



Doodle Page Digital Download

This PDF file contains 1 (one) Doodle Page. The PDF has been put together to give you options when it comes to printing. Pages and patterns that are larger than 8½x11 have been provided in two formats:



1) Full Size

If you would like to have a full size print out, take the full size pages to your local print shop and they can print it for you. All full size Doodle Pages are 11x17



2) Tiled

The tiled pages give you the option of printing the full sized Doodle Pages at home. You print the tiled pages and then assemble them to make the larger patterns.

The Doodle Page PDF files are typically laid out like this:

Front – full sized, front – tiled, back – full sized, back – tiled

(Some Doodle Pages do not have backs)

Please note: When printing on a home printer, the edges may get cut off. To avoid this, make sure “Page Scaling” is set to “Shrink to Printable Area” in the Adobe Reader print dialogue box. This will decrease the size of the Doodle Page a very small amount.



You may take this PDF file to your local print shop to have the full-size pages printed for your own personal use.

2283 2700
Learn

2808
to **BEVEL**

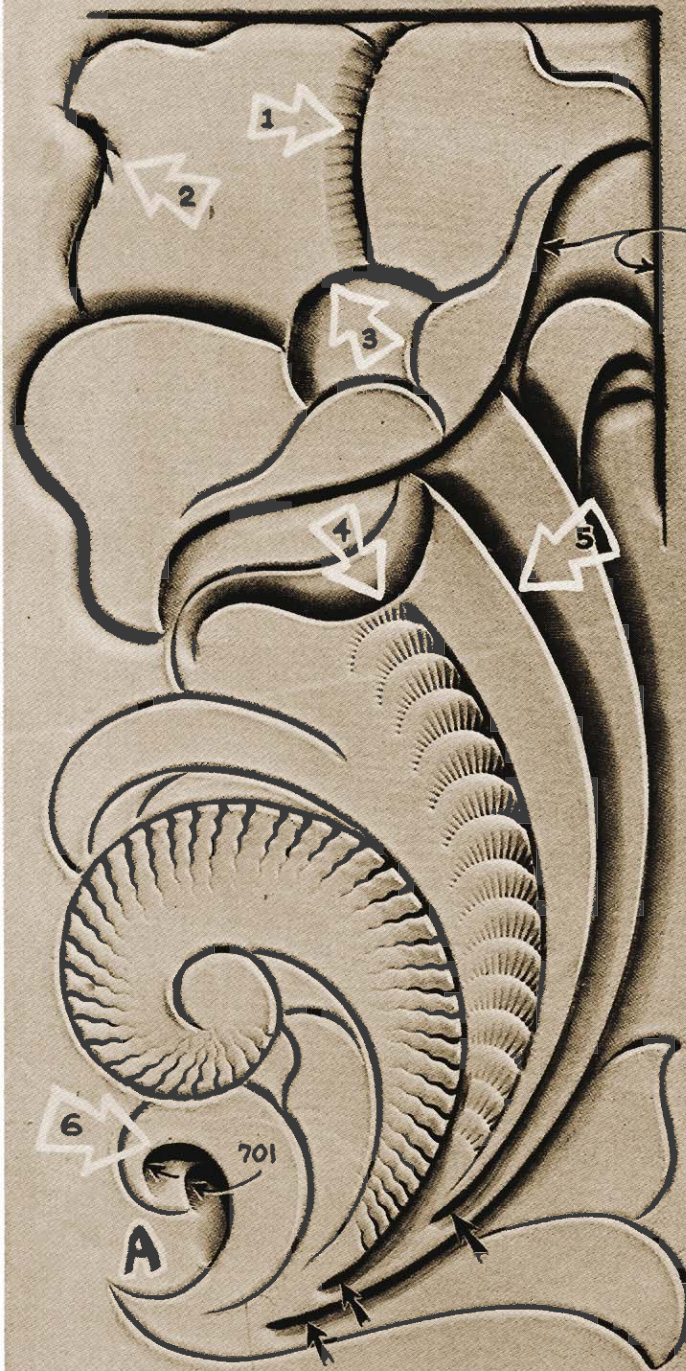
TO CREATE
GREATER
DEPTH...MAT
AROUND THE
LETTERS AND
PATTERNS WITH
TOOLS:
898 • 899 • 900

AFTER BEVELING, MAT AROUND THE LETTERS

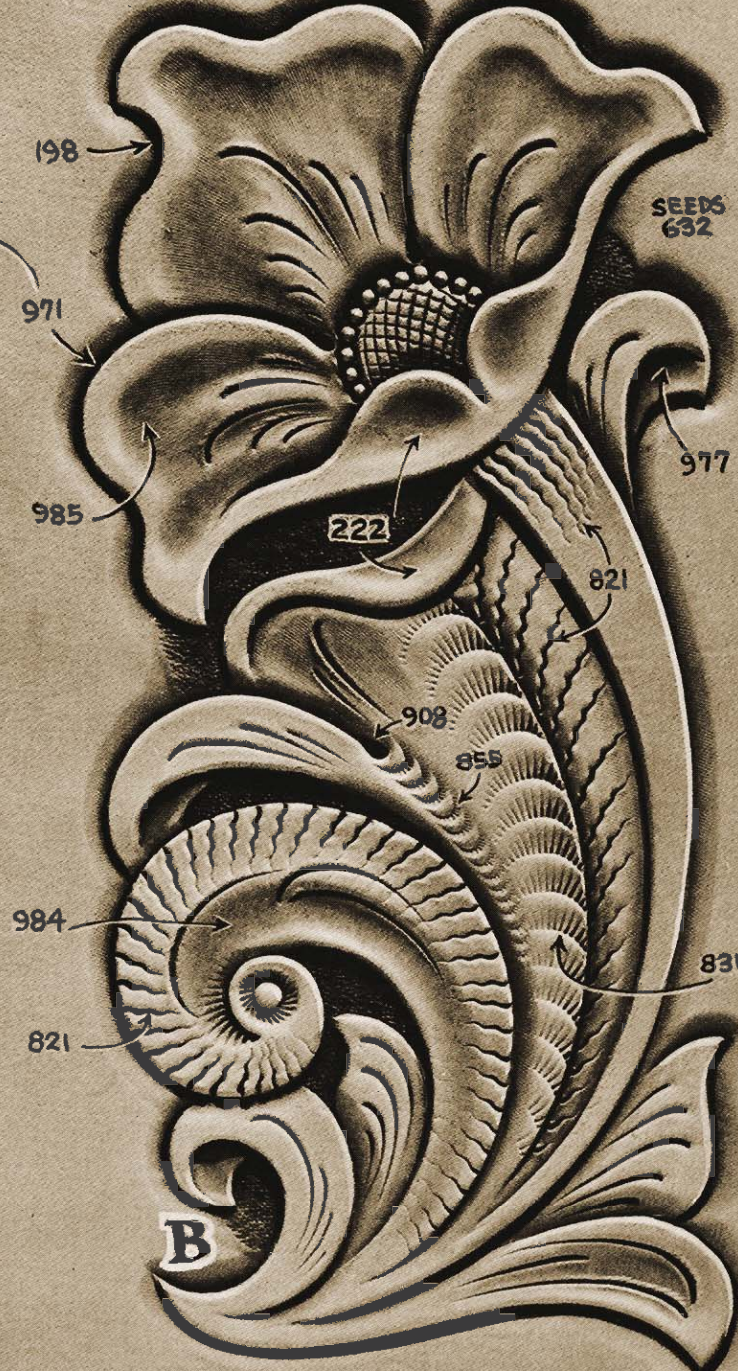
LETTERS BEVELED AROUND ONLY
... DO NOT APPEAR COMPLETED

898

900



The pattern above shows some of the common beveling errors. Numbered arrows in column at right explain errors. If design has a border line (as shown at top) bevel this first. Do not end beveling abruptly (small black arrows at bottom) but "fade" and "taper out" beveling as shown in Step B in same area.

