LINEAR OBJECT

ART 13 - Spring 2019 - N. Seth Charles

Problem: Using malleable wire, produce a sculpture in the round that accurately mimics a found object of your choosing. Your finished project must be at least 18" at its longest dimension.

Objective:

- To introduce the differences between the two-dimensional picture plane and three-dimensional volume, space, and structure.
- To introduce three-dimensional space conceived as a vocabulary of points, lines, and planes defining actual and implied elements.
- To use line quality effectively to express three dimensional volume.
- To heighten visual and spatial awareness by limiting the amount of information needed to communicate an idea.

Materials: Wire (provided), needle nose pliers/wire cutter combo (provided).

Strategy:

- Choose an object that is visually compelling and has significance to you.
- Look at examples of descriptive line drawings. This will help you grasp the conceptual differences between the 2-D picture plane and "actual" 3-D space.
- Do a series of descriptive line drawings of your object in your sketchbook. Where should the greatest density of line occur? Structurally and compositionally, where should heavier wire be used?
- Use smaller amounts of wire for details.

Considerations:

•Project should be based on appearance of your object from all sides.

•It should be a 3-dimensional object, not a 2-dimensional drawing in wire. It should be "in the round" NOT "flat." (length, width, depth)

•Style of wire construction is important. Be consistent. Make it interesting.

•Connections should be clean and incorporated into the design.

•The number of wires used to "complete" your object is key. Make sure your sculpture has enough "body" to give it volume.

•Representation of the object is important. Details are important. We should know what the object is without verbal explanation.

•It must be solidly constructed.The frame should not bend easily or collapse under its own weight. It should stand on its own.This is part of craftsmanship.

•Consider the elements and principles of design in your planning. LINE should be the primary element. Other elements and principles can be used to support your design. Consider rhythm and repetition, pattern, contrast, etc.

•Challenge yourself. DO NOT take the easy way out.

Important Terminology:

Three-dimensional, Picture Plane, Point, Line, Plane, Volume, Space, Full-round, Representational, Void, Armature, Additive Sculpture

References:

•Go online or to the library. Research shows itself in your work.

•Artists/Cultural References: David Smith, Alexander Calder, Deborah Butterfield, Hiroshi Teshigahara, Kenneth Snelson, Eero Saarinen, Naum Gabo, Shiro Kuramata, Victor Horta, John Lautner, Antoine Pevsner, Max Bill, George Rickey, Jesus Rafael Soto, John Michaels Paque, Michael Heizer, Norma Minkowitz, Aiko Miyawaki.

Reading: Chapter Nine: Elements of Three-Dimensional Design, sections – Form, Line, and Volume.

Considerations:

- Is the object you chose light or heavy?
- How would you express weight in a line drawing?
- Similarly, how would you express weight or the physical qualities of the object using line?
- What are the similarities and differences between drawing in space and with wire and drawing with a pencil on a two dimensional surface?
- It may be necessary to use knots to hold wire together. If you used knots, did you incorporate them into your design or did they appear simply where convenient?
- Was "line quality" one of your design considerations?

Note: You must come to class class on Tuesday (4/16) with your object, sketchbook, pencils, and eraser. You will spend next class sketching line drawings of your object and translating your drawings into three dimensional forms using wire. We will also look at student and professional artist examples of line drawings and wire fabrication.

Due: Thursday, 4/25/19

Name_____ **Instructor Grade**_____

Category	Exceptional 21-25	Proficient 18-20	Emerging 14-17	Needs Improvement 13 and Below	Student Evaluation 0-25	Instructor Evaluation 0-25
Complexity (25%)	**Exceptional** Exceptional design with significant visual interest.	**Proficient** Complex design with a high amount of visual interest.	**Emerging** Simple design with some visual interest.	**Needs Improvement** Simple design with little or no visual interest or incomplete.		
Proportion/Scale (25%)	**Exceptional** Finished project is the same size as original object and relationships of the parts to each other are accurate and realistic.	**Proficient** Finished project is close to the same size as the original object and relationships of the parts to each other are mostly accurate.	**Emerging** Finished project is not the same size as the original object and relationships of the parts to each other are inaccurate.	**Needs Improvement** Finished project is not accurate in scale or proportion or incomplete.		
Process (25%)	**Exceptional** Consistently utilized time wisely and effectively. Work turned in complete and on/before due date.	**Proficient** Utilized time wisely and effectively. Work turned in complete and on time.	**Emerging** Time not well managed. Some work turned in, not necessarily complete, but on time.	**Needs Improvement** Majority of time not used effectively. Little or no work completed on time.		
Craftsmanship (25%)	**Exceptional** Exceptional care given to the final product. Wire is cleanly and securely attached. All components are visually cohesive.	**Proficient** Care was given to the final product. Wire is mostly cleanly and securely attached. Most of the components are visually cohesive.	**Emerging** Some care was given to the final product. Wire is somewhat cleanly securely attached. Final product is not visually cohesive.	**Needs Improvement** Little or no care given to the quality of work. Wire is not cleanly or securely attached. Final product is not at all visually cohesive.		

Student Comments:

Instructor Comments: