

THE PERFECT PEN



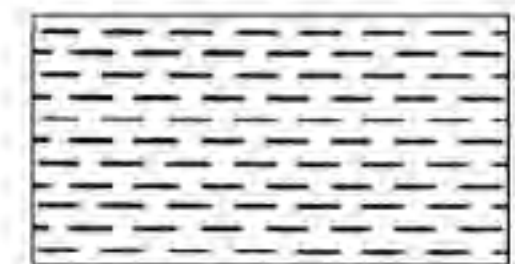
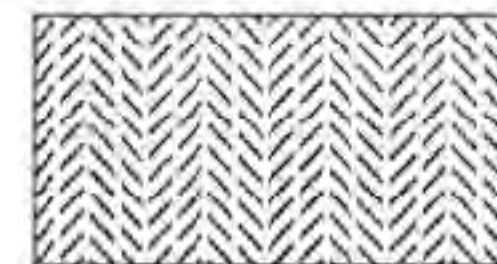
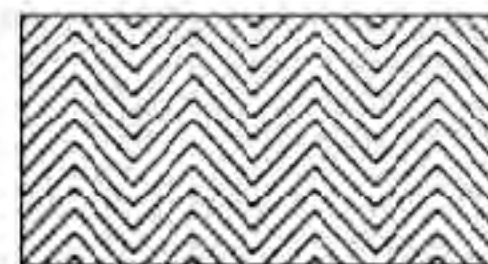
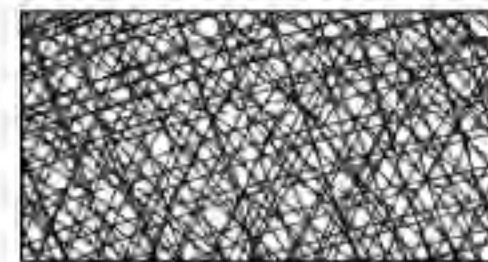
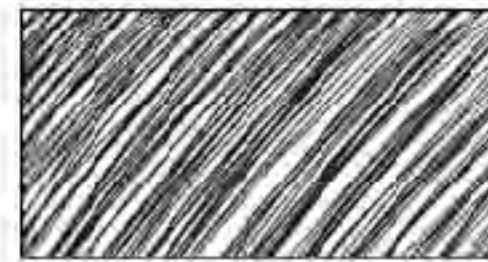
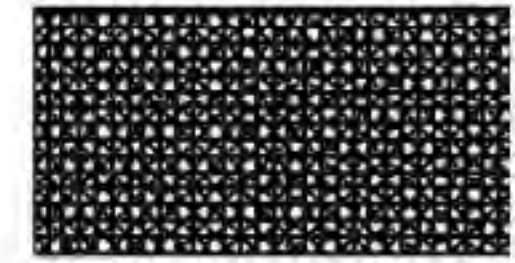
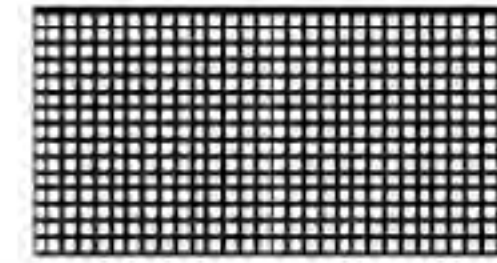
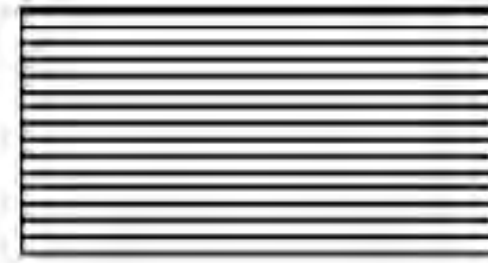
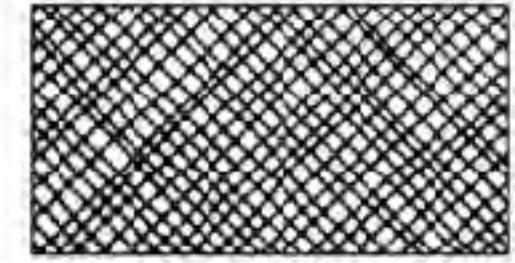
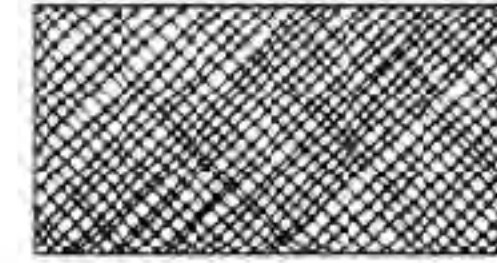
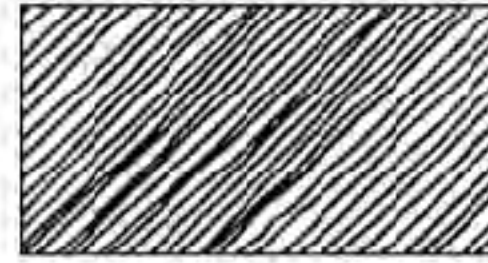
E052

- Copic Gasenfude <http://amzn.to/2w5BNOu>
- Zebra Fude <http://amzn.to/2xdG6HL>
- Copic Multiliner <http://amzn.to/2g6zUNt>
- Sakura Micron <http://amzn.to/2xe2CA2>Hi-Tec-C
<http://amzn.to/2xdWgkm>
- Nikko Manga Pen Nib N-Gpen <http://amzn.to/2g6KrZa>
- My HOW TO INK class from SVSlearn: <https://svs.thinkific.com/courses/how...>
- THE INKTOBER SHIRT: <https://cottonbureau.com/products/ink...>
- My list of art tools and materials that I use: <http://mrjakeparker.com/tools>
- Artsnacks 10% Discount: <http://www.artsnacks.co/jakeparker>
- Website: <http://mrjakeparker.com>
- Twitter: <http://twitter.com/mrjakeparker>
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- Facebook: <https://www.facebook.com/jakeparkerart>

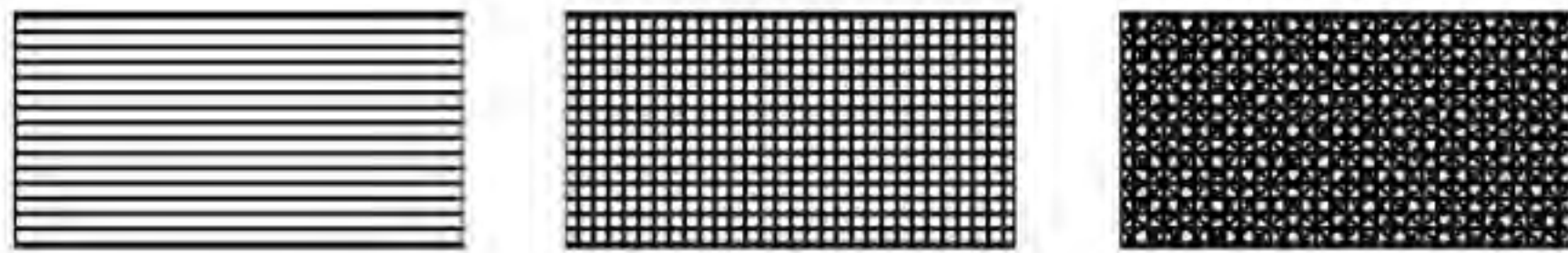
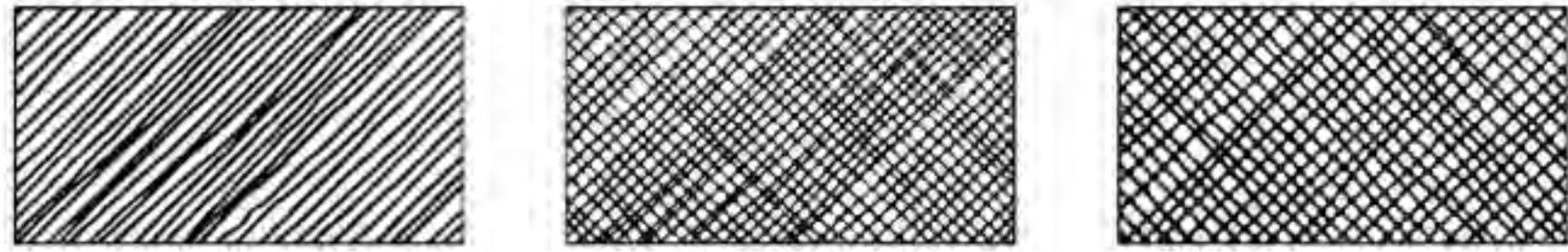
Inking vs Pencil

Shading vs. Hatching

Hatching and Cross Hatching Examples



Hatching and Cross Hatching Examples



Hatching



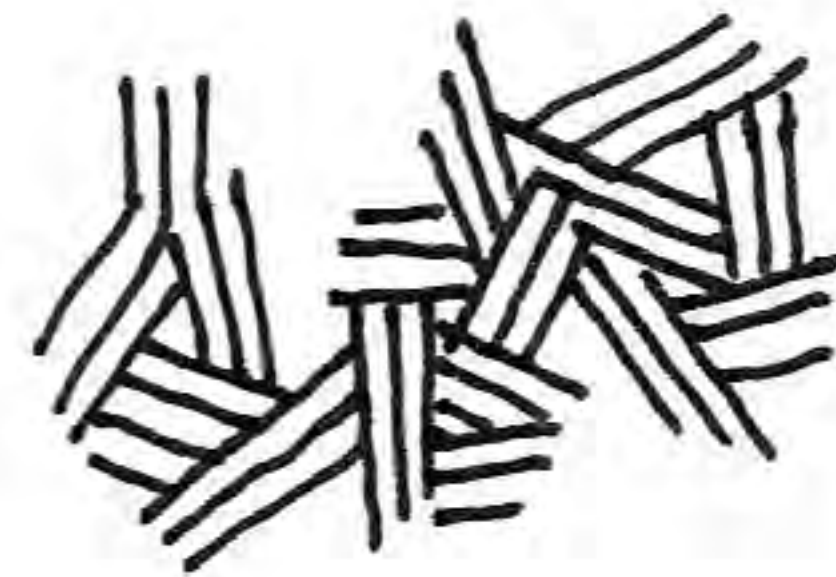
Cross Hatching



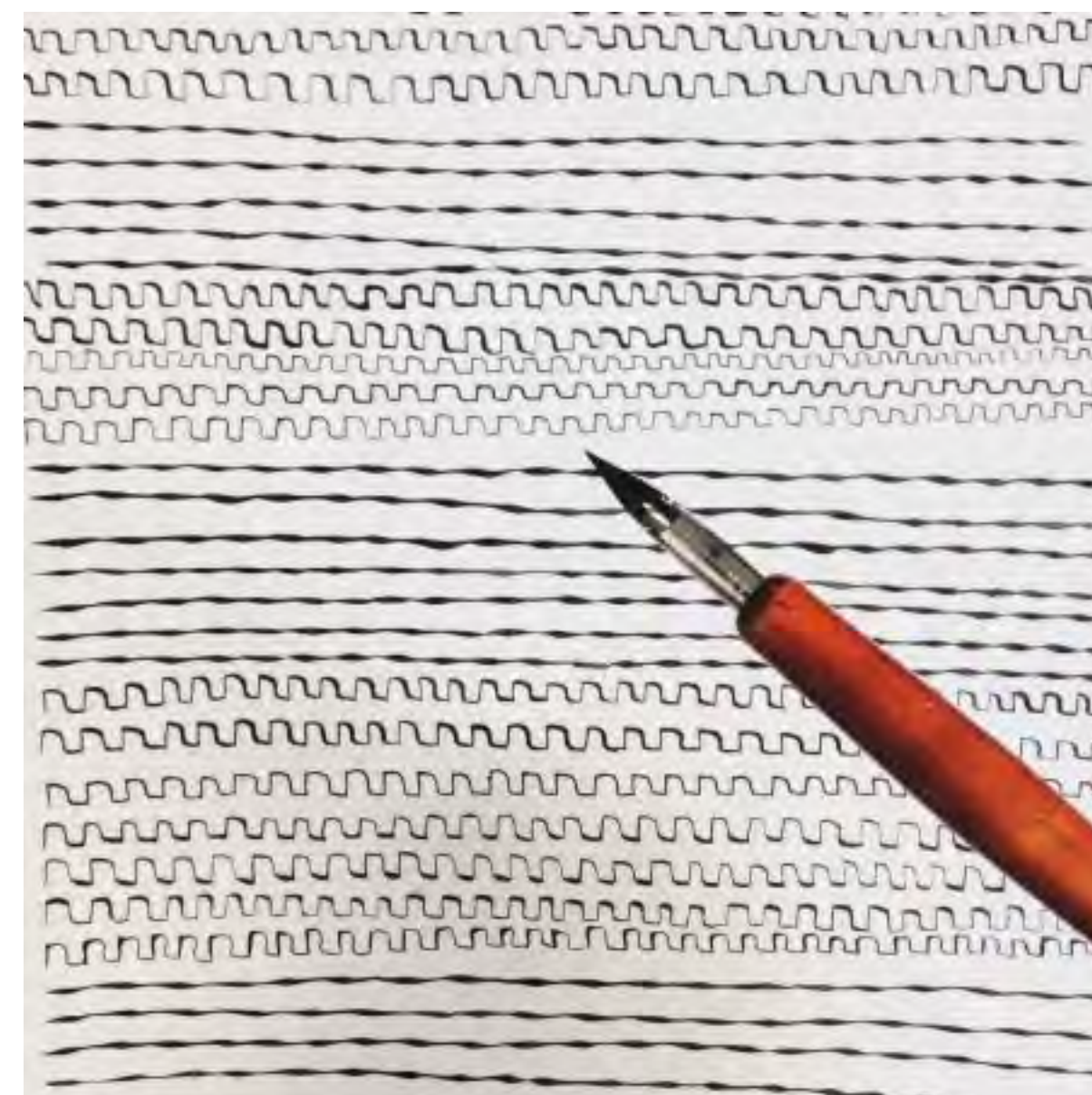
Stipple



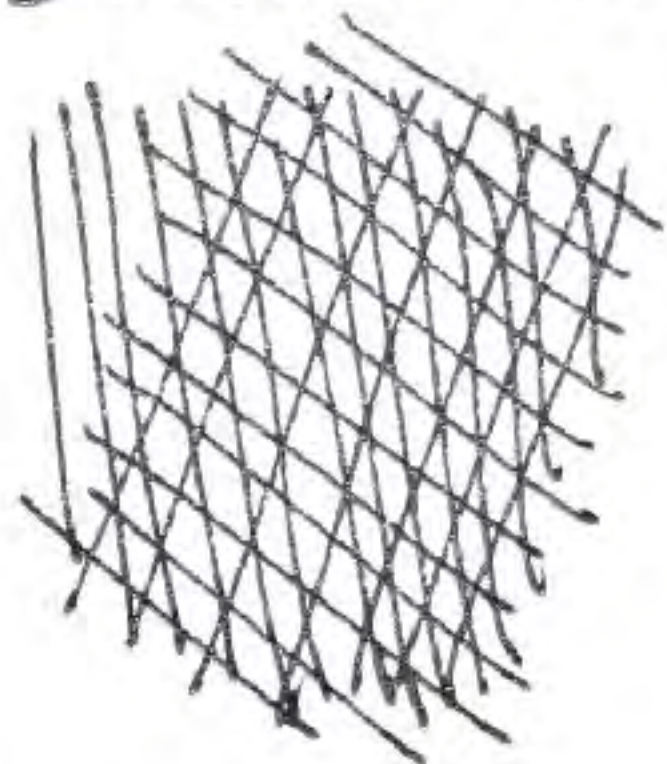
