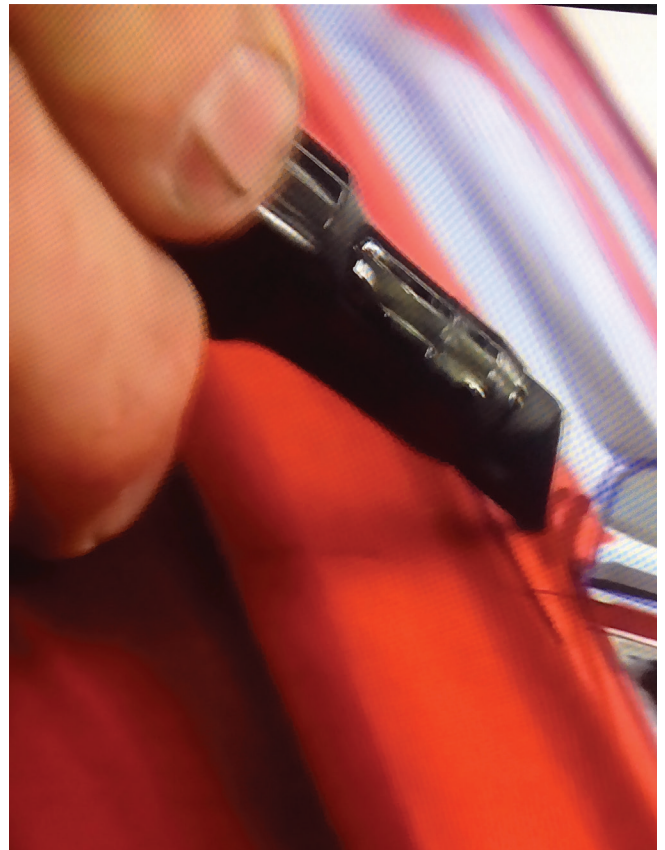


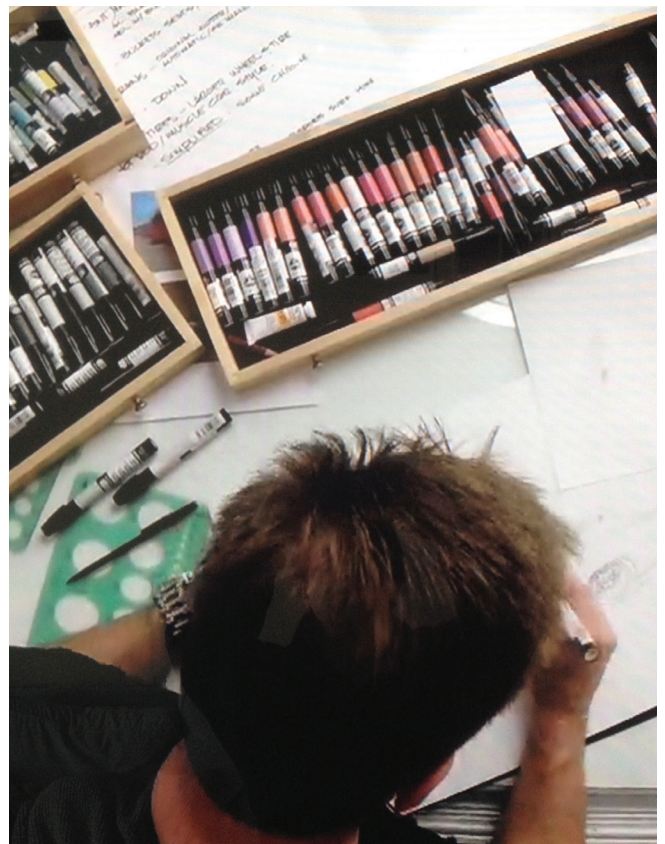
To get the artists' minds started on this topic of sketching with markers, here are some thought starters questions we posed. The really crazy thing is that few of these artists have ever met in person except through dialogue in the Sketching Workshop Facebook Group.

