

SALINAS ADULT SCHOOL
Learn to Paint with Oil
GENERAL INFORMATION

Class meets weekly.

Student paints each session.

Instructor offers personal instruction as well as demonstrations & touch-up.

Class utilizes peer teaching.

Class exhibits work through out the year.

Students participate in school functions & events.

Class participates in promoting arts through local public & private activities.

Supply list is available upon registration.

Students are responsible for their art supplies.

Students are responsible for cleaning their work area.

Student are encouraged to be present EACH session as class is designed to be a building block for the next.

Class is designed for ALL STUDENTS, ALL LEVELS OF ABILITY & ALL LANGUAGES.

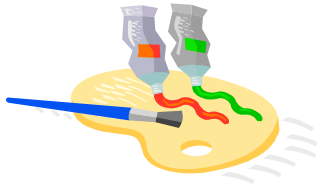
Paula Vershay

HOW TO GET STARTED

Tips & Suggestions

1. Cover table with newspaper found in box under the counter.
2. Easel is placed directly in front of painter.
3. Secure palette to the right of easel. Tape is located by chalkboard.
4. Medium is placed in a wide container close to the palette use Bob Ross medium or mix equal amounts of linseed oil & turpenoid.
5. Refer to COLOR PLACEMENT WORKSHEET for correct placement of colors on palette.
6. Use ample paint. MOST painting require 2-3 inches of white, 1/2 inch of primaries & 1 inch of earthstones & greens. This is conservative at best.
7. Use the colors you have. It is not always necessary to have EVERY color asked for.
8. Place a JOB SQUAD towel that has been folded in fourth's beside the medium container.
9. Place ODORLESS THINNER in wide mouth container place this close to medium container.
10. It's best to take brushes home to either clean thoroughly, place in freezer or soak in oil.
11. If you do use the sink, YOU MUST CLEAN THE SINK.
12. Empty your trashcan into the large containers on patio. If the liner is not soiled we re-use it. New liners are located in cleaning supply cabinet by sink.
13. Wipe table & chair after each class.
14. Please do not pour paint medium or brush cleaner into sink or trashcan. There's a jar above sink to recycle brush cleaner. Medium should be soaked up with job squad towel & job squad towel trough away.

Supply List



Oil Painting

PAINT:

***PERMALBA:**

WHITE

GRUMBACHER PRE-TEST

ALIZARIN CRIMSON

BURNT UMBER

BURNT SIENNA

CAD RED LIGHT

CAD YELLOW MED.

CERULEAN BLUE

COD. ORANGE

DIOX. PURPLE

FRENCH ULTRA BLUE

IVORY BLACK

RAW SIENNA

SAP GREEN

YELLOW OCHRE

MISC:

***JOB SQUAD PAPER TOWELS!**

12X16 Paper

***B. ROSS painting medium-Don't buy anything else please.**

***Odorless thinner**

Painting knives

Small containers

Graphite paper

Notebook & pencil

I STRONGLY RECOMMENDED A STANRITE 180 EASEL.

*It is a false economy to purchase anything less, **IN**
my opinion.*

*The above list is a "BARE BONES" list to get started.
You'll want to add new colors as you are able.*

BRUSH CARE

Loew-Cornell is interested in selling brushes to the active and developing painter and supports their efforts. We recognize the frustration painters feel when good brushes are ruined through improper use or care. Below are brush care tips and techniques you can share with your customers. Loew-Cornell also offers accessory products to aid the artist in caring for his or her tools.

TIPS DURING USE:

- 1) For best results, keep a separate set of brushes for water-based paints and another set for oils, even if you elect to use the same type brush for both media. Oil paints and the solvents used to clean them often act as repellents to water and water-based products.
- 2) When loading, using, or cleaning a brush, let the hairs move in their natural direction. Excessive twisting, pushing down hard on an edge or point, and other unnatural actions can quickly result in permanent distortion of the brush.
- 3) Take care not to let paint work its way up into the ferrule. Paint is hard to remove from this area, and the paint will cause the brush to swell, resulting in a loss of brush shape and spring.
- 4) Never leave a brush soaking in water, brush cleaner, or other solvent for an extended time. Natural hair can become waterlogged leaving your brush limp and lifeless until it has dried out. Take care not to let the brush head rest on the bottom of your water container where its shape can easily become distorted.
- 5) Keep the level of the liquid in your water container below the ferrule/handle attachment. Excessive moisture can cause the enamel to peel or swell the wood, thereby causing cracking or loosening of the ferrule.
- 6) Never allow paint to dry on a brush. Be careful when working with acrylics – they dry quickly! Brushes should be kept moist during a working session until thorough cleaning is possible.

