



Visual Communication for Interior Design



FCS 246

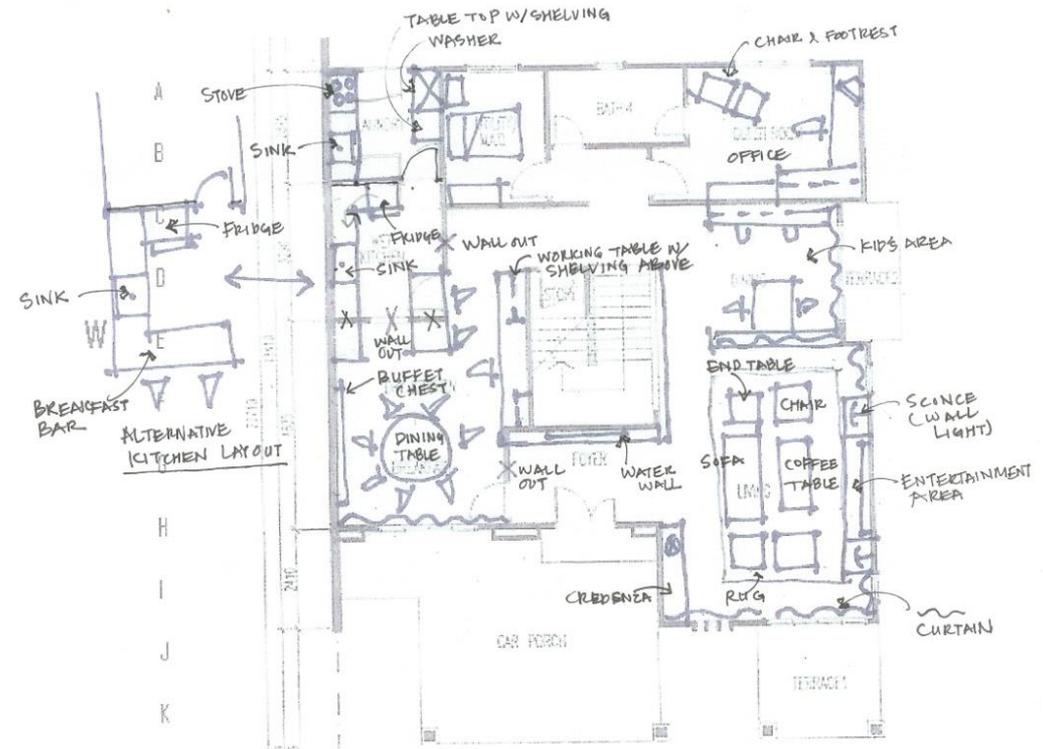
Objectives

- ▶ Why use freehand sketching?
 - ▶ Will find the answers
- ▶ Various types of sketching
- ▶ How to sketch straight and curve lines?
- ▶ 3 basic line elements
 1. Consistency
 2. Line weight variation
 3. Quality



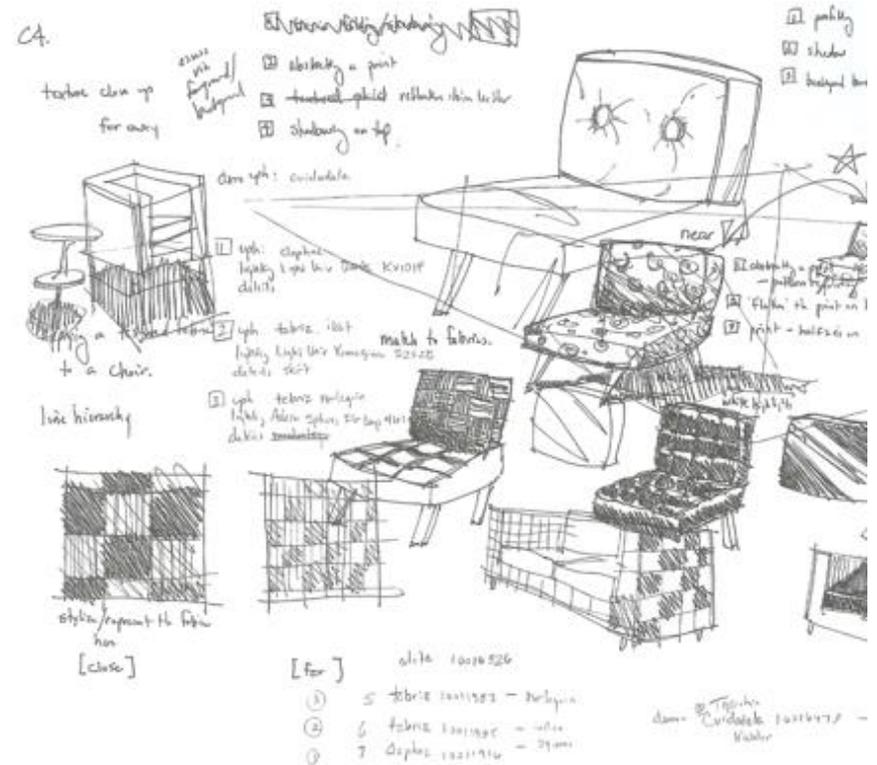
Why use free-hand sketching?