- What kind of artists use markers the most and why?
- What are the best markers to use?
- What are the benefits of using markers for sketching?
- What are the drawbacks to using markers?
- What markers work best for beginners?
For experienced artists?
- Is there a special kind of paper for markers or will any paper work?
- What should I do if my markers bleed through to the next sheet?
- Do markers have a strong smell and is this dangerous?
- How do I decide which kind of marker tip is best for my needs?
- If my markers start to dry out, should I throw them out or is there a way to extend its life?
- Are markers water soluble or permanent?
- What is the best way to clean markers off of my hands?
- How do markers compare to watercolor, pencils or chalks?
- What are some cool stylistic techniques with markers?
- Is there a way to create texture with markers?

A huge thank you is due to Orna Aizenshtein, Lisa Flahive and Wes Douglas who have volunteered their time and talent to this project. Without their unique perspectives and experience this project would not have been possible.



Rotating the marker to different positions will create different lines and effects.



Chip Foosse of Foosse Design and “Overhauledin”

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VII. References and Books

“Rendering With Markers”

by Ronald B. Kemnitzer

“How To Draw Cars The Hot Wheels Way”

by Scott Robertson

“Marker Rendering Techniques”

by Dick Powell

“Sketching and Rendering Interior Spaces”

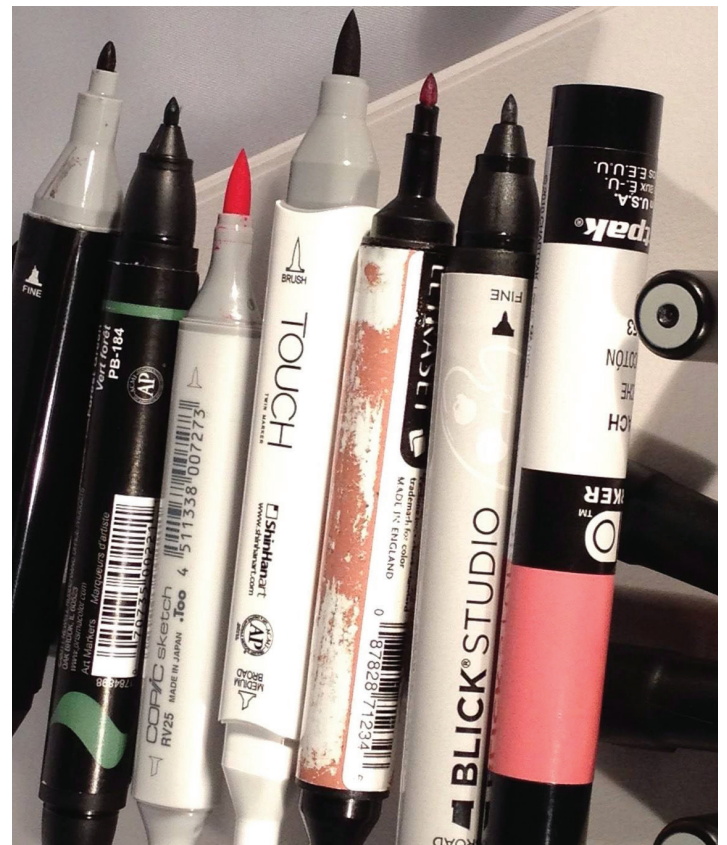
by Ivo D. Drpic

“Marker Magic: The Rendering Problem Solver for Designers”

by Richard M. McGarry, Greg Madsen

“Drawing Techniques for Product Designers”

by Koos Eisen and Roselien Steir



An Introduction to Markers

Urban sketching is a crazy collection of whatever skills you can bring to the table. There are those who sketch with paints/watercolors, colored pencils, pen and ink, graphite, markers and even dry erase markers. It's all good. As they say in the southern part of the United States, "dance with the date you brought." I am one of a number of urban sketchers who has found comfort in the use of markers. Our styles range from a tighter, realistic style to a loose energetic style and everything in between.

For example, check out the range of styles between

Lisa Flahive

<http://flahive.fineartstudioonline.com/collections/48778>

Donald Owen Colley

<http://buttnekkiddoodles.com>

Orna Aizenshtein

https://www.facebook.com/orna.aizenshtein/media_set?set=a.662014843857624.100001473443079&type=3

Picking out markers are a lot like picking out paint brushes, there is a large variety of marker tip sizes and shapes available, from very fine pens, brush tips to chisel and calligraphy tips (also known as nibs in some places). The advantages of using markers is that they are fast-drying, blendable with other colors, and come in an assortment of color and kits. For example, you can pick up a set of cool greys, warm greys, basic colors, earthy colors and pastel colors. These are great if you can identify in which color palette your sketches normally reside. Of course, you can always mix and match to create your own customized marker set.



Sangwon Seok

Basic Marker Techniques

First, let's get to know the different kinds of markers that are on the market. The diagram at right are the basic marker tips available with most larger marker brands.

Extra Fine Point Pen

The extra fine point pen is your detail workhorse. It is perfect for fine line work such as hair, fur, tiny foliage, and delicate facial details on animals and people. It is also the pen you will want to use when creating cross-hatching shading and textures. If you color in large areas in a lighter tone, this fine point pen is great for finishing off a sketch. Popular fine point pens include Sharpie Fine Point, LePen, Uniball Vision Micro pen and Prismacolor Fine Point Pen.

The Round Fine Point Tip

The round fine point pen is also known as a bullet point tip and has the unique ability to bridge the gap between extra fine point pens and chisel tip markers. At its smallest tip, it can color in very tight areas with a light touch and when laid on its side it will color in broad areas of color.

The Versatile Chisel Tip

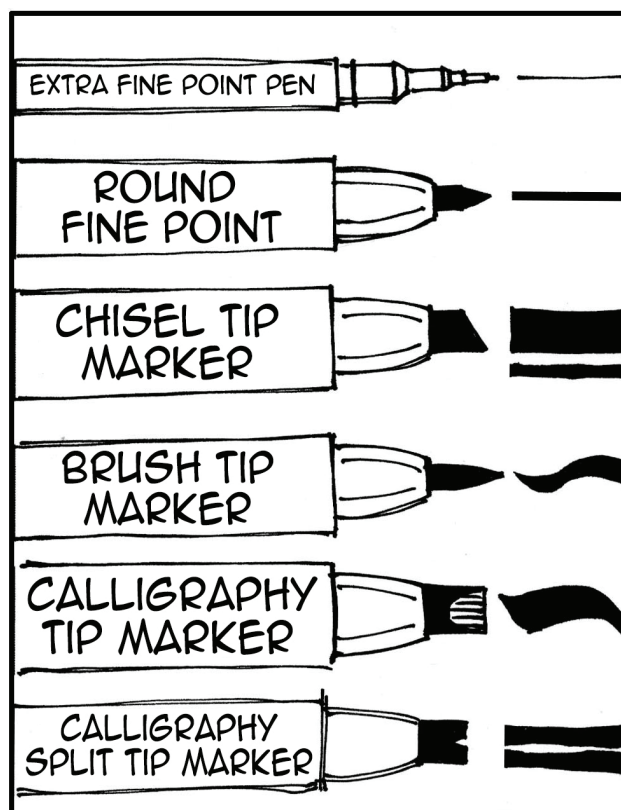
The marker tip that I grew up on is the chisel tip. I used to think of it only as a marker that would be great for filling in large areas of color fast. Over the years, I have discovered that the chisel tip is like getting three markers in one marker color. Take a look at the anatomy of the chisel tip below. There is the broad side (the "base") the "point," and the narrower "front side."

