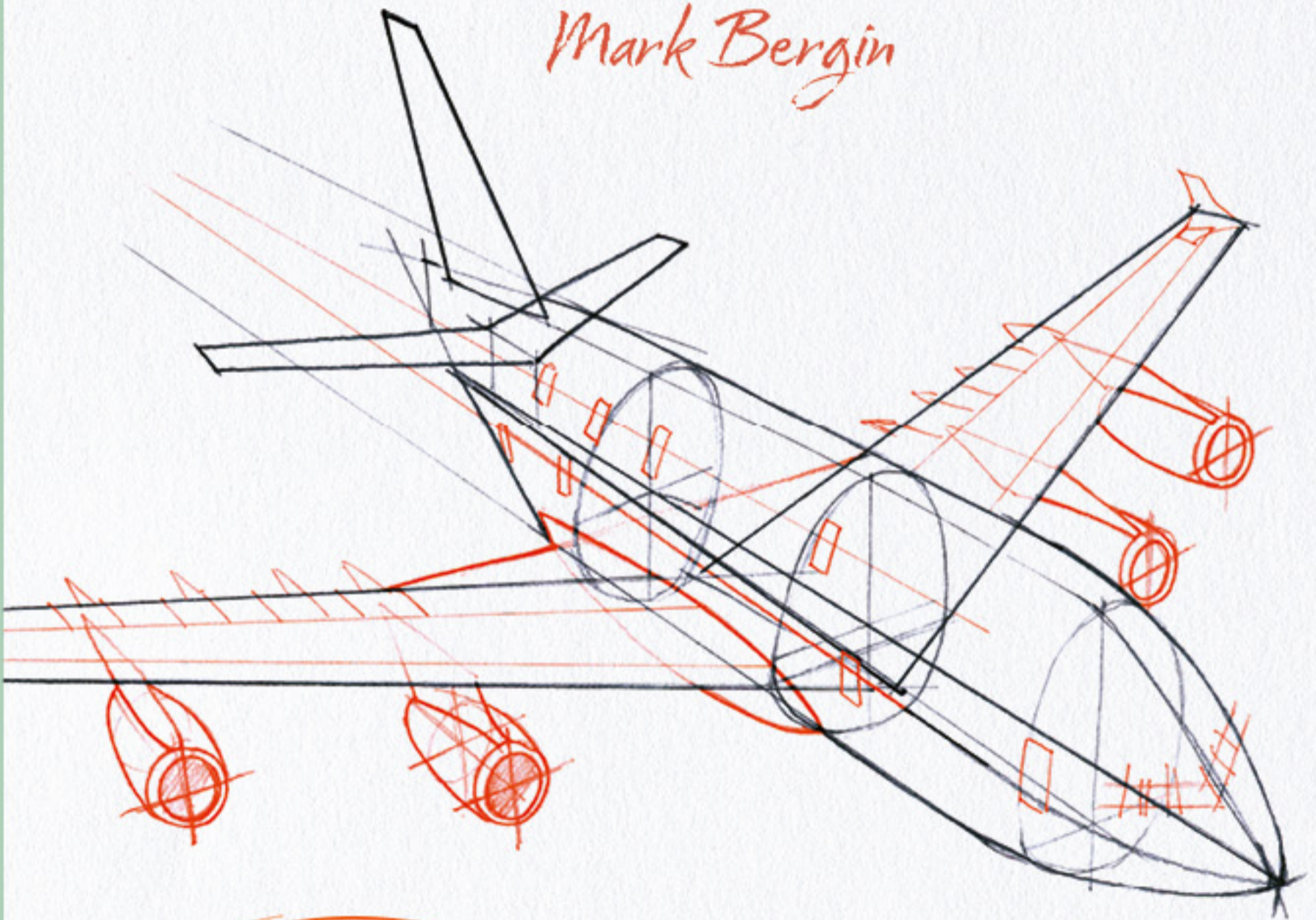


HOW TO DRAW

PLANES

Mark Bergin



Easy to follow
AMAZING ART!
Step-by-step

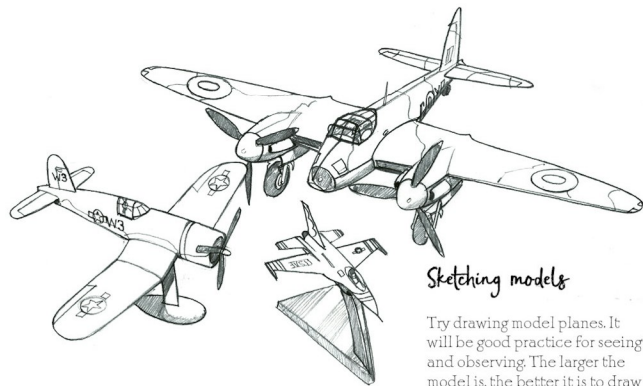


Sketching

We can't always rely on our memories, so we have to look around and find real-life things we want to draw. Using a sketchbook is one of the best ways to build drawing skills. Learn to observe objects: see how they move, how they are made and how they work. What you draw should be what you have seen. Since the Renaissance, artists have used sketchbooks to record their ideas and drawings.

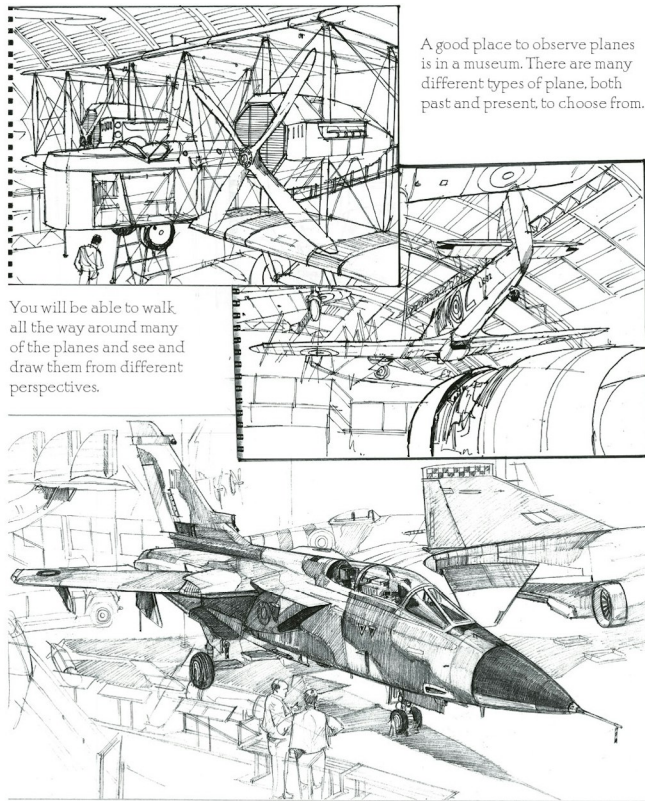
Sketching

A sketch that has taken a short time can say as much as a careful drawing that has taken many hours.



Sketching models