- ▶ Verbal skill match with visual skill
 - ▶ How?
 - ▶ bring ideas and mental pictures to reality
- ▶ Often the first view of new design
 - ▶ What new design?



Why use free-hand sketching?

- ▶ Can transfer ideas, instructions and information in a clear and fast concise form
 - ▶ Why do you think less mistakes will occur?
 - ▶ Less mistakes
- ▶ Sketching is a designer personal asset
 - ▶ Tool
 - ▶ How sketching become designer personal asset?



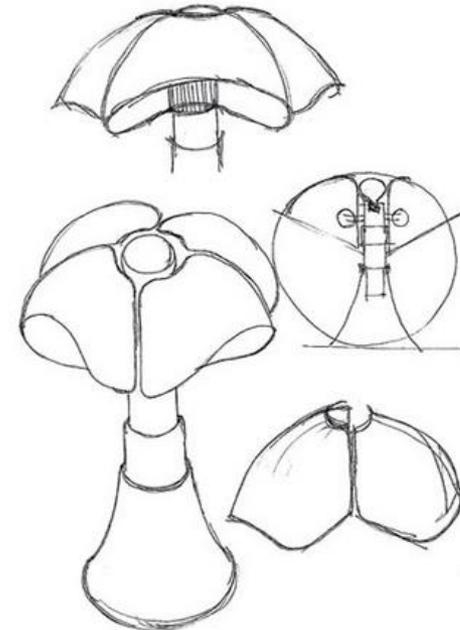
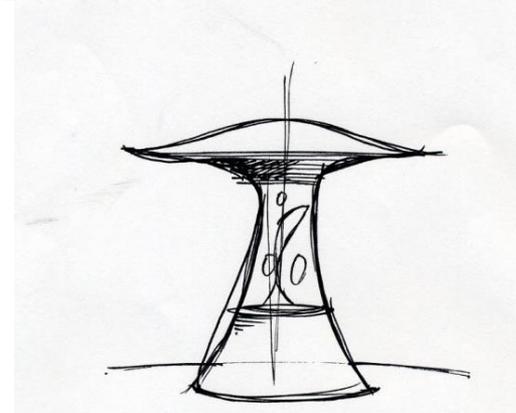
Free-hand sketching

- ▶ Is fast, instant drawing to convince ideas across
 - ▶ What are the benefits?
- ▶ A first method of developing
 - ▶ problem solving your ideas and designs
 - ▶ How through sketching can solve your design problems?
- ▶ Personal expression of an idea
- ▶ Method of recording what you see



Characteristics of free-hand sketching

- ▶ Personality
- ▶ Artistic
- ▶ Diary of you
- ▶ Unique about you
- ▶ Essential
- ▶ Picture worth of thousand words



Good sketches

- ▶ Neat sketches convey accurate information
- ▶ Take pride in the appearance and accuracy of your sketches



Types of pencil sketching

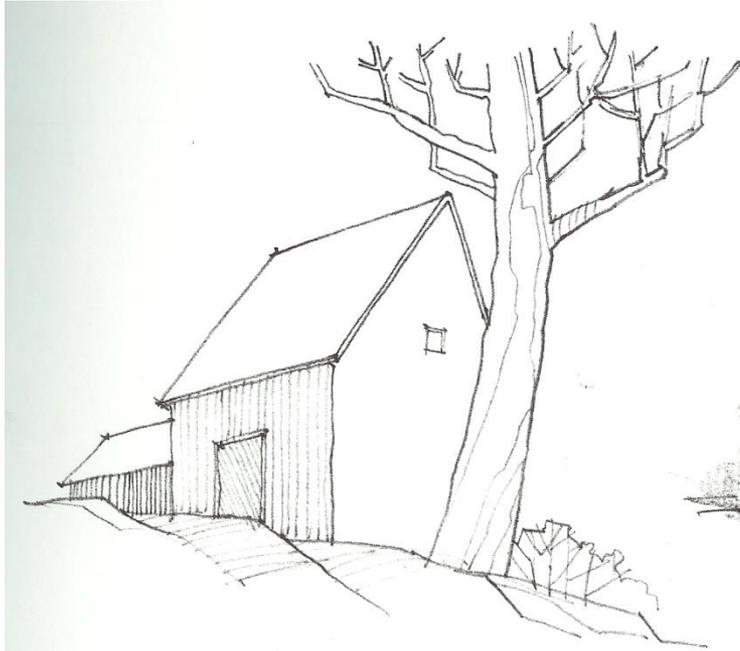


OUTLINE DRAWING (layout)

QUICK SKETCH



Types of pencil sketching



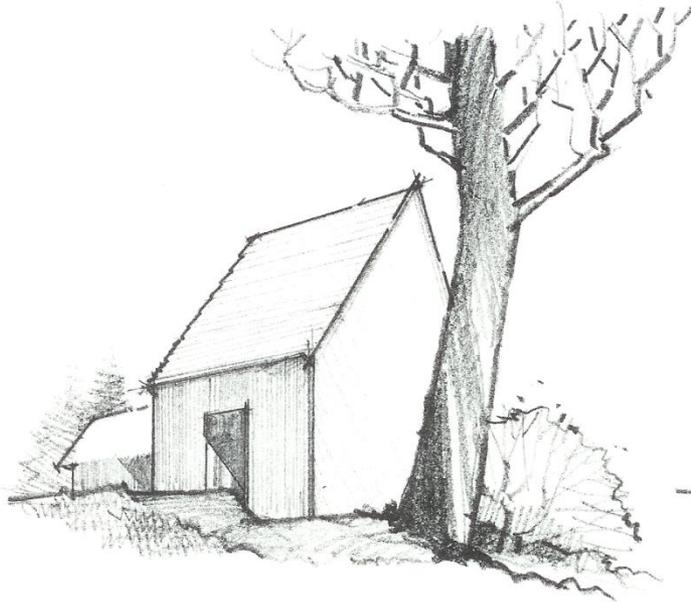
LINE DRAWING



SHADING



Types of pencil sketching



FINISHED RENDERING



IMAGE STUDY



Types of papers



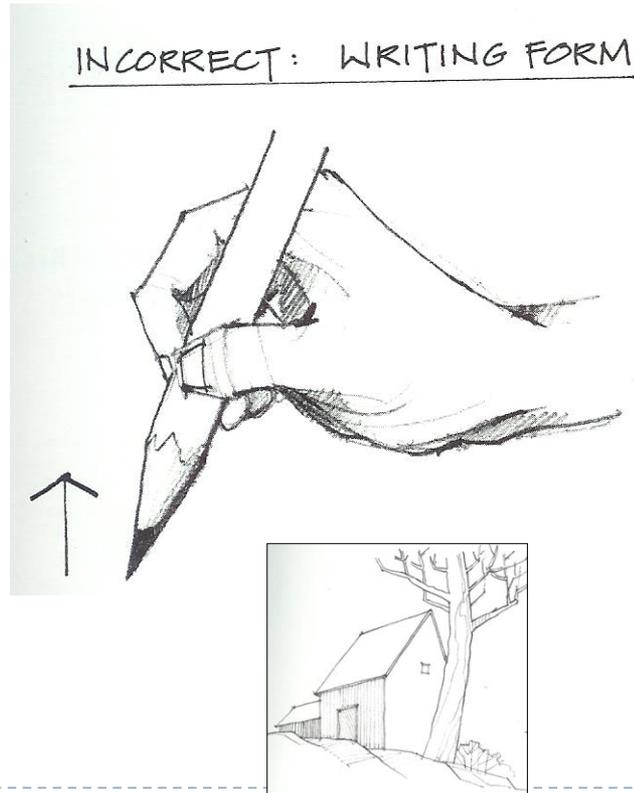
- ▶ **Regular**
 - ▶ Great for pencil sketching
 - ▶ Excellent line quality and even shading