The Brush Tip Marker

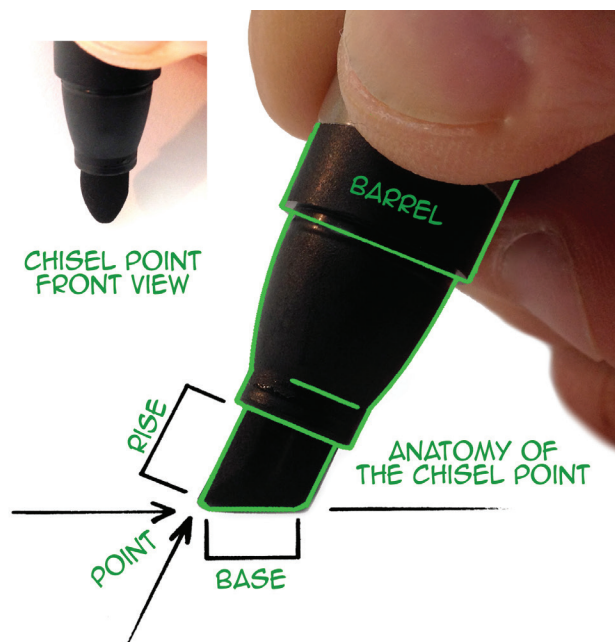
The brush tip marker, much like the round tip fine point (above) has the huge benefit of a very small tip combined with a large broad side for coloring in large areas. The brush tip is particularly useful for creating very expressive lines that varies along the length of the stroke. Wiggly lines, wavy hair, cartoons and suggestive trees can all be accomplished easily with the brush tip.

The Calligraphy Tip

The calligraphy tip marker is very useful for fanciful lettering and light airy effects. It is similar to the chisel tip marker but it does not have the angled edges, so there are a number of different ways to control this marker that are unlike the brush or chisel tip. The split-tip chisel marker offers one more level of complexity to the line quality.



The basic marker tips available with most larger marker brands include: Fine Point Sharpie Pen, Sharpie Fine Point Marker, Pointed Tip, Chisel Tip, Brush Tip, Calligraphy Tip, Calligraphy Split Tip and a Dual Tip combines a pointed tip at one end of the barrel with either a chisel or a brush tip at the opposite end.



The anatomy of the versatile chisel marker is shown above. Because there are so many facets to this style of point, it can be used in a variety of ways to achieve different effects.

Basic Marker Techniques

Here is a quick description of the various techniques used with marker renderings:

“The Flat Run”

Place your marker on the paper and pull your marker across with even pressure in straight lines to create bands of solid color. If you pull your marker from left to right and back again without lifting your marker, you can create a smoother color area with little to no banding. Banding happens when the marker solvent is allowed to briefly dry between strokes. If you keep the marker moving, this will minimize the striping that can happen.

“The Push Fade”

Place your marker on the paper at a starting point and push the marker in an outward motion, lifting at the end of the stroke. This technique is especially useful when the desired effect is a gradation or fade outs.

“The Pull Fade”

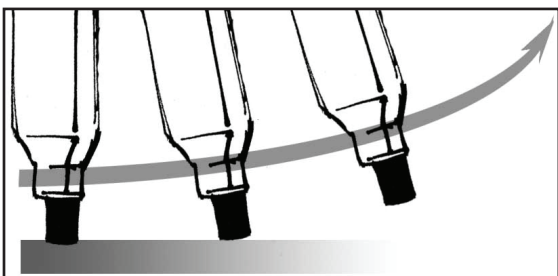
The Pull Fade is very similar to the Push Fade. Place your marker on the paper at a starting point and pull the marker downward towards you in a picking fashion, lifting at the end of the stroke. This technique is especially useful when the desired effect is a gradation or fade outs. I have also used this to create blurry, ghostly representational objects in the distance such as foliage and crowds of people.

“The Arch Fade”

Place your marker on the paper at a starting point and push the marker in an outward, curving motion, lifting at the end of the stroke. This technique is especially useful when the desired effect is a gradation or shading effect on a curved surface such as a pillow, car fender, or a ball.

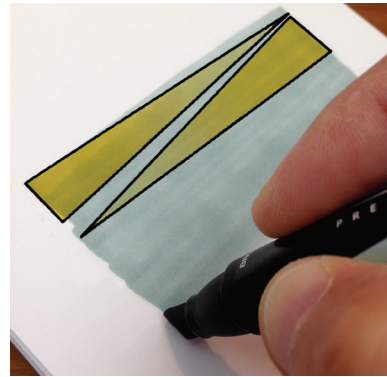
“Combo Fading”

is when you combine a Push Fade and Pull Fade by pulling your marker from the edges and fade inward. The highlight area, therefore, ends up in the middle of your shape as opposed to on one side or the other.

