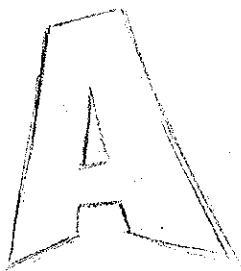


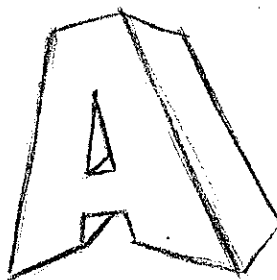
How to do a 3D piece

Step 1: Sketch out a block style piece in a light pencil.

ART

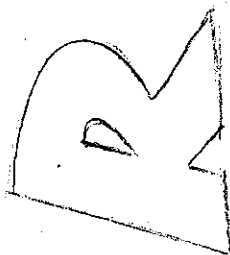


Step 2: Separate your letters and make each letter sharp.

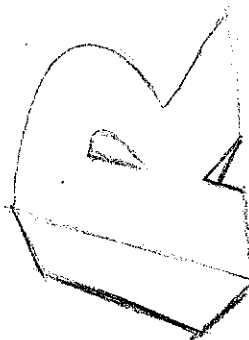


Step 3: Add a 3D block to the sides of your letter making your letter resemble a cube.

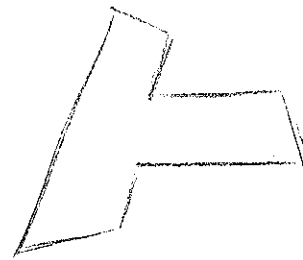
Step 4: Try the same with your other letters.



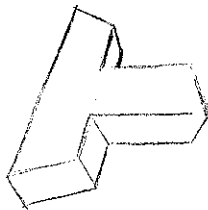
Step 5: When adding your 3D influence, try and keep the 3D angled and sharp.



Step 6: Try changing the angle of your letters.



Step 7: Add 3D effects.



Step 8: Now sketch or trace your letters out and put them together.



Step 9: Try to enhance the 3D influence by adding more dimension to your style.

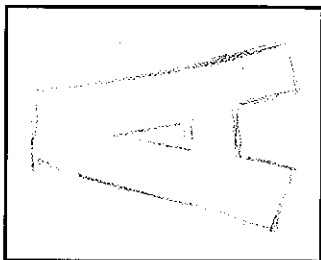


TIP:

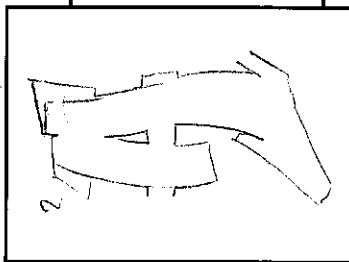
3D is the furthest a graffiti artist can take style, and it takes a lot of skill to paint. Most artists would not paint 3D until they have really learnt how to paint with a spray can, and are fluent with 2D and wild style. 3D graffiti can be practised for years before some artists are ready. Jumping feet-first into 3D could work, but you will be bypassing the basics and you will never learn to paint an outline, which is the essence of graffiti.

How to draw a wild style letter

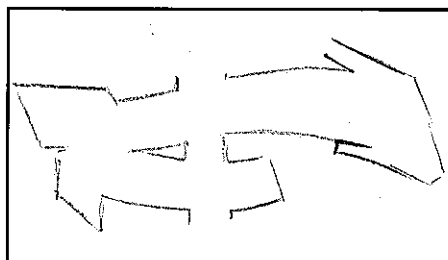
Step 1: Take the basic shape of the letter A and sketch it out in a light pencil. Keeping the letter structure, slightly bend or curve the bars of the letter giving it style and flow.



