

Supply List

Advanced Portrait Drawing and Painting Character Animation Program

School of Film/Video, Cal Arts

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Materials are the student's responsibility. The student will need paints, brushes, mediums, palette and surfaces to paint on. No turpentine is allowed only odorless mineral spirits such as Gamsol Odorless Mineral Spirits or Turpenoid Odorless Mineral Spirits can also be used.

Painting Supplies

Oil Paint is the main focus of this class. But students may use Acrylic, gouache or watercolor if they prefer.



Brushes:

Some of favorites are Bright's: Hogs Hair bristle or synthetic (Dick Blick sells a Blick Scholastic line of brushes that are very inexpensive. They can be used for Oil, Acrylics and Gouache.) In this line of brushes I think numbers 16,12,8,2 would be a great beginning selection.



Palette Knife: for mixing and cleaning your palette.



Palette: You can use a glass palette or a wooden one or disposable palette paper. Any style is fine.

Solvent: Please only use Odorless Mineral Spirits



I like **Gamsol Odorless Mineral Spirits or Turpenoid Odorless Mineral Spirits**. It is odor free and it is good for a crowded room of painters. Please use the smallest amount possible while painting in class.



Optional Medium: Gaylyd or



Liquin mixed into your Solvent will speed the oils drying time.



Small metal palette cup: small metal cup to put your OMS + medium in.



Brush Cleaning Tank or Jar: a jar filled with Odorless Mineral Spirits used for cleaning brushes. I like the Silicoil Brush Cleaning Tank.



Painters Tape for taping down canvas etc.

Paper Towels or rags: For cleaning paint from brushes etc.

Walnut oil: may also be used for cleaning brushes **during** painting.

Painting Surfaces:

Canvas Boards

Canvas cut from rolls and taped to a drawing board.

Gessoed Boards

Canvas Pad

Minimum 9 "x 12", no bigger than 16" x 20"

Brush Cleaning after painting: Ivory soap bar. This is when you are finished painting for the day. You use soap and water to take all the paint out of the brush.

Drawing board and clips: My favorite is called the Helix, it is very light. You need to buy stand-alone clips for it. Board should be no larger than 18" x 24".



Latex Gloves: Optional- will keep your hands free of oil paint

Paint: You may want to start painting monochromatically or with a limited palette in the beginning; we can always add more color at a later date:

Monochrome Palette:

Ivory Black and Titanium White only.

Raw Umber and Titanium White only

Or other preferred combinations.

Limited Palette:

Ultramarine Blue (PB29) Non Toxic

Titanium White (PW6) Non Toxic

Cadmium Red (PR108) Toxic -Non Toxic Alternative- Scarlet Lake (PR255) Winsor Newton

Cadmium Yellow (PY35) Toxic -Non Toxic Alternative- Winsor Yellow or Hansa Yellow (Py74) Winsor Newton

Additional useful colors

Ivory Black (PBk9) Non Toxic

Raw Umber (PBr7) Non Toxic (try and make sure there is no Magnesium compounds added as they are toxic)

Mars Violet (PR101) Non Toxic

Alizarin Crimson (PR83) Slightly Toxic - Non Toxic Alternative- Permanent Madder Deep (PR264)

Rembrandt

I like Gamblin, Rembrandt, Winsor Newton and Grumbacher brands. You can use whatever brand you like. Make sure to read the labels. The Dick Blick web site will have each brand's colors pigments and toxicity listed.

Drawing Supplies –Only needed if you are drawing in class instead of painting.

Drawing board and clips: My favorite is called the Helix, it is very light. You need to buy stand-alone clips for it. Board should be no larger than 18" x 24".

Soft Charcoal Pencils 6B or 4B are my preferences. I Like the Wolf Carbon Pencils but General and Ritmo are also good.

Willow Charcoal Sticks, soft or medium.

White chalk, or soft white pastel stick– for working into a toned paper along with the charcoal.

Chamois- a soft cloth for rubbing the charcoal.

Stumps- small paper rolls used to model the form and shade.

X-Acto Blade for sharpening.

Sandpaper for sharpening charcoal pencils and willow charcoal.

Toned Paper- Canson is a good brand

Newsprint pads

Painting Safety and Health Issues

These simple classroom practices greatly reduce solvent inhalation:

Many Oil and Acrylic Paints are toxic.

Barrier Creams and Gloves:

- Latex disposable gloves
- Nitrile disposable gloves **Toxic Paints** It is good to be aware of which paints have toxic pigments in them. The most toxic paints have heavy or toxic metals: copper, cobalt, cadmium, lead. sources

Solvents used in oil painting are flammable if exposed to a heat source. Please store solvents such as Odorless Turpenoid and Odorless Mineral Spirits like Gamsol and mediums and dryers such as Liquin and Gaylkyd in their original containers and with their lids or caps firmly screwed on. Never store them in open containers or next to a heat source, such as a vent, radiator, furnace, stove or hot lights. In the summer, take the necessary precaution of storing solvents in a cool environment.

- Keep solvent containers closed when not in use.
- Use the smallest amount of solvent possible.
- Refrain from eating, drinking or smoking when using solvents.
- When painting try to eliminate paint from coming into contact with your skin. Protective gloves and barrier creams can help.
- As with solvents, refrain from eating, drinking or smoking when painting.
- Gloves In A Bottle Cream
- Winsor & Newton Artguard Barrier Cream
- Invisible Glove Coating

Toxicity Of Pigments

<http://carolineroberts.blogspot.com/2009/01/toxicity-of-pigments.html>

Art Material Safety

<http://www.pixelatedpalette.com/artmaterialssafety.html>

The healthy safe studio

<http://www.danielsmith.com/content--id-55>

Replacing Cadmiums

<http://douglasflynt.blogspot.com/2014/05/cheating-on-my-cadmiums-why-i-replaced.html>

