

HOW TO DRAW

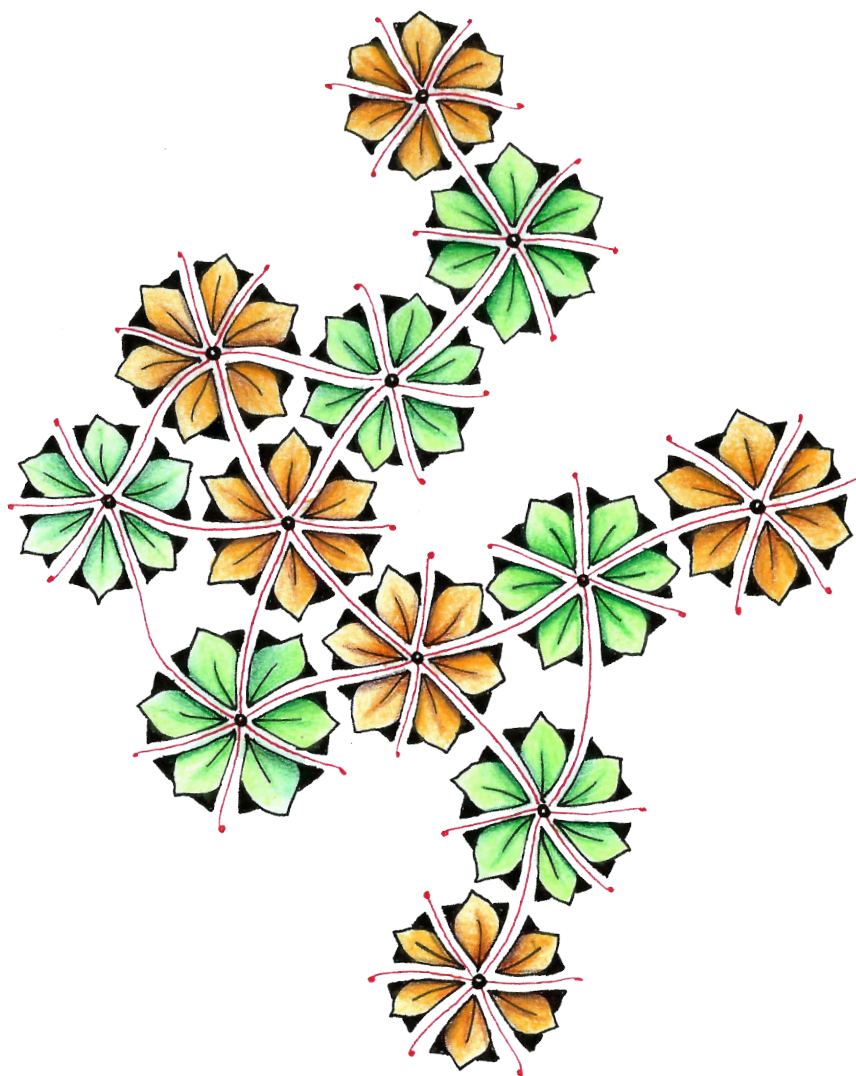
KANGULAR



and



BLOOMING KANGULAR



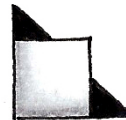
El último tangle workshop of new patterns deconstructed by Tomás Padrós.

Layout by Esteban Padrós.

