**Practice your formline and design elements**

Practice drawing a ovoid, U-shape, trigon, and S-shape. Follow the steps provided and try to make at least 3 different variations of your formlines and elements in the spaces provided. Use the design examples on the table to help you.

**Ovoids**

* + form the main body, fins, wings, etc
	+ Can be a variety of widths, lengths and line thickness.

Step 1: draw the sides (sometimes it helps to think of it as a longhouse and fill the shape

 inside, erase the corners)

Step 2: connect the sides with a line across the bottom

Step 3: draw a curved line across the top

Step 4: fill in the ovoid with other shapes, thicken the lines,

**U-Shape**

\* connecting element to join formlines

 \* lines are thicker on the top and thinner on sides

 \* lines can stretch and taper to fill space and connect elements

Step 1: draw an upside down U with

Step 2: flare the ends slightly

Step 3: draw a second line following the original shape with thin sides

 and a thicker top.

Step 4: often U-shapes are shown split in the centre with a trigon

 shape. This is called a split-U

**Trigon**

 \* defines space, used as a transitional element

 \* often left unpainted (negative space)

 \* lines are fluid to match the corners of the ovoids and U-shapes

Step 1: lightly draw three dots in the form of a triangle

Step 2: connect each dot with a line the curves toward the centre

Step 3: draw a curved bottom line (upside down C) to connect the corners

**S-Shape**

 \* fills space, adds detail

 \* lines can vary in thickness and width and can go in any direction

 \* lines are fluid but proportionate and usually symmetrical

Step 1: draw an elongated S (similar to a lightning bolt)

Step 2: draw the inside line with slight curve when connecting the top and bottom corners

Step 3: try drawing it in different directions and facing reverse (backwards S)