- ▶ **Thick and coarse paper**
 - ▶ Primarily for watercolor large format drawings not for details and outline
 - ▶ Lines lack crispness and sharpness
 - ▶ Shading grainy

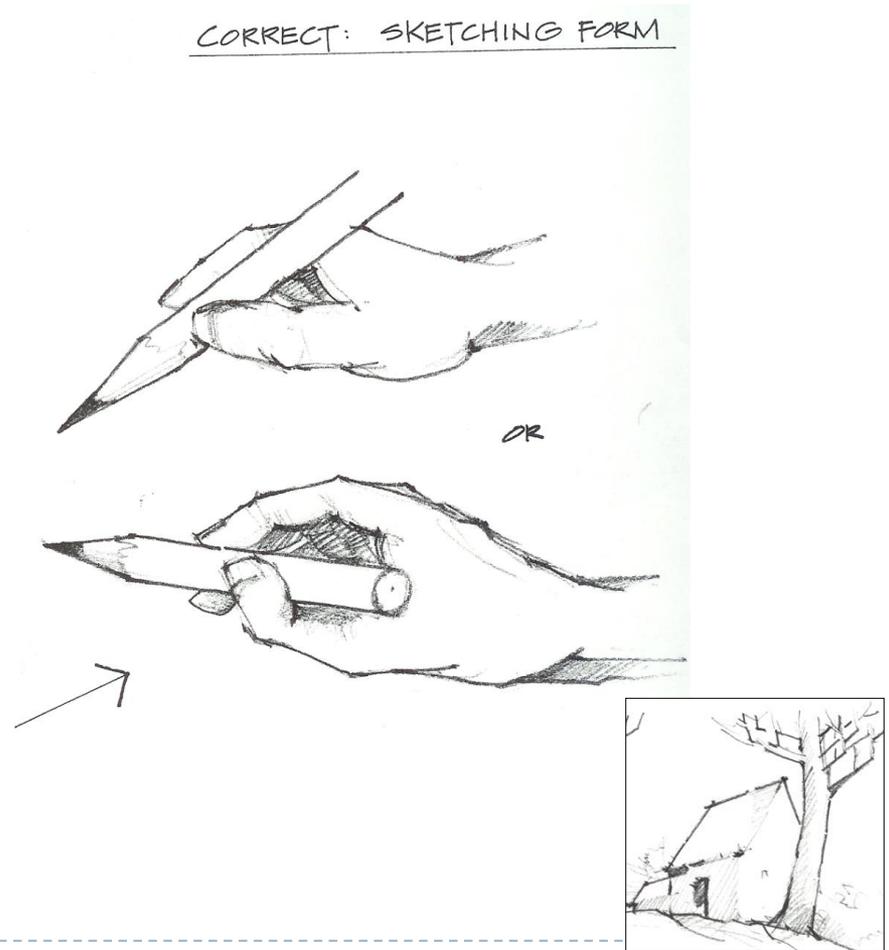


Sketching techniques

- ▶ Incorrect form: Writing and detailing



- ▶ Correct form: Sketching



What is line?

