



FABER-CASTELL  
since 1761

## *Monochrome*

### *Perfect materials*

Drawing materials for monochrome techniques

### *Technical terms*

What are tonal values?

### *Projects*

Learning with easy drawing projects

### *Tools*

Creating with knife, eraser & co.



Creative Studio · Made in Germany

## Carbon-neutral production

Faber-Castell's forests in Prata, Southeast Brazil, absorb 900,000 tonnes of carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>), according to a scientific study by TÜV-Rheinland in 2012. The 10,000 hectare forestry project not only secures stocks of sustainable wood but also protects the environment through photosynthesis, which converts the CO<sub>2</sub> into biomass. The pine trees and forests in Prata, one third of which have been left untouched, therefore neutralise the climate-relevant carbon footprint of Faber-Castell's global production facilities. Large parts of the forests have become a habitat for rare species of animals and plants, which is particularly important. A respectful interaction with nature is key alongside sustainability.



Carbon Neutral  
Regular  
Surveillance  
Corporate Carbon  
Footprint

www.tuv.com  
ID 000040930



Wood from certified sustainable forestry is the most important raw material for the Faber-Castell product range.



The Faber-Castell Group works on reducing plastics or rather replacing them with recycled materials.



Every product contains valuable raw materials. To extend their usability, many products can be refilled.



Further information can be found on our sustainability webpage.  
<https://www.faber-castell.com/corporate/sustainability>

## Faber-Castell stands for quality

Faber-Castell is one of the world's leading manufacturers and marketers of quality products for writing, drawing and creative design – the brand name is world-famous. In the core area of wood cased pencils, the group is the most important and oldest manufacturer in the world with an annual production capacity of more than 2 billion graphite and colour pencils.

Regardless of personal motivation and individual skill level – the new Creative Studio concept allows both beginner and hobby artists to express their creativity and offers them everything they need to do so: high-quality products for drawing and painting, a perfectly matched colour range, material that inspires and fosters, and an incomparable versatility in terms of use.







**Creative  
Studio**

*Let yourself  
be inspired*

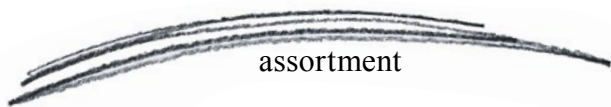


We want to inspire you – with our finest quality and unique materials.

Creating with monochrome drawing materials has a special appeal all of its own. Whether you love detailed drawing with pencils or the more relaxed stroke of charcoal - the traditional materials in the monochrome sketch sets contain just the tools you need to execute your ideas. If you are a beginner, don't lose heart - you won't master everything perfectly in the beginning. Practice patiently and develop your own personal drawing style.

Get started now and give all the techniques and tips here a try!

# The Creative Studio



assortment



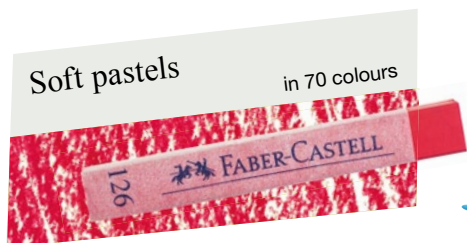
Oil pastels

in 36 colours



Goldfaber

Colour pencils in 48 colours



Soft pastels

in 70 colours



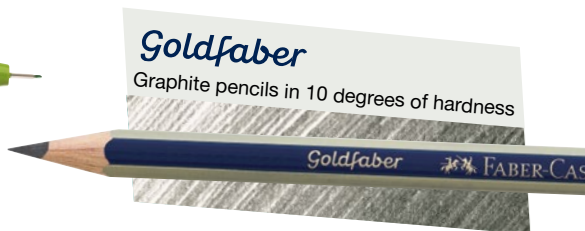
Goldfaber Aqua

Watercolour pencils in 48 colours



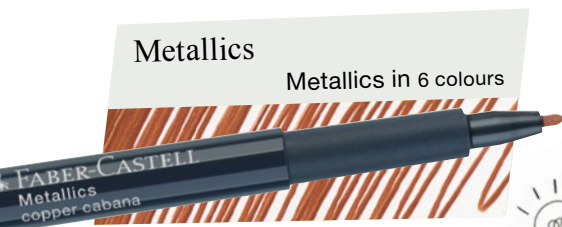
Pitt Artist Pen

India ink pens in 66 colours



Goldfaber

Graphite pencils in 10 degrees of hardness



Metallics

Metallics in 6 colours

## Good to know

Faber-Castell uses a standardised colour numbering system for its products. For example, this allows a certain colour from the Goldfaber Aqua range to be used with the same colour from the range of oil pastels or soft pastel crayons without any problem.



