

Lori Frank – Acrylics Painting Class

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Initial basic supplies:

3 - canvas' any size that you'd like to paint – if you would like to trace the outline of the painting you can use a canvas that is approximately 8x10 in size from a photo provided in class, the dollar store has great inexpensive options for canvas' to use while learning. If you are buying a better-quality canvas, I recommend one that is pre-gessoed it's not necessary while you learn but it is a nicer surface to paint on. You can bring any size canvas you would like and bring photos of other things that you would like me to guide you on to paint instead of the recommended photos I provide. I do recommend doing one or all of the recommended paintings as it is very interesting to see everyone's unique style and their finished paintings of the same subject matter/composition.

A starter set of acrylic paints (preferably heavy bodied if you want to extend your paint or have some texture in the long run) - have the colors: white, black, blue, green, yellow, red, orange, brown and magenta (you may also want to pick up an unbleached titanium and a neutral gray #5) – I recommend going to a paint store like Delta Art, The Paint Spot, Colours or the Gilded Rabbit for good quality brands like: Liquitex, Golden and Winsor & Newton. You can just get a recommended starter set from one of those stores. Artists Loft brand of paint is fine as well, but not my first choice.

A small detail round brush (for details)

2 mid size brushes (a round one,
and a rounded square tip brush (filbert)

or a flat brush – initially you may not know what size you will use so as the class progresses, I will advise you as well.

A plate or palette – I highly recommend investing in a stay-wet palette and a sponge and paper – if you go to an art store they will show you the various sizes available and a mid-sized or larger one is optimum. It will save you a lot of money in the future as it keeps your paint wet and you don't wash down your custom color down the drain after each class.

A cup for your water – one is also provided

A small easel if you have one, they are also supplied. Please keep in mind that unless your easel has a spine if your canvas is larger it will potentially stretch or make a dimple in your canvas.

A fine mist water bottle

Towels, bounty or another brand that is similar

A plastic or metal straight palette knife for mixing your custom colors

You may want to purchase a color mixing chart – I recommend one that Delta sells called the Magic Palette color mixing Guide

A painting apron or old shirt

A smile

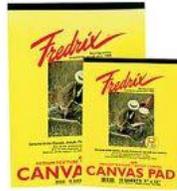
Samples of some other options for painting acrylics on;



Ampersand Boards



Canvas Cotton, Fute, Linen, and Polyester



Canvas Pads



Canvas Panels



Canvas Pliers



Masonite and Hardboard



Oil Painting Paper



Solid Supports Birch Panels



Stretcher Bars



Stretched Canvas

Samples of the many brushes that are available: Note: you only need the basics to start and most of them you will probably never use but here they are:



BRUSH SHAPES AND PURPOSES

How to Mix Color: Basic Theory

Any color can be made using the following nine colors: Blue, Red, Yellow (the primary colors), Green, Orange, Purple (the secondary colors), White, Black, and Ocher.

Understanding the basics is key when starting to paint. If you plan to paint repaired ceramic or sculpture and have painting experience, you can skip this paragraph. Reading the information below is helpful, but in practice actually mixing colors is essential.

Having a basic knowledge of the color wheel is really important.

Three primary colors, **Blue, Red and Yellow**: These are the colors that are impossible to mix from a combination of other colors.

The 3 secondary colors, **Orange, Violet, and Green**: These are a mix of two primary colors. For example, mix primary yellow and primary red to make secondary color orange.

These 3 primary colors and 3 secondary colors make up the basics of the color wheel.

This is where theory and reality depart - the color wheel should be used only as a tool to understand colors behavior rather than a guide for choosing paints while implementing. The variations are too many for the color wheel to show them all.

For example: Cadmium Red is an orange-red and will have a bias towards yellow. Alizarin Crimson is a blue-red and will have a bias towards purple. So it is not just as easy as buying a "pure red" and a "pure yellow" -- they don't exist.



Color wheel



Oil paints



Acrylic paints

