

# Fundamentals of Oil and Acrylic

## Instructor: Richard Kirk

### Supply List

#### 1. Should I work with acrylic or oil paints?

Here are my observations and recommendations: I worked for thirteen years as a freelance illustrator, and as an illustrator, I work exclusively with acrylic paints. Deadlines loomed in the illustration business, and I feared my oil paintings would be drying in the corner rather than whisking their way to the client. I stopped taking illustration commissions in 1999. Without the constant pressure of deadlines, I began working with oil colors. Now, I work exclusively with oils. Two advances in the oil-painting business have improved their use considerably. First, we now use odorless solvents (Turpenoid or Gamsol). These solvents not only don't have a strong smell they don't evaporate easily. Coincidentally, the odor and health risks associated with turpentine are greatly reduced. Second, we now have a product that speeds the dry-rate of our oils, Liquin Original. With Liquin, my oils dry in a day or two. If I had it to do over, I would have painted with oils as an illustrator. I find them much easier to blend and control.

#### 2. Materials needed for beginning Acrylic painters

##### Paints:

If you already understand C.I. Names for paints, purchase the following colors in the brand you prefer. Otherwise, purchase the following ten:

Liquitex Artist Grade Colors.

Burnt Umber (PBr7) Cadmium Red Medium (PR108)

Cadmium Yellow Light (PY35) Phthalocyanine Blue (Green Shade) (PB15)

Phthalocyanine Green (Blue Shade) (PG7) Quinacridone Magenta (PV19)

Quinacridone Red (PV19) Titanium White (PW6)

Transparent Burnt Sienna (PR101) Ultramarine Blue (PB29)

##### Solvent:

Acrylic paints use water as a solvent. You will need a large container to clean your brushes (a two-pound plastic coffee container works best).

##### Brushes:

Eventually, you will need to acquire more brushes, but for this class, you will only need two. Both are soft fiber (not bristle) brushes. You will need a half inch flat or bright brush and a small round brush for detail.

Other Materials:

Disposable Palette Pad

Palette knife (small, straight blade with flexible tip)

9x12 Canvas pad (actual canvas sheets)

9x12 Paper Canvas pad (coated paper sheets that look like canvas)

4H - Drawing Pencil

Roll of paper towels

A roll of blue painter's tape

Kneaded eraser

### 3. Materials needed for beginning oil painters

Paints:

If you already understand C.I. Names for paints, purchase the following colors in the brand you prefer.

Otherwise, purchase the following ten

Winsor & Newton Artist Grade Colors (not Winton Colors).

- Burnt Sienna (PR101) Burnt Umber (PBr7)
- Cadmium Lemon (PY35) Cadmium Red (PR108)
- French Ultramarine (PB29) Permanent Magenta (PV19)
- Permanent Rose (PV19) Titanium White (PW6)
- Winsor Blue (Green Shade) (PB15) Winsor Green (PG7)

Solvent:

You will need to clean your brushes with an odorless solvent.

The common ones are Turpenoid and Gamsol.

Do not purchase odorless mineral spirits from a hardware store.

You will also need two glass jars: 16 – 24 ounce.

Brushes:

Eventually, you will need to acquire more brushes, but for this class, you will only need two. Both are soft fiber (not bristle) brushes. You will need a half inch flat or bright brush and a small round brush for detail.

Medium:

You will need a small jar of Liquin Original. This medium will increase the Dry-rate of your paints and makes them easier to use.

Other Materials:

Disposable Palette Paper

Palette knife (small, straight blade with flexible tip)

9x12 Canvas pad (actual canvas sheets)

9x12 Paper Canvas pad (coated paper sheets that look like canvas)

4H - Drawing Pencil

Roll of paper towels

A roll of blue painter's tape

Kneaded eraser

4. Frequently Asked Questions about the materials:

Q: Do I need to purchase both oil and acrylic mediums?

A: No

Q: Can I leave my paintings in the classroom to dry?

A: No

Q: Can I pour Turpenoid or Gamsol down the sink?

A: No

Q: What do I do with old Turpenoid or Gamsol?

A: Both solvents will clear in a day or two. Pour the clear solvent into a clean jar and discard the sludge from the old jar in the trash. The clear thinner will still work. If you decide to quit painting, you can donate unused Turpenoid to the class. Used paint products and solvents must be disposed of at the county's recycle center. These solvents are considered household paint products.

In Bonita Springs call (239) 533-8000

In Collier call (239) 591-3603