

- Value Scales

Materials needed:

pencil or pencils of varying hardness

ruler

ball-point pen

smudge stick, stump (a paper towel will substitute also)

sketchbook

Assignment: Value Scales

On a separate sheet of paper, I'd like you to draw a RECTANGLE that is 5" long and 1/2" wide on top of the page, leave a little room at the top for labels. Then divide the rectangle into 1/2" boxes. Above the boxes, I'd like you to number the boxes from 1 to 10. This is all shown below.

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|
| | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |

Now add 3 more rectangles exactly like this. Label your four rectangles the following: **shading**, **hatching**, **crosshatching**, and **stippling**, in any order.

Shading

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Hatching

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Crosshatching

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Stippling

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| | | | | | | | | |
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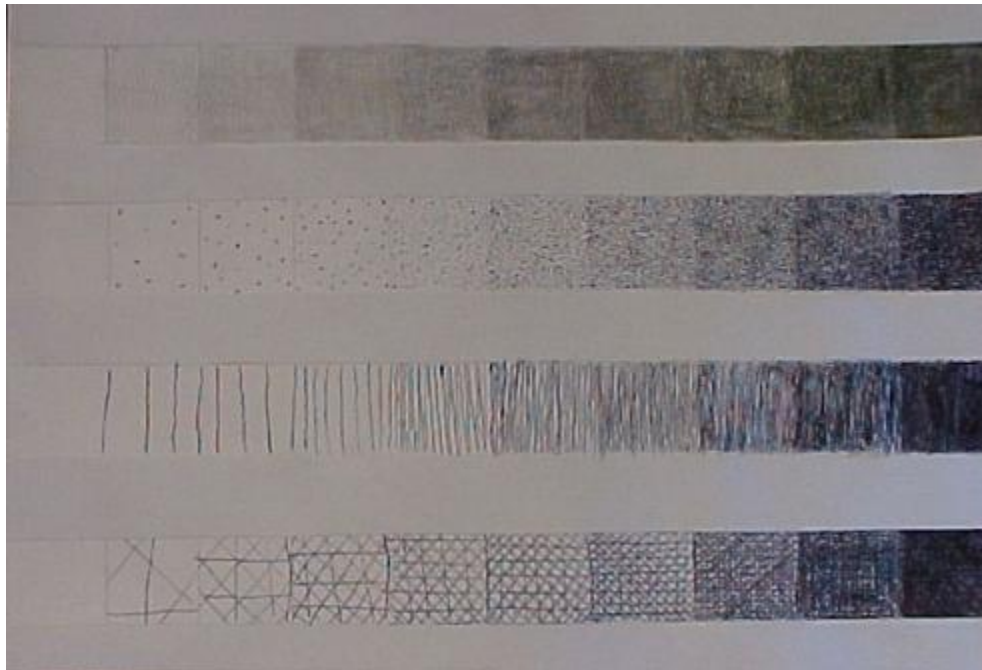
Shading is what you're probably most familiar with. The important thing to remember with shading is that you never ever use the tip of your pencil. It digs and scars the paper. Instead, you are to use the side of your pencil. Shading takes a bit of patience to build layer upon layer of pigment. Starting with the #10 square, I'd like you to gradually build up pigment until it is completely black. No variances of grays should be seen. Your stump can be used at this time to help smear in the pigment. Notice in the example below that the lines in between the squares are distinguished by a value shift. You can definitely tell where one began and the other one left off. An ideal value scale is an example of steady steps of value. You should be able to squint your eyes and it should look like a gradual climb of value. (Nothing should stick out like a sore thumb).

Stippling is a pen and ink technique done with a series of dots. Comic books and old-fashioned TVs used stippling (otherwise known as pointillism). These dots get closer to each other to achieve greater value.

Hatching is a series of parallel lines that all go in the same direction. Ideally, they are not supposed to cross. You can build value by letting these lines get closer and closer to each other. This particular project is to be done with pen. A ruler can be used but is not necessary. These lines usually follow the contour of an object to show the shape of an object. These lines don't need to be straight, they just need to go in the same direction.

Crosshatching is series of lines that cross each other, just like the name says. These lines follow the contour of the object in at least two directions.

Your finished product should look like this.



You will be graded on a 1-6 scale on the following:

- Box 1 should have no pigment
- Box 10 should be the darkest that technique can go
- Smooth steps between boxes for shading (no giant leaps, and you can tell there's a difference in value)
- Smooth steps between boxes for hatching (no giant leaps, and you can tell there's a difference in value)
- Smooth steps between boxes for crosshatching (no giant leaps, and you can tell there's a difference in value)
- Smooth steps between boxes for stippling (no giant leaps, and you can tell there's a difference in value)
- Craftsmanship