- ▶ **Line**

- ▶ A basic element

- ▶ **How to draw?**

- ▶ Try to draw the line with one bold and confident stroke

- ▶ Without stopping and starting to correct for direction

- ▶ **Corner**

- ▶ Joint



- ▶ **Draw a straight line in one stroke**

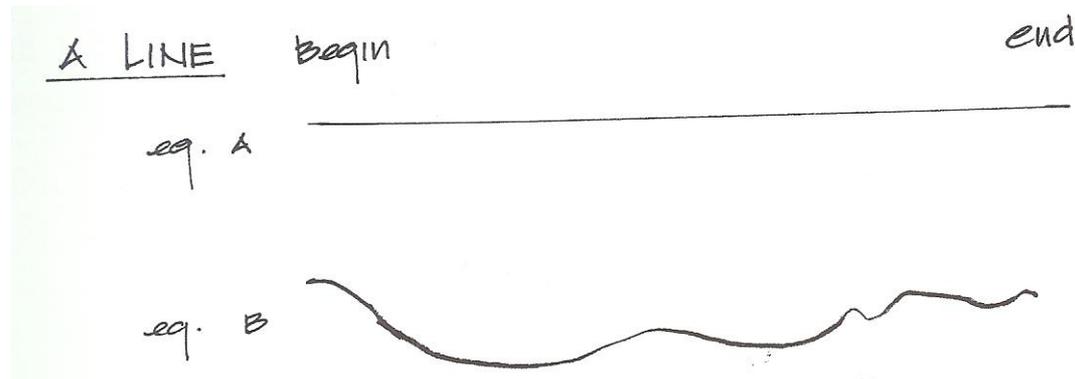


- ▶ **Don't shake out the line**



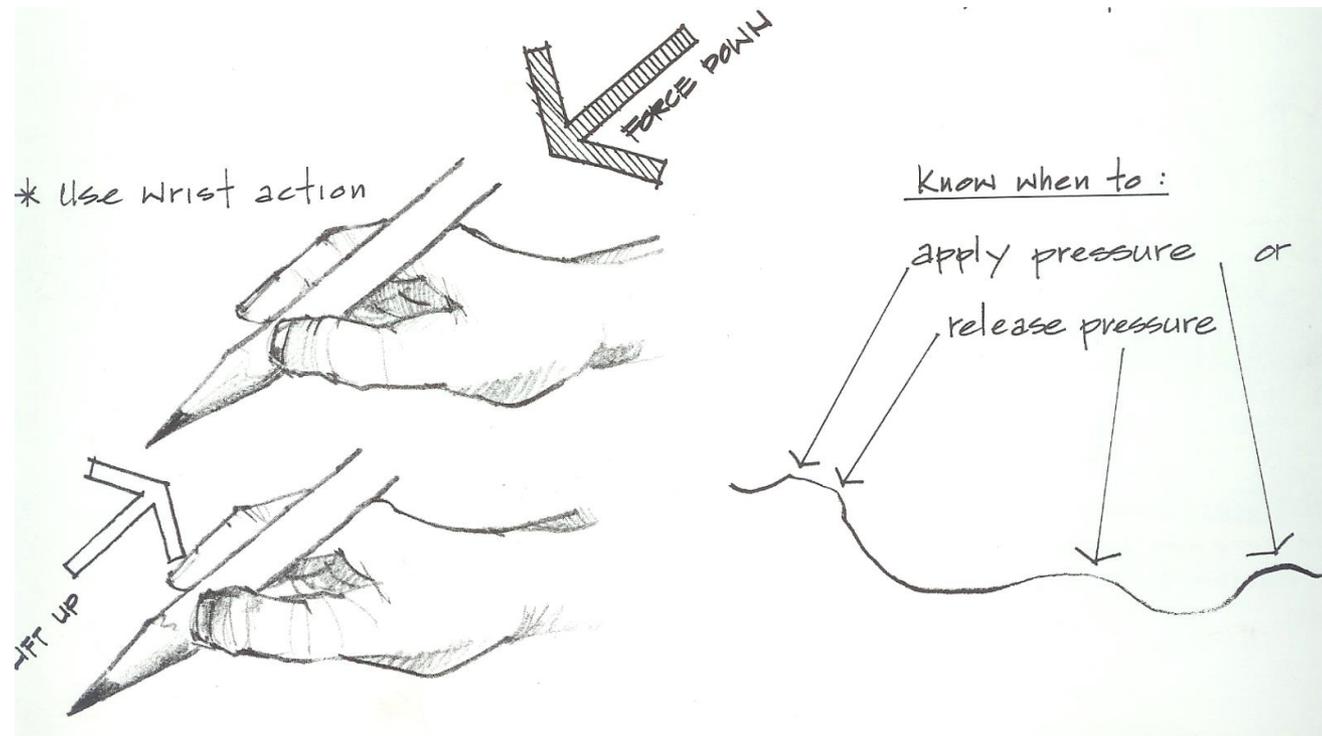
Line

- ▶ Straight - no life, flat
- ▶ Curve - line shows volume and suggest movement
 - ▶ Variation – thickness and weights
 - ▶ Quality



