

Sculpture

Mr. Powers' Class

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Elements of 3D Design

Space: distance, area, volume; physical space independent of what occupies it; absolute space.

Line: the edge or outline of a form, the meeting of planes; linear materials include: wire, wood, metal rod, string or any materials with a long thin shape.

Plane: a flat or level surface — planar materials include foam core, cardboard, sheet metal, plastic sheets, and plywood.

Mass/ Volume: Closed, three-dimensional form. Sometimes mass refers to a positive solid and volume refers to a negative, open space surrounded by material, as in a bowl or other vessel.

Shape: positive and negative: positive shape is the totality of the mass lying between its contours; in three-dimensional work, the visible shape or outer limit of a form changes as the viewer's position is changed. These outer limits are seen as shapes moving back and forth between major contours. Negative space is empty space defined by positive shape. Sometimes referred to as occupied and unoccupied space.

Value: light and shadows on the surface of forms; quantity of light actually reflected by an object's surface; value changes might be affected by the addition of color to the surface of a work.

Texture: the surface quality of a form — rough, smooth, weathered and so on.

Color: in 3D design, the actual color of the material being used.