Kangular



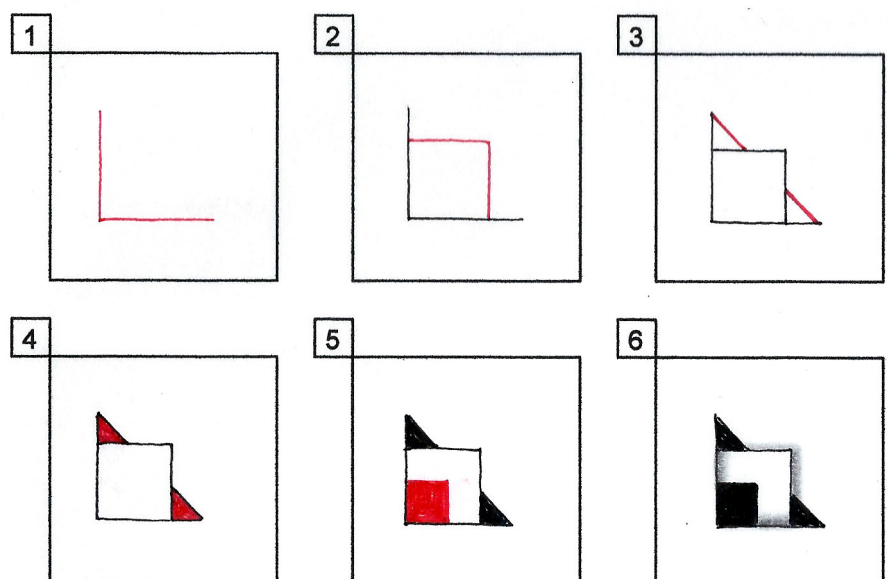
Kangular is a pattern whose basic unit, in its most minimalist formulation, is very simple. It combines the square and the right triangle.



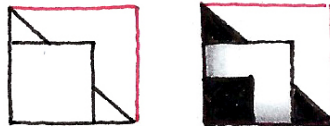
The Kangular tangle increases its possibilities by adding a second black square. This square is perceived together with the triangle as negative space. The initial square thus becomes the corner of a frame or ribbon.



This is its deconstruction:



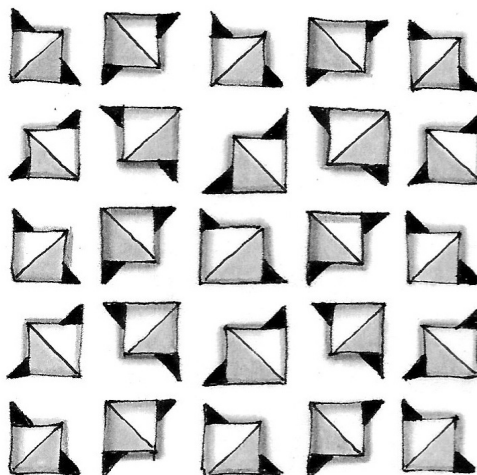
The Kangular shape doesn't allow for perfect tessellation, capable of filling a surface without leaving hollow spaces. But it can be interpreted as a fragment inscribed in a virtual square.



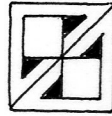
From this point of view we can define four basic positions by rotations from 90 to 90 degrees.



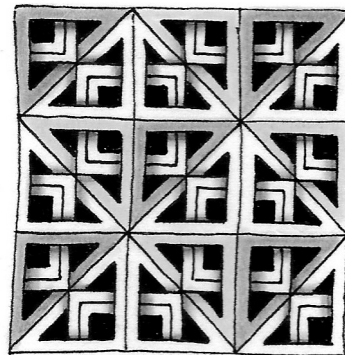
Here it is a possible stamping using kangular as a fragment.



We can also create a fragment by dividing a square by its diagonal and placing two kangaroo units in each half. In this case we can get a complete tessellation.

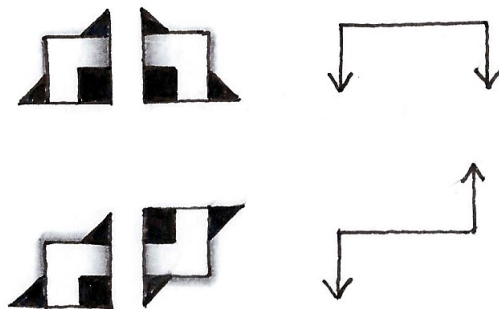


Here it is a possible example of composition with this fragment.

