

TALENS | PANTONE MARKER TECHNIQUES



Brush Nib - Using the Brush Nib, draw a series of horizontal lines, beginning with light pressure and increasing the pressure with each new line. The brush nib is excellent for more painterly and expressive marks.



Chisel Nib - Using the Chisel Nib, draw a series of horizontal lines, turning the nib with each new line. The Chisel nib offers greater control and a variety of lines for more detailed and exacting marks.



Continuous - Using either nib, starting at the top, fill in the area using a continuous line without lifting the marker from the paper surface. This technique is best for creating even color.



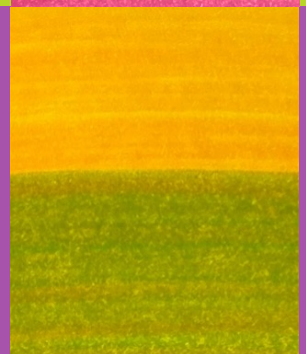
Intermittent - Using either nib, starting at the top, fill in the area with overlapping horizontal lines, lifting the marker from the surface with each new line. This technique is best for imitating textured surfaces like wood grain or the surface of water.



Contrast (One Color) - Using the Continuous technique (above), fill in the area. Using the same marker, beginning in the middle, create another continuous line down, filling half the area. This creates a darker value of the same color, great for creating the appearance of shadows.



Contrast (Two Colors) - Using the same technique as with one color, only for the second layer, use a different color. This technique is ideal for optical color mixtures (i.e., red over blue making violet) and creating more sophisticated color effects.



Gradation (One Color) - Using the Intermittent technique (above), fill in the area, from top to bottom. Using the same marker, begin $\frac{1}{4}$ from the top, and fill in the area, layering over the previous application. Again, using the same marker, begin in the middle of the area, and work your way down to the bottom. Last, beginning apx $\frac{3}{4}$ from the top, fill in one last layer. This technique is useful for creating varying light effects and atmospheric perspective.



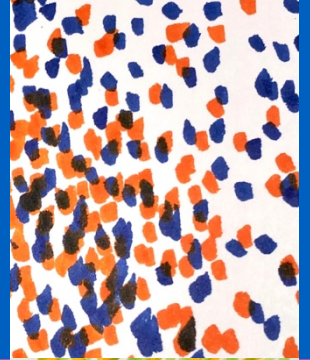
Gradation (Two Colors) - Using the same technique as with one color, only with each layer, use a different color (Tip: Works best by beginning with lighter colors, and finishing with darker ones). This technique is ideal for optical color mixtures (i.e., red over blue making violet) and creating more sophisticated color effects.



Scumble - Using either nib, starting anywhere, fill in the area by moving your marker in short, random, uneven strokes. This painterly technique is best for imitating more organic uneven surfaces.



Stippling - Beginning with a light color marker, and using either nib, create a pattern of random dots, leaving some areas blank. Using a darker color marker, create another layer of dots, overlapping the previous ones, in the same manner. Using an even darker color, add a third layer of dots. (For additional fun, try a white gel pen for a final layer of dots to create flares!)



Hatching - Using either nib, create a mixture of parallel lines. They can be short or long, straight or curved, all in the same direction, or varying them as you go. This a great sketching technique for textures like grass, hair, creating variations in value without coloring in. Begin with a light color, building up layers of darker colors, for a more dramatic result.



Mixed Media - The Markers can be used with other water based and dry media like colored pencils and pens. Colored pencils can add character and achieve an even smoother gradient. With a Micron pen you can work in fine details over the marker.



Using some of these techniques, artist Albert Kiefer created this with Pantone markers.

