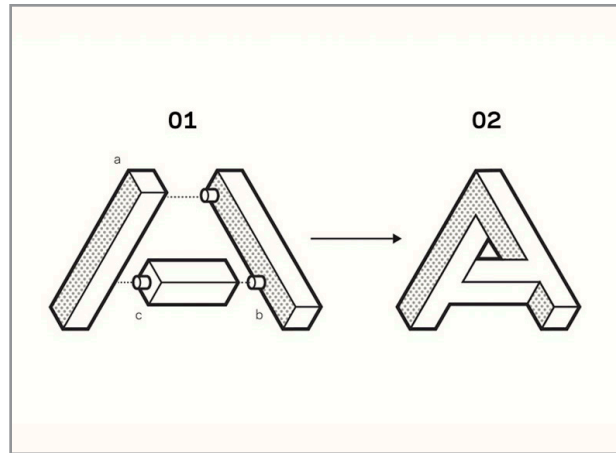


Module 2

Which, it is to be noted, is not Module 1, though it is the first.
But no matter. We shall make all well in the end.



This image is interesting because it attempts to teach how to tie a tie in one step. It's a bit too simple for me, but the two-color visual style is more interesting.

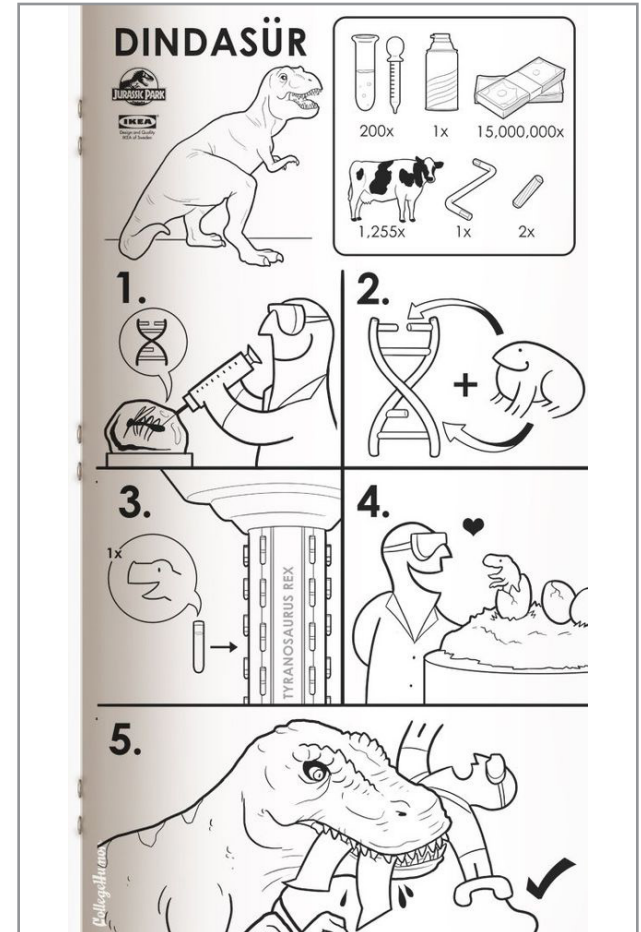
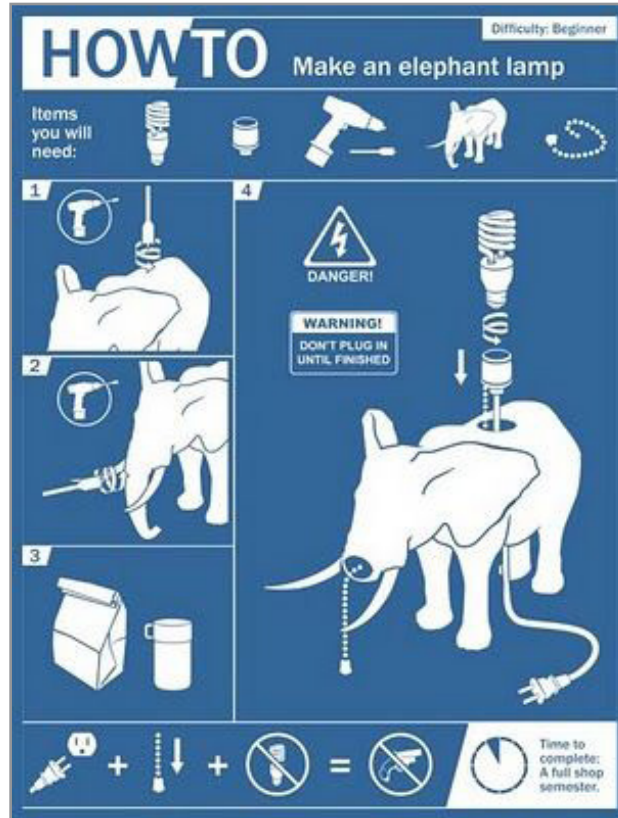
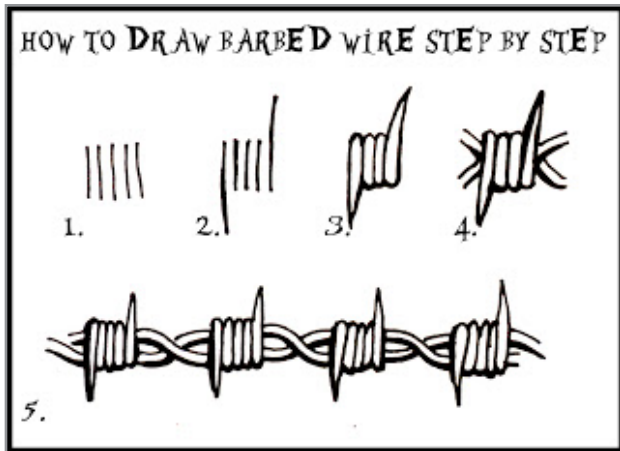


The dot matrix style and small lettering make this look like professional instructions, which contrasts with the tongue-in-cheek material to make it more humorous.

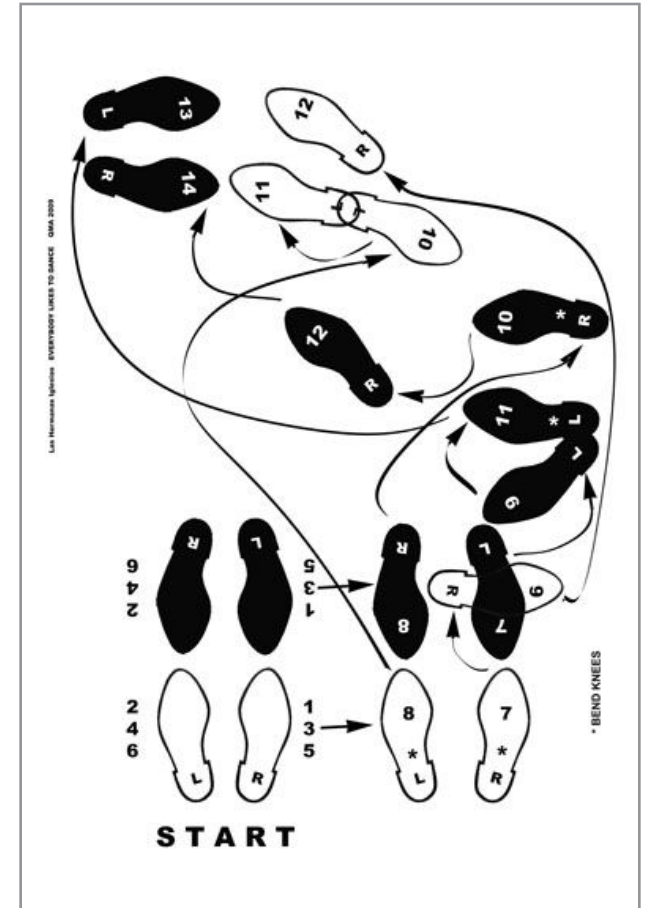
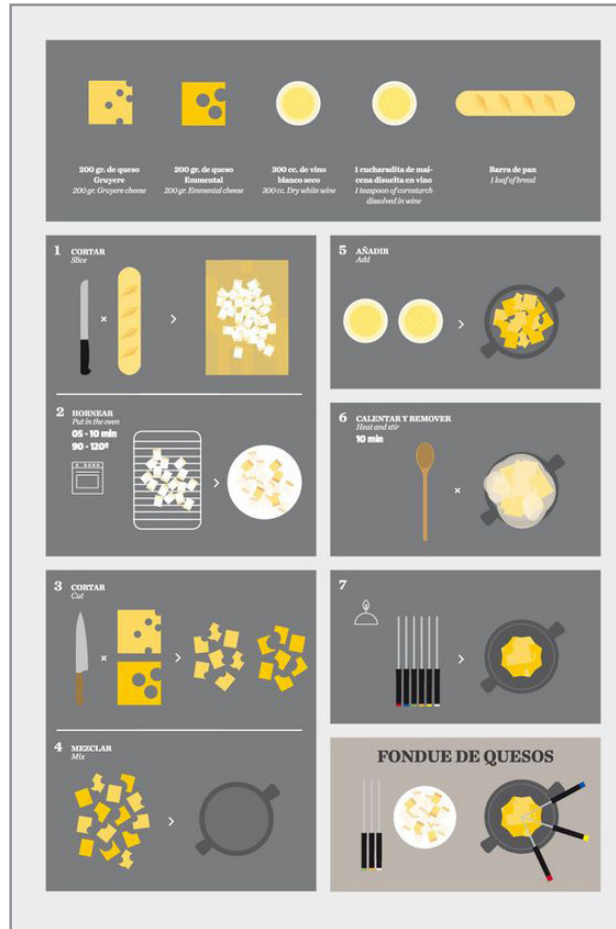
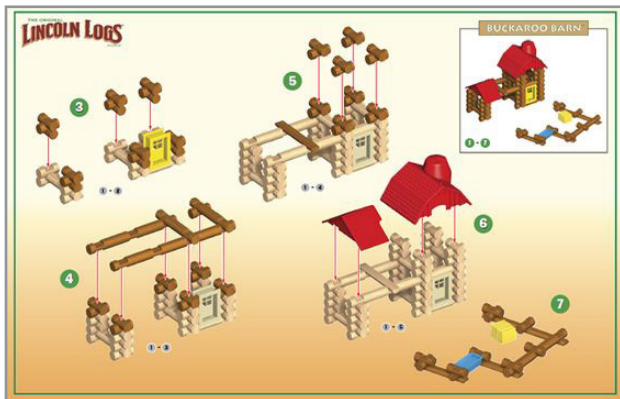
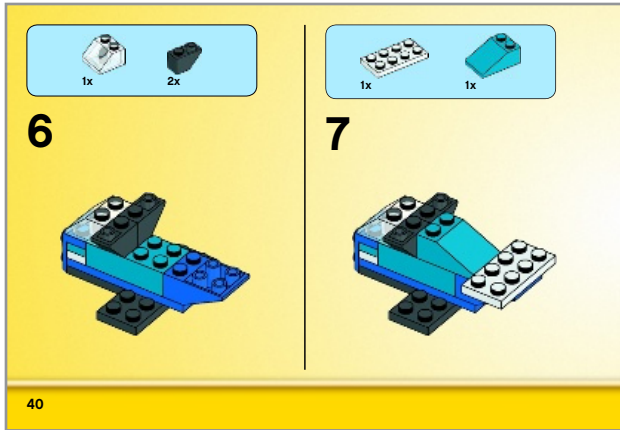


While the style of the first photo was very modern and the second was very geometric, this Avatar-based instruction set is made to appear hand-calligraphed, which fits with its theme.

Research



Research





HOW TO Make an elephant lamp

Difficulty: Beginner

Items you will need:

- Light bulb
- Socket
- Drill
- Elephant
- String

1. Drill a hole in the elephant's trunk.
2. Insert the string into the hole.
3. Attach the socket to the string.
4. Plug in the light bulb.

DANGER!
 WARNING! DON'T PLUG IN UNTIL FINISHED

Time to complete: A full shop semester.

BACK WORKOUT

MUSCLE COLOR CODE

- Core ■ Neck ■ Upper Back ■ Lower Back ■ Hip

ONE-ARM DUMBBELL ROW

1. Grasp the dumbbell with your right hand.
2. Stand with feet shoulder-width apart.
3. Bend forward at the hips, keeping your back straight.
4. Pull the dumbbell up towards your chest.

FRONT CHIN-UP

1. Grasp the bar with both hands.
2. Pull yourself up towards the bar.
3. Lower yourself back down.

UPRIGHT ROW

1. Stand with feet shoulder-width apart.
2. Grasp the bar with both hands.
3. Pull the bar up towards your chest.

T-BAR ROW

1. Grasp the bar with both hands.
2. Pull yourself up towards the bar.
3. Lower yourself back down.

SEATED ROW

1. Sit on a bench with feet flat on the floor.
2. Grasp the bar with both hands.
3. Pull the bar up towards your chest.

BENT-OVER ROW

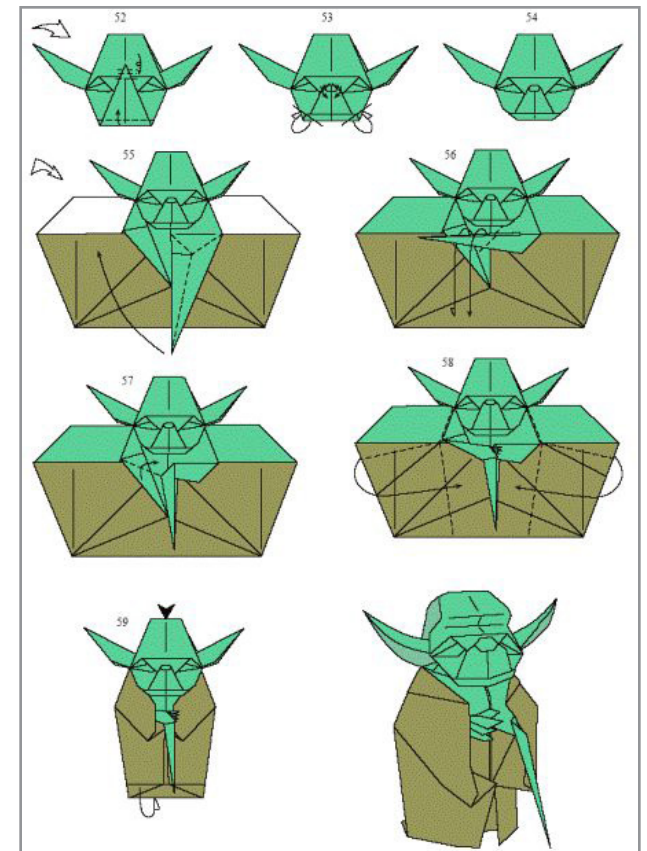
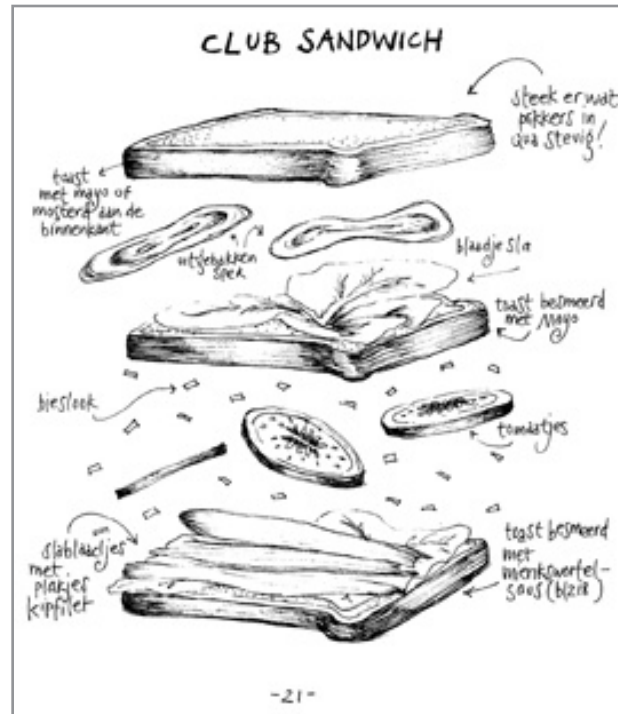
1. Stand with feet shoulder-width apart.
2. Bend forward at the hips, keeping your back straight.
3. Pull the bar up towards your chest.

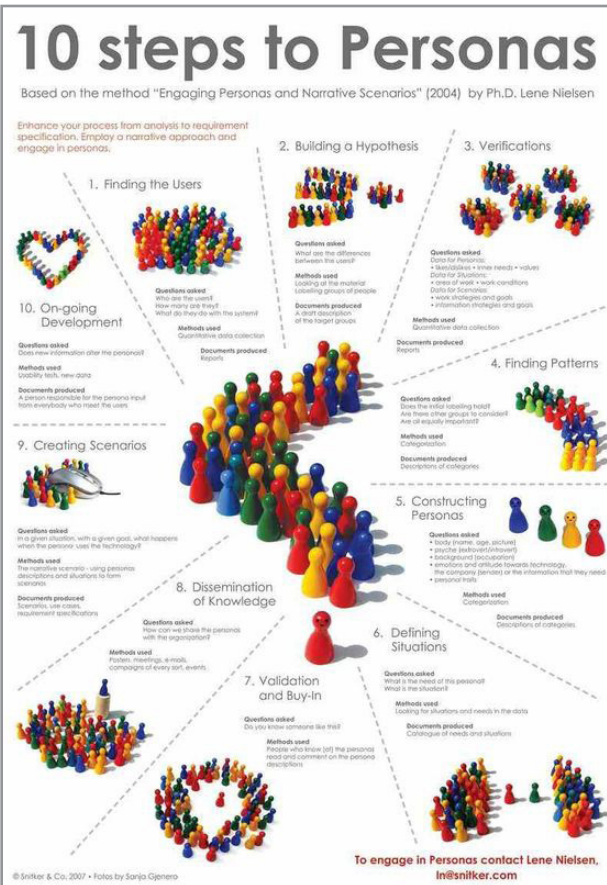
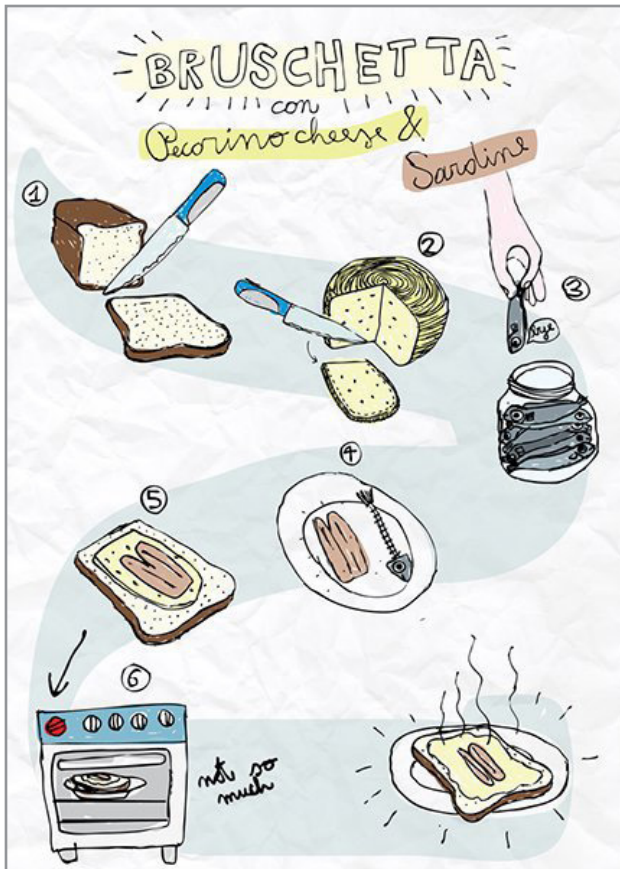
LAY PULLDOWN (FRONT)

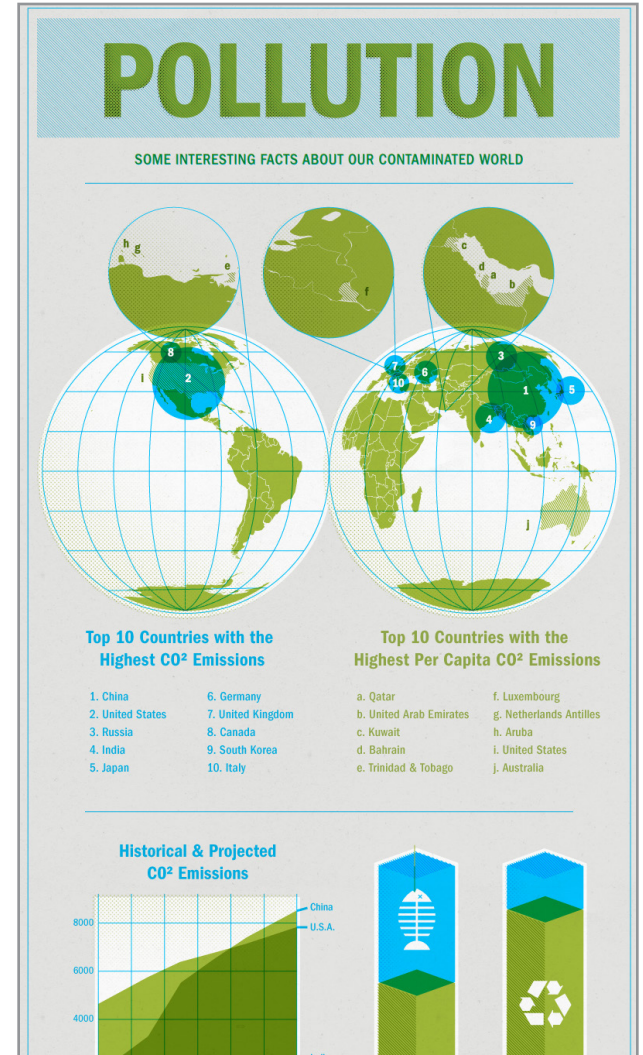
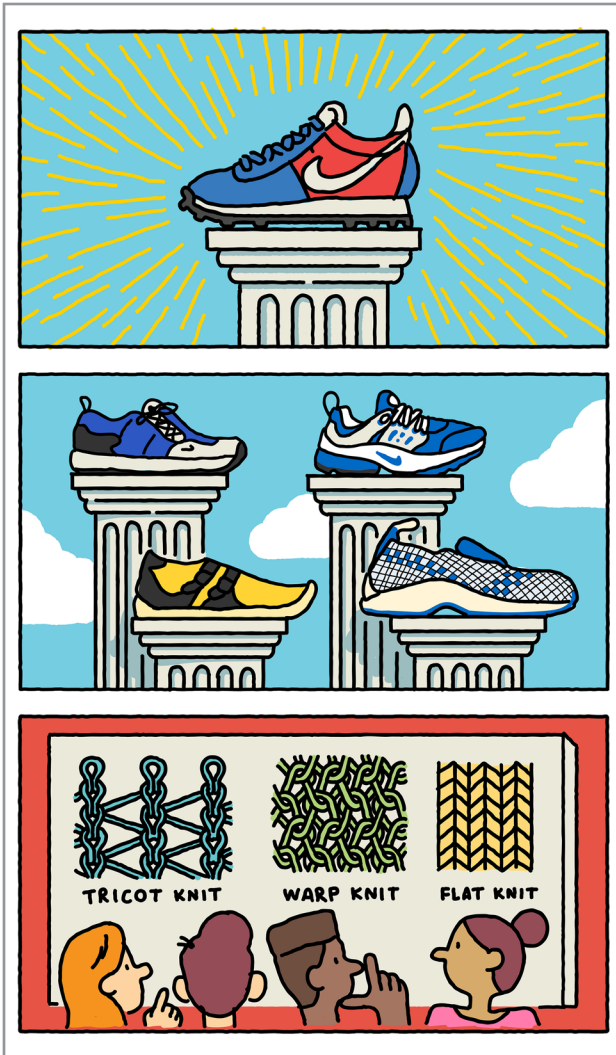
1. Lie on your back on a bench.
2. Grasp the bar with both hands.
3. Pull the bar down towards your chest.

BACK EXTENSION

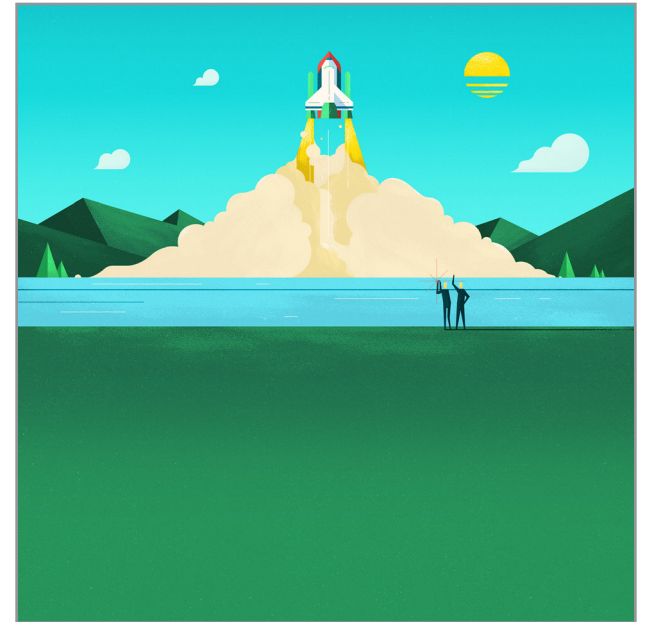
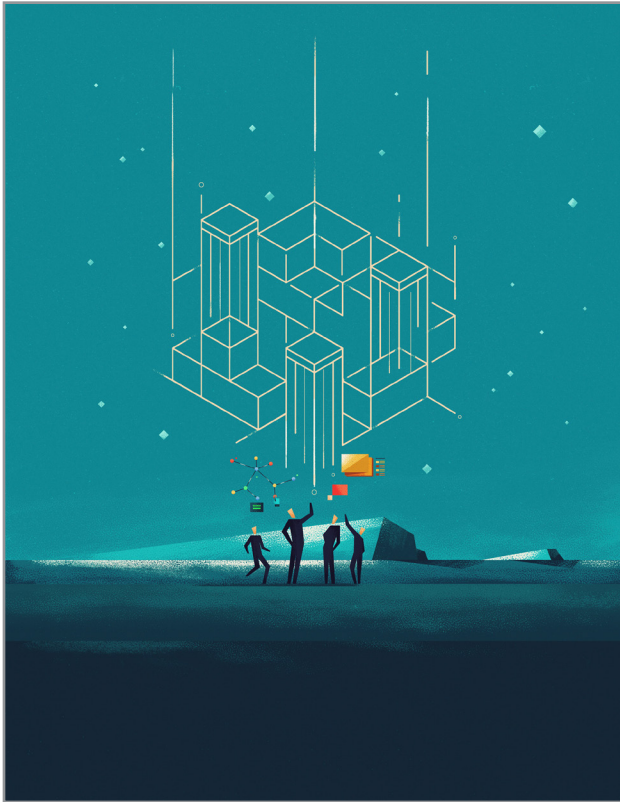
1. Lie on your back on a bench.
2. Grasp the bar with both hands.
3. Lift your hips off the bench.



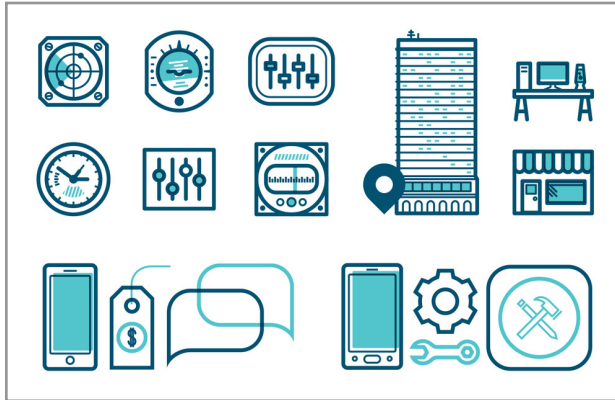




Research



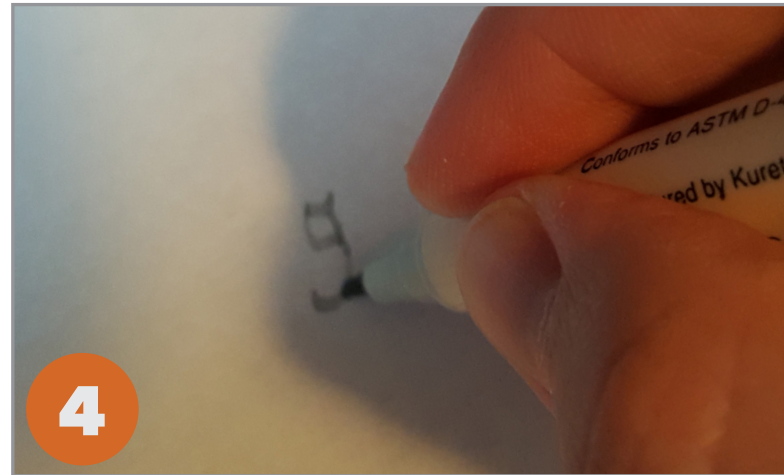
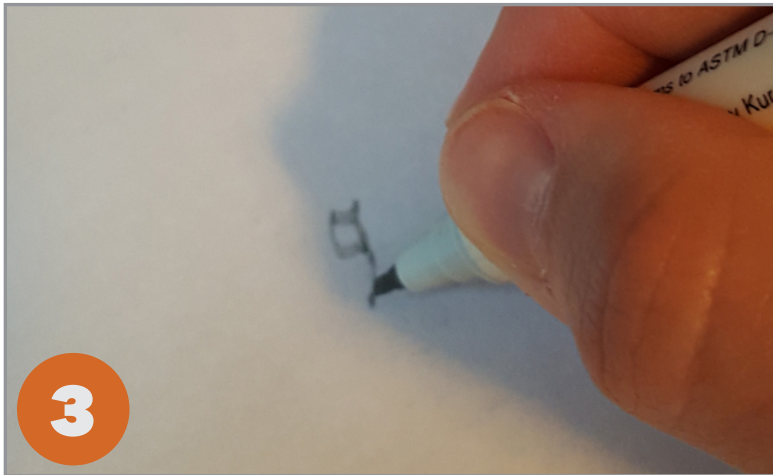
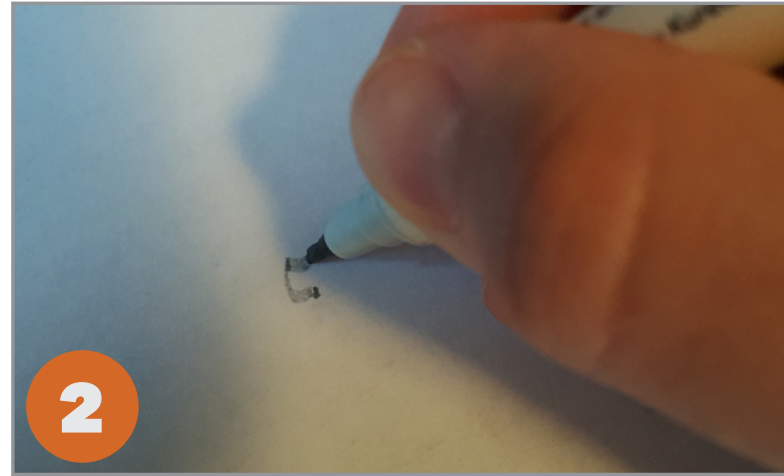
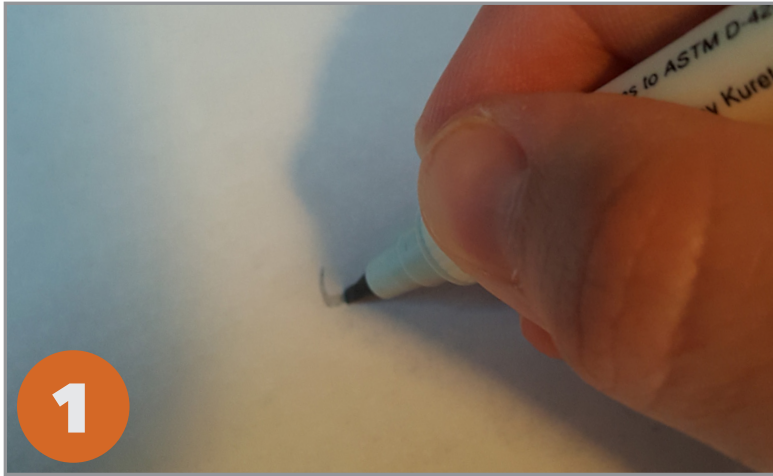
Research



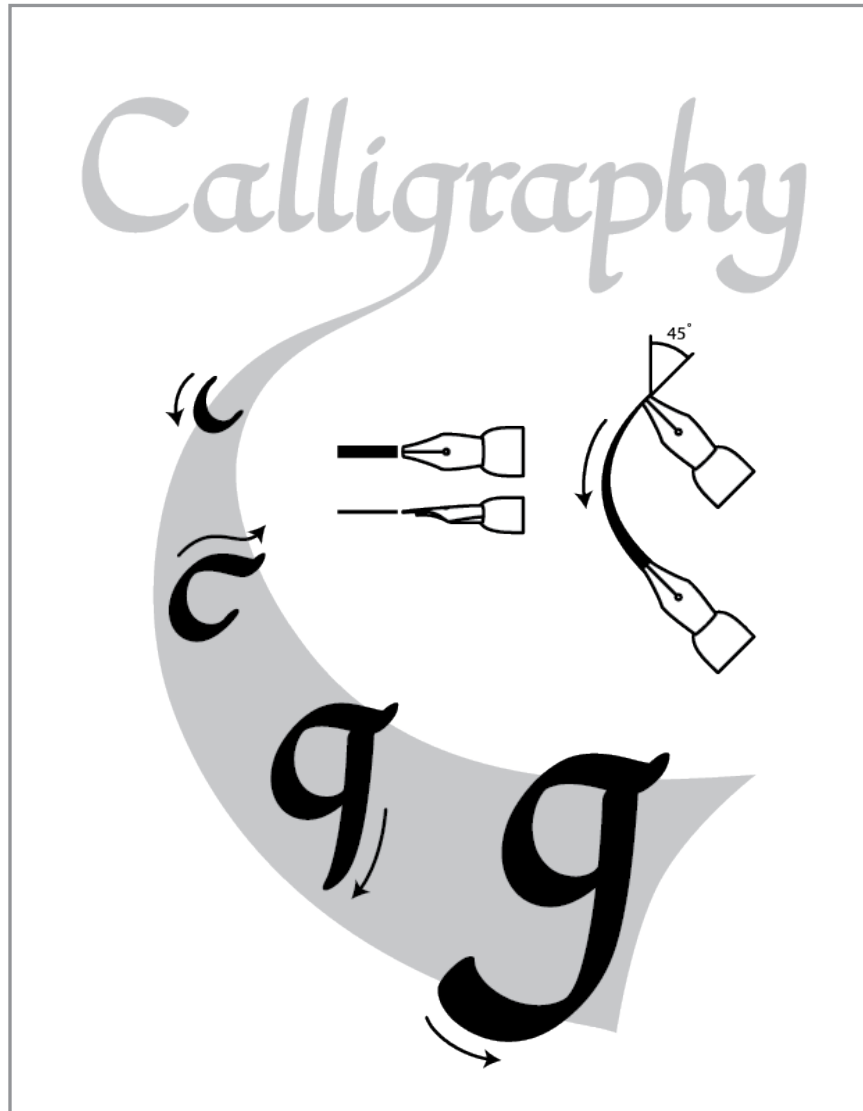
Sketches



Process Photos



Poster Draft



Since I was running behind, I only made one poster draft instead of two different ones. However, I'm very pleased with the illustration quality I managed on this one.

I created the pen illustrations by tracing a photo of a pen I had. And I did the calligraphy in the poster myself in illustrator. I could have used a calligraphic typeface for the heading, but I did not have one that seemed suitable.

I acknowledge that something is still lacking in this piece, probably in the area of alignment. It could also use more color.

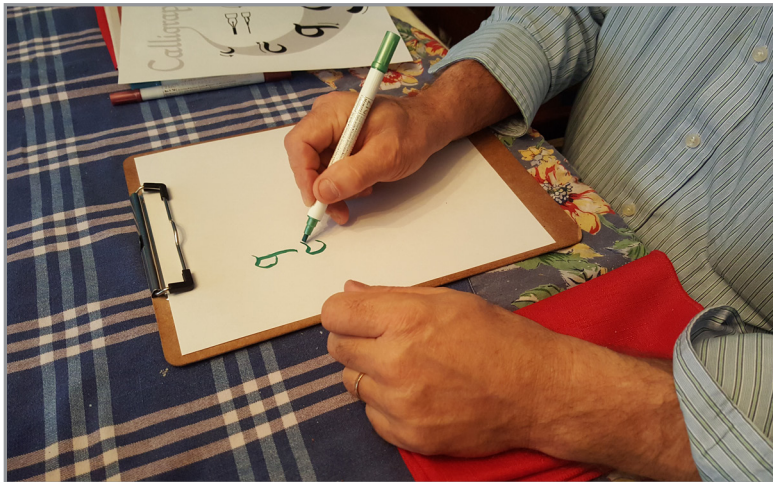
User Testing



User 1

The first user I tested had multiple issues. He took 3-4 times to get the direction of the first stroke correct. And he forgot about the last step until the fifth and last time he attempted it.

He kept wanting to combine strokes 1 and 2, which is logical. But separating them and making them in different directions, which are mostly towards the user, helps with hand stability and produces a better product. Admittedly my poster made no effort to teach this principle. Perhaps it should.





User 2

User 2 drew each step of the instructions separately, i.e. 4 separate letters of progressive completeness. This was because the instructions were that way and she presumed it was for a reason. I may try to fix this by making the current stroke in each step a different color to signal that it is a new addition.

Despite this attention to the instructions in the last example, User 2 kept wanting to optimize the instructions by combining strokes that were separate in the instructions. Again, the explanation that separating the strokes helped stabilize the user's hand was not in the poster, and I may want to add it, though I'm not sure how.

One of the biggest complaints User 2 had was that it wasn't clear how to hold the pen.

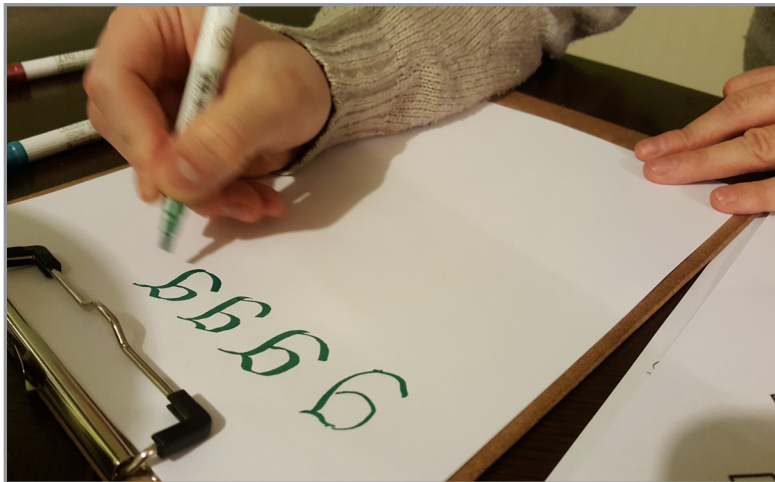


User 3

User 3 also remarked on the ambiguity of how to hold the pen. He was unsure what the 45 degree measurement meant, though he quickly figured it out by trial and error. Perhaps I will add a side view of the pen to help with this.

He also added that the progressively larger sizes of the procedure step illustrations threw off his perception of the changes in line thickness that were present in the letter.

One recommendation the user made was to add boxes to the side of the poster showing things NOT to do. He said he usually benefited from those.



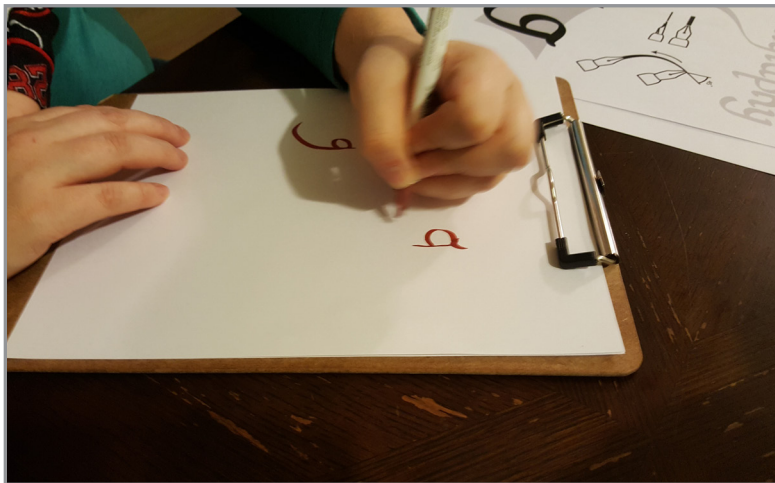


User 4

User 4 was unexpectedly left-handed!

This user spent a long time staring at the paper before beginning. she also played with the angle of the pen a lot.

My poster seems inadequate for left-handed users, but I'm not sure I want to expand the scope of this project to include them this time.





User 5

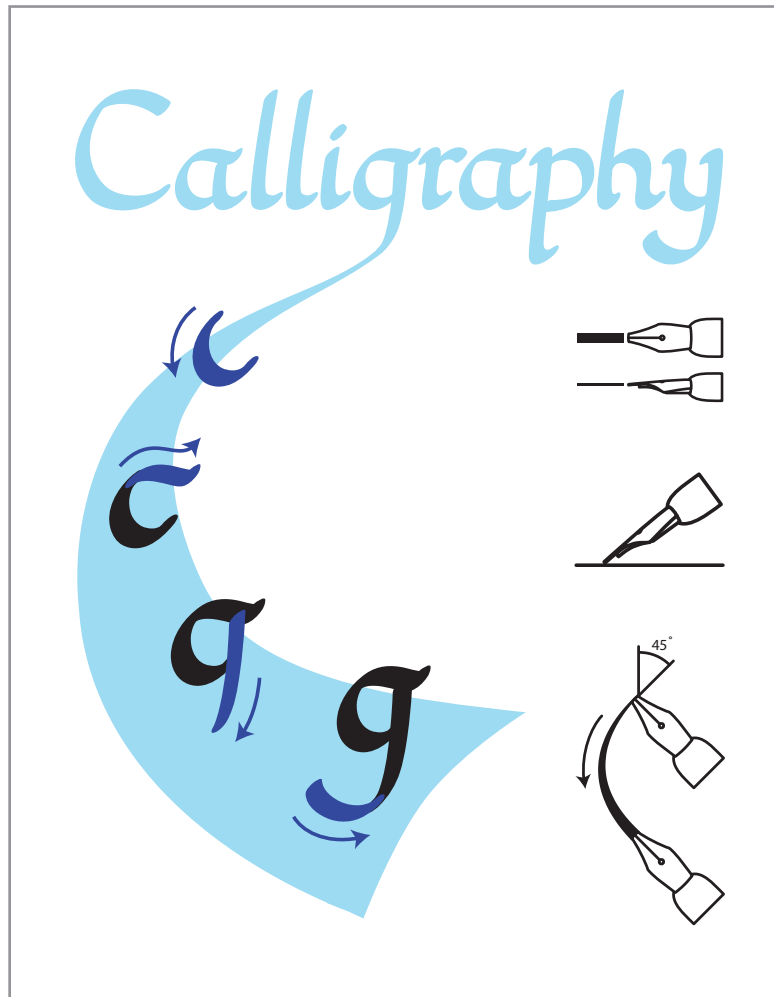
User 5 said she found no part of the instructions particularly hard. She just needed more practice.

I had forgotten that User 5 had done some calligraphy before, but had not practiced for some time. But perhaps it was good that I included users in my testing that were past day zero in their ability.



Module 3

Which is the end in which, as promised, all is made well.

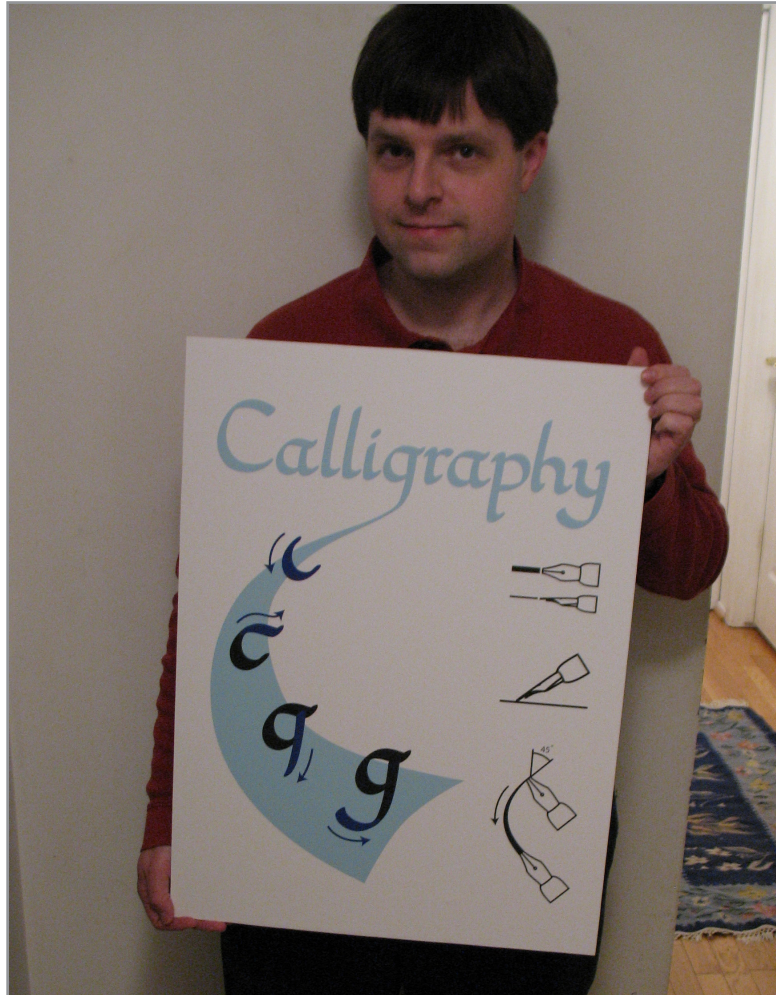


This version saw several additions and modifications to the last. I added some color as I had mentioned before. I also tried to impart more of a sense of alignment because I felt the pen images were floating before, without a real sense of belonging in a structure.

I also attempted to make the instructions clearer by adding a color to the current stroke in each step and enlarging the arrows. I initially thought I would make the arrow and current stroke in each step black, with the rest in color. But this had the effect of emphasizing everything except what I wanted the user to pay attention to.

I attempted to address the hand position issue some of my testers had by adding a profile pen view. I'd received suggestions to include a hand, but had no time to do that.

