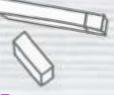


Soft pastels

70
Colours

For the sheer joy of drawing



Projects

Learning with easy drawing projects

Technical terms

What actually is intermediate fixing?



Tools

Creating with knife, eraser & co.







Faber-Castell stands for quality

Faber-Castell is one of the world's leading manufacturers and marketers of quality products for writing, drawing and creative design – the brand name is world-renowned. In the core area of wood-cased pencils, the group is the most significant and oldest manufacturer in the world with a production capacity of more than 2 billion pencils and coloured pencils.

Regardless of personal motivation and individual skill level – the new Creative Studio concept allows both beginner and hobby artists to express their creativity and offers them everything they need to do so: high-quality products for drawing and painting, a perfectly matched colour range, material that inspires and supports, and an incomparable variety of possible applications.





The Creative Studio **Colours** for expressive drawings

range

Oil pastels

in 36 colours FABER CASTELL

Soft pastels

in 70 colours

FARER CASTELL

Pitt Artist Pen

India ink pens in 67 colours

Goldfaber

Colour penails in 48 aolours

Soldfaber

Goldfaber Aqua

Watercolour pencils in 48 colours

Goldfaber Agua P& FARIER CAN

Goldfaber

Graphite pencils in 10 degrees of hardness

** FAREX CAST

Good to know

Faber-Castell uses a standardised colour numbering system for its products. For example, this allows a certain colour from the Goldfaber

Aqua range to be used with the same colour from the range of oil or soft pastels without any

problems.







Genuine mould-made Ingres paper 100 g/m²

Pastel paper made from 100% rags 130 g/m²

The right paper

Not all papers are equal. So what is the right kind of paper for soft pastels? Textured, rough-grained papers that allow pigments to stick well to their surface offer the optimal adhesion. Smooth papers are less suitable for this. When starting out, try not to make things too difficult for yourself and choose special papers available in shops designed for pastels. Such papers offer the best possible surface and give you the freedom to fully concentrate on drawing.

Once you become slightly more familiar with handling pastels, you can also try using watercolour paper, canvas, pasteboard or wood as a substrate. Always make sure that the substrate used is acid-free in order to prevent the unpleasant yellowing of your picture.

Mi-Teintes papers with different textures on

Good to know

Manufacturers offer special primers that can help you optimally prepare substrates

such as wood for use with pastels.

* Frank Charles

Paper with differing sides

Smooth side

the front and back Textured side







Good to know

The pastel pigment blends with the colour on the paper to give a mix colour.

You have to take this into account when deciding

on the colour composition of a picture.

A must: Coloured paper

Would you like to experience a firework of brilliance? Using soft pastels in combination with coloured papers lets you experience this in a blink of an eye! You can create stark contrast by drawing on dark-coloured papers, whereas doing so on brightly coloured papers produces gentle blends of colours.

It's time to test things out! Combining the same pastel colour with papers in cool, warm or neutral tones will result in very different colour combinations, thereby significantly influencing the character of a picture. We recommend having a strip of the coloured paper beside your drawing for testing purposes. On this strip of paper, you can test out whether you will get the colour tone you want.

A test strip helps you with colour selection





The soft pastels were not arbitrarily given a rectangular shape. The edges and flat surfaces offer you many different ways to use the pastels. You can use the tip and edges to draw fine to medium lines. To draw thick lines or colour in an area, use the wide side of the pastel for the best results.

Altering the pressure intensity is another way you can vary how you use the pastel. By exerting more or less pressure, you can increase or decrease the saturation of the colour applied respectively.

Draw fine lines using the tip

HAL FABER CASTELL

Draw thick lines using the edge









Creating colour gradients is a forte of soft pastels. They can create gradients with such flowing and painterly quality like no other drawing and painting mediums.

Apply the colours you have selected for the gradient beside each other. Then blend the colours together only at their interfaces, preferably using a blending stump. The paper stump's tip allows you to work on small areas as well. A simple application technique that produces spectacular results!

A blending stump is made of paper rolled tightly Good to know together and can be cut to size using a cutter or

sharp knife. Blending stumps are available in

various thicknesses.

Lay a piece of paper under your hand





Complementary colours put next to each Did you know? other enhance each other's colour effect. So, for example, orange makes blue

shine when used next to it.

BRIGHTEN + DARKEN

You can of course use black to darken a colour. But try using a complementary colour to do so. On the colour wheel, this is the colour opposite the colour you chose. In the example depicted, blue and orange are opposite each other. When you layer these two colours over each other, you get a shade of grey. You can vary the shade of grey by adjusting the ratio of the two colours.

Blending a colour with white is a great way of lightening it. Likewise, you can also try using other brighter shades of colour. Depending on the shade of colour, you will get mixes with a warm or cool character.



Brightened with white Complementary colour

with blue







A "normal" eraser is not very suitable for correcting Good to know soft pastel drawings. It smudges the colour

in a rather unflattering way.

The art eraser

The art eraser is something you truly cannot do without! The soft rubber mass can be kneaded into any shape you want and therefore be used for correction on small spots or larger sections. When dabbed on the desired area, the art eraser absorbes loose pigments by binding them to the rubber mass. The art eraser offers you another way of brightening colours and correcting parts of a picture.

