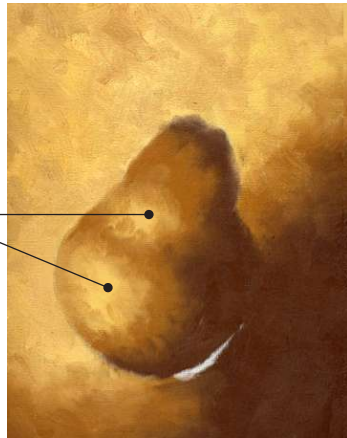
TIP: Go slow.

Keep you brush ‘dry cleaned’
(See page 7)

WARNING: avoid polka
dotting. Keep it mottled, not
polka dotted.

Merge Pear Highlight with Background Light

Notice Pear highlights

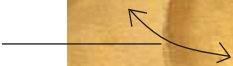


Using Color/ Value 1
Blend pear highlights into background.
Creates a feeling of soft atmosphere.

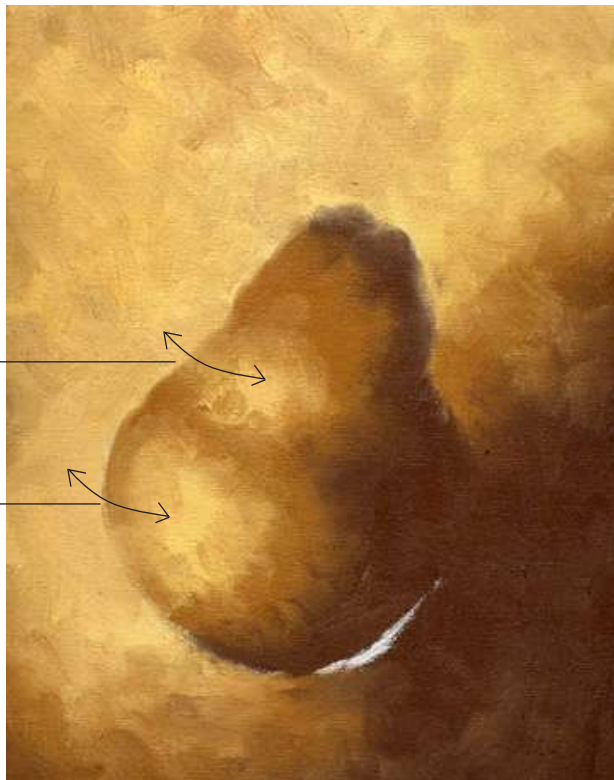
Blend



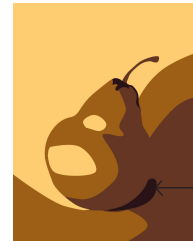
Blend



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Add Darkest Shadows



Color/ Value Step 4

Add Color/ Value 4 and stem



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Add Stem and Finish



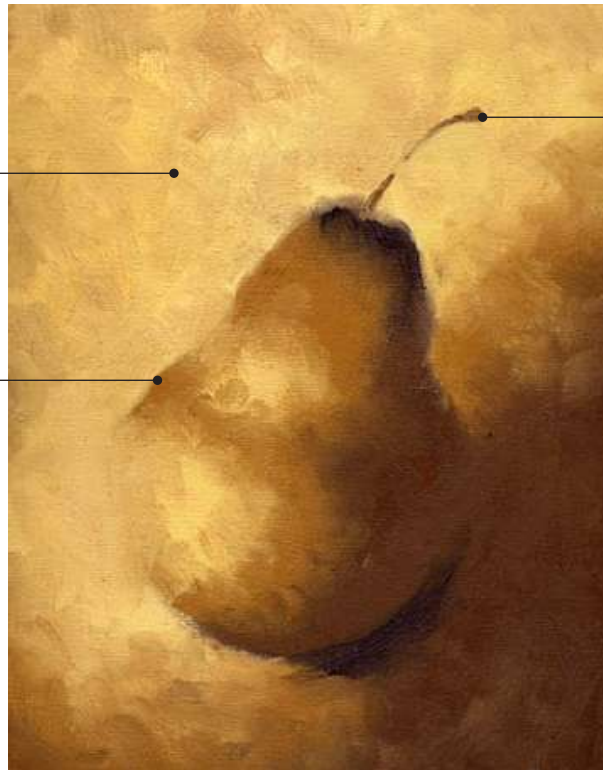
Stem Trick:

Use Color/ Value 3. Use tip of brush to make stem as thin as possible. An **extra thin** stem will look best. Practice several times on a separate piece of canvas or paper first.

Stand Back and Take a Look

Are the values mottled?
Mottle any dabs that look like polka dots.

Make sure edges are not too sharp



Make sure stem is painted thinly.

Finished Painting!



Let me see how you did!

Please photograph, or scan, your painting and send a picture of it to me a patrick@patrickhowe.com and I will gladly give you some friendly feedback. (Please keep your image size to under 3 MB)

Or, post a picture of your painting to my Facebook page at: **Patrick Howe Gallery** to share it with the world!

Thanks! — Patrick



Are you ready for your next painting?

Please check out my “Candles” painting at: <http://www.patrickhowe.com/oil-painting-class-candles-info.htm> and let me know how it goes! I have to charge a little money for this one though, in order to keep the “art love” flowing!