Quality of line

- ▶ Curve line - use wrist action
- ▶ Know when to: apply pressure or release pressure
 - ▶ Variation of line thickness and weights



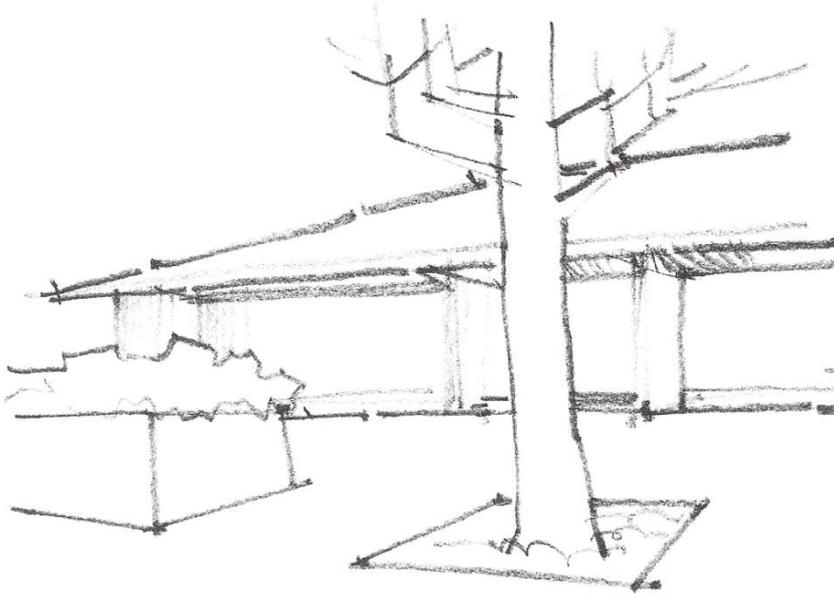
Elements of line

▶ 3 basic elements

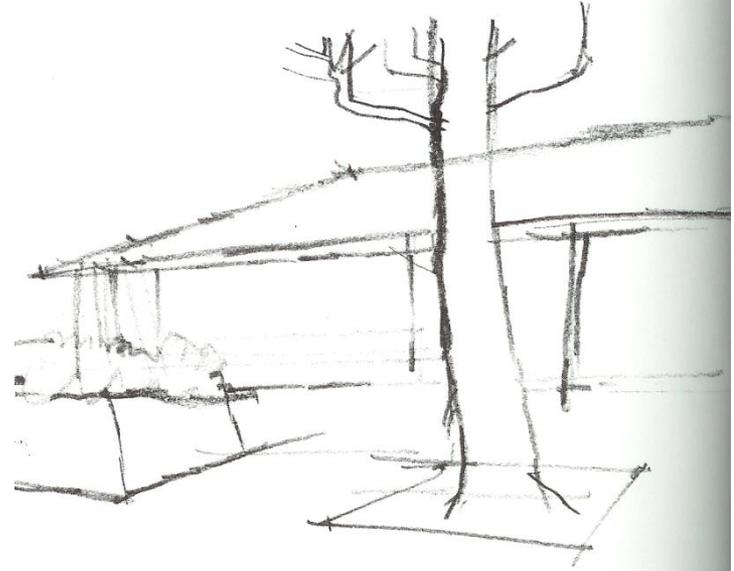
1. Consistency
2. Line weight variation
3. Quality



