

# BRUSH SHAPES 101

## SHAPE

## USAGE



*Angular*

Angular brushes are good for use with thick or heavy paints to achieve precise lines, curves and strokes.



*Bright*

The width and length of this type of brush head is about equal making it useful for short, controlled strokes with thick or heavy paints. The unique wave tip of this brush helps to make painting irregular details and shading easier.



*Filbert*

The curved tip offers exceptional control and is useful for fusing and softening edges. They are particularly useful in traditional figurative work as their shape allows the paint to be applied smoothly with very little brush strokes.



*Flat*

Flat brushes are best suited for fluid strokes or blending and provide lots of color capacity and easy maneuverability. Excellent for sweeping strokes, or fine lines when used on edge.



*Fan*

When used dry, fan brushes can soften edges, eliminate brush strokes for a smooth modeled look or lend side by side colors. They are particularly useful for painting foliage, hair, clouds and other fine details.



*Round*

Round brushes are a good choice for both broad strokes as well as thinner detail work. The hairs taper at the ends to form a point making round brushes ideal to use in tight areas. Thicker lines can be achieved by applying more pressure.



*Wash/Mop*

Mop brushes have large bellies that are composed of many long, soft and highly absorbent hairs that can carry large amounts of color. Mop brushes are excellent for wetting large areas of paper, blotting or blending paint that is already applied and for absorbing excess media.



*Hake*

Hake brushes are unique flat, wide brushes, ideal for applying media over large areas. The hair is coarse yet soft and ideally suited to applying delicate washes. Hake brushes are generally used for washing, sizing, and gluing.