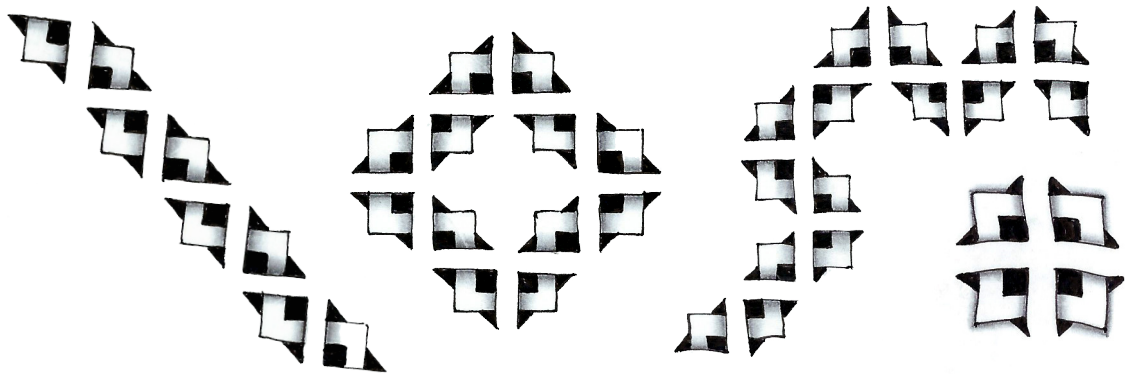


Not all possible combinations from these four positions are explored in this tutorial. We will focus only on those that offer visual continuity between the frames or square ribbons of the fragments or modules. You can now understand the name of the tangle, which plays with the concepts of kangaroo, modular and angular.

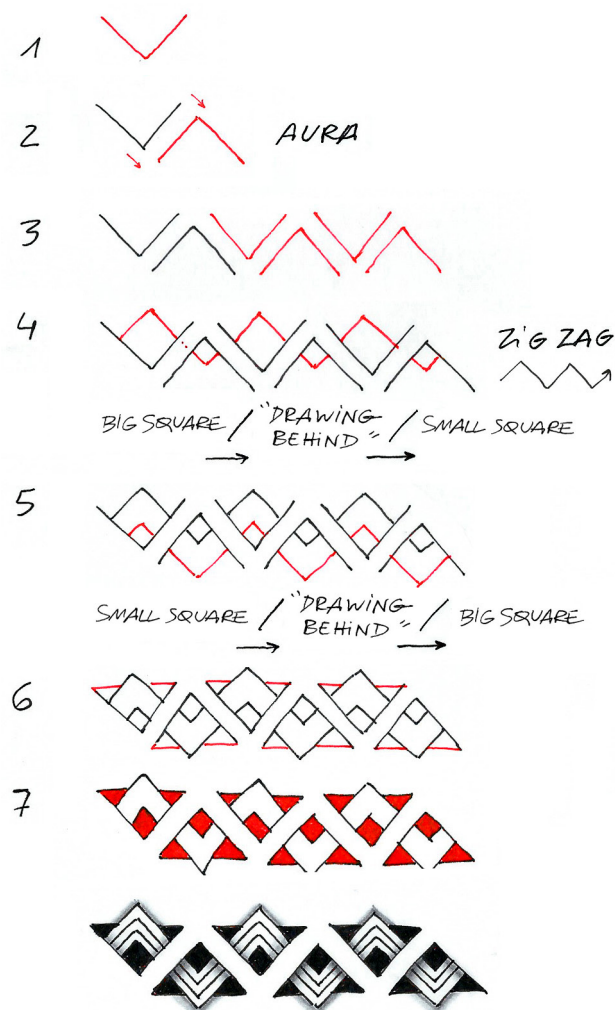
The two basic sequences are as follows:



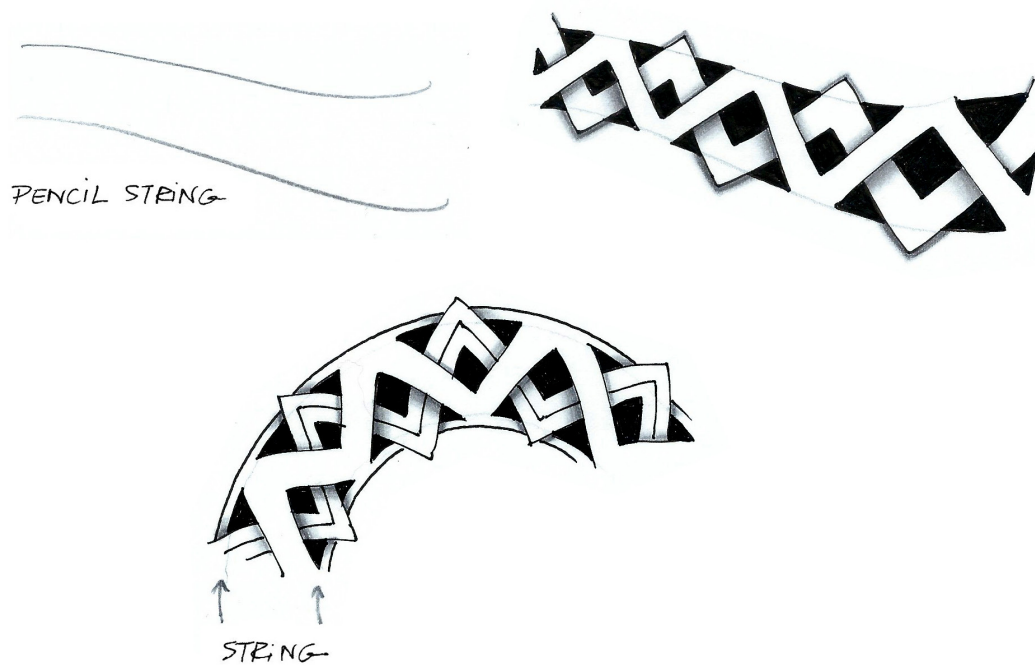
Combining these two sequences can generate more complex unified designs.



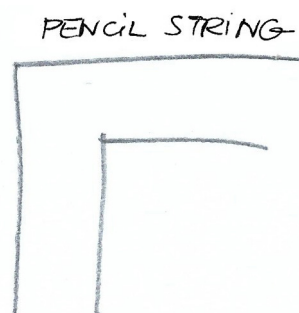
As can be seen, the linear sequence is always arranged diagonally. Here we offer an alternative deconstruction for flexibility and better control of the direction of the ribbon.

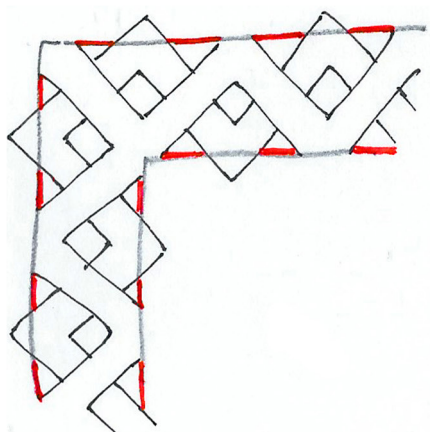
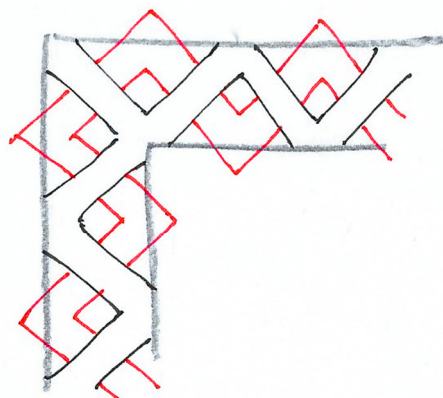
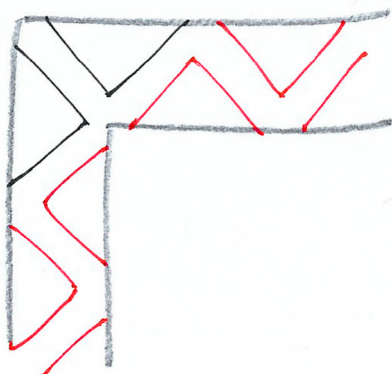
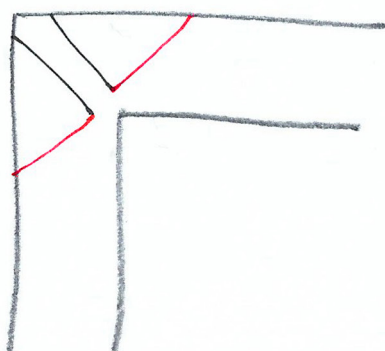
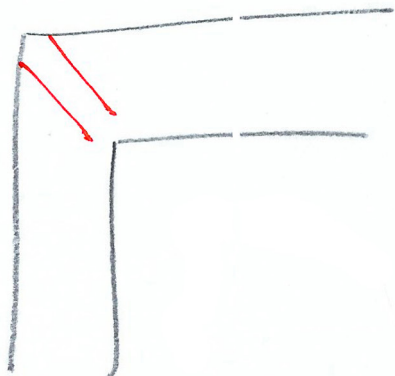


We can also use two pencil guide lines, as a string, as we say in Zentangle. These lines help us to make the design more flexible, compressing it, widening it or curving it as can be seen in the following images.

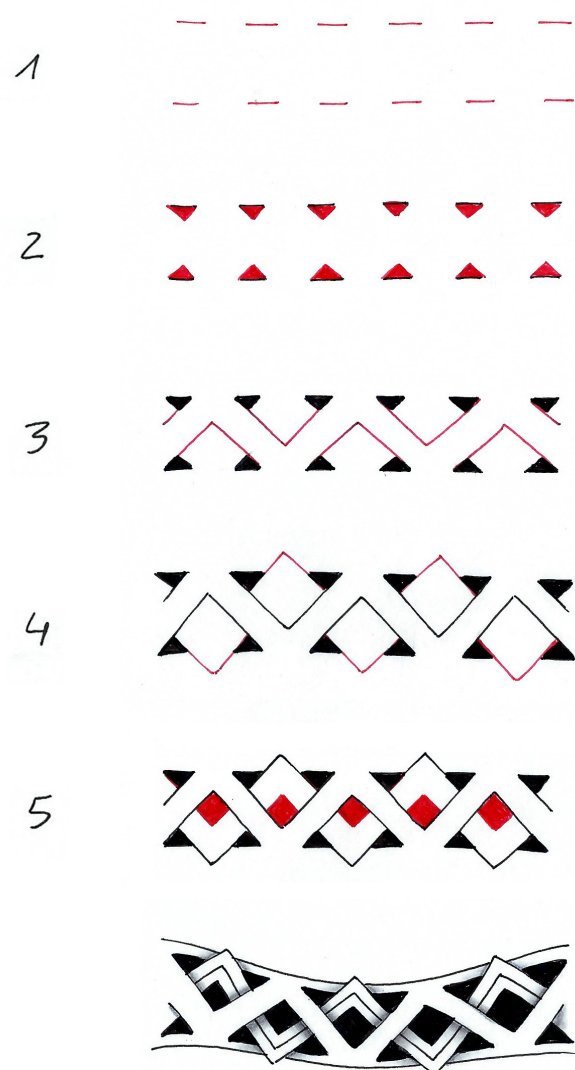


Steps to solve a corner are also shown here. It begins with two diagonals in said corner, which will be the sides of two triangles supported on the two strings on the outside. Then proceed as in the previous cases. With practice, you will be able to do it without pencil strings.