PROPER CLEANING:

It is essential that brushes be completely cleaned at the end of each working session.

- 1) Remove excess paint by wiping the brush across a paper towel, newspaper, or cloth.
- 2) Use the proper solvent to remove the rest of the paint from your brush. Watercolor/Acrylics-Begin with cool water, follow with Loew-Cornell Brush Cleaner for Acrylic Paints or Better Way Brush Cleaning Fluid. Hot water should never be used when cleaning acrylic paint. Heat acts as a setting agent and can cause the paint to harden before it is removed from your brush.

OILS- Use Loew-Cornell Odorless Cleaner & Thinner or Better Way Brush Cleaning Fluid and Oil Paint Solvent, then rinse with lukewarm, soapy water. Never use solvents such as acetone or lacquer thinner as a brush cleaner. These chemicals can dissolve the setting compound in the ferrule that holds the brush hair in place and corrode the hair itself.

- 3) Check to be sure all traces of paint are gone by stroking the brush across a papertowel and pressing down by the ferrule.

NOTE: Some filaments may become stained with color when first used. This is fine provided all wet paint has been removed.

- 4) Remove extra moisture and reshape the head with your fingers. For Natural hair brushes, work hair conditioner in every 10 painting sessions by stroking the brush across your hand or other hard surface and then allow to dry. This restores oils and helps prevent the hairs from drying out. There are commercial brush conditioners available, but a mild conditioner for human hair should work just as well.

NOTE: Before beginning your next working session, brushes should be run under lukewarm water to remove cleaner or conditioner.

- 5) Dry the handle and ferrule of your brush completely. This small extra step can help prevent the build-up of moisture.
- 6) **Common Sense:** Brushes, whether made from natural or synthetic hair are fairly delicate and so should the materials that are used to clean them. Use the mildest product that will get the job done. Recommended that your customer use a product formulated specifically for brush care and their medium. Other products may do the job of removing paint but quite often will leave the hair in poor condition, ie: dried out, curled at the ends, etc.

ABBREV. KEY

Frequently used of paints and their abbreviations.

COLOR	ABBRV.	COLOR	ABBREV.
GRUMBACHER PRE-TEST			
ALIZ CRIMSON	AC	CERULEAN BLUE	CB
BROWN PINK	BP	PERMANTE BLUE	PB
BROWN MADDER	BM	PRUSSIAN BLUE	PR B
BURNT SIENNA	BS	RAW SIENNA	RS
BURNT UMBER	BU	SAP GREEN	SG
CAD. ORANGE	CO	THALO BLUE	TB
CAD. RED LT.	CRL	THALO RED ROSE	TRR
CAD YELLOW	CYL	THALO YELLOW GREEN	TYG
CAD. YELLOW MED.	CYM	YELLOW OCHER	YO
COBALT GREEN	COB G		
COBALT VIOLET	COB V	PERMALBA	
COBALT TURQUOISE	COB T	WHITE	
DIOX. PURPLE	DIX P		
FRENCH ULT. BLUE	FUB	BOB ROSS	
GREEN EARTH	GE	FLORAL ROSE	FR
GREENISH UMBER	GU	TURQUOISE	TURQ
GRUMBACHER RED	GR		
INDIGO	IND		
IVORY BLACK	IB		
NAPLES YELLOW	NY		
OLIVE GREEN	OG		
PAYNE GRAY	PG		
COBALT BLUE	COB B		
ULTRAMARINE BLUE	UMB		
RAW UMBER	RU		