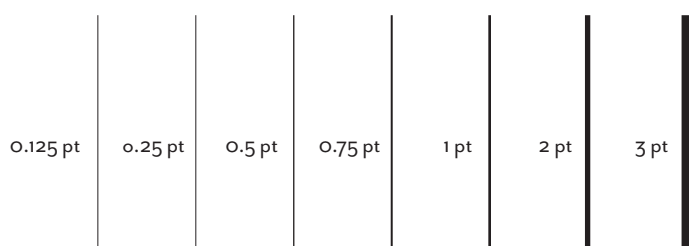
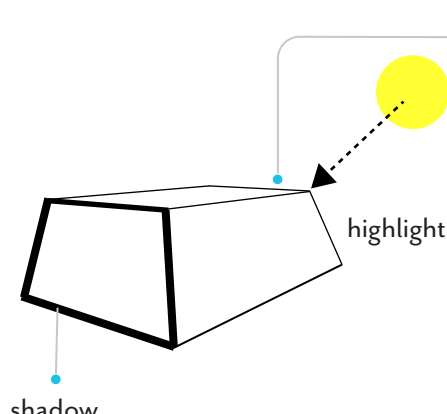


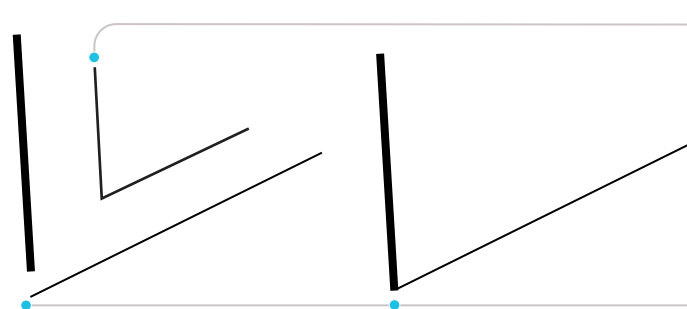
Line Quality



Line quality is created by using a palette of different stroke weights. Establish the palette right from the start. It may be helpful to identify your lightest line first and work up from there. Using the pallet early will save you a great deal of time. It will be much easier to select the right stroke weight as you progress with the drawing.

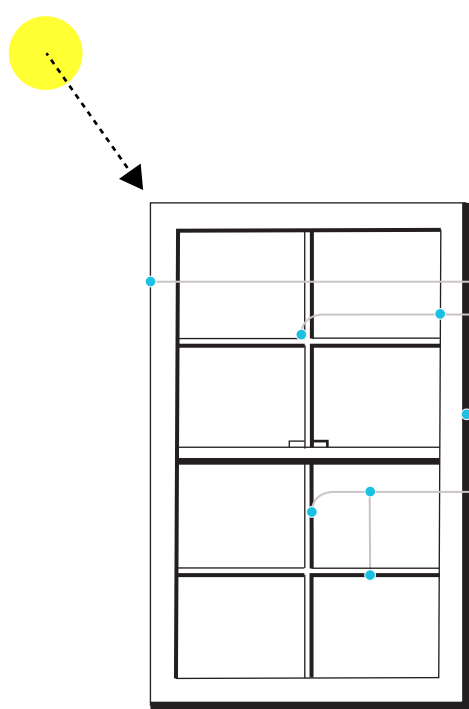


Line quality is achieved by changing the weights of the strokes to reflect highlights and shadows created by a light source. Where the light hits the object lighter strokes are used, where the light fails to reach the object, heavier strokes are used. Adding line quality gives depth and interest to the object. It also can indicate what materials an object is made of. Aluminum and glass found in modern buildings will have a lighter pallet of stroke weights than dark painted wood or red bricks. Understanding how light hits and object and how to communicate that is an important element in the design language.



Strokes that are connected cannot have two different stroke weights.

Strokes need to be made separately and then overlapped.



Contrast is needed in the stroke weights to add depth and develop an interesting story.

Lighter strokes for where the light source hits the edges.

Heavier strokes for where the light source creates a shadow. The frame of the window is on top of the wall and thus creating a shadow.



Line quality provides contrast to your drawing which translates into visual interest. In the windows left, the line quality creates depth and the depth creates the story.

