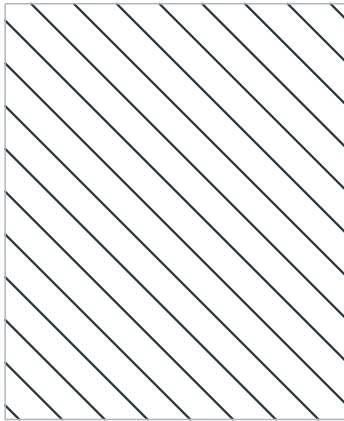


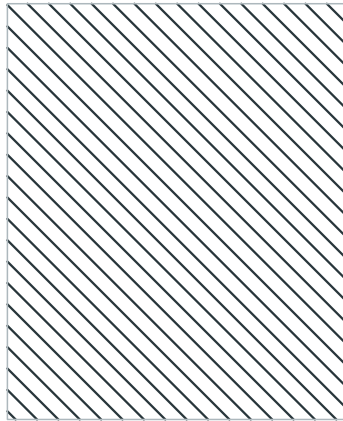
Hatching reference: three values

These examples change perpendicular line spacing while keeping 0.3 mm stroke width and 45 degree direction. The value differences come from covered ink area. They are visual targets, not calibrated printer tones.



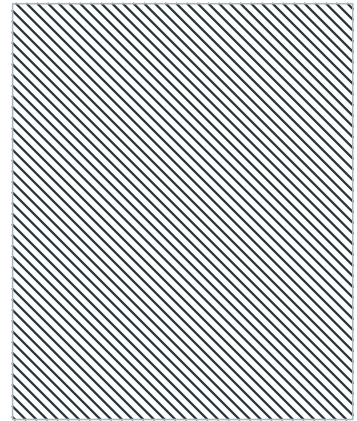
LIGHT

4 mm gap



MIDDLE

2 mm gap



DARK

1 mm gap

Adding a second direction also increases coverage. Crossed line families can use many angles; 90 degrees is not mandatory. Keep some paper visible when you want a lighter value.



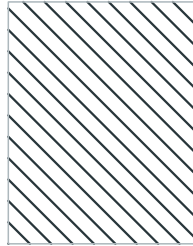
Actual size / 100%

Hatching: Parallel spacing

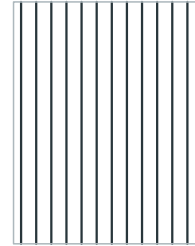
Compare the examples above, then use the lower panels for your attempt. Keep line width consistent when comparing spacing. The answer gives one reference completion, not a required stroke-for-stroke drawing.



0 deg / 2 mm gap

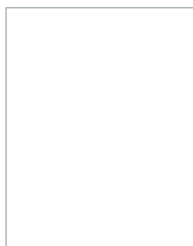


45 deg / 2 mm gap

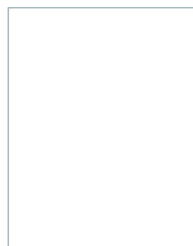


90 deg / 2 mm gap

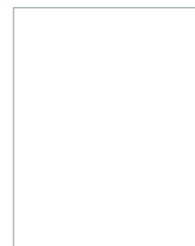
Practice: change spacing or layer count deliberately. For curves, follow the form. For each cube, use fewer lines on the declared lit face and more on the dark side.



0 deg / 2 mm gap



45 deg / 2 mm gap

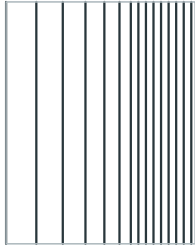


90 deg / 2 mm gap

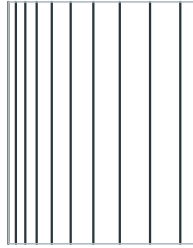
Self-check: consistent stroke width; readable gaps; controlled directions; a clear change in value. Printed samples use 0.3 mm lines.

Hatching: Closer and farther apart

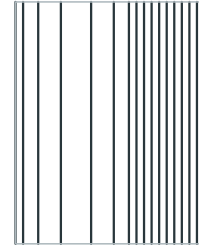
Compare the examples above, then use the lower panels for your attempt. Keep line width consistent when comparing spacing. The answer gives one reference completion, not a required stroke-for-stroke drawing.



Wide to close



Close to wide

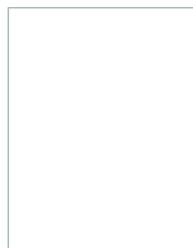


Changing rhythm

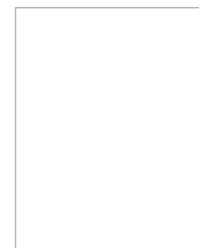
Practice: change spacing or layer count deliberately. For curves, follow the form. For each cube, use fewer lines on the declared lit face and more on the dark side.



Wide to close



Close to wide

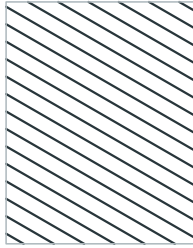


Changing rhythm

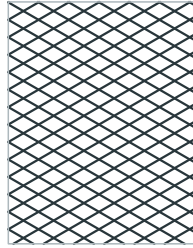
Self-check: consistent stroke width; readable gaps; controlled directions; a clear change in value. Printed samples use 0.3 mm lines.

Hatching: Add crossed layers

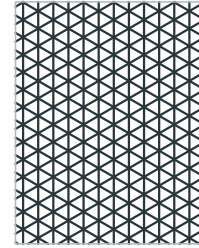
Compare the examples above, then use the lower panels for your attempt. Keep line width consistent when comparing spacing. The answer gives one reference completion, not a required stroke-for-stroke drawing.