# Sketching and drawing

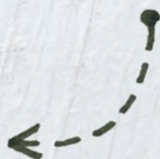
Monochrome

Discover  
monochrome  
drawing

## Monochrome is elegant!

Drawing with the monochrome painting and drawing materials from Faber-Castell is anything but boring! Discover the different properties and learn which technique is best suited to your project.

Pencil for  
detailed pictures







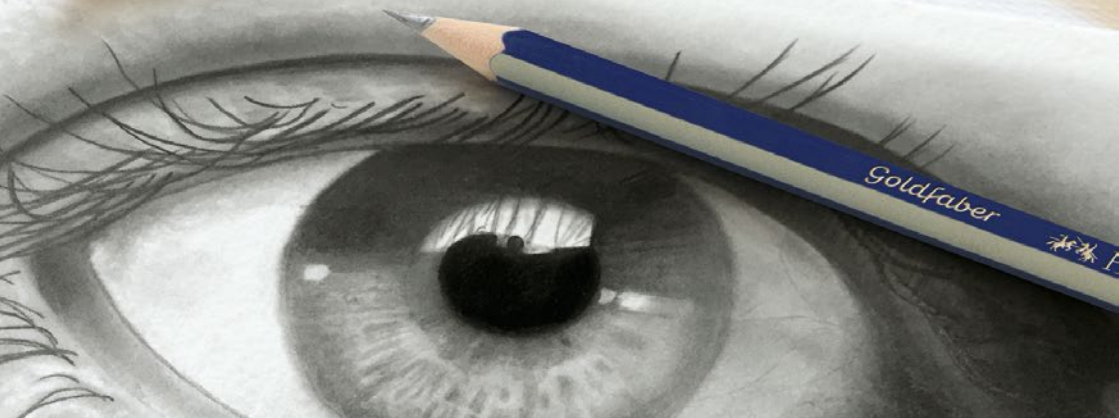
### Good to know

The term "monochrome" means drawing with one colour. In practice, it covers all key colours and shades for working in the high-contrast ranges light-dark respectively black-white.

Charcoal for relaxed strokes



Pastel for the finest colour nuances



## Pencils



### Good to know

Pencils don't actually contain lead, but are made from graphite and clay. This is why there are two common names for this type of drawing tool: lead pencil and graphite pencil.

## Goldfaber Pencils

The Goldfaber pencils are available in 10 degrees of hardness. But do you really need all of them? You can only find that out by trying them for yourself. Each degree of hardness has its own grey colouring. A pencil with the degree of hardness 2H draws a fine, almost silver line, while the degree of hardness 6B draws an ultra soft, extremely deep black stroke. You can use this knowledge to build up your picture: With harder pencils from 2H to F, you can draw preliminary sketches and then use ever softer, blacker pencils to build depth into your picture layer-by-layer.

Of course, the result also depends on the paper. With smooth paper, you can create a realistic drawing without a distracting texture. Papers with a surface texture break up the lines and give the drawing a spontaneous, artistic note.



6B		Ultra soft and extremely deep black
5B		Ultra soft and deep black
4B		Very soft and very black
3B		Very soft and black
2B		Soft and black
B		Soft and medium-black
HB		Medium-soft and medium-black
F		Hard and grey
H		Hard and light grey
2H		Hard and silver grey







