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METHOD OF PAINTING

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Fig. 1.



Fig. 2.



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METHOD OF PAINTING

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2 Claims. (Cl. 41—26)

This invention relates broadly to the class of ornamentation and pertains particularly to an improved method of painting.

The primary object of the present invention is to provide a novel method of painting with water colors and finishing the water color picture in such a way as to give the effect of a picture done in oils.

Another object of the invention is to provide an improved method of painting whereby is obtained a picture giving the appearance of an oil painting done on canvas in the usual manner, but which does not involve the use of oil paints or require the employment of canvas as a body upon which to place the picture.

In carrying out the present invention, it is preferable that there be employed a good white drawing paper upon which to apply the drawing materials. The picture is then developed upon the paper with water color paints, it being preferred to employ the type of water color paint of the semi-moist variety such, for example, as the paints which may be obtained upon the market under the name of "Prank's" semi-moist water color paints.

After the water color picture has been completed, it is then carefully gone over with wax crayons, matching the colors of the picture with the crayons so that the colored crayon material will be applied directly over the areas of like color in the water color picture.

After completing the crayon applying step, the entire crayoned surface of the picture is subjected to a vigorous rubbing with a silken cloth so as to polish the wax material of the crayons and at the same time blend the colors of the picture so as to give a general softened effect whereby the same result is obtained as is obtained by an artist using brushes and oils.

As an illustration, the accompanying drawing shows in Figure 1 a picture representing the first step of the present method, or in other words, representing the picture as completed in water colors. In this, it will be noted that the light and dark areas and the objects illustrated in the picture are sharply and harshly outlined. This is the general effect obtained in the use of water colors.

Figure 2 illustrates the softened and blended effect obtain by the present method after the colored crayons have been applied to the drawing as represented in Figure 1, and the entire drawing has been rubbed over in the manner described. It will be apparent that this rubbing over effect will produce a merging of the adjacent edges of contrasting colors so that the picture will stand out in its entirety more distinctly than it does when prepared as illustrated in Figure 1, where the distinct and harsh outlines have the effect of directing the attention to specific parts of the picture and do not permit the eye to see the picture as a whole as it should do.

From the foregoing taken in connection with the accompanying illustration, it will be apparent that the present method enables an artist to obtain effects which cannot be obtained as easily in any other manner and makes it possible to produce a picture having all of the appearance of an oil painting but without involving the time and expense required in the production of an oil painting.

What is claimed is:—

1. The method of painting which comprises developing a picture upon a suitable body with fluid coloring materials, then going over the picture after the same has dried with wax crayons having colors matching the colors of the original picture, and finally effecting the polishing and blending of the colored wax material whereby to produce a changed appearance in the original picture.

2. The method of painting which comprises developing a picture upon a suitable body in water colors, allowing the water color picture to dry, then crayoning the dry water color picture with wax crayons of colors matching the colors of the picture, and then rubbing the entire waxed picture with a suitable rubbing body to effect a polishing and blending of the colored waxes.

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