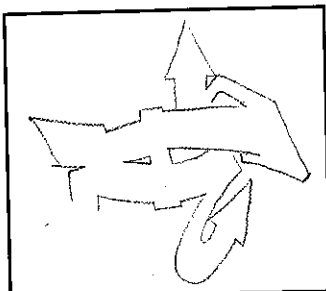
Step 2: Still with a light pencil, open as many avenues for connections as you can. A connection can go anywhere on the letter. Also add a step or a flick to some ends of the letter.



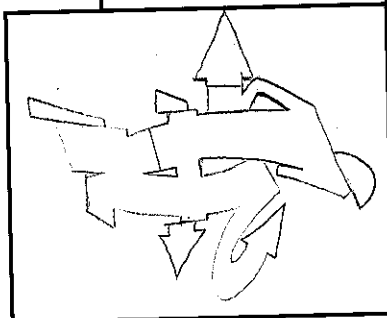
Step 3: Darken the letter with the connections you're happy with, and erase any unwanted lines. Do not close openings.



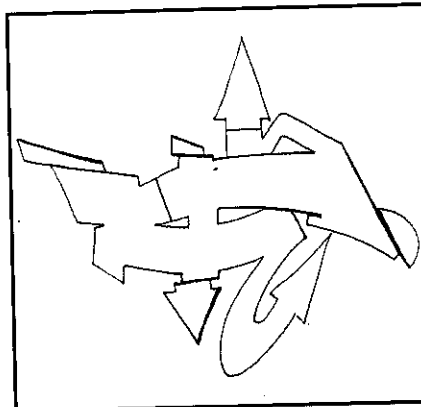
Step 4: Add two to three arrows to your letter (see Arrows on page 63).



Step 5: The other open connections would be closed off or joined to the next letter on a bigger piece. As this is a single letter, they will all be closed with one of many techniques such as a slice, a rounded slice or a slick or sharp point. Add these to the remaining open connections.



Step 6: Now erase any lines you're not going to use and darken the arrows and the ends. If all joins and connections meet and you're happy, carefully go over with a black fine liner and let dry for a minute. Erase all traces of pencil and add drop shadow or 3D (see Shadowing, pages 60-2).



How to draw a 2D piece

Step 1: Sketch

out your piece in a light pencil.

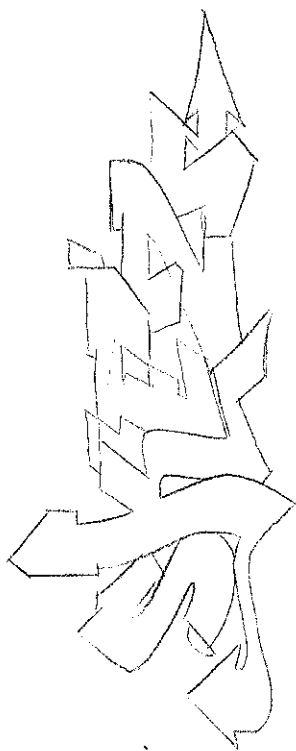


Step 2: Add more style to

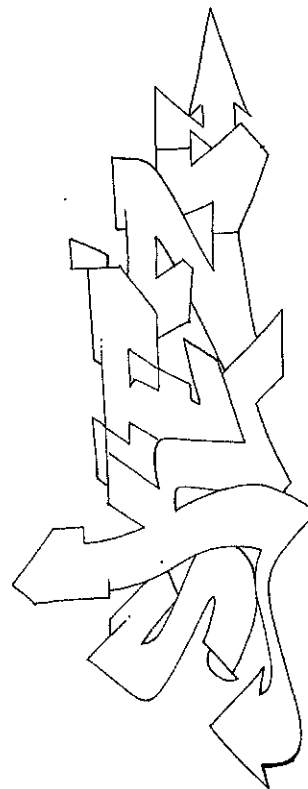
your letters, including arrows, cuts and slices.