1. Consistency in sketch



DIRECT LINE



SKETCHY LINE



2. Line weight variation

- ▶ **Line weight variation**

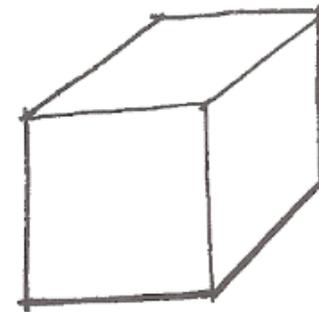
- ▶ Light, Medium, heavy

- ▶ **Light**

- ▶ Indicates distinct changes in color, tonal value, or texture on the surface of a plane or volume
- ▶ Hidden lines

- ▶ **Intermediate/Medium**

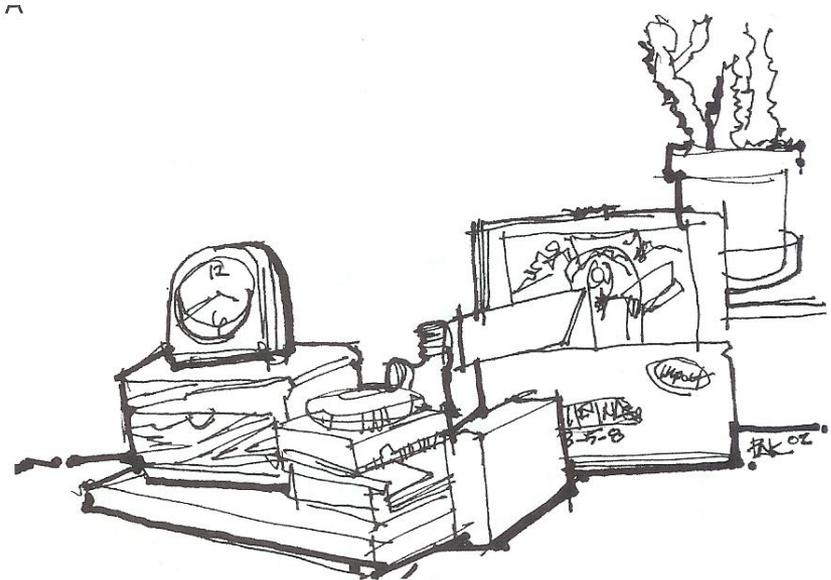
- ▶ To express the surface structure of a three-dimensional volume
- ▶ To distinguish the inner edges from the outer profile of a form



Line weight variation

▶ Heavy

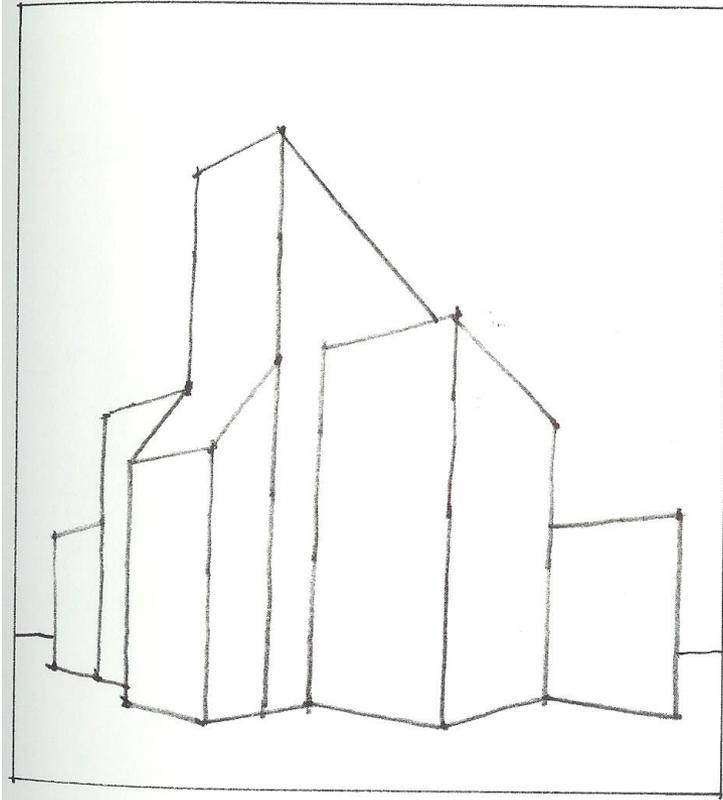
- ▶ Show the edges where solid matter meets spatial void
- ▶ Define the shape and profile of objects (distinguish one object from another where they overlap in space)
- ▶ Profile line
- ▶ Helps to define form
- ▶ Use to show what is in front – objects that are closer to your eye