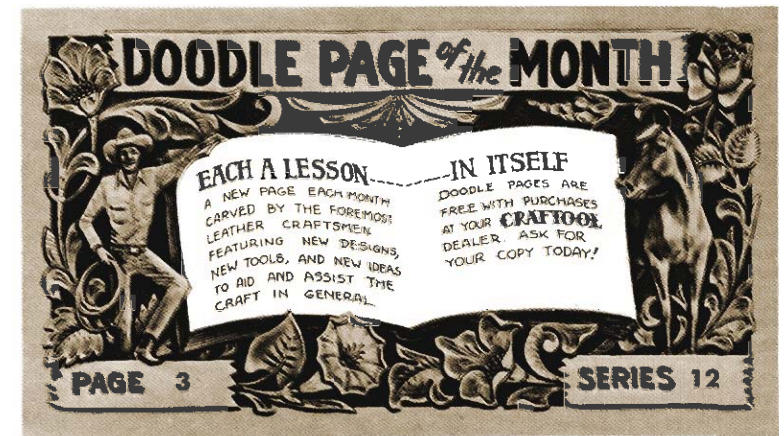


Here the design is shown as it would normally be completed. The outside edges of the pattern have been beveled around only. Note the apparent ridge created by the heel of the beveling tools, all around the design. By spending just a little more time and using the matting tools, the design can be greatly enhanced.



By matting down this ridge . . . and "fading" or "sloping out" these areas with the matting tools . . . much greater appearance of depth can be achieved. Study the two examples.

AL STOHLMAN



LEARN TO BEVEL

by AL STOHLMAN

Are you satisfied with your beveling? Do you feel it is as good as you can do? If so, then this page will be of little value to you. However, most all of us can find ways to improve our work . . . especially the beveling! We easily fall into the same old routine using the same old tools and often fail to note, perhaps, some of the little details that could be improved upon. The examples at left are presented for your study to see if perhaps you may too be committing some of the common errors of beveling.

STEP A: Here the design is shown in partial progress. The "cams" and veining on the scrolls is usually done before beveling; however this is not a rule, or always the case [arrow 7—step C]. For the fastest and smoothest beveling, use the correct sized tool whenever possible. Large bevelers for straight or long flowing lines; smaller ones for the tighter turns, etc. Arrow 1—Wrong; Too small a beveler . . . beveling becomes choppy; takes too long to complete. Arrow 2—Wrong; Too large a beveler . . . tool could not make the turn without marring flower petal. Arrow 3 — Wrong; Beveled on wrong side of line. Arrow 4—Wrong; beveled on wrong side of line. Arrow 5—Wrong; beveled on wrong side of line . . . gives acanthus leaf appearance of being chopped off and overlapping flower stem. Arrow 6—Right; Note how correct size tool creates smooth beveling job.

STEP B: Design has been completely beveled and stamped; shows tools used. Step C shows variations in beveling around the scroll and the flower stem. Either can be called correct.

STEP C: Here the scroll has been beveled on the opposite side of the line (next to acanthus leaf only) showing how it can be made to appear as though the leaf overlapped it (Arrow 7). In Step B the scroll was beveled on the outside showing how it is made to appear that it overlapped the leaf. Further beveling variations are made by changing the beveling from one side of the line to the other as shown in Arrow 8. The point of the arrow indicates the point of the changeover. In Step B the flower stem overlaps the leaf all the way. In Step C (due to the changeover in beveling) the lower half of the leaf appears to overlap the flower stem . . . then goes under the flower stem at the upper half . . . Many interesting effects can be created with this form of beveling. However, it is only suitable where one object overlaps or entwines around another. By matting down all the surrounding areas of patterns without border lines (step C) the design is brought into far greater three dimension. The addition of the two or three tools required, plus a small amount of extra time is well worth the cost and effort.

Take a closer look at your own beveling . . . examine it and compare it with other work. See if you don't think it could use a little improvement. Yours for better beveling!