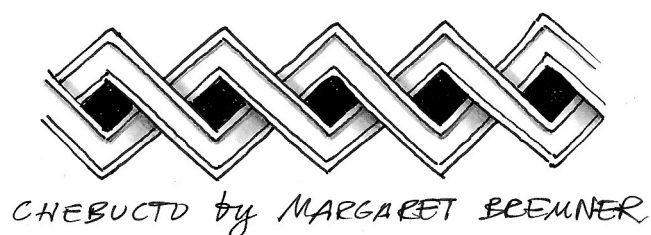




Here it is another possible deconstruction of Kangular as a ribbon.



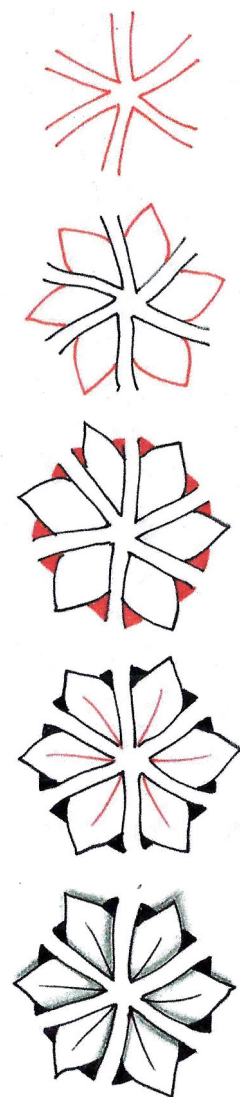
When laid out as a a ribbon, Kangular can recall Margaret Bremmer's tangle "Chebucto," with which it shares the central squares and diagonal auras. But it differs in overlaps, triangles, and alternating vertices.



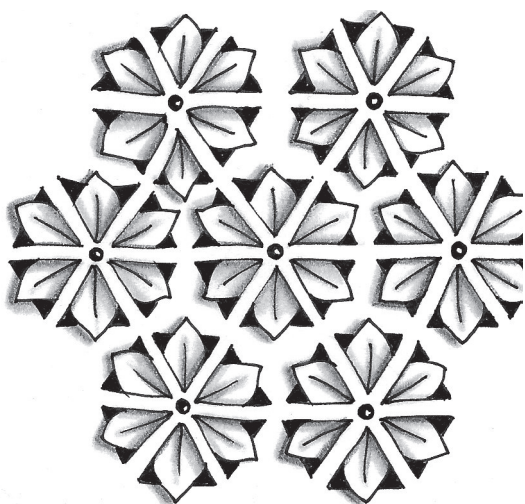
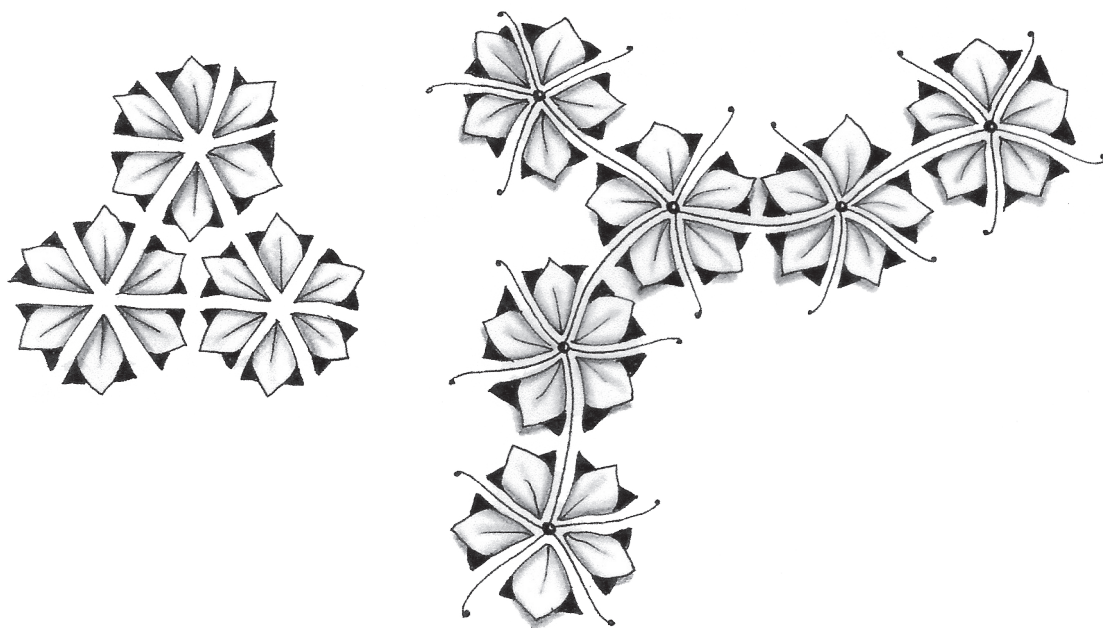
Blooming Kangular