Printed Poster



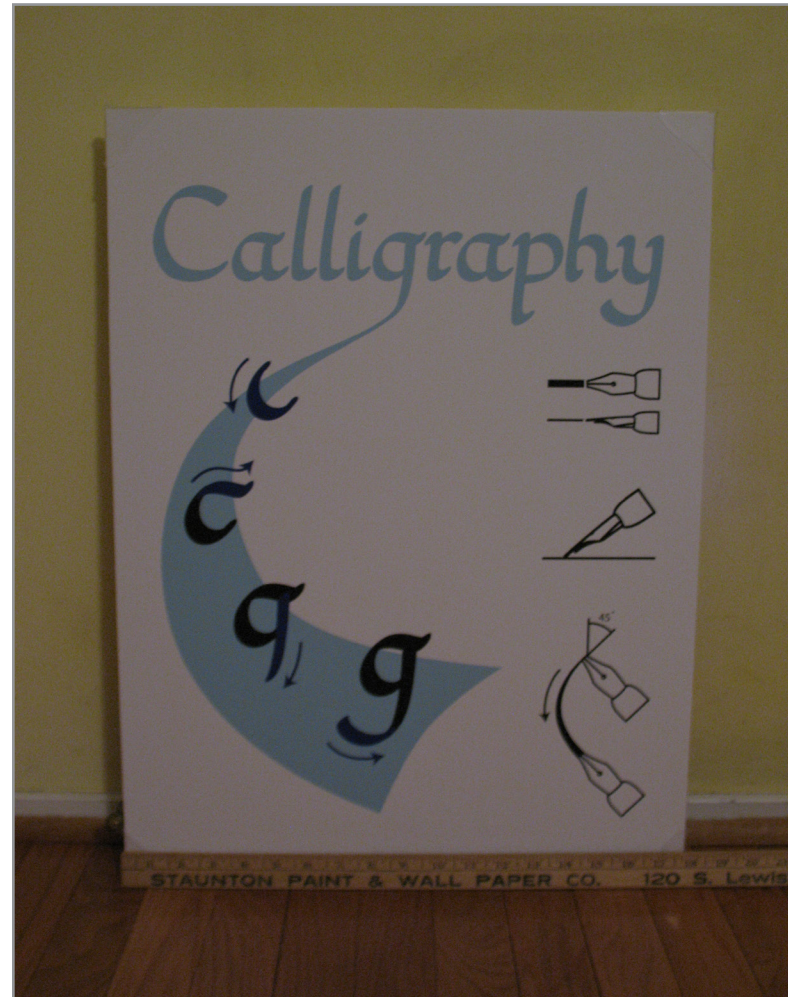
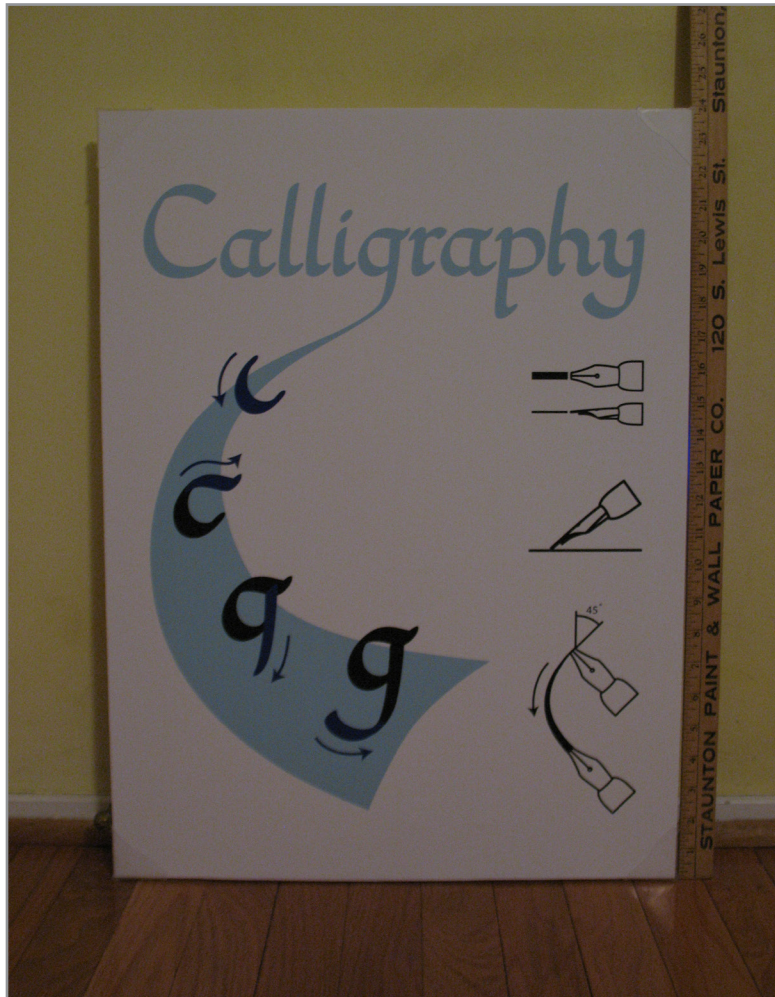
The project instructions included having my poster printed at a size of 18"x24" and mounted on foam core, and also to consider why this was required in an online class.

I imagine, since this project is a poster, and posters are meant for print, it was important to print this to see it in its final form.

I did notice at least one deviation of the printed product from the digital composition: the darker blue I used to emphasize the current stroke in each step contrasted less against the black of the rest of the strokes in the print version. And this is quite important. If I had the opportunity, I would change the colors and print again.

The take-away for future projects is to consider the final medium, whatever that is.

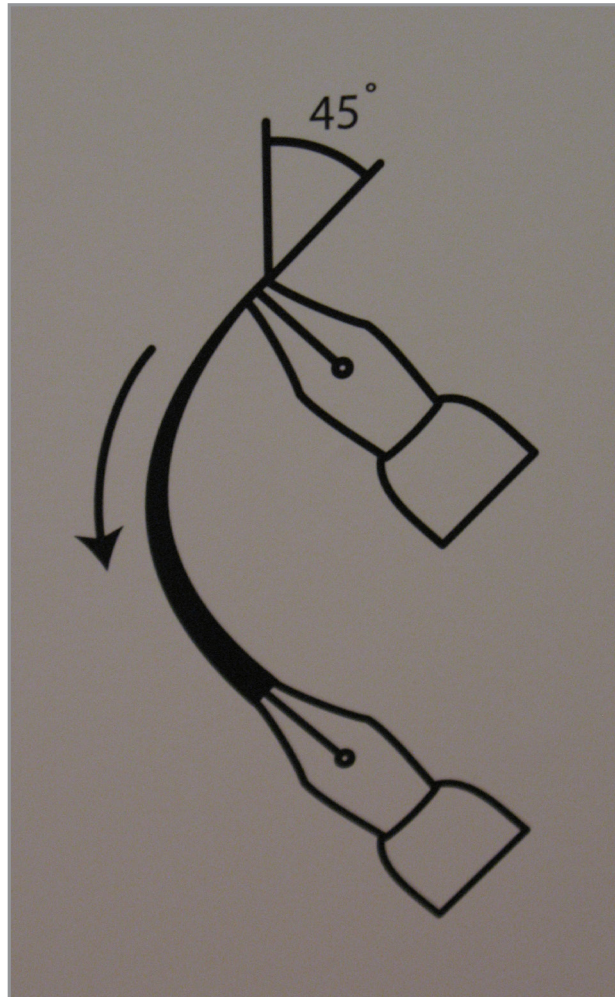
Printed Poster



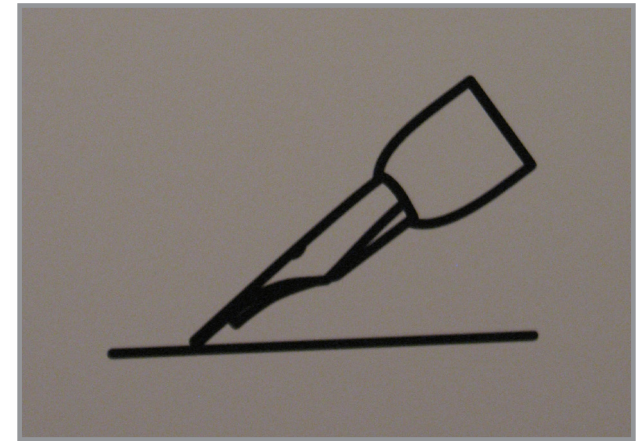
Printed Poster



Above: A detail of procedure steps with the current stroke highlighted.



Right: A top-down view of the pen, showing that the nib should be held at 45 degrees relative to the direction of writing.



Above: I added a side view of the pen to help users understand better how to hold it. I hope this image will help the user deduce that the 45 degree mark in the top-down view does not refer to the vertical angle of the pen.