

## DRAWING, PAINTING, & COMPOSITION with Eric Angeloch

### Oil Painting Materials List

Oil or Alkyd Colors or a combination of both as they are intermixable.

Titanium White, large tube 150-200 ml

Ivory Black

Raw Umber

Burnt Umber

Burnt Sienna

Yellow Ochre

Payne's Gray (if using oils purchase Winsor Newton Blue Black instead of Payne's Gray)

The above colors are required. I supplement my palette with Cadmium Yellow Deep, Cadmium Yellow Light, and Naples Yellow. These colors are essential for landscape painting.

#### Additionally you will need:

Oil of Spike Lavender (This thinner acts as both a paint thinner and solvent. However, Chelsea Classical Studio Citrus Essence Brush Cleaner is a good non-toxic solvent. It is not meant to be used as a thinner.

Filbert Brushes made of white nylon. Robert Simmons White Sable is very good. A range of sizes including small, medium and large.

Flat Brushes made of white nylon. Robert Simmons White Sable is very good. At least three different sizes, small, medium, and large.

Winsor & Newton Series 7 Watercolor round. Sizes #0 and/or #1.

Palette knife with an offset blade, not a painting knife.

12" x 16" white paper palette, w/o hole.

2 small jars with screw caps for thinner and solvent.

Paper towels.

A sketch pad, no smaller than 8" x 10".

A pencil w/ eraser. (Dixon Ticonderoga #2 is my favorite)

Please note that in an effort to maintain our non-toxic environment, the Woodstock School of Art **does not permit the use of turpentine or mineral spirits**. Additionally, please refrain from wearing perfume, cologne or scents of any kind.

## A DISCUSSION OF OIL and ALKYD COLORS

Oil paint has been in use for centuries and is, perhaps, the most forgiving of all painting mediums. Essentially it is powdered pigment ground with an oil such as linseed or safflower oil. The colors dry at different rates. Cadmiums are very slow drying as opposed to earth colors which are faster drying. Additionally, different oil colors dry to a different finish ranging from matte to gloss.

Alkyd paint is essentially an oil paint which is much faster drying with all the colors drying at a uniform rate to a consistent semi-matte finish. The pigments are ground in an emulsion of alcohol and oil. Alkyd is a more durable paint than traditional oil and was used extensively as a floor paint in the construction industry due to this property.

I have been painting with Winsor and Newton Griffin Alkyd colors for over thirty-five years. All of my color theory and related exercises were developed for use with this paint. Due to increased chemical sensitivity I find I am no longer able to use these colors as they contain a significant amount (10-30%) of petroleum distillates.

I have been researching different brands of alkyds to find suitable alternatives to the colors I employ. So far, Da Vinci (while containing a small amount of petroleum distillates yet I have been unable to detect any odor) seems to be the best, but I haven't tried all of the colors yet. C.A.S. brand does contain petroleum distillates but not nearly as much as Winsor & Newton, however the smell is noticeable. Gamblin Fast Matte Alkyds contain 5-8% petroleum distillates, however they are very stiff from the tube and I find them difficult to work with. It seems that all the commercially available alkyd paints do contain some amount of petroleum distillates. Which brings us back to traditional oils. High grade paints such as Winsor & Newton Professional Artist Oils contain only pigment and oil. No petroleum distillates.

I am trying to find suitable alternatives to the hues I have used for so long so as not to have to alter my color theories. This is a lengthy process but one which I am dedicated to. In all likelihood once I have found replacement colors I will be altering the materials list. In the meantime if you have been using alkyd colors without suffering any ill effects you may continue to do so. Please be sure to have adequate ventilation (an exhaust fan works wonders) but be aware that the list will be changing at some point. If you are using oil colours then petroleum distillates are a non-issue. However, please remember that my color theory was developed for use with alkyds. While the color names in both alkyd and traditional oil are the same, the results will not be.

## **ACCEPTABLE LOW TOXICITY SOLVENTS**

**include:**

**Oil of Spike Lavender**

**Chelsea Classical Studio Citrus Essence Brush Cleaner**

**Absolutely no turpentine or mineral spirits are to be used in the studios. Exposure can lead to dizziness, nausea, vomiting, seizure, central nervous system damage, brain damage and death.**

**Additionally, please refrain from wearing perfume, cologne or scents of any kind.**

**The School allows the use of Oil of Spike Lavender which is offered by several different manufacturers. It has been in use for centuries (Leonardo is thought to have used it) and minimal quantities are required for its usage. It may be used both as a solvent and as a medium. Some research into this product is recommended for those considering its usage. Chelsea Classical Studio Citrus Essence Brush Cleaner is a good non-toxic solvent. It is not meant to thin paint.**

**Many commercially prepared painting mediums contain mineral spirits. Please read the labels Traditional oils such as linseed, safflower, poppy, walnut, etc. are acceptable.**