Random Mark



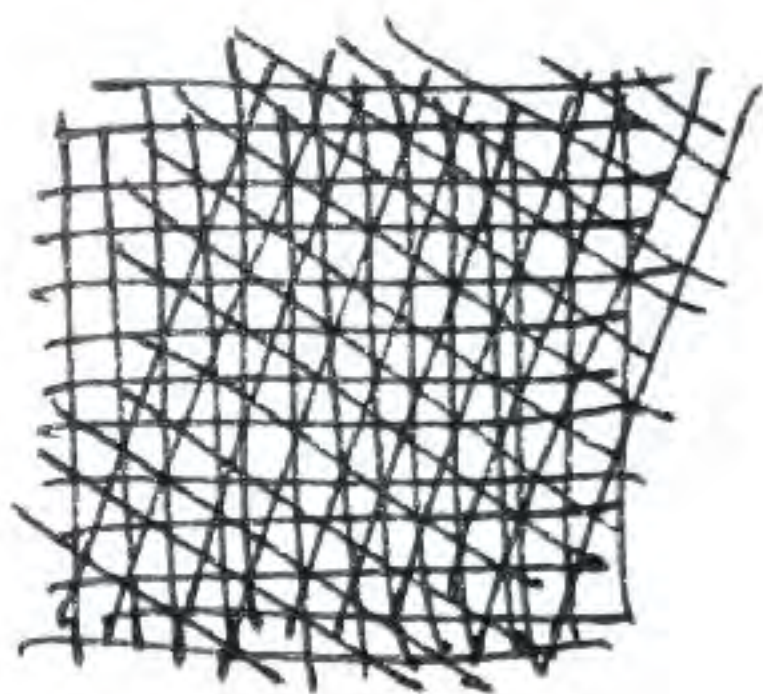
CREATIVE CROSS HATCHING



3 directions



4 directions



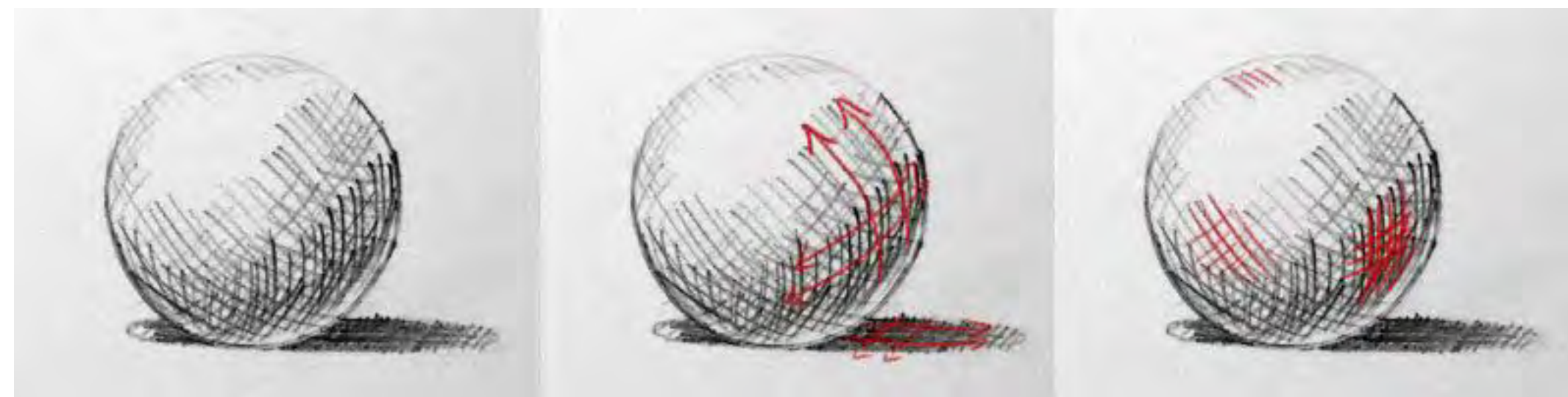
5 directions



6 directions

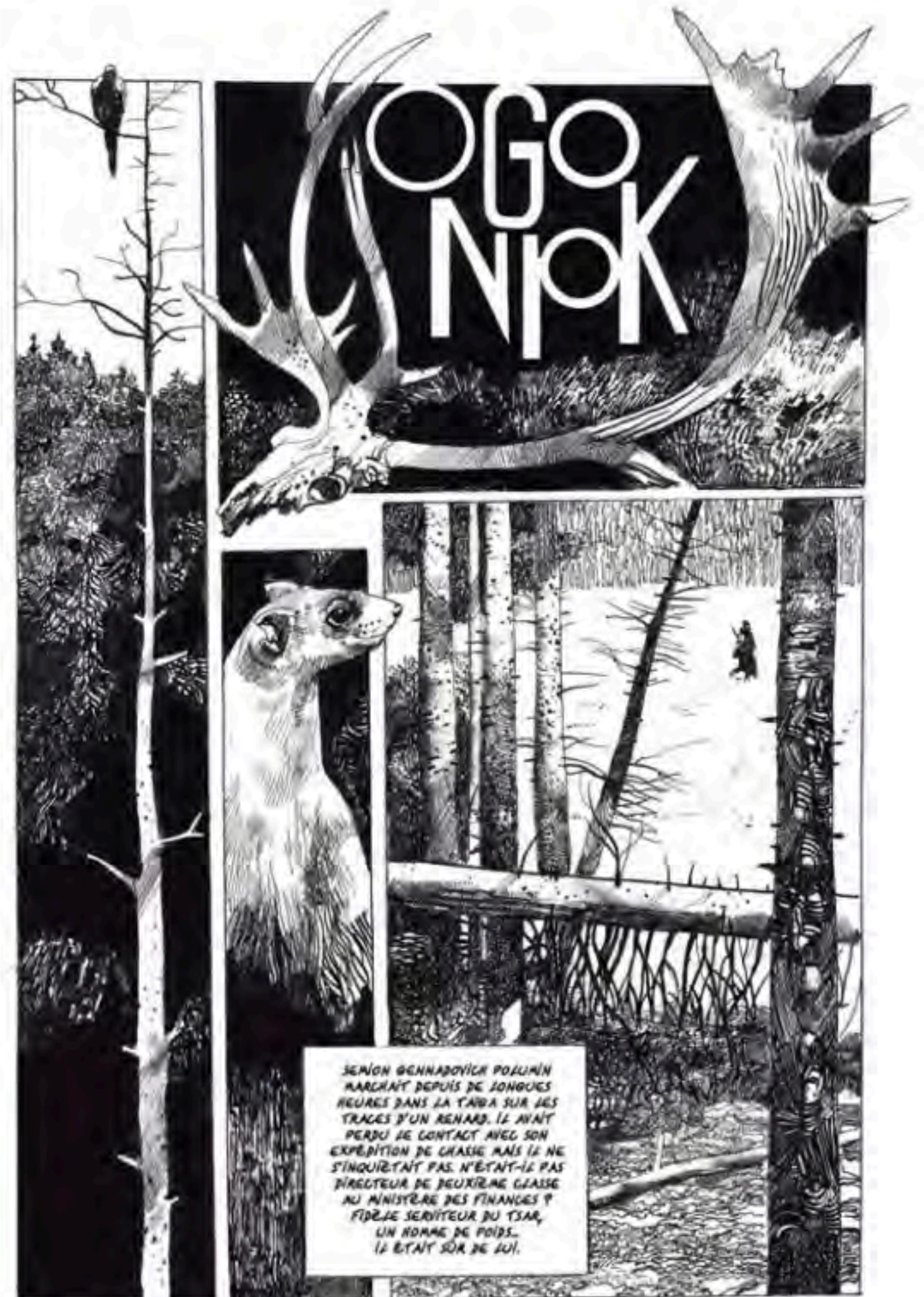


7 directions



What Does Line Do?