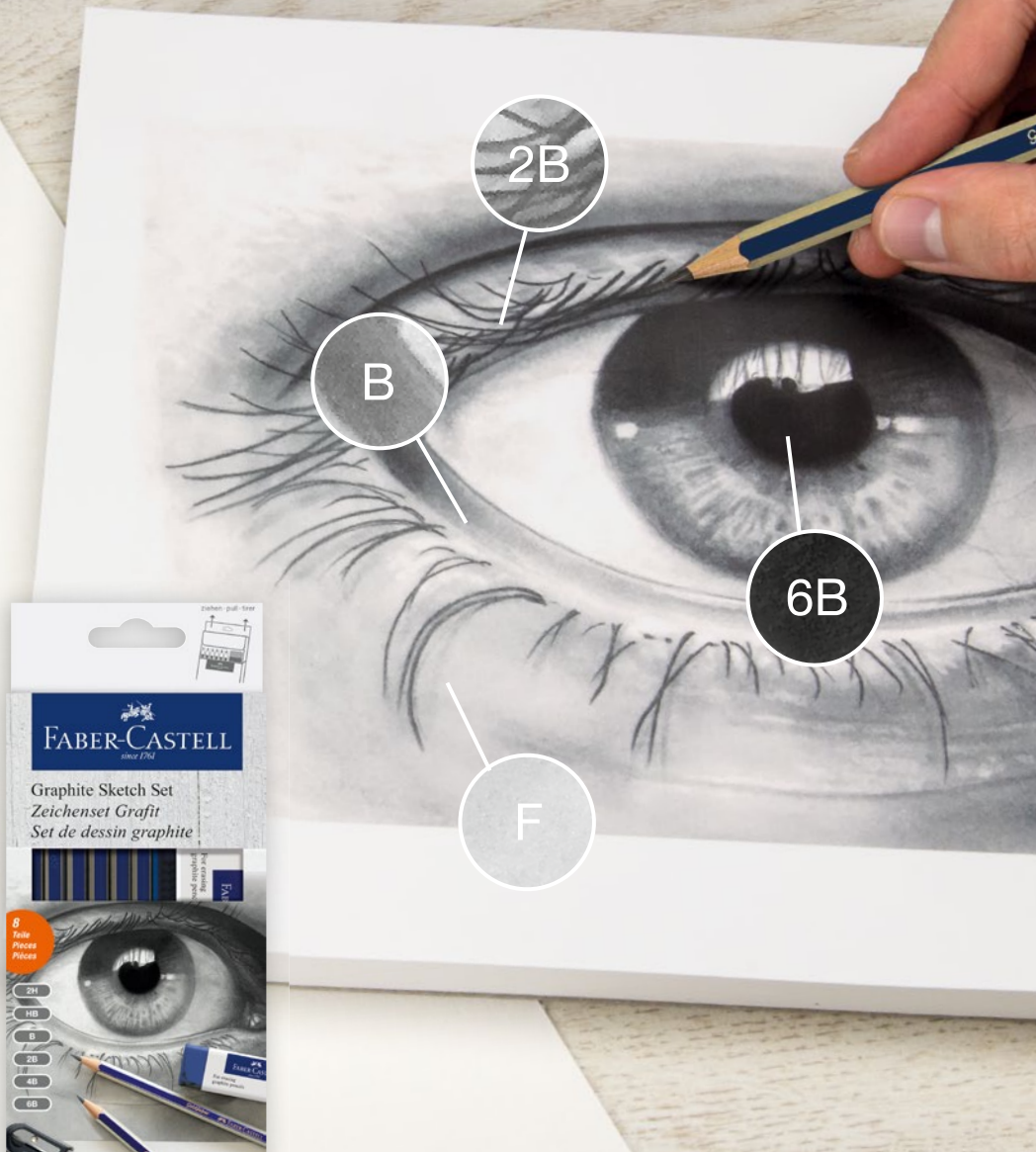
FABER-CASTELL  
since 1761

*Use degree of  
hardness to  
create depth  
in the picture*



**Good to know**

The number in front of the letter indicates the intensity of the hardness (H) or softness (B) of the lead. The higher the number, the harder/softer the pencil.



## Pastels

Dipped end  
for grease-free  
pastels

Dipped cap  
for oil-based  
pastels



### Good to know

You can tell grease-free and oil-based pastels by the design: grease-free pastels have a dipped end, oil-based pastels have a dipped cap.

## Pitt Pastel Pencils

Detail drawings, portraits or nude studies with colour nuances – these are the most popular uses of pastels. You will be particularly impressed by the smudgeable properties of the loose pigment on the paper. Use a blending stump or finger to smudge the grease-free pastels and create a soft, flowing look. Spray with a fixative to bind the pigments as if under a film. Once the fixative is dry, you can add further layers of colour without smudging the colours below. For pastel drawings, use a paper with a slight texture that the loose pigment can bind to. Experiment and discover the delicate colour nuances you can achieve with coloured paper.

The stroke of Pitt Oil Base artists' pencils is smoother and sticks better on the paper. Oil-based pencils are smudge- and water-resistant and require no fixing.

Combine both pastel types! A smudge-proof sketch with Pitt Oil Base remains in place when covered and smudged with Pitt Pastels – a simple effect with amazing results!



Fixing seals the  
surface

Red pastel  
smudged

Pitt Oil Base







### Good to know

Pastels are best sharpened with a sharpening knife or sharpening machine. Pastels make "normal" sharpeners blunt, meaning that they no longer sharpen correctly.



Use a fixative for drawing in layers

Blending with a blending stump



Pencil for sketching





## Charcoal

Drawing with  
natural charcoal



### Good to know

Charcoal can be smudged accidentally extremely easily. Try not to touch the paper with your hand. Or lay a piece of paper under your drawing hand.

## Natural charcoal + compressed charcoal pencils

Natural charcoal will help you create relaxed, spontaneous strokes. The charred wood produced using hermetical sealing is brittle and has a bluish-deep black stroke. You will notice right away that the colour lies extremely loosely on the paper. This offers the advantage that it can be smudged extremely easily and also removed easily with a brush or kneadable art eraser. White pastel is the best option for highlighting and lightening a charcoal drawing. You can also use a pastel pencil in sanguine to add further colour accents to a charcoal drawing.

Compressed Charcoal pencils are made from a fine soot-charcoal colour mix. Depending on the ratio, different degrees of hardness from "extra soft" to "extra hard" create strokes ranging from deep black to light grey.

For all charcoal drawings, choose a paper with a slight surface texture that offers good bonding properties for the loose pigment. It is best to use a medium grain that also enables the charcoal to be smudged.

Lighten with white  
pastel pencil

Smudging with a  
blending stump

Drawing with  
compressed  
charcoal "soft"





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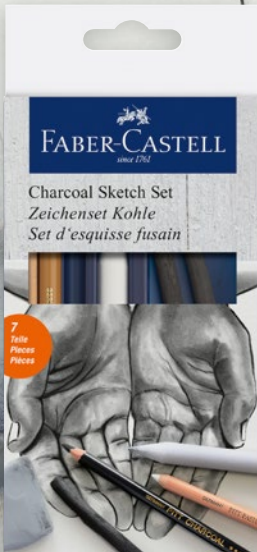
Natural charcoal  
in pencil form



Draw with  
relaxed  
strokes



Compressed charcoal  
in pencil form



1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

Sample tonal value scale in graphite

## Tonal values

# From black to white

You will probably have heard or read the term “tonal value” and may have wondered what it means. In monochrome pictures, the colours you see in nature must be translated into grey values with relevant lightness values. The term tonal value refers to these grey values. Just like with colour gradations, there are countless tonal values. In the beginning, restrict yourself to 10 tonal values and assign them to the colour values in your picture.

The assignment of the tonal values depends on the build-up of the picture, regardless of what medium you are using. If you use tonal value 10 (black) in the foreground of a picture, for example, ever lighter tonal values are used in the background in stages. This is clearly visible in the example of a hilly landscape.

But you can also assign the tonal values in reverse order in your picture. Draw the hilly landscape using tonal value 10 (black) in the background and look at the differences in expression between the two pictures.

Picture with tonal value 10 in the foreground



Picture with tonal value 10 in the background



## Good to know

If you lack experience in the use of tonal values, you can print out a photo in grey shades on your PC.







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**The light  
determines the  
contrasts**

Lots of light from the left  
= hard contrasts  
= many tonal values

## Contrasts

Contrasts are just as important as tonal values in monochrome drawings. So, before starting with your drawing, you should imagine the lighting conditions in your picture. What side is the light coming from and how strong is it? Is the light extremely bright, creating deep shades? In this case, the tonal value scale is on the larger side, because there are countless tonal values between white and black. Or is the light muted, creating weak contrasts? Then the tonal value scale will be smaller and more subtle.

So you see: the interplay between tonal values and contrasts plays a major role in monochrome drawing. But don't worry - if you build up your picture from light to dark, you can control tonal values and contrasts layer by layer in a targeted way.

