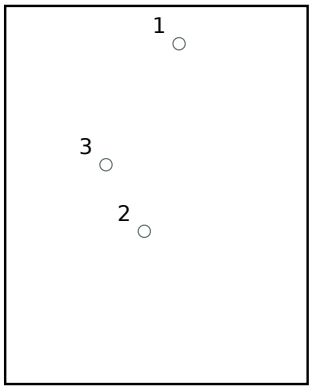
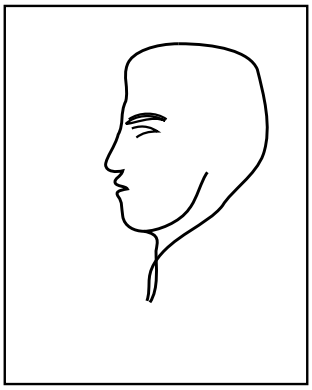
Contour-Line Face Wall Art: Compose a Single-Line Portrait

PROFILE / FRAME / SPACING REFERENCE

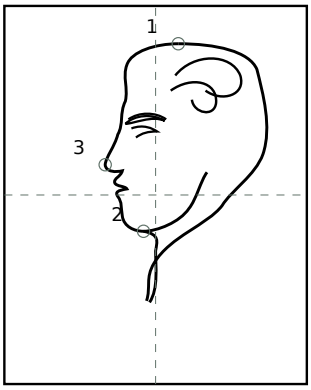
1. Place three guides



2. Trace the profile



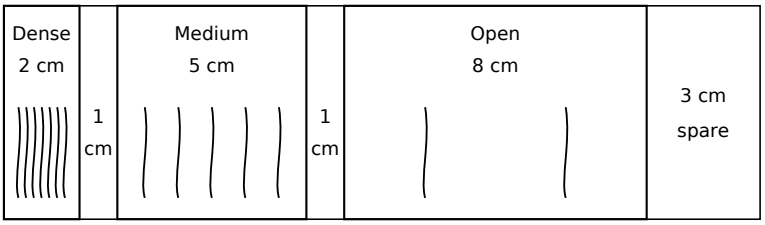
3. Open loops and balance



Minimally lifted contour is valid. Keep the lower right mostly empty. Scale 1:5.

Guide 1 marks the top of the head, guide 2 the chin and guide 3 the profile extreme. Trace the forehead, nose, chin and jaw, then add two open hair loops. The eye cluster is dense, the jaw is medium, and the hair loops are open.

20 cm frame width / drawing scale 1:2



2 + 1 + 5 + 1 + 8 = 17 cm; 20 - 17 = 3 cm left over.

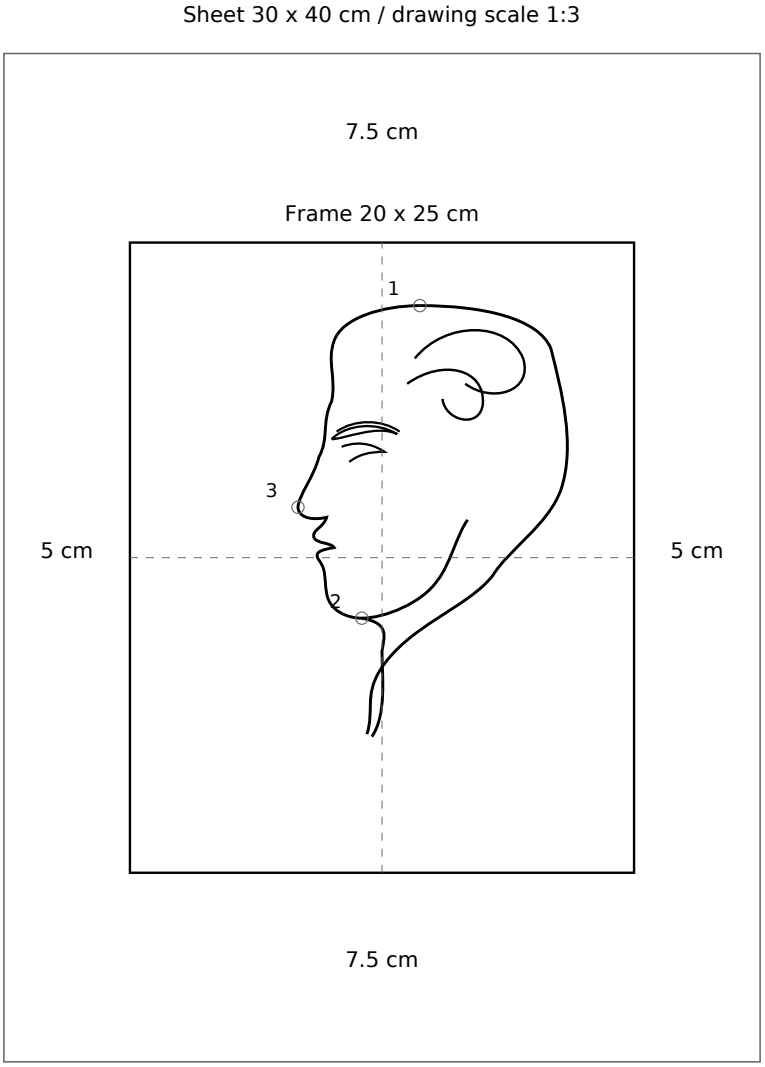
The measured band plan above uses exercise 3 dimensions. It illustrates spacing rhythm; it is not a claim that every portrait must use these widths. Light quadrant guides are erased before display.

Use one dark contour without shading. A continuous line or minimal lifts at natural junctions are valid alternatives.

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On a 30 cm by 40 cm sheet, draw a 20 cm by 25 cm frame centred with 5 cm left and right margins and 7.5 cm top and bottom margins. Place a profile with the nose at one third of the frame width from the left edge. Draw one continuous contour from top of head to chin and back up the jaw, then add two open loops in the hair. Check that the lower right quadrant is mostly empty.



1 head top / 2 chin / 3 profile extreme (nose): 20/3 cm from left

Measured layout: 5 cm left and right, 7.5 cm top and bottom. The nose is one third of the 20 cm frame width from its left edge. The complete worked answer is in the separate answer PDF.

Hypothetical composition examples, not anatomy or printing standards. Use the scale printed on each diagram. At 100% printing, a labelled 1:2 drawing shows each task centimetre as 0.5 cm; 1:3 as one third; 1:4 as one quarter.