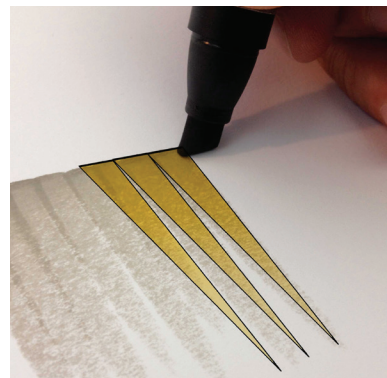


This diagram demonstrates the lifting action which creates the different “fades.” The fade keeps the pigment from soaking in at the end of the stroke and thus a softer edge.

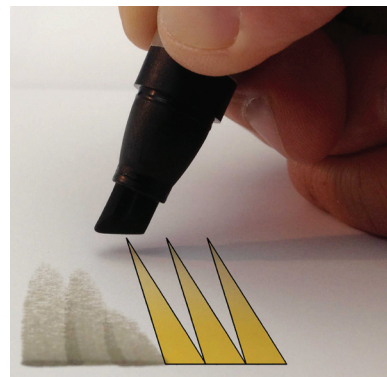
The Flat Run



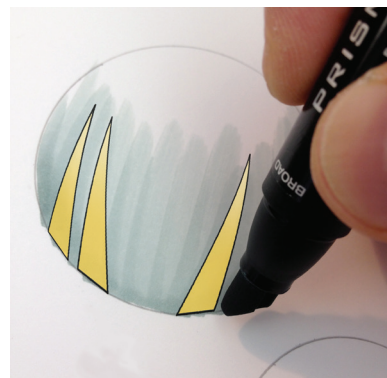
Push Fade



Pull Fade



Arch Fade



Basic Marker Techniques

With all fades, the darkest or most concentrated color should be the side farthest away from the light source and the lightest side closest to the light. When blending a second color into an existing fade, do so at a slightly different angle (as if cross-hatching) to smooth out the color and avoid dark banding.

Why Use A Fade Instead of Flat Color?

The use of fades adds interest to a sketch by adding dimension to a surface.

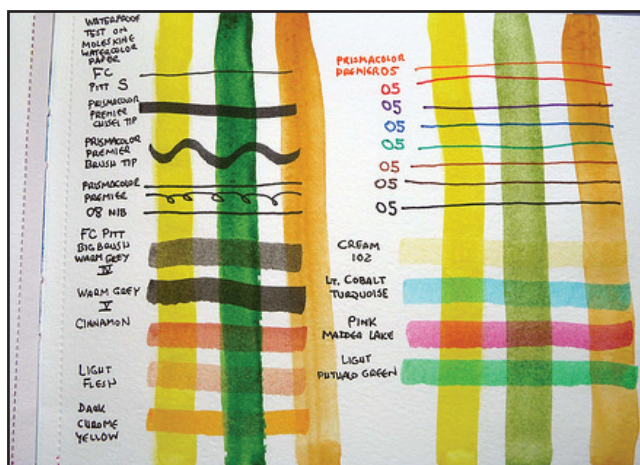
- It is more interesting and expressive than all flat colors. It gives the suggestion of lights and darks.
- It keeps color from welling up or over-saturating at the stopping point.
- It is best for blending colors because it lets colors share the space without getting too heavy.
- It gives the suggestion of highlights and shadows.
- It is similar to when singers hit a high note and then pull the mic away from their mouth to avoid sounding too flat, a fade keeps the color full of life without too harsh of an ending.

Do all markers fade the same?

The quick answer is “no, all markers do not fade the same way.” A big reason for this is because while most markers are made with similar materials, the solvents used with the pigments varies between manufacturers.