★★★ CRAFTOOL NEWS ★★★



780



781



782

NEW TOOLS

Be sure to get these NEW TOOLS now from your favorite Craft dealer or Craft store. You will find these versatile stamps a welcome addition to your Craftool collection, and indispensable tools for that "special" job.

Learn to

CRAFTAID ALPHABETS

2283

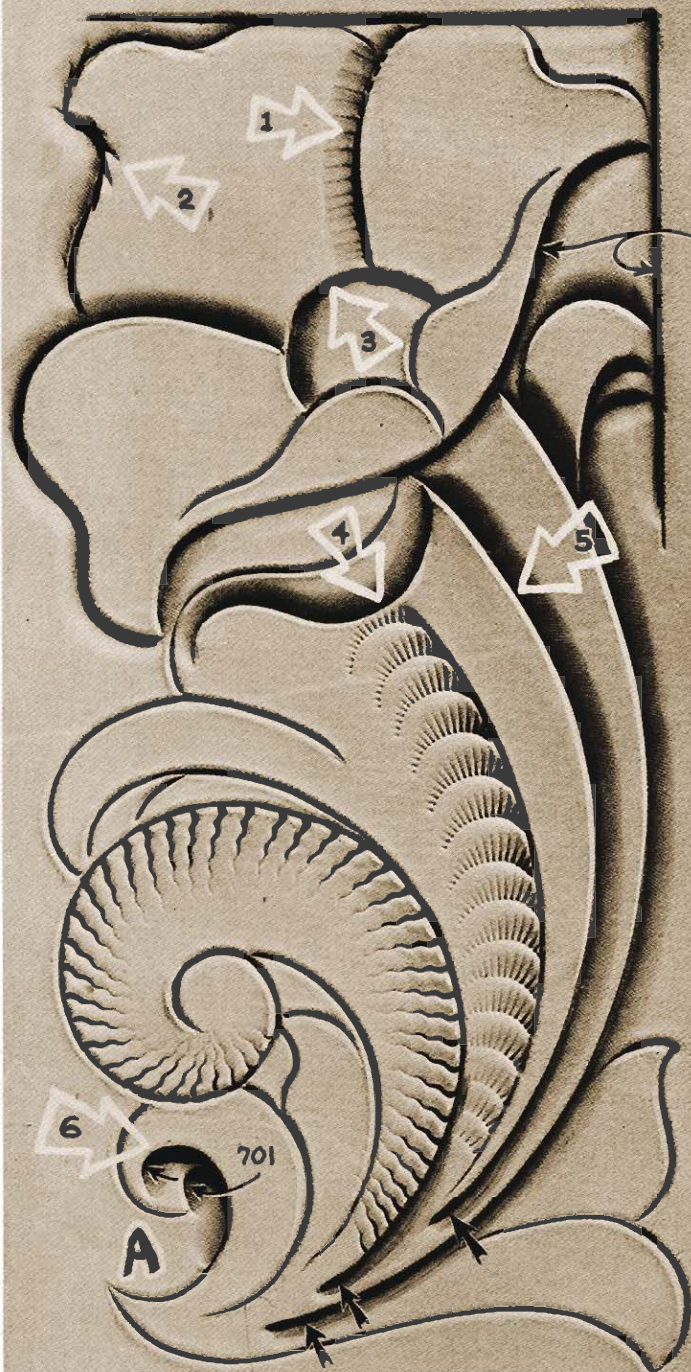
2700

to BEV

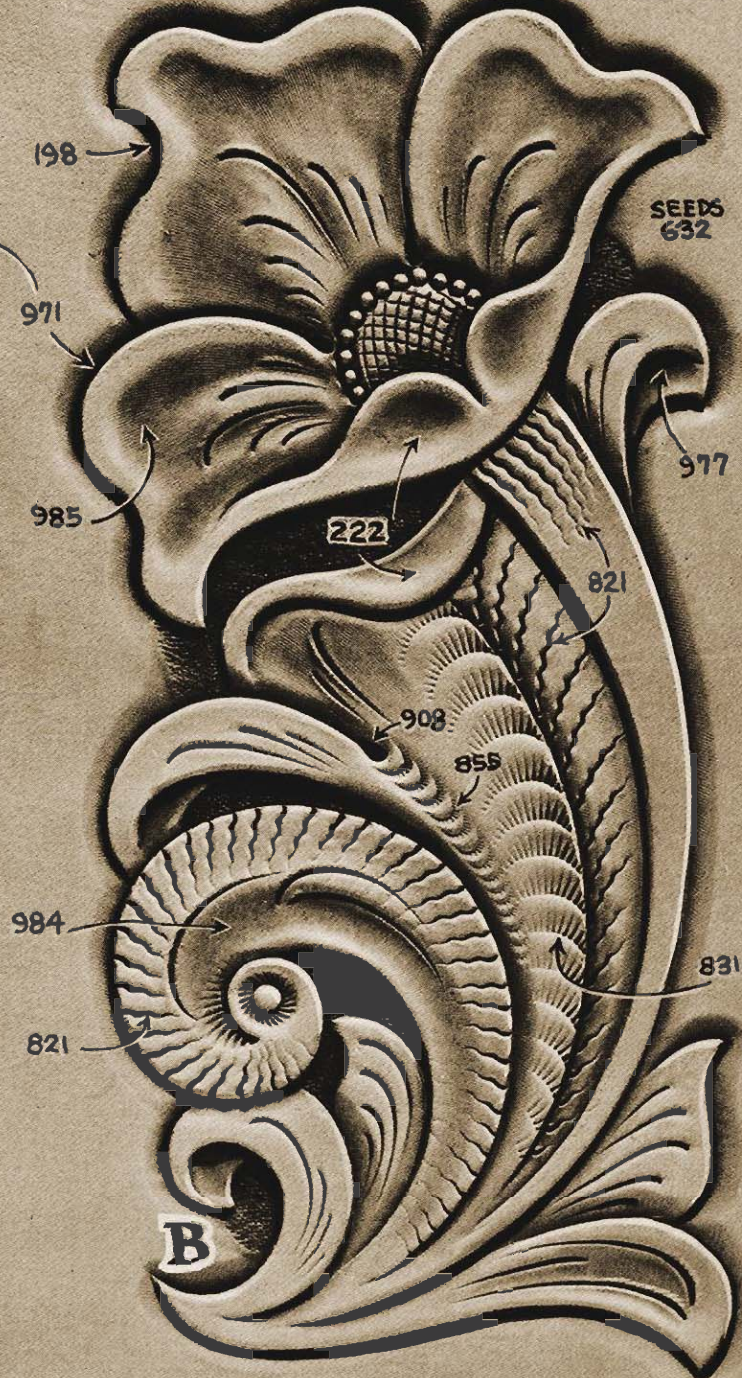
2808

AFTER BEVELING, MAT AROUND THE LETTERS

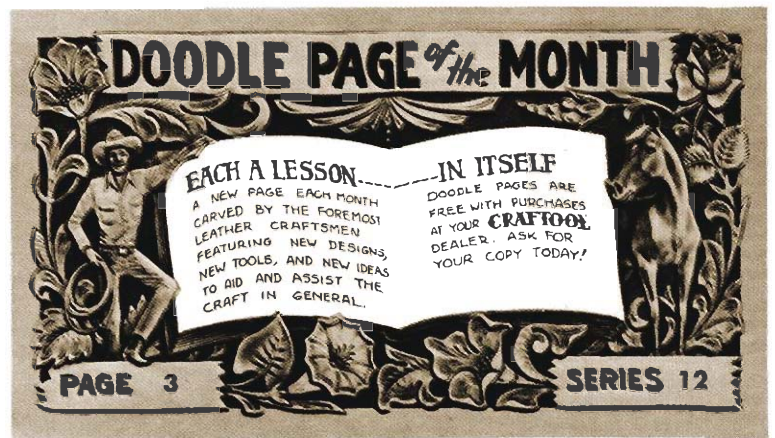
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