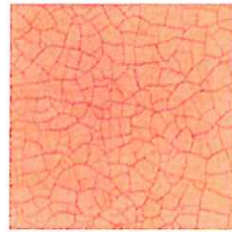


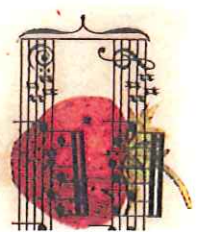
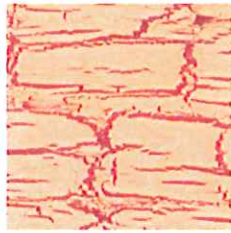
applicraft

Decoupage Finish



Craquelure

CrackleGlaze



Transfer Glaze

Transform an uninspiring item into a treasured piece with AppliCraft's easy-to-use paint effect products and this instruction leaflet!

"Before I found AppliCraft Craquelure, achieving a crackle effect could be a hit and miss affair, but now I have a product that I can depend on to get the size of crack I need and quickly. I write books on decorating and run courses on how to paint furniture. My work incorporates the distressed French and Venetian styles using Craquelure and decoupage in conjunction with my Chalk Paint. I always use AppliCraft products on my furniture, my courses, and for the projects in my books. AppliCraft products are available from my shop in Oxford and at www.anniesloan.com"

Annie Sloan

Decoupage



The age-old art of Decoupage (the word derives from the French verb *decouper*: to cut out) began to flourish in the late fifteenth century. Elaborate printed decorative borders were used to decorate furniture and then coated with many layers of thick varnish so that the finish was as smooth as if the design had been hand painted. It was a shortcut which was indistinguishable from the real thing and became known as 'arte povera' - the poor man's art. By the 19th century it had become a hobby for Victorian ladies, and colourful images known as 'scrap sheets' were mass-produced which made the craft much more accessible. Around this time pieces of chintz fabric were being used to decorate furniture as well. The interest in decoupage declined thereafter and it is only since the innovation of the photocopier and fast drying varnish that its popularity has returned.



Decoupage Finish

A water-based, fast drying all-in-one glue, sealer and varnish.

Decoupage Finish is ideal for fast build-up layers for decoupage projects in paper and fabric on virtually any surface. It is an ideal medium for Napkin decoupage. It is an opaque medium, which on drying becomes transparent. Select a finish in either Gloss or Matt. Achieving a professional result is quite easy. The motifs need to be embedded and this is done by building up layers of Decoupage Finish. The final result will look and feel as though the picture has been painted on the surface.

Materials and Tools

Scissors, preferably curved manicure scissors for fine cutting and larger scissors for rough cutting, paint brushes, a household sponge, fine grade sanding paper (wet& dry) AppliCraft Decoupage Finish Gloss or Matt, Varnish brushes. White Polish Shellac (optional)

Preparation

Decoupage motifs should be applied to a clean smooth surface. Prepare, paint and sand back the surface lightly if necessary. Work in a dust-free area.

Application

- Cutting your motif is a most important stage. Use the larger scissors to roughly cut the area around the motif. Cut around the edge of the motif precisely with the manicure scissors, feeding the paper through the blades.
- Position the pieces on your chosen object and experiment with the design and balance.
- Brush a thin coat of AppliCraft Decoupage Finish on the back of the cut-out.
- Position the cut-out, and working from the centre of the design with your sponge, gently smooth out the excess fluid and bubbles. Allow the Finish to dry - approximately 15 minutes.
- You will need approximately 10 coats of Finish

Washing up

Wash brushes in warm soapy water

Tips

Use blutac as a temporary positioning measure when planning your design. For the application of motifs, wallpaper paste or Gloy glue can be used as an alternative pasting medium. This allows the motif to be repositioned easily. Wipe off any remaining paste carefully with a damp sponge. Use a hair dryer to dry the surface in between layers of Decoupage Finish, thus speeding up the process. If you intend to sell on the goods you are decorating, please always be aware of copyright laws. Sources for prints; greetings cards, stamps, wine bottle labels, music sheets, old books, programmes.

White Polish Shellac

A fast drying spirit-based varnish. Use for sealing Craquelure effects, Decoupage paper and hand painted motifs. It can be used to strengthen and protect decoupage paper, making the cutting process easier. Use a soft bristled brush or paper kitchen towel to apply. Work quickly in a warm atmosphere. Clean the brush with methylated spirits followed by warm soapy water. Use this brush for spirit-based products only. White Polish Shellac can be obtained from specialist paint suppliers and French Polishers.