Try drawing model planes. It will be good practice for seeing and observing. The larger the model is, the better it is to draw because its proportions are better.

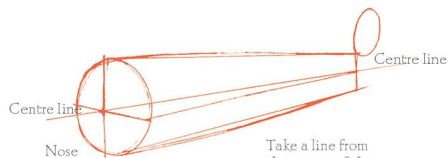


A good place to observe planes is in a museum. There are many different types of plane, both past and present to choose from.

You will be able to walk all the way around many of the planes and see and draw them from different perspectives.

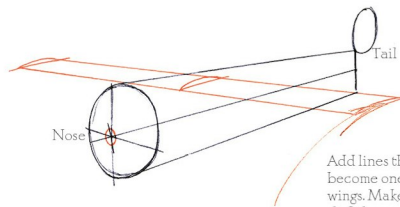
Fokker DR1 Triplane

The Fokker Dreidecker (DRI) triplane was used by Germany in WWI against the British Sopwith triplane. It carried one pilot and was armed with two machine guns. Its most famous pilot was Baron Manfred von Richthofen.

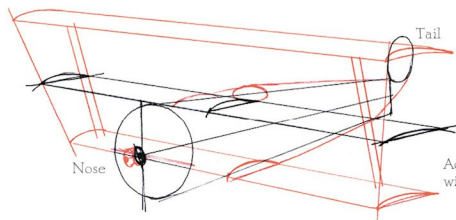


Start by drawing a cross, then draw a circle.

