

HANDY HINTS FOR USING SUPERFINE PIGMENTS

WATER COLOUR PAINT:

Pigment can be mixed in the palette with water to make strong opaque water colours, which can be used on artists papers, wood, board and various other absorbent surfaces. It is advisable to seal the colours afterwards.

OIL PAINTS:

Paint can be mixed on the palette using linseed or a preferred oil with a carrier such as zinc oxide or Superfine White. The shade deepens with the addition of more pigments.

FABRIC COLOURING AND PAINTING:

Pigments can be mixed with extender for painting fabrics, and with a fixative for dyeing fabrics and then applied in the usual way. All fabrics must be heat treated/ironed to make the colour fast. Pastel shades can be achieved with addition of Superfine White or extender.

COLOUR WASHES:

Make a mix with water to colour wash wood floorboards, wood furniture and any bare wood. Opacity and depth of colour is achieved with the addition of more pigment. Apply satin or gloss clear vanishes afterwards.

VARNISHES:

Pigment can be added to varnish. The more that is added the less transparent the varnish becomes, but gives a depth of colour. There is a saturation point beyond which the colour does not deepen with more pigment.

WOODEN POLISH:

To stain bare wood: Plain wax polish can be melted in a metal tin, and small amounts of pigment stirred in. Let the wax cool slightly and then apply with a soft cloth. Buff up to get a sheen. This process can be repeated to deepen the colour.

WOOD PAINT

Add pigment to bonding liquid to produce wood paints for fencing, paneling etc.

WOODEN CHIPS:

Dry pigments dispersed in 5ml Cold Glue and add to 1Litre of water. Wet wood chips, sun dry and add fragrance for Potpourri.

STONE AND CONCRETE POLISH:

Melt wax floor polish - or use a liquid type - and add Superfine pigment to it. More pigment can be used per quantity of wax than for wood polish as the pigment forms part of the flooring in the wax.

COLOURED GROUTING:

Pigments can be added to the dry grout for use around internal or external tiling.

SAND COLOURING:

Wet building or sea sand - Add pigments and sun dry.

CANDLE MAKING:

Melt the wax in the usual way and add very small amounts of pigments (¼ to ½ teaspoon) to 1kg wax.

SOAP MAKING:

The pigment is best dispersed in a small quantity of oil or glycerine before adding to the mixture.

PAPER MAKING:

The dry pigment is best dispersed in a little liquid soap and then can be added to the pulp by degrees - try adding ¼ teaspoon to 1kg pulp first, add more if a darker colour is required.