It is highly recommended that you always test out your markers before you sketch. There are two reasons for this:

1. You will want to get to know how your markers will behave on a certain type of papers and under certain conditions. A very good technique is to draw out stripes of each marker color and overlap them with other colors. You will see the pure color on a particular paper as well as the blended color. Some artists like to write the name of the marker color off to the side so that they know which color blends with another color to attain the desired effect.
2. If you test out your marker ahead of time, you will also find out which ones have dried out and need replacing.



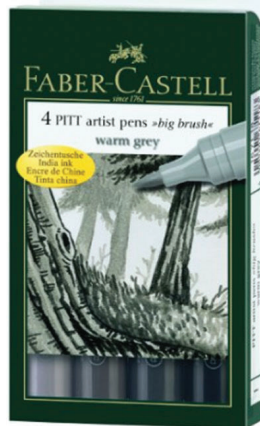
An assortment of the most popular marker brands on the market



PRISMACOLOR®



COPIC®
The markers created for creative people



Sharpie®



An assortment of the most popular marker papers on the market



Introduction to Chisel Tip Markers

Chisel markers are types of markers that come in a variety of colors and are designed for use on many different surfaces. The name comes from the shape of the marker tips, which is usually angled to provide different widths for use while writing or drawing. These markers are often used for writing on glass, mirrors, or white boards, though permanent chisel markers can also be used for making posters, writing on metal or plastic, and drawing on fabric. Chisel markers are used by a number of different professionals and may be used for artistic works as well.

Also called chisel tip markers, chisel markers are used in a number of different ways, often depending on the type of ink or pigment found in the marker. These markers take their name from the shape of the tip used to apply pigment. The tips are usually shaped with a tapered edge, somewhat similar to a chisel, and are often angled as well. This provides the user with a number of widths and line densities that can be applied, based on how the markers are held and moved along a surface.

Chisel markers are often made using a number of different types of pigments, allowing them to be used in a wide range of applications. Dry erase markers, also called white board markers, are often made with a chisel tip. This allows them to be used in as many different applications as possible, from simply writing instructions or lessons on a dry erase board to drawing subtle and complex pictures using a variety of colors and line widths. Chisel markers are, therefore, often found in boardrooms and classrooms for use with whiteboards.

Some chisel markers can also be used for more utilitarian and practical purposes. Permanent markers can be made with chisel tips, often providing sturdier tips that do not bend or fray through use. These types of markers can be used to create signs and posters or to mark boxes for packing, moving, or storage.