Take a line from the centre of the cross, this is the centre line of the plane.



Add lines that will become one pair of wings. Make the ends slightly curved.

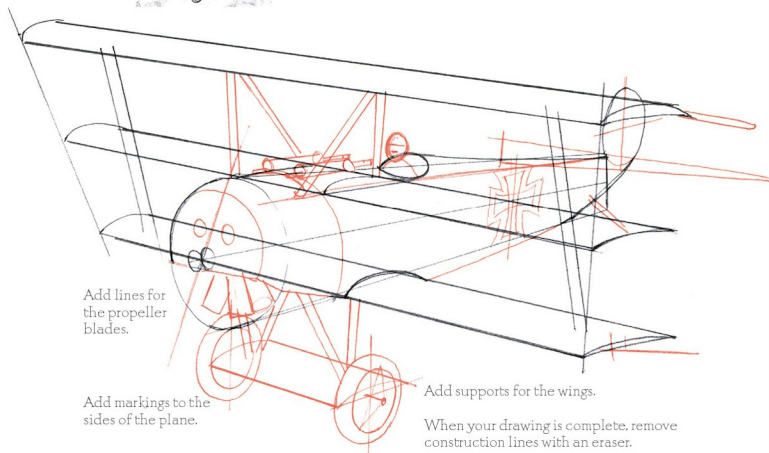


Add supports for the wings.

Now add lines that will become the other wings.



The DR1 was a difficult aircraft to fly, and was regarded as a machine strictly for experienced pilots.



Add lines for the propeller blades.

Add markings to the sides of the plane.

Add supports for the wings.

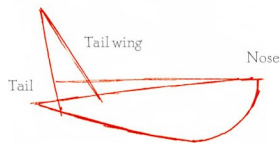
When your drawing is complete, remove construction lines with an eraser.



Baron Manfred von Richthofen was born in Breslau, Germany (now Wrocław, Poland) and died on 21 April 1918, aged 25, in the skies over Vaux sur Somme, France. The Germans called him *Der Rote Kampfflieger* (The Red Battle-Flyer), the French called him *le petit rouge* (the little red) and in Britain he was known as the Red Baron.

Supermarine S6B

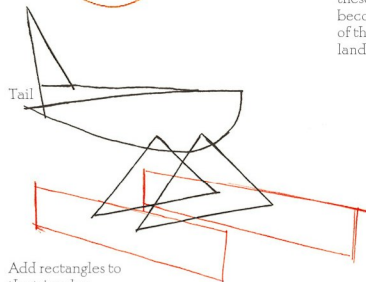
The Supermarine S6B Seaplane became the fastest aircraft on Earth in September 1931 when it achieved a record-breaking speed of 656 km/h.



Start with a triangular shape with one curved side.

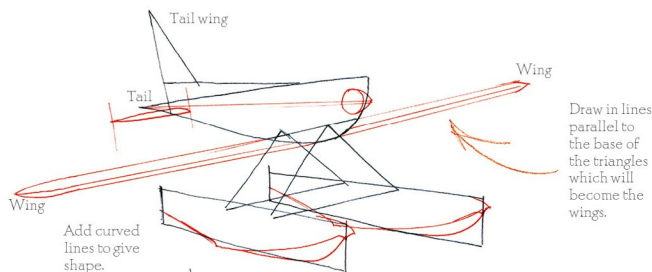


Draw two triangles, these will become part of the landing gear.



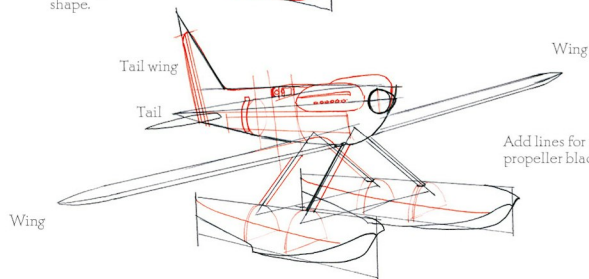
Add rectangles to the triangles.