It defines things in a drawing.



Interior/Exterior

Contour lines define the interior and exterior of shapes and forms and things. Jamie McKelvie (Young Avengers) draws using clean lines without much shading or hatching or texture of any kind.



Light/Shadow

Mike Mignola (Hellboy) is a great example of an artist who uses areas of heavy black to define light and shadow in a drawing. These areas are sometimes referred to as “spot blacks”.



Positive/Negative Shapes

Similar to Mike Mignola, Michael Avon Oeming (Powers) uses heavy areas of ink/spot black to accentuate drama and graphically break up the panel/page with positive and negative space.



Form/Volume

Gideon Kendall uses line in this drawing of a sock to show how the forms overlap and go in and out of each other.



Eric Canete



Bill Sienkiewicz





Kim Jung Gi

Inking

Tools and Techniques

(Very special thanks to Professor Woolley for putting this material together.)



An almost endless number of pen and ink tools and techniques exist, and it's highly recommended that you experiment with as many opportunities as possible within this amazing medium. Some substantial differences exist between tools; it's likely you will prefer some over others. Take the time to experiment and discover your own interests and comforts

In this and subsequent posts, we'll cover the most commonly used pen-and-ink drawing tools and materials. In addition to the obvious ink-specific tools such as pens, brushes, and paper, you may also need to acquire paper towels, white-out pens (useful for reproduction work), an old toothbrush, and a water jar

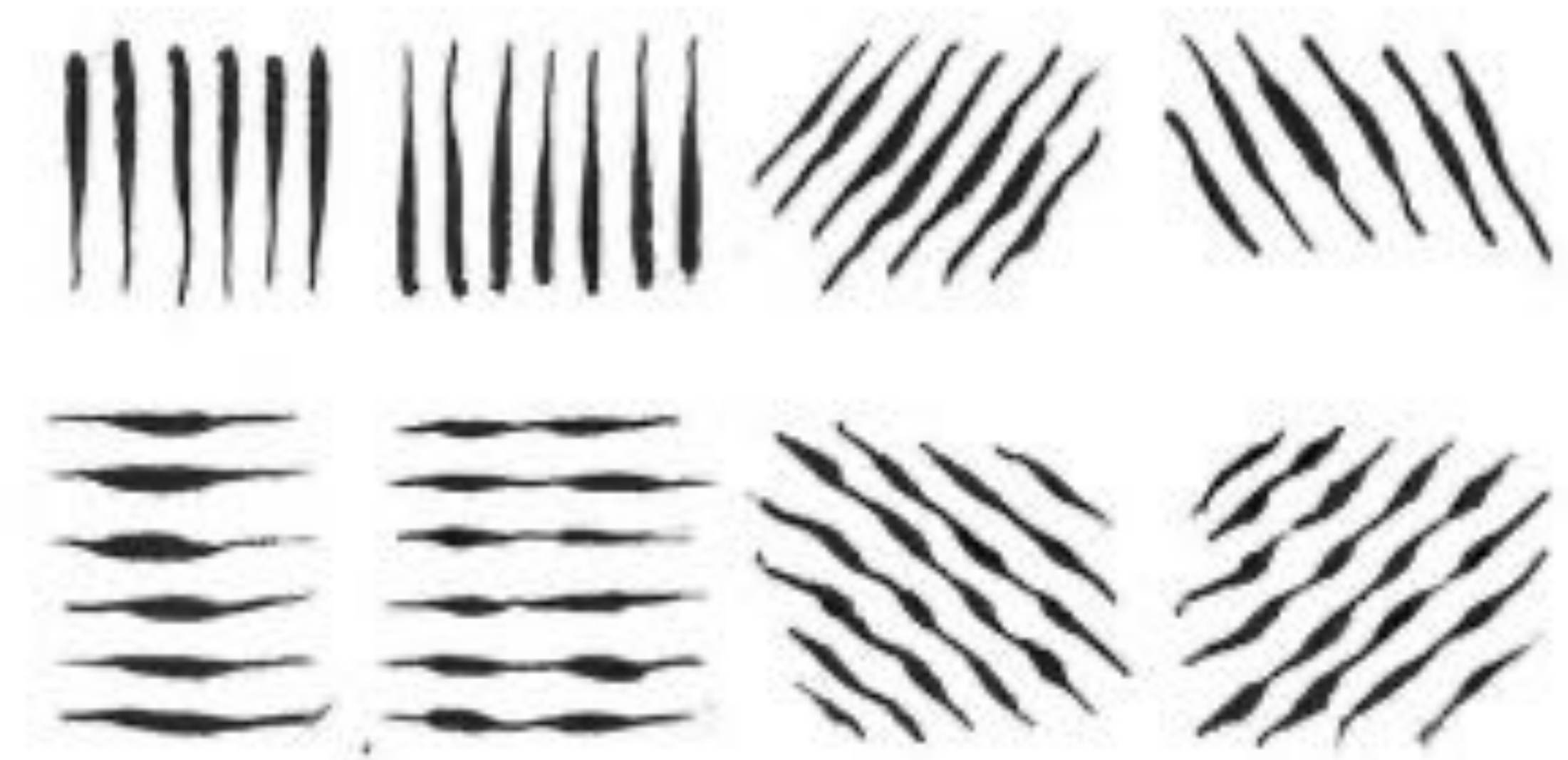
- 1 A silver and black Pentel EnerGel SP 0.5 ballpoint pen.
- 2 A black Pentel EnerGel ballpoint pen.
- 3 A black Pentel EnerGel ballpoint pen with a blue textured grip.
- 4 A black Pentel EnerGel ballpoint pen with a white label.
- 5 A black Pentel EnerGel ballpoint pen with a clear barrel.
- 6 A black Pentel EnerGel ballpoint pen with a gold-colored barrel.
- 7 A black Pentel EnerGel ballpoint pen with a brush tip.
- 8 A fountain pen with a wooden barrel.
- 9 A fountain pen with a black barrel.