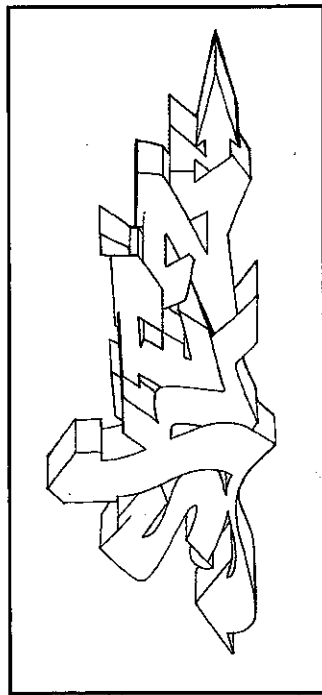


Step 3: When you are happy, you can either trace your sketch or erase any unwanted lines.

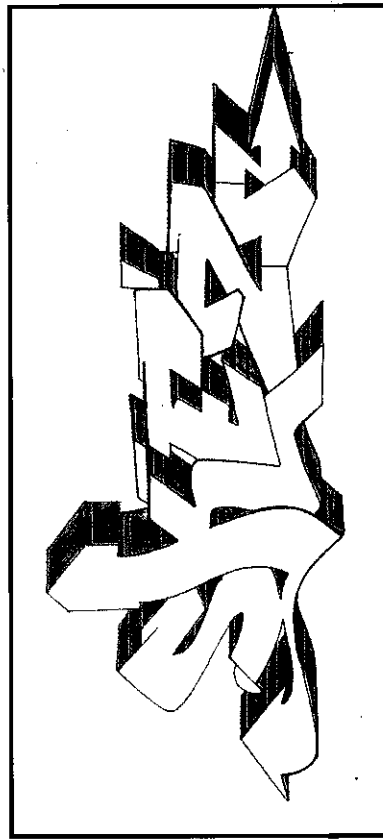


Step 4: Black out your image and erase any trace of pencil.

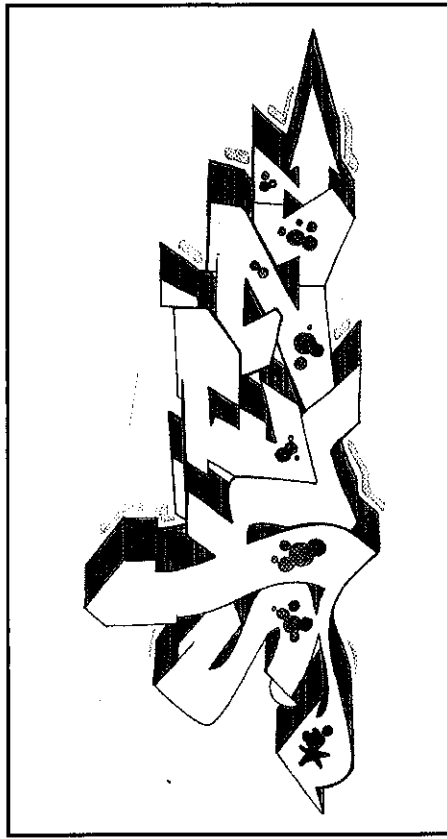




Step 5: Add a 3D block to your 2D style.



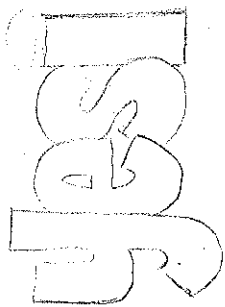
Step 6: You can add stripes to your 3D and can add a shadow where your letters overlap.



Step 7: Add some dots and stars to your infill and your cloud to the background.

How to draw dub-style

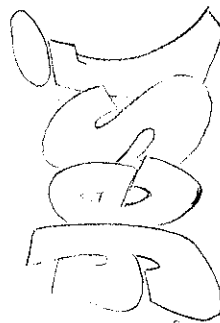
Step 1: Dub letters are almost standard letters in style, so sketch out a basic block style piece.