**Build up  
your picture  
in layers**



Little light from the left  
= low contrasts  
= few tonal values



*Vary the  
stroke length  
and pressure*

# HATCHING

Whether you are working with pencil, pastel or charcoal - there are drawing techniques you can achieve with all drawing materials.

Hatching is one of these. We are showing you how to do parallel and cross-hatching. For both techniques, you need to hold the pencil at a steeper angle. The inclination determines whether lines are drawn finely and precisely or broader.

## Parallel hatching

Hold the pencil upright and draw parallel lines in the same direction on the paper. The closer the lines are to each other, the darker the area appears. Drawing short hatching lines creates overlaps that boost the contrast between light and dark. If you layer hatching over each other, the surface will become denser.

## Cross-hatching

For this hatching technique, the hatching is overlapped at different angles. Observe the impression of depth created by looser and denser cross-hatching. Different tones are created by altering the density and length of the lines.

*Parallel hatching  
with a pencil*

*Tonal values  
through  
hatching*

*Cross-hatching  
with pastel pencils*

***Tonal values  
through  
shading***

## Shading

Shading is perfect for covering larger areas. Unlike hatching, you hold the pencil in a very flat position so that the entire lead surface is used. This results in a homogeneous colour application, which you can make lighter or darker depending on the pressure applied.

***Using different  
degrees of hardness***

***Hold the  
pencil at a  
flat angle***







**Good to know**

A blending stump is made of paper rolled tightly together and can be cut to size using a cutter or sharp knife. Blending stumps are available in various thicknesses.

## BLENDING

A number of monochrome materials can be smudged. This works best with pastels and charcoal, as the pigments lie extremely loosely on the surface of the paper. You can smudge the pigments using your finger, a cloth, a cotton bud or a blending stump.

Depending on the degrees of hardness, Goldfaber pencils can also be smudged. The softer the lead, the easier the strokes are to smudge.

Here is a little trick to make smudging over large areas easy: Use a knife or a sand paper block to scrape pigment off the lead directly onto the paper and then rub it in over a large area. If you scrape the pigment onto a separate sheet of paper, you can pick the pigment up with your finger and dab it in to the drawing. A simple technique for creating beautiful textures quickly.



Smudging pastel pencils



Scraping pigment directly on to the paper

Smudging with a finger or blending stump





Lightening with a kneadable art eraser

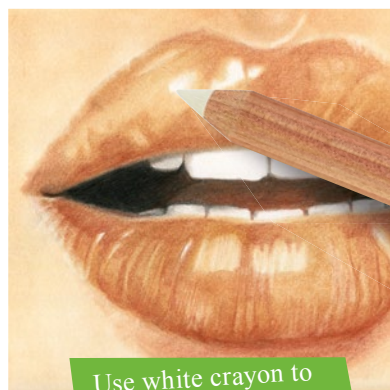
## Lightening

You have probably been there: When you look closely at the picture, you see that part of the drawing is too dark. Relax, there are techniques you can use to correct or lighten this section of the drawing. You have a number of options.

A kneadable art eraser is ideal for removing colour pigment from pastel and charcoal drawings. Shape it however you like so that you can dab it on the picture at selected points or over larger areas. Using the kneadable art eraser over the edge of a sheet of paper creates precise, light edges.

To depict depth optimally, use white pastel on pastel and charcoal drawings to create light sections and highlights in your picture. If the white areas need to be extremely precise, fix the picture beforehand.

Graphite pencil drawings can be lightened with an eraser.

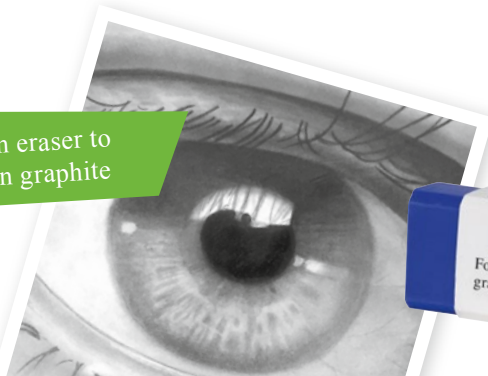


Use white crayon to add highlights to the picture

### Good to know

A "normal" eraser is not very suitable for correcting pastel drawings. It smudges the colour in a rather unflattering way.

Use an eraser to lighten graphite



*Drawing  
techniques*

*Painted colours  
for outstanding  
effects*

## Painting with a brush

Try painting on pigments with a brush. Use water or paraffin oil depending on the material. The painted areas make an excellent backdrop.

*Use water  
with natural  
charcoal and  
pastel pencils*

*Use paraffin  
oil with  
compressed  
charcoal pencils  
and graphite*

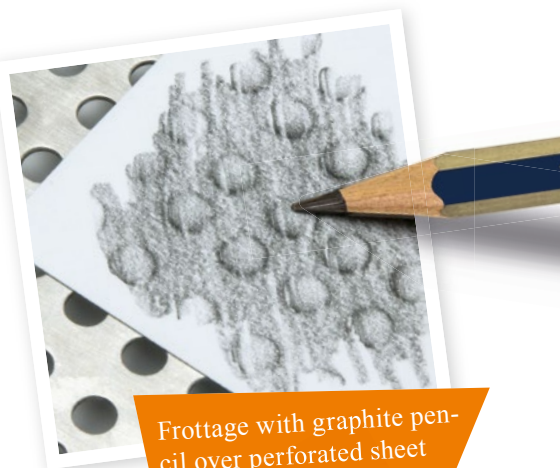






## FROTTAGE

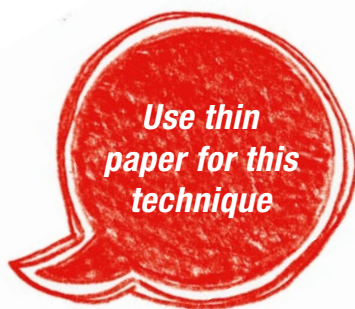
All monochrome painting materials are great for frottage. And this is how this simple technique works: Place a sheet of paper on a textured surface. This can be coarse-grained wood, a metal grate, a textured linen or a porous crock. When you shade subsequently, the texture will be transferred onto the paper, creating a beautiful pattern. You can let your imagination run free here!



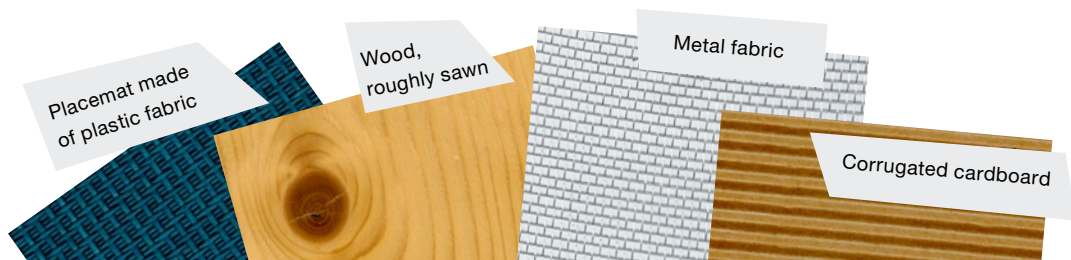
Frottage with graphite pencil over perforated sheet



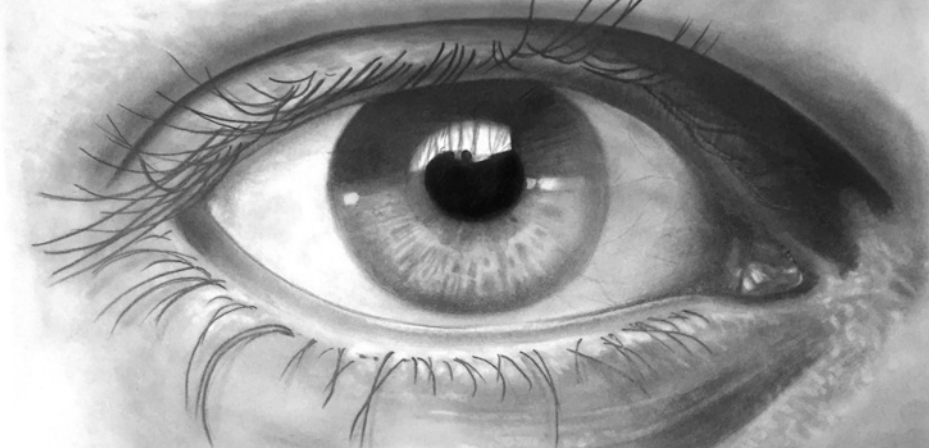
Frottage with pastel pencils over wood grain