Inking Quills

The first pens were made from feathers (quills), bamboo, or reeds. Usually, quills are created from the wing feathers of geese. Other common feathers used for quills come from the crow, eagle, owl, hawk, swan, and turkey. These feathers are carefully treated in order to retain their shape despite frequent wetting and drying. The hollow shaft of the feather acts as an ink reservoir, and ink flows to the tip by capillary action.



The modern version of the traditional quill—the steel dipping pen, or crow quill—remains widely used by illustrators today. This pen is included in your supply list and is the one recommended for use in this course. A quill pen can produce either very delicate lines or thicker, more dramatic ones. It can also produce lines of varying width. Check out all the varied lines produced by a crow quill in the next image. When you press down on the crow quill, more ink is released, making the line thicker. Apply less pressure, and the line becomes thinner. This allows your line to vary from thick to thin and visa versa without having to change the position of the pen.



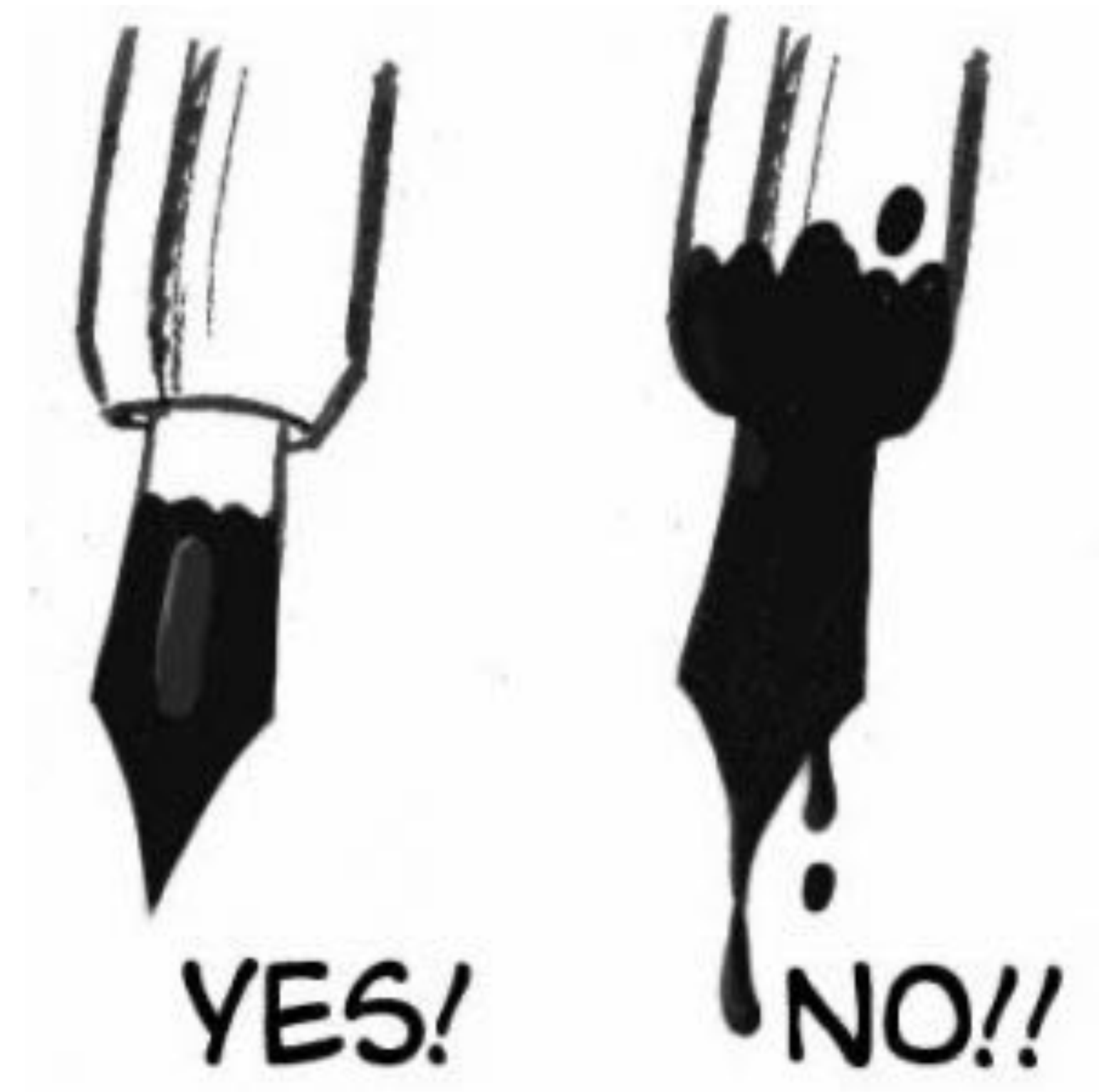
Aside from the traditional look it gives an image, a crow quill helps to develop hand techniques that are needed for all drawing media. When working with a quill, you must learn to control the pressure that you apply to the nib in order to vary the weight of your lines.

Crow quills are made of both a holder and a nib. The nib is the metal point that you dip into the ink. They come in a variety of sizes and with a variety of point shapes (pointed, angled, or rounded), but all are flexible, have a small hole or reservoir, and are split at the tip, thereby allowing the ink to flow onto the work surface. They also work on the same principle as the feather, sucking up the ink through capillary action. You're encouraged to experiment with several different types and sizes of nibs in order to see how they all perform differently.

Inking

Caring For Your Crow Quill

When using your crow quill, don't dip it into the ink past the nib. Doing so will cause messy, uncontrollable drips on your artwork and will also damage the pen, shortening its life. Dipping in just past the reservoir is ideal.



