

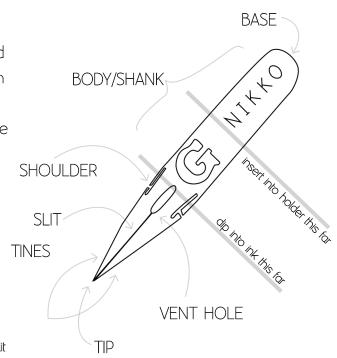
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CALLIGRAPHY SET UP

NIBS + PFNS

A nib is the metal tip calligraphers use to create thin and thin strokes. There a variety of nibs and holders you can use in calligraphy. The most common nib for beginners is the Nikko G. To the right is a diagram explaining all the parts of your nib.

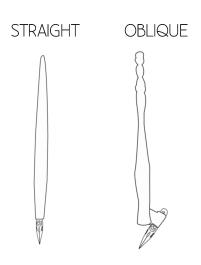
- \cdot Base this part connects to the pen holder
- · Body/Shank inserted into the holder, also includes information about the nib
- · Shoulder widest part of the nib, sometimes includes additional vents
- · Vent holds ink momentarily to allow for a longer stroke
- · Slit where the two tines connect and ink flows from the vent
- Tine each nib has two tines that separate when pressure is applied to create a thick downstroke and come together at the slit for a thin upstroke
- \cdot Tip where the two tines comes together at the end of the nib.



TYPES OF PEN HOLDERS

The type of pen holder you use can effect your stoke and calligraphy style. While oblique pens are great for flourishing and unique slanted styles, straight pens are great for modern calligraphy and more "upright" styles of writing.

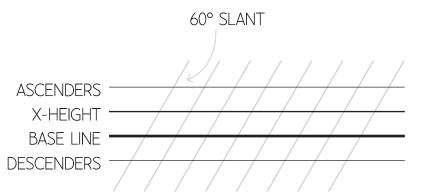
- Oblique Pen great for calligraphy on a traditional slant and flourishes, allows for greater variation between stroke thickness
- · Straight Pen great for more modern calligraphy, easier to control and therefore the go to for beginners



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STROKE BASICS PARTS OF A LETTER

- · x-height the main part of every letter hits this
- · base line the bottom of most letters
- · ascender anything above the x-height
- · descender anything below the base line
- \cdot angle letters are usually angled at a 60° slant



THICK AND THIN STROKES

When creating a letterform, more pressure is applied when going from top to bottom (i.e. a thick downstroke), and less pressure when going up (i.e. a thin upstroke).



CONNECTING STROKES

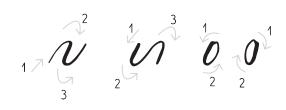
Calligraphy is based on the juxtaposition of thick and thin strokes, Use thick and thin together to create "connecting" strokes that look a little like lowercase "N" and "U" letterforms.



AAAAAUUUUUU AAAAAUUUUUU

COMPOUND STROKES

Putting together connecting strokes, create compound forms. Practice the finesse of switching between up and down strokes. Remember to apply more pressure for downstrokes and lighten your touch for upstrokes. See how many up and down strokes you can do without redipping your nib!



NNOONNOONNOONNOO

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MAKING THE ALPHABET LOWERCASE LETTERS

J UNN 10 0 /1// ~

You can combine the following few strokes to make each lower case letter. Once you get the hang of the basic letter forms, try adding in flourishes for the ascenders, descenders, and cross strokes!

Modern Calligraphy, WPROMOTE x THE FLOURISH CO

a a a a a a a m m m m m 66666000000 cccccppppp 99999 d d d d d d e e e e e e NNNNN fffffsssss gggggttttt hhhhhh M M M M M M NNNNN V V V V V f f f f f f WWWWW kkkkkk NNNNN y y y y y Addddd yyyyy m m m m m

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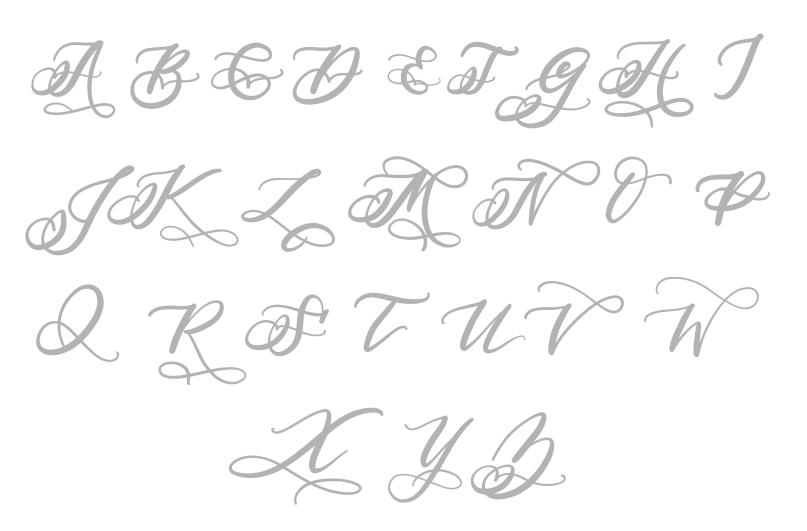


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MAKING THE ALPHABET

UPPERCASE LETTERS

Follow the strokes to create your uppercase alphabet. Once you get the hang of the basic letter forms, try adding in flourishes for the ascenders, descenders, and cross strokes!



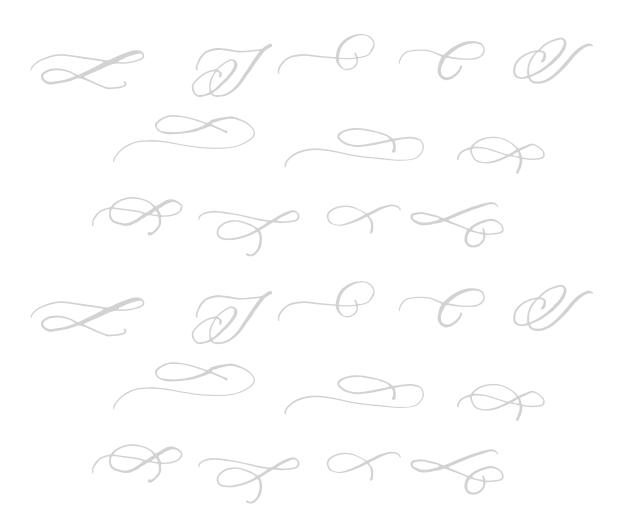


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BONUS SHEET

FLOURISHING

To express your own style to letters you can add flourishes to the beginning, end, ascenders, descenders, or cross bars. Here are some example flourishes you can try out and trace. Remember to vary between thin and thin strokes!



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ASCENDERS X-HEIGHT BASE LINE DESCENDERS

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ASCENDERS X-HEIGHT BASE LINE DESCENDERS