Craquelure



Decorators in eighteenth century France were inspired by the delicate network of cracks found on lacquered furniture and developed a water/oil based system to mimic the effect. AppliCraft Craquelure is a simple two-part water-based system which reproduces this interesting antique effect. It is ideal for use on painted surfaces and objects d'art.

Step 1 + Step 2 = Craquelure!

Select the size of crack you require in STEP 1: small, medium or large crack. STEP 2 is universal.

Materials & tools

AppliCraft Craquelure STEP 1 and STEP 2.
Tube of artists oil colour e.g. Raw Umber.
White spirit.
Oil-based varnish.
White Polish Shellac (optional).
Cotton rags.
2 varnish brushes.

Preparation

Craquelure can be applied to water-based and oil-based painted surfaces. Oil-based surfaces will require either a light sanding or a coat of White Polish Shellac before proceeding. Apply a coat of Shellac to hand painted motifs or decoupage prints & allow to dry before proceeding.

Application

1. Apply a thick coat of STEP 1 with a clean dry varnish brush. Do not overwork it. Allow to dry completely.
2. STEP 2 can be applied now or at a later time. Use a clean varnish brush, making sure you cover the area and don't miss out bits. Brush it out smoothly as it is thick and sticky.
3. Leave it to dry for about 8 hours
4. Dab a little white spirit on a rag followed by the artists oil colour and rub it over the surface and into the cracks. Wait for 20 mins, and gently wipe away any excess until you achieve the tint you require. Let it dry for a while. Use a little white spirit to help remove any oil residue if necessary.
5. Leave to dry for 24 hours. Apply a coat of oil-based varnish to seal the surface.

IF YOU ARE IN A HURRY PROCEED AS FOLLOWS...

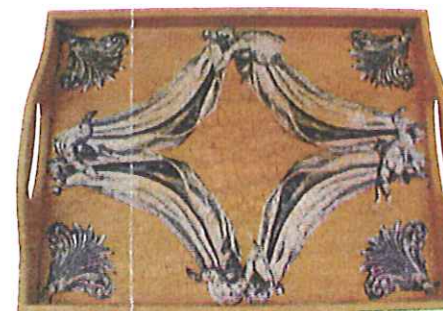
5. Having achieved the tint you require, seal the surface with a coat of Shellac which will dry in 30 minutes.
6. Apply a coat of water or oil-based varnish to complete and protect the surface.

Washing up

Craquelure brushes - warm soapy water
Oil-based varnish brushes - white spirit followed by warm soapy water

Help

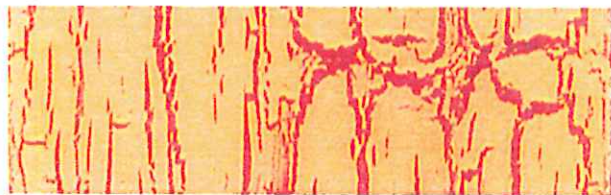
1. If the STEP 2 is very thick, put the jar in a bowl of hot water whilst working with it. Moisten the brush with water.
2. The STEP 2 has a minute or two of 'open time'. Immediately after application, lightly brush out any areas which have 'pooled'.
3. Once dry, don't panic if the cracks are not obvious. Apply a little oil colour, the cracks will inevitably be there.
4. No cracks? you have not applied enough STEP 1 or you have missed out bits when applying the STEP2.



Tips

Craquelure is not an exact science and no two pieces will be the same. The cracks will vary depending on how thickly it is applied, and the temperature and humidity of the workroom. Only use oil paints or gilt creams and not acrylics to colour the cracks. Craquelure is not suitable to use in areas exposed to moisture or extreme heat.
Coverage: 500ml - approx. 8 sq metres.
Batches may vary slightly in colour.

CrackleGlaze



For a weathered or peeling paint effect.

CrackleGlaze is a water-based glaze which when sandwiched between two coats of paint, causes the top layer of paint to crack, revealing the bottom colour.

When considering a project, bear in mind that it is the base colour that shows through the cracks in the finished surface, so choose your colours accordingly. It is ideal for applying to trays, boxes, frames and pieces of furniture.

Materials and tools

Two pots of different coloured emulsion paint.
AppliCraft CrackleGlaze. Paint brushes.

Preparation

CrackleGlaze can be applied to any clean, painted surface. The top colour paint should be water-based and the consistency of runny custard.

