

DISCLOSURE OF STUDENTS' KNOWLEDGE AND SKILLS ABOUT THE TYPES OF PAPER USED IN FINE ARTS LESSONS AND PREPARING FOR THEIR WORK

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ANNOTATION

Thanks to article, students will be able to get acquainted with the types of paper used in the visual arts, the methodology of its preparation for work with watercolors, as well as have the opportunity to expand their abilities and knowledge in the field of art and drawing technology.

АННОТАЦИЯ

Благодаря этой статье студенты могут ознакомиться с видами бумаги используемой в изобразительном искусстве, методикой её подготовке к работе с акварелью, а также будут иметь возможность расширить свои способности и знания в искусстве и технологии рисования.

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Ключевые слова: Акварель, ватман, планшет, рамка, гравюра, категория.

Knowing the properties of materials, you can create a work of art of an impeccable level.

Along with learning the basics of technical knowledge in this field, students, with the help of teachers, become familiar with the materials, raw materials, equipment and painting techniques used in the field of fine art. In this article I will give brief information about the technique of preparing paper for painting with watercolors.

First of all, you should pay attention to the choice of paper. To work with watercolors you will need thick white paper (whatman paper and a suitable grid).



Along with the ease of painting on such paper with a brush, it is easy to clean it with a knife, it can be scratched and scraped in the necessary places.

Grained paper is better than smooth paper. Ink falls evenly and smoothly on smooth paper. The paint laid on a coarse-grained surface fills its shade depending on where it lies, and on the lighted side the paint is lighter and brighter, and on the hollow side it is dark and changes its color

a little. As a result of switching to paper, we create a wonderful miracle, game of colors. This gives visual diversity and the color is more saturated.

The choice of paper should be correct and appropriate to the nature of the image. Thus, fine-grained paper is suitable for small-scale paintings, shadowy figures or images of airy and delicate objects. Rough paper is used to express rough, textured and highly illuminated shapes. The best type of paper for graphic work and drawing is photo paper.

Paper can be in sheets and rolls. Table paper is produced in the following sizes (mm): 297X210, 297X420, 594X420, 594X841, 1189X841.

The following basic requirements are set for preparing paper for drawing and painting:

1. Water-soaked watercolor paper should not be deformed after drying.
2. When covering the paper with watercolor paint after drying, no spots should appear.
3. The paper should retain its original density after several washes with a sponge moistened with water, so that it does not soften or fray.
4. The paint layer must be easily removed. For this purpose, the paper is first washed with water and shredded with a special knife without damaging the surface of the paper.
5. The color of the paper should be white and it should not change indefinitely.
6. The paper should be light, only with a surface layer, it is necessary to absorb watercolor paints.
7. The surface of the paper should be of four different colors: fine-grained, medium-grained.
8. To draw with a pencil, the paper should not be shiny, it should not move up when erased with an eraser.

There are ways to clean paper with water. When choosing paper, it is necessary to pay attention to the quality of the paper, as well as its white, clear and clean surface. It is washed with an alkaline soap solution to remove dust and dirt from the paper. The soap solution is used to wash the entire dirty surface of the paper with a soft brush. If the paper is not gently dusted, the paint drips and stains the paper. Therefore, it is necessary to observe the cleanliness of the paper.

In order to prepare the paper for painting, it is necessary to expand the paper according to the mold in the second step. Soft wood and flat plywood are chosen for its surface. The wood and plywood selected for the frame are coated with hot linseed oil and varnished. In this case, the wood can keep its flat position even when wet.

Plywood, which is ready in a short time, is drawn on a tablet with paper buttons. For this, it is moistened from both sides. This will allow you to pull it more evenly. The paper should be 2.5-3 cm larger than the tablet, apply carpenter's glue to cover the edges of the paper sheet.

When attaching the moistened paper to the stretcher, first it is stretched along the long sides in the middle, and then the middle of the short edges of the sheet is pulled; after that, the paper is pulled to the corners - along the diagonals of the sheet and straightened. The sequence of drawing paper on a tablet is shown in this picture.

Before pulling the paper into the tablet, it is necessary to immerse it in cold water for 10-15 minutes, wipe it well with a dry cloth and clean the glued edges. If the paper lies under the waves when glued to the tablet, this indicates that it is not saturated with enough water.

It is necessary to use a sponge to moisten the paper, in which a small amount of water accumulates. The paper is wiped with a dry sponge so that the edges on the back remain dry. If the paper is not glued to the tablet, but is attached to it with buttons, then in this case you need to

moisten it from both sides, including the edges on the back. To dry the paper, it is necessary to dry the stretched paper in an upright position, which contributes to the uniform evaporation of moisture. In addition to drawing the usual paper on the tablet, sometimes the artist uses an eraser, with a clamp, which is usually used when the eraser works outdoors with nature.

In short, in becoming a mature specialist in the future, in learning the secrets of painting, in order to become a fine art specialist, it is necessary to perfectly understand the technical and technological process of painting, to determine the specific characteristics of the raw materials used, and to apply it in practice. The main goal of a specialist is to be able to use the materials used in the process of creation and to understand their importance, to pay attention to this during the creation of a work, and to find and implement appropriate measures.

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