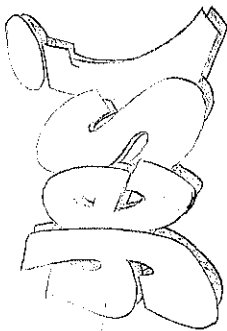
Step 2: Over the top of your block style, elongate your letters and make them bottom-heavy. Push your letters together and curve them, making sure each letter is created in the same style.



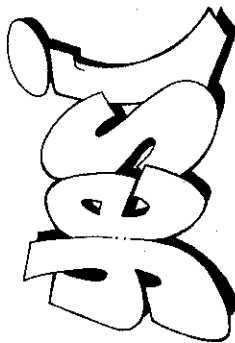
Step 3: Trace your new outline or erase any unwanted lines.



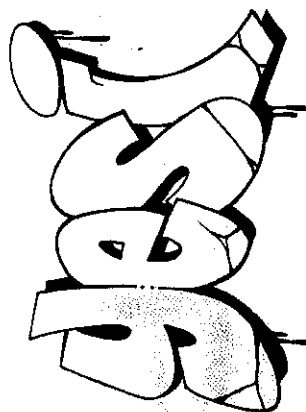
Step 4: Dubs usually have a drop shadow rather than a 3D block. Add your drop shadow.



Step 5: Blackout your letters including the drop shadow.

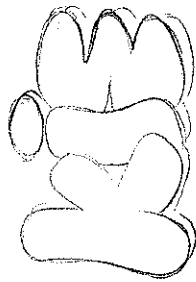


Step 6: Dubs are usually in two colours. The border should be done in the infill colour and some extras like dots and stars can be added to the border.



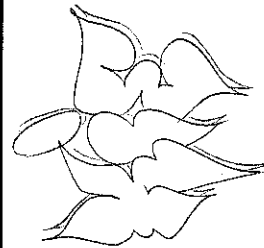
How to draw a throw up

Step 1: Sketch out a bubble letter, keeping the edges rounded and your letters balanced.

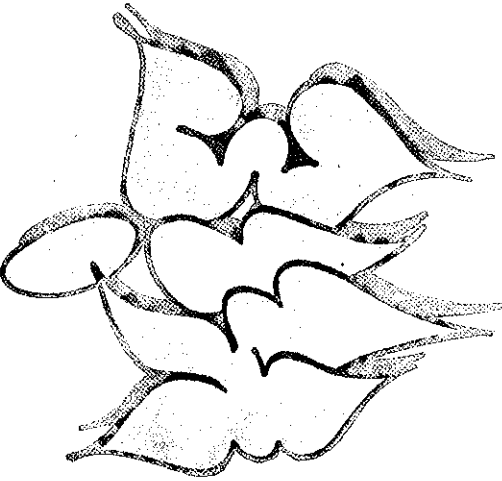
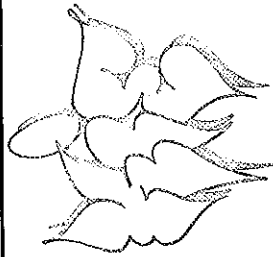


Step 2: Start to add style by adding sharp points to the bottom ends of your letters.

Step 3: Add more sharp points, trying to make each letter flow and work together, disguising your letters. Your throw up is unique to you and does not need to read easily, but does need to be repeated with ease.



Step 4: Practise your throw up. You should be able to reproduce it in any medium.



Step 5: Throw ups are usually in two colours - one inside and one for the outline. I have coloured this quickly, as a throw up should be done.

Classic techniques added to a letter are the same on paper as on the wall. Techniques like cracks, shines and highlights are the most favoured. By adding these techniques you can give your letters realism. Cracks in letters always give a solid rock feel and with highlights will also bring out the letters from the wall. The same crack-effect in white gives you an electricity effect - this can be an amazing technique.

Tag terminology

This at-a-glance reference will help you in your quest for graffiti domination.