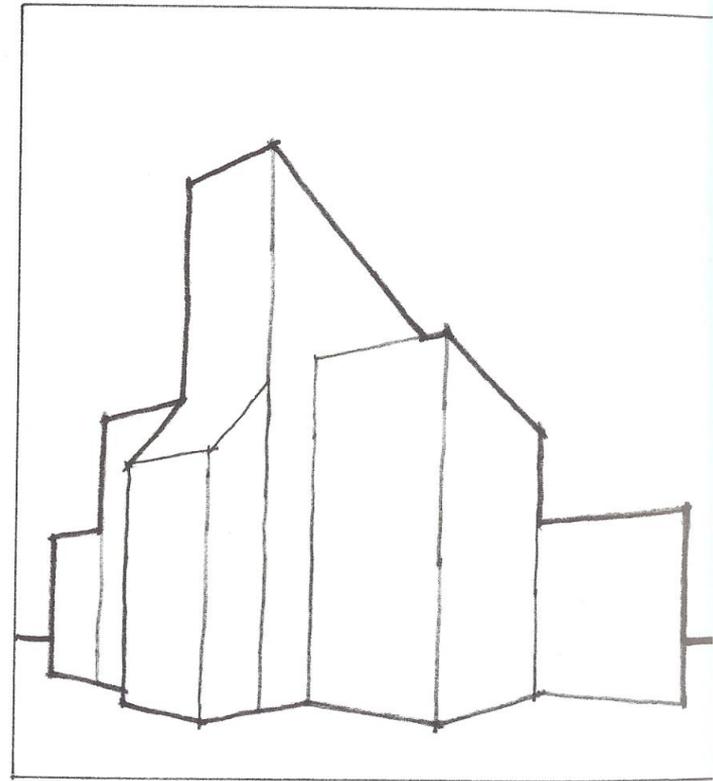
Profile and intermediate lines

- To distinguish the inner edges from the outer profile of a form

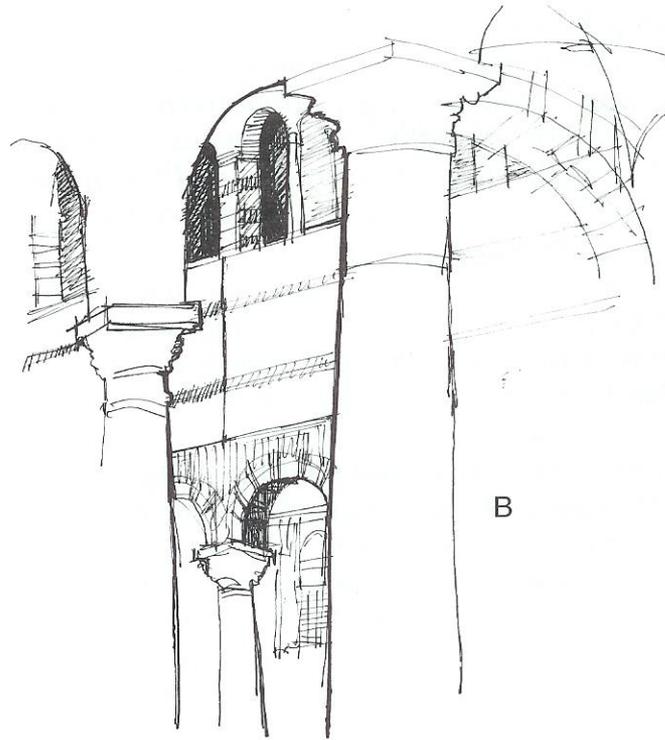
WITHOUT PROFILE LINE



WITH PROFILE LINE



3. Quality – details



B



C



Tell me what you have learned

- ▶ Why use freehand sketching?
- ▶ What are the 3 basic line elements
 1. -----
 2. -----
 3. -----