Examples of materials suitable for frottage



## Sets

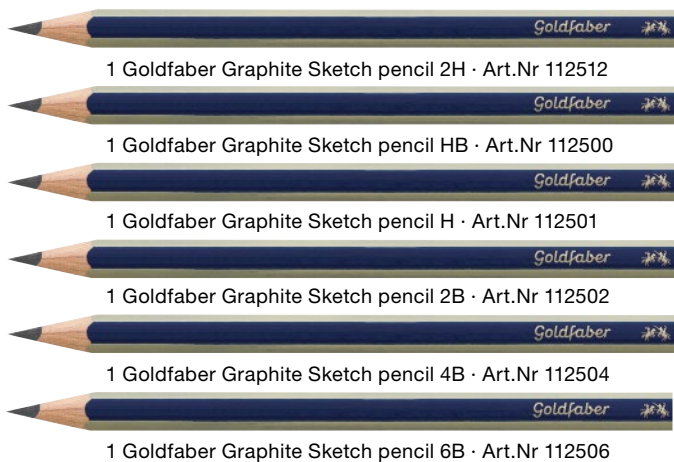


With the Creative Studio Sketch Sets, we offer optimally coordinated materials for monochrome drawing.



11 40 00

Content 11 40 00  
Graphite Sketch Set



1 Sharpener

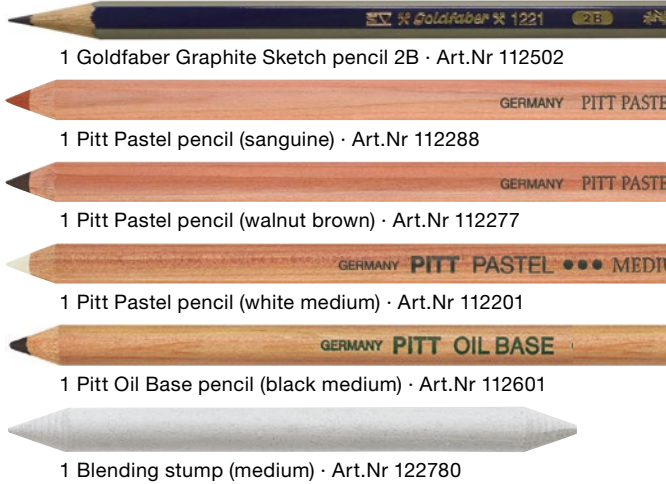


1 Dust-Free eraser · Art.Nr 18 72 00



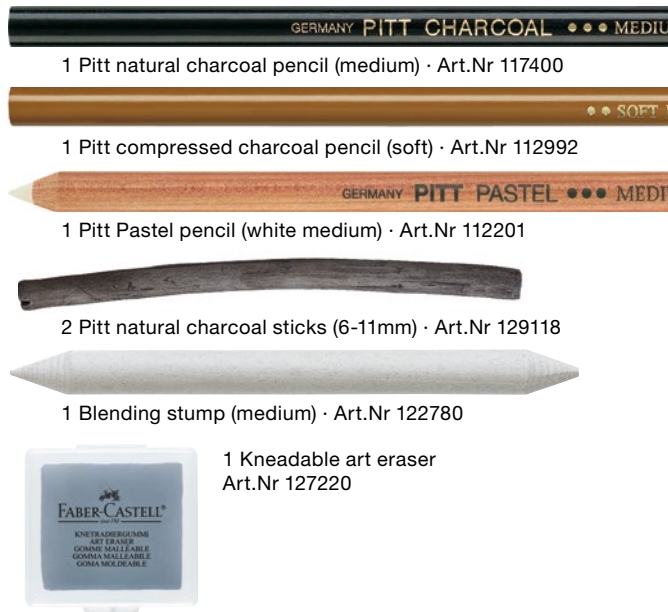
11 40 04

**Content 11 40 04**  
**Classic Sketch Set**



11 40 02

**Content 11 40 02**  
**Charcoal Sketch Set**







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