Inking Drawing Pens

These drawing pens are similar to a felt tip pen, but they use archival ink. Several different brands exist but the most commonly used are the Microns pictured here. Various point sizes make it easy to control line weights. These pens are often used for sketching, particularly for comic book art and illustration. Again, note the consistent line weight and various sizes, each of which is ideal for different purposes. You're highly encouraged to try using these pens if you haven't already done so.



Inking

Brushes As Drawing Tools

Watercolor brushes and brushes for working in ink are generally the same: they both use water as the dilution and clean-up medium. However, keep in mind that once a brush has been used for inking, it's difficult to get perfectly clean again, so be careful that leftover ink doesn't stain your artwork when subsequently using other media. Keep in mind we are specifically discussing drawing here; painterly brush techniques will be covered in later modules.

Brushes used for drawing purposes are generally of a smaller gauge. Though the sizes of brushes you'll use will vary given the size of your picture (the larger the picture, the larger the brush, in general), good sizes for general inking—such as comic book style illustration—are the number 0 to number 3. These allow for both thicker and thinner lines, but will also give a “drawn,” as opposed to “painterly,” feel.

Also similar to the style produced via crow quill, a brush allows for line width variation based on pressure. For this course, drawing with a brush in addition to the crow quill is recommended. Take the time to practice with both.



Inking

Caring For Your Brushes

Don't dip your brush into the ink all the way to the metal.

This will make for a messy drawing tool and will shorten the life of your brush. Clean your brush every time you're finished using it. If you plan to use it again in a short time, rinse it in water that's completely clean. Don't leave your brushes sitting in water for long periods of time, as this will damage your brushes' tips. In general, it's better to periodically wash brushes with soap and water, which will not only keep your brushes in good shape but will also ensure their ability to manipulate ink effectively. Don't use turpentine or other hard solvents to clean, as they're unnecessary with ink and will deteriorate the hairs on your brush.



Inking

Pen-and-ink Drawing Surfaces

Pen-and-ink drawings are usually created on different types of paper. The tooth or grain of the paper can affect the marks made by the pen. Because of this, most illustrators prefer to work on smoother surfaces that are still absorbent to the ink, creating detailed ink drawings in this way.

You can use ink to draw on your sketchbook paper, but over time this paper will warp or fray with the wetness of the ink. The paper in this sketchbook simply isn't heavy or absorbent enough. For final work, illustrators usually choose something with a little more heft.



Inking

Pen-and-ink Drawing Surfaces

Paper

Bristol Board is a smooth-surfaced paper that's heavier than regular drawing paper. It's a popular choice for pen-and-ink drawings.



Another popular choice for ink drawings, and the paper used for this class, is **hot-press watercolor paper**. *Hot press* refers to the method used to make this special kind of paper. This paper's surface has been ironed smooth, and is very versatile, allowing artists to make fine details in ink as well as combine other media such as watercolors or colored pencils.



Inking

Ink Can Be a Messy Medium!

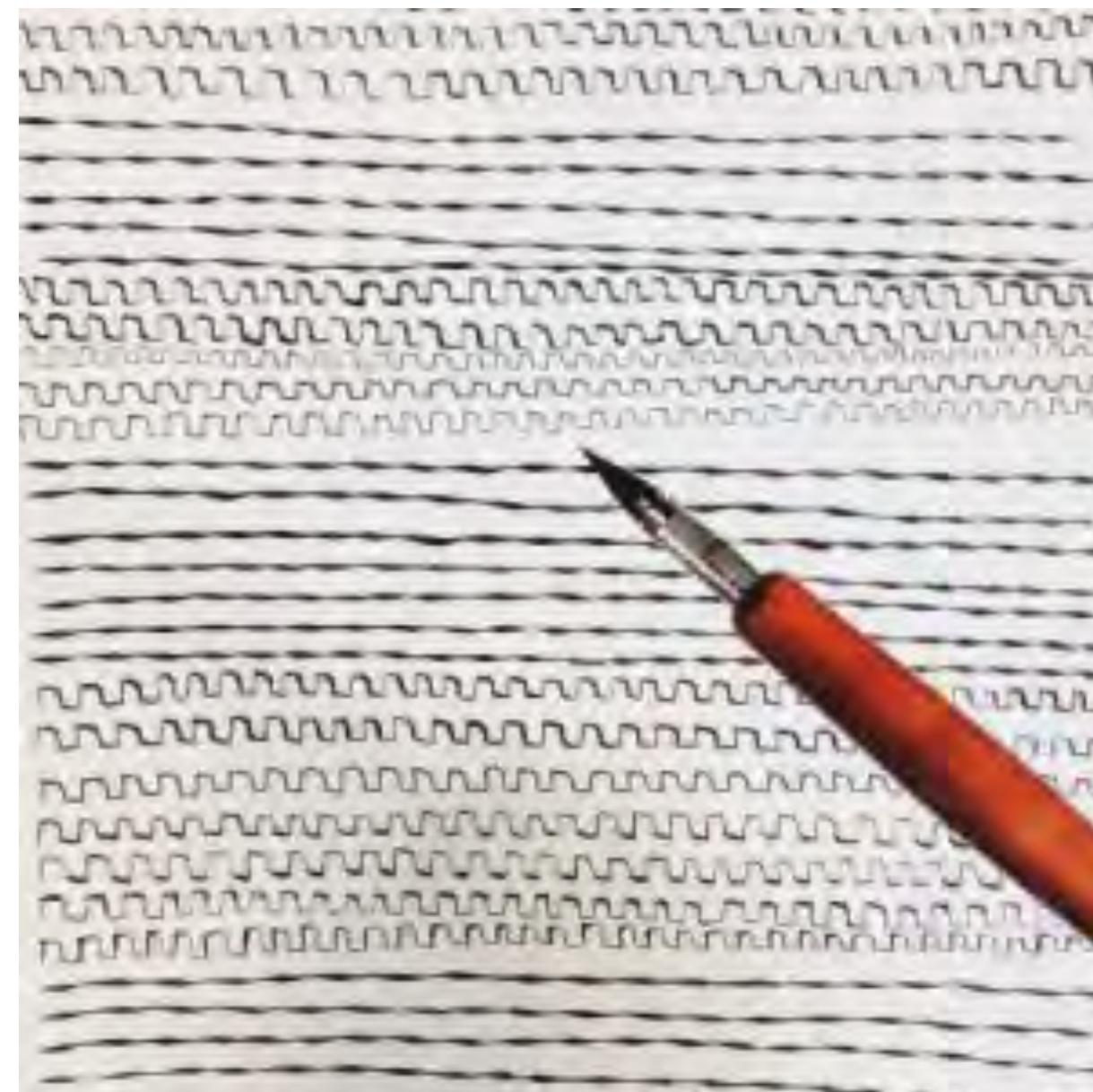
Before you begin your work in this medium, here are some helpful tips and tricks.



