

PAINING GLOSSARY

ANTIQUÉ

Apply a watered-down application of paint, a glaze or Gel Stain to the surface. Wipe color off with a soft cloth before stain dries, leaving more in recessed areas.

BLENDING

A gradual transition between two colors, that is usually created when both paint colors are wet. This is often the biggest issue with acrylics due to the quick drying time. Dry time extender added to paint will allow more open time for blending.

BASE COAT

A smooth application of paint covering the surface. Allow paint to dry thoroughly between coats. Lightly sand between coats for and super smooth basecoat.

CANVAS WEIGHT

Refers to how thick the canvas is, usually labelled in ounces, 8oz, 10oz, 12oz. The choice of the weight of the canvas depends on the size of the painting and personal preference. When a painting gets any larger than 6ft a 12oz weight is best because when stretching the canvas you need to apply strong pressure to the cloth to get a tight drum like finish and the danger is with a lighter weight canvas it can rip

CONSISTENCY

The thickness or thinness of paint, basically how the paint 'feels' on the brush or canvas.

CURING

Paint may be dry to touch but require a longer time to cure all the way through. This especially important when baking painted glassware. If paint has not cured completely, moisture that may be trapped under the outside layer will expand when heated causing the paint to blister and ultimately peel. Also, varnishing over a painted surface that has not completely cured may result in a cloudy finish.

DRY BRUSHING

Touch the tips of brush bristles into paint and wipe excess color off onto a paper towel. Using very light pressure, skim the brush over the surface, building up color gradually.

GLAZE

A thin layer of paint used to optically affect the color underneath. The underlying color is already dry when the glaze is applied to add depth of color and help fuse hard edges.

INTERFERENCE PAINT

When viewed from different angles the paint appears differently. Painted over a dark color you can see one color, paint the same color over a light background and you see the complementary color. Add a very small amount of black to Interference colors to produce deeper, richer, opalescent effects.

LOAD (PIGMENT)

Refers to how strong the pigment is. Artist quality paints have a stronger color and can be described as having a 'high pigment load'. It describes the amount of pigment in the paint, compared to the amount of binder or other additives in the paint. Each paint has its own maximum pigment load as some pigment need more binder added to them just to be able to mix the raw material into a usable paint consistency.

OPAQUE

A pigment that doesn't allow light through, as opposed to "Transparent" which is the opposite, and does let light through.

PIGMENT

This describes the raw material that all paints are made from. Natural or synthetic materials are finely ground and mixed with a liquid binder into a paste to make paint.

SPATTER

Thin paint to consistency of cream. Dip an old toothbrush into the paint, hold the toothbrush over the piece and run your fingers through the bristles to release paint.

STIPPLE

Load the tips of an old scruffy brush or stiff bristled brush with paint. Dab excess paint off onto a paper towel. Pounce brush onto the surface using an up-and-down motion.

TRANSPARENT

A pigment that allows light through, as opposed to “Opaque” which is the opposite, and does not let light through.

WASH

Thin paint with 50%-60% water. Brush onto surface and allow to dry. Repeat for additional color. This technique allows the wood grain to show while creating a weathered effect.

WET INTO WET

Basecoat an area and while it is still wet, apply another color next to or on top of the base color. Lightly blend the two colors together.