

Art Resources



"It's surely our responsibility to do everything within our power to create a planet that provides a home not just for us, but for all life on Earth." **Sir David Attenborough**

Use Only What You Need

Look After The Resources That We Have

Return Equipment To The Right Place

Paper

Newsprint

(used for packing, to wrap fish and chips)

Low grade inexpensive paper.

Uses: mind maps, mark making, shared writing, collaborative recording e.g science results. Felt tips work best on it.



Sugar paper (cardstock or construction paper)

Inexpensive craft paper that comes in a range of colours. The texture is slightly rough, and the surface is unfinished.

Uses: Craft work. Pastels or chalks work well with this paper.



Cartridge Paper

Cartridge paper is a type of high-quality heavy paper used for illustration and drawing. It is more expensive than newsprint and sugar paper. It comes in neutral shades.

Uses: charcoal, pastel, ink



Watercolour Paper

Watercolour paper needs to be absorbent so that it doesn't buckle when water is applied to it. You can apply water first to the paper (wet on wet technique) to create a 'wash' or light background. Cotton is intertwined in the fibres and it has an uneven texture. It is expensive and should be cut to size to avoid wastage.

Uses: curriculum art planning for KS1-KS2



Brushes

Fine Brushes

These come in a range of sizes. The bristles come to a point. They need to be washed after use to avoid damage. The bristles will become splayed if used with a heavy hand.

Uses: To be used with watercolour paints. Suitable for fine or miniature work.



Flat head brushes

The bristles on a flat head brush is arranged so that the **brush** is quite wide but not very thick. The handles are longer and thicker so better suited for little hands. The bristles need to be loaded with paint to achieve a short thick stroke. They need to be rinsed after use to avoid damage to the bristles.

Uses: Posters, colour mixing, large scale messy art. To be used with readymade or powder paint.



NEVER USE BRUSHES TO APPLY PVA GLUE.

This is what a glue spreader is for. PVA damages the bristles of a brush beyond repair. Lolly sticks can also be used for spreading glue.



Paint Palettes

These are used for ready made or powder paints.

DO NOT PUT PVA GLUE IN THEM (use a yogurt pot or something similar instead). They need to be cleaned with a sponge and water after use.



Paints

Watercolour Tins

Use a wet brush on these dry tablets. The tablets can be replaced when they're used up. The top of the tin can be used to mix colours with water. To prevent colour mixing, use a sponge to clean the brush before you use a different colour. The colour is less vibrant than ready mix paints. Use a damp piece of paper towel to clean around the tablets after use.



Ready Mix Paints

A liquid paint that offers good coverage. It can be mixed with PVA to create a glossy finish.



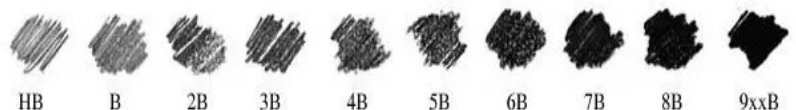
Powder Paints

Powder paint is coloured pigment, which you mix with water in order to get wet paint. Start with equal parts **powder paint** and equal parts water to make a paste. Thin **paint** further by adding water until the desired consistency has been achieved.



Drawing Materials

Graded Pencils



Drawing pencils are graded by the HB scale. The HB is perfect for writing. The higher the number on a B pencil, the softer the lead. B and 2B are light and therefore good for sketching outlines. Pencils higher up the scale are good for shading and for creating shadows.

Graphite Stick Pencils

A soft pencil (wrapped in paper) used for creating tone. Less messy than charcoal.



Charcoal

Quite messy to use but fun! Rougher and darker than graphite for creating tone.



Chalk Pastels

Pastels come in a range of vibrant colours. They are great for colour mixing. They can be used on their sides to cover large areas. They are really effective on coloured paper and offer children the chance to use white. To prevent smudging, spray finished work with fixative. Intense pastels are water soluble. Dampen the coloured area with a fine brush to create a more intense colour.



Oil Pastels and Wax Crayons

Oil pastels use non-drying oil and wax. Oil pastels are very rich, soft and creamy. They are very easy to smear, blend in, layer, mix, shaded, all with the help of our finger. Wax crayons are harder and two crayon colours don't really mix together. Both materials repel water so can be used with paint. Oil pastels can become grubby looking, especially light colours as they pick up the oil from the darker colours. Rub affected pastels on a scrap piece of paper to remove the unwanted colour.



Aquarelles (water soluble pencils)

For creating a painterly (washy effect), the material in aquarelles dissolves in water. The pencils can be dipped carefully in water or a damp paint brush can be used on a coloured area.



Clay



Air drying clay is a natural clay that hardens when it dries. Clay bags need to be resealed to keep the clay moist and malleable.

Clay Tools

- Wooden boards
- Rolling pins
- Clay cutters

Remove all the clay crud from the equipment with newspaper or thin paper towel. Use a wet sponge to remove the dust. Allow the wooden boards and pins to dry thoroughly before returning to the art cupboard.

Clay stains clothes so use aprons or old t-shirts when using clay.

Modroc

Modroc is another name for plaster impregnated bandage rolls. It can be used to make sculpture by even very young children.



Bits and Bobs for Golden Time, Christmas crafts etc

Non-curriculum art materials are kept on a shelf labelled 'Golden Time'. Rafia, glitter, pom-poms etc are kept here.

Craft papers

These are kept with the drawing paper shelving unit.

- Tissue
- Crepe
- Cellophane
- Metallic card
- Specialised papers (pearlised, marbled and metallic)

A4 colour card is stored by the staff room photocopier not in the art cupboard.

Keeping Clean

Keeping clothes clean

An old oversized t-shirt is perfect for keeping clothes clean. Ask parents at the beginning of the school year for donations.



Keeping paint equipment clean

Save old dishwashing sponges for cleaning palettes and water pots. Scrap excess ready mix paint back into the bottle first. **NEVER** rinse PVA glue off glue spreaders or pots. It is a type of plastic and should never enter our waterways. PVA can also settle in drains and cause bad smells and blockages. Pour excess glue back into the bottle and then let pots and spreaders dry. The dried glue can be picked off the equipment over a bin.

Newspaper

Save newspapers to protect tables from paint and messy art materials such as PVA, pastels and charcoal. It can be recycled after use and is easier to store than big laminated tablecloths. Tablecloths need to be cleaned and PVA is difficult to remove from them. Newspaper can also be used as a sleeve to protect pastel work until fixative is applied.

Spray Fixative

To prevent finished artwork from smudging, spray charcoal and pastel with fixative. It is non-toxic but it has a strong smell so it's best used outdoors. Cheap hairspray is also effective.