- **Always warm up.**

Just as you would warm up before exercise, warm up before using ink. Take the time to work on your lines and strokes on a separate sheet of paper before you begin working on your actual illustration. This will ensure that you have proper command of your hands.

This image is of comic book artist Jacob Halton's inking warm-up, which he does in the morning to "get command of his hands".



Inking

Ink Can Be a Messy Medium!

- **Don't tape down your page.**

Marks are easier to make when moving your hand in certain directions, so move your page around in order to make this possible. Work your hands in the way that they move naturally.

- **Begin with thicker lines.**

This is a way to keep warming up your hands. Thicker lines are safer to work with until you feel confident enough to move onto the drawing's fine detail portions.

- **Work in a way that minimizes smearing.**

Don't try to work on the illustration in a left-to-right method, or in any order like that. Instead, think about where your hand may smear the ink, and work in a way that minimizes that smearing. Some artists place a piece of paper or paper towel under their inking hands in order to help with this process.

- **Address large areas of ink last.**

All paper, including watercolor paper or Bristol board, will warp when wet. It's much easier to draw controlled lines on completely flat paper. Therefore, draw your lines before soaking any large areas with ink, otherwise known as executing an ink wash. Another method is to fill in large areas of ink, and then either allow for drying time or use a hair dryer before moving on to finer details.



Sanford Greene

THE IMPORTANCE OF LIGHT AND SHADOW

Proper application and understanding of light and shadow will enhance your drawings. By placing a light source and adding corresponding shadows, your images will gain DEPTH, VOLUME and WEIGHT.

Effective lighting also helps create ATMOSPHERE and MOOD. It also helps storytelling in comics by defining AREAS OF INTEREST in a composition and by helping the eye move around a panel (as well as a page).

Even the most basic and simple drawings can gain substance and weight with the proper application of light and shadow. Here are some examples:



This is a pretty simple face. In lineart form, it looks flat and lifeless, lacking the depth that proper shadow placement would help create.



A light source has been applied here. The light comes from ABOVE and to the LEFT of the face. The shadows cast by the light (on the nose, the side of the face and under the chin) fall DOWN and to the RIGHT.

Now the face has some volume and weight.



Another simple figure in lineart. Even though this guy is running, he has no weight and seems to be 'floating' on the panel -- BORING!



Here we add the same light source and angle as the drawing of the face. Note how the parts of the body that are RECEEDING from the front are left in shadow. The head casts a shadow on the RIGHT arm and shoulder, and a cast shadow is placed on the ground.

ESTABLISHING WEIGHT AND VOLUME through LIGHT AND SHADOW:



Here's a simple street corner with a couple of stores. Even though the lineart contains every thing, and has enough information to depict the scene, it lacks any sense of depth or weight. Also, the lack of light and shade prevent this scene from having any sense of atmosphere.

Everything looks flat and schematic.



A light source has been added, located at the TOP and to the RIGHT of the picture. The shadows cast by the light help create weight and define the forms against one another. We can clearly see that the building to the RIGHT is in FRONT of the other building to the left, for example. The sign on the building casts a shadow across its facade, and the telephone pole casts a shadow on the sidewalk. The buildings in the far background are dark because that side is hidden in shadow. The trees are also in shadow, cast by the building.



Flying superhero guy here is in a typical action pose. Although the foreshortening here helps create a dynamic pose, it can still be further enhanced with proper shadow placement and black-spotting.



The light source here comes from ABOVE and to the LEFT. Note how the underside of the left arm is in shadow, as is part of the cape. The head casts a shadow on the right shoulder and the receding torso is in shadow, except for the right leg which EMERGES from the CAST SHADOW.

CREATING MOOD AND HELPING STORYTELLING through LIGHT and SHADOW:



This poor guy's just gotten a bad phonecall. But even though he looks vaguely sad, he's still floating aimlessly in the panel. Emotionally, this panel is a bit dull.



Here, we've put a light source BEHIND and ABOVE the figure. Now, he not only has weight, his mood is better indicated because of the long CAST SHADOW on the ground. Same with the big shadows on his face and figure.



The figures in this panel are all separated, with nothing touching or indicating depth. Also, it's hard to figure out which figure is the focus of the panel: the man or the woman. Suppose we want to focus our attention on the woman?



By placing the woman against black in the doorway, she 'POPS' to the reader, and becomes the central focus of the panel. A cast shadow across the top of the panel helps unify the composition, and by putting the man in shadow, we help eliminate him, despite his large size, as the focus of the panel. The amount of black in the panel is also balanced, with the big black shape of the man juxtaposed against the black negative space of the doorway.

Regardless of your style, LIGHT and SHADOW is a valuable tool when working in comics. Study light: draw from nature, watch black and white movies, examine high-contrast photographs, etc. IF you want to see some REAL masters of light and shadow, go and google: FRANK ROBBINS, NOEL SICKLES, WALLY WOOD, AL WILLIAMSON, ALEX TOTH and DAVID MAZZUCHELLI. They're waaaaay better than me. - Michael Cho