1 line families

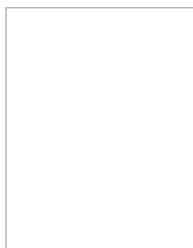


2 line families

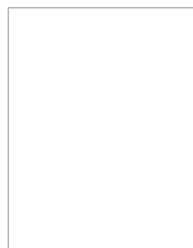


3 line families

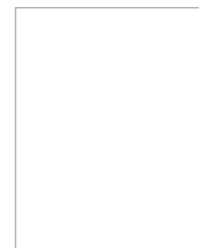
Practice: change spacing or layer count deliberately. For curves, follow the form. For each cube, use fewer lines on the declared lit face and more on the dark side.



1 line families



2 line families

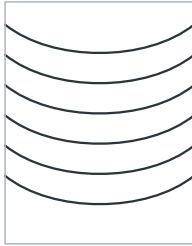


3 line families

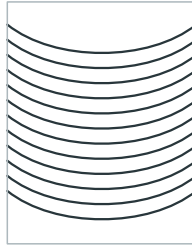
Self-check: consistent stroke width; readable gaps; controlled directions; a clear change in value. Printed samples use 0.3 mm lines.

Hatching: Follow the contour

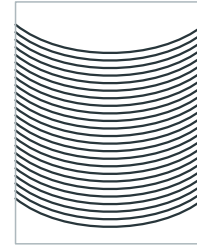
Compare the examples above, then use the lower panels for your attempt. Keep line width consistent when comparing spacing. The answer gives one reference completion, not a required stroke-for-stroke drawing.



Curved / 4 mm vertical steps

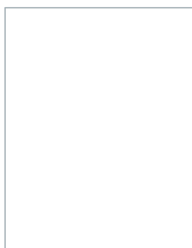


Curved / 2 mm vertical steps

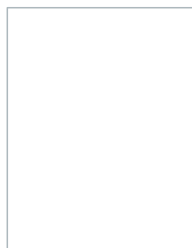


Curved / 1 mm vertical steps

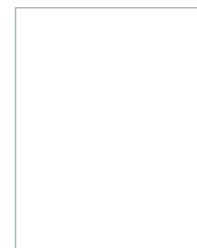
Practice: change spacing or layer count deliberately. For curves, follow the form. For each cube, use fewer lines on the declared lit face and more on the dark side.



Curved / 4 mm vertical steps



Curved / 2 mm vertical steps

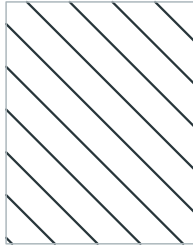


Curved / 1 mm vertical steps

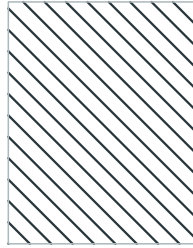
Self-check: consistent stroke width; readable gaps; controlled directions; a clear change in value. Printed samples use 0.3 mm lines.

Hatching: Three value patches

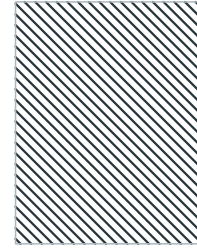
Compare the examples above, then use the lower panels for your attempt. Keep line width consistent when comparing spacing. The answer gives one reference completion, not a required stroke-for-stroke drawing.



4 mm perpendicular gap

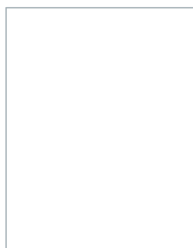


2 mm perpendicular gap

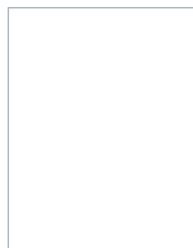


1 mm perpendicular gap

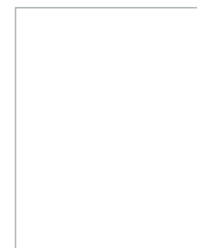
Practice: change spacing or layer count deliberately. For curves, follow the form. For each cube, use fewer lines on the declared lit face and more on the dark side.



4 mm perpendicular gap



2 mm perpendicular gap

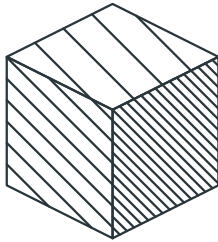


1 mm perpendicular gap

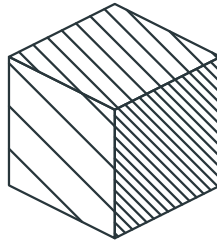
Self-check: consistent stroke width; readable gaps; controlled directions; a clear change in value. Printed samples use 0.3 mm lines.

Hatching: Simple forms with line

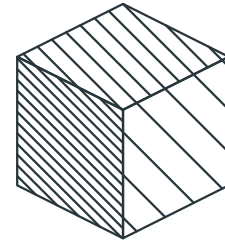
Compare the examples above, then use the lower panels for your attempt. Keep line width consistent when comparing spacing. The answer gives one reference completion, not a required stroke-for-stroke drawing.



Top lit

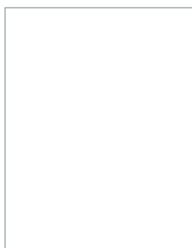


Left lit

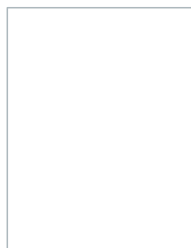


Right lit

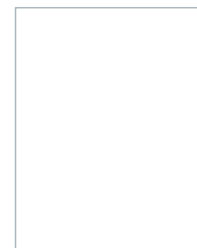
Practice: change spacing or layer count deliberately. For curves, follow the form. For each cube, use fewer lines on the declared lit face and more on the dark side.



Top lit



Left lit



Right lit

Self-check: consistent stroke width; readable gaps; controlled directions; a clear change in value. Printed samples use 0.3 mm lines.