The Supermarine S6B won the Schneider Trophy Seaplane contests for speed over a set course, for the third successive year - and outright - on 12 September 1931.



Add curved lines to give shape.

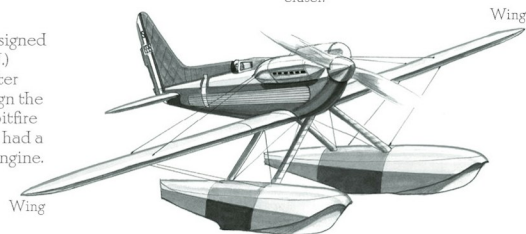
Draw in lines parallel to the base of the triangles which will become the wings.



Add lines for the propeller blades.

When your drawing is complete, remove construction lines with an eraser.

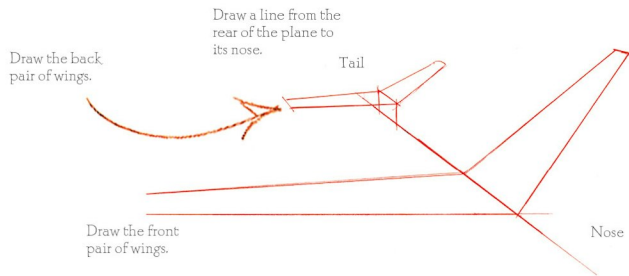
The S6B was designed by Reginald (R.J.) Mitchell. He later went on to design the Supermarine Spitfire fighter. The S6B had a Rolls-Royce R engine.



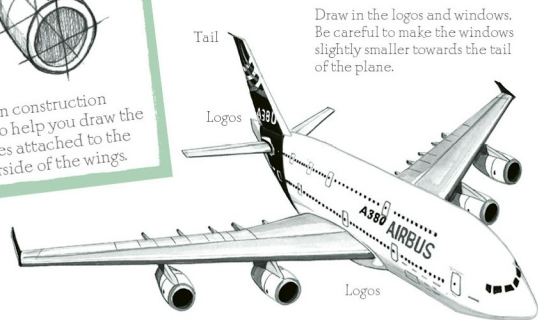
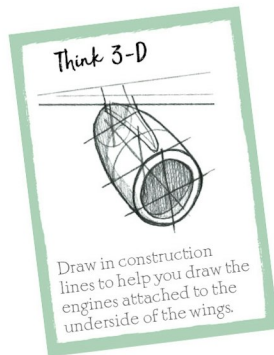
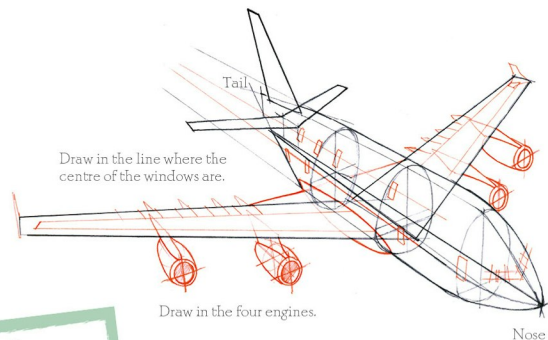
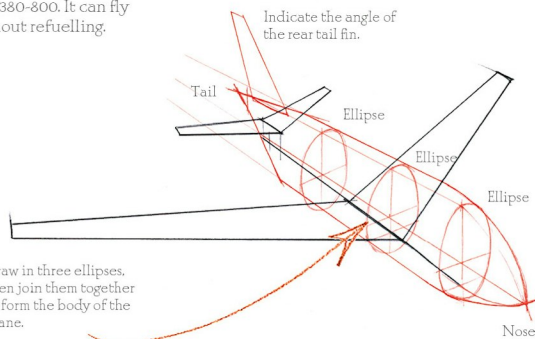
Airbus A380



The 555 seat, double-decker Airbus A380 will be the world's largest passenger carrying airliner.



Several variations of A380 planes are planned, the basic aircraft is the 555 seat A380-800. It can fly 15,000 km without refuelling.



The A380 will be able to use existing airports, they have also been designed to create lower fuel emissions and less noise.

When your drawing is complete, remove construction lines with an eraser.