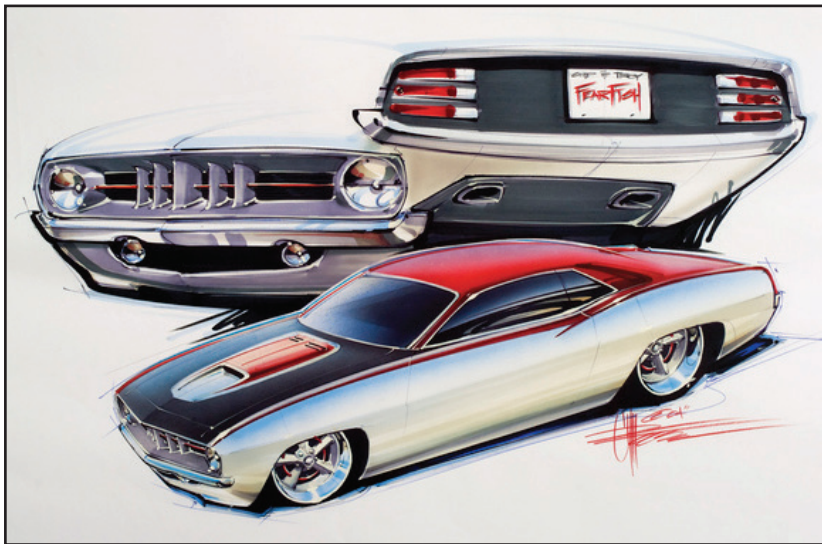
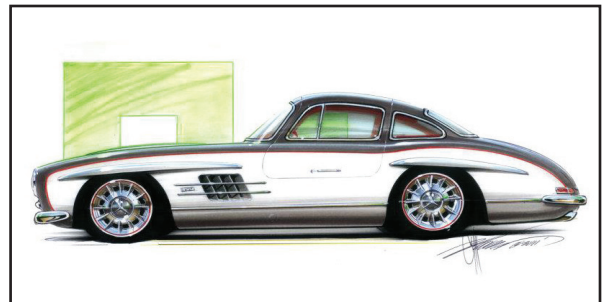
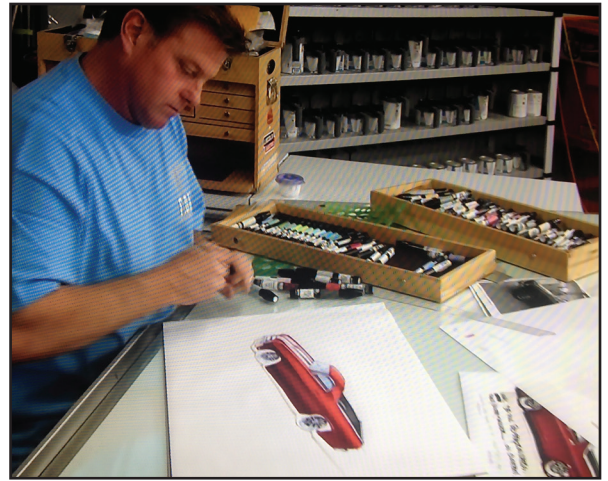
Since chisel markers are often permanent, they also work well for various artistic endeavors. These markers can typically draw on a wide range of surfaces, from glass and plastic to metal and fabric, making them ideal for artists working in a number of different mediums. Such markers are frequently used to make lines or marks where different materials are going to be cut, joined, or otherwise altered, in which case the color of the marker is not important and may even fade over time.



Chip Foose

Chip Foose is an American hot rod shop owner, automotive designer and fabricator, and star of the reality TV series “Overhaulin’” on Velocity.

Chip and his wife Lynne started their Huntington Beach, California based company Foose Design, an automotive and product design development company. His company specializes in illustration, graphics, ideation model making, surfacing and complete construction of automobiles and automotive related products. These products are available to private individuals, television, film and the automobile manufacturers.



How to Remove Permanent Marker From Your Clothes & Hands

Whether your child is drawing with permanent markers or the marker slips out of your hand and onto your clothes, it doesn't mean that your outfit is bound for the trash. If treated soon after the stain, even permanent-marker stains can be removed from clothing. Read the tips listed below and learn about how you can get permanent marker out of clothes.



Hairspray

Believe it or not, hairspray is a fantastic way to remove stains from clothing. Moisten the stain with water and then blot away at it with a paper towel that has been sprayed with non-oily hairspray. You should begin to see the color from the marker transfer from the fabric to the paper towel [source: Mrs. Clean USA].

Rubbing alcohol

Your household rubbing alcohol is another effective way to remove marker stains. Place the stain face down on top of a piece of paper towel. Dip a cloth in rubbing alcohol and dab at the stain. You should see the ink transfer to the paper towel underneath the stain. Change the paper towel often so that the paper can absorb the color. After the stain is removed, wash the clothing in the washing machine [source: Good Housekeeping].

HOW TO REMOVE PERMANENT MARKER FROM EVERYTHING



CLOTHES - USE HAND SANITIZER

WALLS - USE TOOTHPASTE OR HAIRSPRAY

WOOD - USE RUBBING ALCOHOL

CARPET - USE WHITE VINEGAR

FURNITURE - USE MILK

WHITE BOARD - USE DRY ERASE MARKER OR PENCIL RUBBER ERASER

CERAMIC OR GLASS - USE 1 PART TOOTHPASTE WITH 1 PART BAKING SODA

Milk

You have to see it to believe it. Milk is a great way to remove stains from fabric. Fill a bowl with milk and soak the stained area of the garment in the milk. The milk will begin to turn the color of the permanent marker. When the milk has significantly changed color, refresh the bowl with new milk and repeat the process until the stain is removed from the clothing [source: Learn How to Remove].