Application

1. Using a regular paint brush, apply one or two coats of the first colour paint and allow it to dry completely.
2. Shake the CrackleGlaze tub well. With a clean brush apply a layer to the painted surface. Wait until it is slightly tacky or even touch dry. The glaze should not lift off the surface when touched. This will take at least 20 minutes, depending on the thickness of application and the room temperature.
3. Apply your second colour paint to the CrackleGlaze layer. Load the brush with paint and drag the brush lightly, going in one direction only. Stop to reload the brush when necessary. Touch up any areas you have missed with the corner of the brush. **Do not** brush over any area twice, or the crackle effect will not occur.
4. The cracks will appear almost immediately. Leave the paint to dry completely.

Washing up

Wash brushes in warm soapy water.

Help

No cracks? The top coat of paint was too thick - thin it with a little water to get a runny custard consistency.

Only use water-based emulsions - oil-based paints are not compatible with this system.

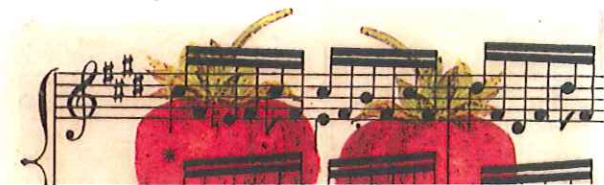
Tips

Perfect the look you want. The direction of the cracks is determined by the direction and length of your brush strokes when applying the top colour paint. Once the top colour has been applied, you can speed up the drying

process by using a warm hair dryer - this will also increase the size of the cracks. There is no need to varnish the finished effect.



TransferGlaze



An acrylic water-based emulsion which captures printed images into a waterproof plastic film.

TransferGlaze can be used to make a transfer from almost any printed source except photographs, ink jet prints and high gloss varnished prints - in those cases use a photocopy. Transferred prints may be used on cast resins, eggs, wood, metal, glass, plastic, wax, ceramics, fabric, card and canvas. Transfers are best applied to pale surfaces as the colour of the surface will show through.

Materials & tools

AppliCraft TransferGlaze, newspaper, masking tape and a small sponge.

Application

1. Tape the corners of a printed surface to wax paper or old newspaper
2. Apply 4 moderate to heavy coats of TransferGlaze to the face of the print, applying two horizontally and two vertically.
3. Allow each coat to dry for approximately twenty minutes or until clear - use a hair dryer to speed this process up if desired. Allow print to cure for two hours.
4. Undo tape and remove print. Place in lukewarm water for twenty minutes.
5. Remove print from water and place print face down on a hard smooth surface.
6. Using the balls of your fingertips (or a sponge) gently rub the back of the transfer until the paper begins to peel. Keep adding water to the surface. If necessary a small scrubbing brush used gently will ease off the final flecks of paper.



7. Do not rub too hard or the film will stretch or tear. All the paper should be rubbed from the print until the transfer is transparent. Hold the film up to the light to check that it is totally transparent and no paper traces remain.
8. The transferred picture on the film will then be applied to the prepared object.
9. Apply a coat of TransferGlaze to the new surface.
10. Position the transfer, and using your fingertips, press firmly from the centre toward the sides to remove air bubbles. Seal the surface with a coat or two of the TransferGlaze.

Washing up

Clean brushes with warm soapy water.

Help

If the transfer is too thin and tears easily, not enough TransferGlaze has been applied to the surface. If blisters appear, small bits of paper were not removed and have been caught under the transfer. Make a small cut with a sharp craft knife, remove the paper and re-adhere with TransferGlaze - pressing in place with your fingers. If bubbles persist, puncture with a small pin and press down with your finger. Be careful not to stretch or tear the transfer. If the transfer is milky, there is moisture under the transfer which will eventually dry and clear. If the paper seems hard to remove from the transfer - remove the first layer of paper and re-soak print for approximately 30 minutes.

Tips

Remember that decorated plates are purely decorative and should not be used for food. They are also not heat resistant. If decorating a plate, tuck the edges on the underside of the plate and when the piece is quite dry use a craft knife to neaten it off. If you wish to Craquelure the piece - apply the TransferGlaze to the surface as the base coat and once dry apply a coat of the Top Coat. Refer to the Craquelure instructions. If you do not use the transfer immediately store it in between two sheets of wax paper.

With all AppliCraft paint effects, it is always a good idea to **PRACTISE** on a piece of scrap before you start your project to get a feel for the product and its application.



AppliCraft Decoupage Finish, Craquelure, TransferGlaze and Crackle Glaze are non-toxic water-based products.

applicraft

Hillcrest. Guildford Road.
Ottershaw. KT16 0QL
tel 01932 872 572

e-mail applicraft@compuserve.com
website: www.applicraft.co.uk

Copyright 2004. The information herein is given in good faith. The use and application of the product is beyond our control and AppliCraft cannot be held responsible for the performance of the products or costs arising from their incorrect use. Keep out of the reach of children.