And that's not all it can do: use the art eraser to remove pigments from a picture with the help of a paper edge or a stencil. This allows you to create bright lines or areas with precision on your picture for extravagant effects; this also works on dark-coloured papers.







POSITIVE

NECATIVE

Try using this technique on coloured papers too

Try out new approaches! You usually draw the subject in colour on a piece of paper using pastels. And now you are going to do just the opposite: fully fill in the background with colour and leave the subject in the paper's colour. It is amazing how different the subject appears now. Test out different subjects to see which ones are suitable for this technique.





Good to know

Hairspray is not very suitable as a fixative

because it makes pigments clump together, giving the picture a blotchy look.

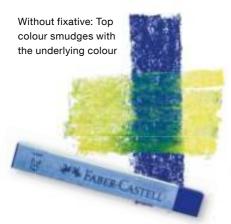
Applying fixative: YES or NO

Even if you have rubbed colour pigments well onto the paper, they are only resting loosely on the substrate and are prone to being unintentionally smudged. A fixative allows you to seal and preserve your picture. The fixative is atomised and sprayed onto the picture from a distance of approx. 30 cm. After drying, it permanently protects the surface.

There are differing opinions as to whether you should use a fixative or not. Opponents criticise that using a fixative makes colours appear darker and duller. Proponents use a fixative to protect their picture as well as to allow themselves to further process their picture after the fixative has dried. The next two pages will show you how this works.







With fixative: Top colour does not smudge with the underlying colour











Handy helpers

You have already met the most important helpers: the art eraser and the blending stump. But there are still more helpers to discover.

A knife or a sand paper block allows you to easily scrape pigment off a pastel. Apply the pigment directly on your picture or scrape it onto a separate piece of paper. You can pick up the pigment using your finger and incorporate it into an existing drawing or blend it immediately on your picture. This is an ideal technique you can use to quickly colour in large areas or create beautiful textures.



Coarsegrained



pick it up with your finger and dab it on.





- · Sketch outlines
- · Apply colours



- · Refine areas
- Apply fixative



- · Define trees
- · Draw mountains in
- · Refine water
- · Apply fixative



- · Apply white
- · Work on the banks







Combining strong techniques

The drawing techniques we have presented offer endless possibilities for creating extravagant pastel pictures. If you are looking for even more room for variation and you love mixed media pictures, experiment with exciting combinations of other materials and tools from the Creative Studio range.

You could, for example, use the Pitt Artist Pen with waterproof ink for preliminary sketching. The interplay of soft and with the Goldfaber drawing pencil also delivers great results.

Pitt Artist Pen

India ink pens



Precise strokes with fineliners

Goldfaber

Colour pencils











Standard with paper

		12	12	12	12	12	12
No.	Colour	Standard			Mini		
101	white	•	•	•	•	2•	2•
103	ivory			•		•	•
185	Naples yellow						•
104	light yellow glaze					•	•
205	cadmium yellow lemon		•	•	•	•	•
105	light cadmium yellow						•
107	cadmium yellow	•	•	•	•	•	•
108	dark cadmium yellow					•	•
109	dark chrome yellow			•		•	•
111	cadmium orange						•
113	orange glaze	•	•	•	•	•	•
121	pale geranium lake					•	•
118	scarlet red						•
124	rose carmine	•	•	•	•	•	•
126	carmine permanent			•		•	•
226	alizarin crimson		•	•	•	•	•
129	pink madder lake						•
119	light magenta			•		•	•
128	light purple pink			•		•	•
123	fuchsia	•	•	•	•	•	•
127	pink carmine						•
194	red-violet			•		•	•
138	violet	•	•	•	•	•	•
136	purple violet					•	•
137	blue violet		•	•	•	•	•
247	indanthrene blue					•	•
120	ultramarine		•	•	•	•	•
143	cobalt blue	•	•	•	•	•	•
152	middle phthalo blue			•		•	•
146	skyblue			•		•	•
145	light phthalo blue		•	•	•	•	•
153	cobalt turquoise					•	•
158	deep cobalt green	•	•	•	•	•	•
154	light cobalt turquoise						•
156	cobalt green		•	•	•	•	•

		12 8	12 8	12 8	12 8	12 8	12 8
No.	Colour	Standard			Mini		
159	Hooker's green			•		•	•
264	dark phthalo green					•	•
276	chrome oxide green fiery						•
167	permanent green olive						•
168	earth green yellowish			•			•
166	grass green	•	•	•	•	•	•
171	light green		•	•	•	•	•
173	olive green yellowish						•
268	green gold					•	•
170	may green						•
172	earth green					•	•
280	burnt umber		•	•	•	•	•
176	Van Dyck brown						•
178	nougat						•
169	caput mortuum						•
188	sanguine	•	•	•	•	•	•
190	Venetian red					•	•
186	terracotta			•		•	•
183	light yellow ochre	•	•	•	•	•	•
184	dark Naples ochre						•
102	cream		•	•	•	•	•
131	medium flesh						•
130	dark flesh						•
189	cinnamon		٠	•	•	•	•
132	light flesh			•		•	•
270	warm grey I						•
231	cold grey II		•	•	•	•	•
232	cold grey III						•
233	cold grey IV					•	•
234	cold grey V						•
235	cold grey VI		•	•	•	•	•
199	black	•	•	•	•	2•	2•
253	rose fluorescent						•
254	pink fluorescent						•
255	orange fluorescent						•



Assortment













FARITE CAVITIE



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