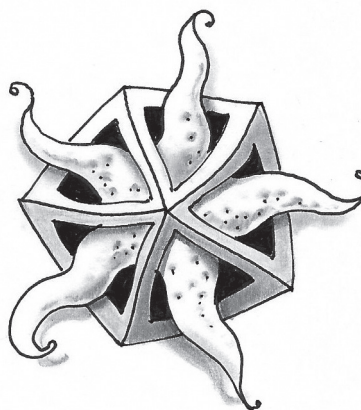
Blooming Kangular is a pattern derived from Kangular but with its own personality. It combines the geometric and the organic shapes. It suggests a flower or plant emerging from triangular grooves. Here the recesses are not limited to the 90 degree angle but they are adapted to the desired angulation. Although, I recommend angles of approximately 60 degrees, as in the hexagon, or 72, as in the pentagon.

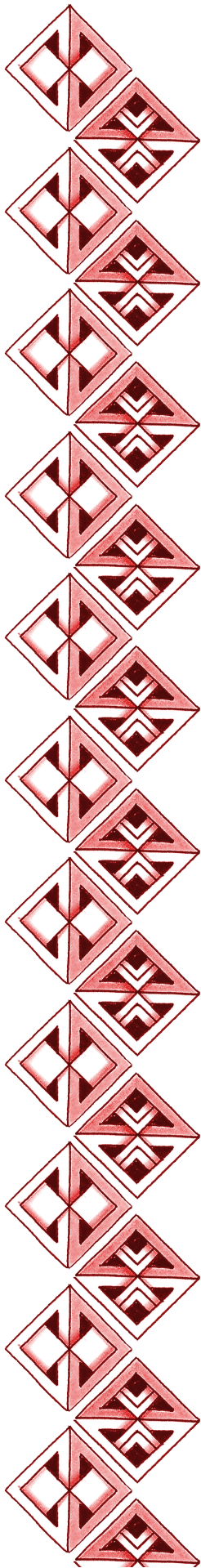


This tangle can be rhythmically sequenced by lining up the gaps between the “grooves”, in clear homage to Michelle Beauchamp’s “blooming butter” tangle. Hence, and from its floral appearance, its name Blooming Kangular.



Have fun trapping any radial looking shape or tangle in a Kangular cell.





Workshop materials list

Renaissance Tile

Black pen 0.1

Brown pen 0.1

Red pen 0.1

White Gelly Roll 10

Metallic Gold Gelly Roll

Chalk Pencil sanguina color

2B Graphite pencil

2 brown color pencils: one light, one dark
(indian red y burnt sienna o burnt umber, for
example)

Tortillors or stumbs for blending

Paper or scketchbook for notes

Tile examples

