

## PORCELAINE 150 PAINTS

Porcelaine 150 is a line of 45 brilliant, intense colors for use on china, porcelain, tile, metal, ceramic, glass, and more! There are 35 standard colors, 10 NEW Shimmer colors, and a totally awesome chalkboard paint! The paint line was developed to mimic the appearance of true glazed ceramics.

Colors are water based and non-toxic. They are completely removable until baked in a kitchen oven at 300°F (150°C) for 30 minutes. Then the paint is permanent, microwave and dishwasher safe as well as UV and solvent resistant.

In addition to the liquid paint is a series of 10 dimensional outliners, mediums and markers in both bullet tip and fine tip.

## PORCELAINE 150 MEDIUMS AND ACCESSORIES

**Chalkboard Paint** – A black matt chalkboard color that acts as a chalkboard surface on the china surface. Once baked, the chalkboard surface can be written on with standard chalk, and then removed with water... just like at school!

**Gloss Medium** – Add to the color to make the finish more gloss (1/3 gloss medium, 2/3 color). Also lightens the colors without making them opaque, so you can produce transparent pastel colors. Also gives the paint more “open time” for retouching a painted area (see Frequently Asked Questions #3 and #7 & Helpful Hint #11).

**Matt Medium** – Add to the color to make the finish matt (1/3 matt medium, 2/3 color). Also gives the paint more “open time” for retouching a painted area (see Frequently Asked Question #3).

**Thinner (diluant)** – Add to the paint to make it less viscous, without lessening the durability of the paint. Allows for more “open time”. Also used for certain techniques of “squirting” the paint. May fluidize the paint once it begins to dry up on the palette (see Frequently Asked Questions #3 and #6 & Helpful Hint #6).

**Filler Undercoat** – Used as an undercoat on a porous surface, it acts as a primer to prevent the paint from being absorbed into the piece (see Frequently Asked Question #9).

**Outliner tubes** – Available in 10 colors. Allows for dimensional effects on the surface. Great for outlining, writing, highlighting and detailing. It should be applied fairly thinly (see Frequently Asked Question #4 & Helpful Hint #9 for usage information).

**Markers** – Available in 9 bullet tip colors and 9 fine tip colors. Fabulous alternative for kids and inexperienced painters who are not comfortable with a brush (see Helpful Hint #14 for usage).

**Transfer paper** – Used to transfer a design from a piece of paper to the surface of a piece of china. Simply place the paper ink side down on top of the surface. Then place design over the paper. Trace over the design with a pen or pencil, design will be transferred to the piece (see Helpful Hints #12 and #13).

**China pencil** – Used to draw designs onto the surface of the piece to be painted (see Helpful Hints #12 and #13).

**Applicator bottles** – Used for applying the paint with a very tiny, precise line. Pour the liquid paints into the bottle and squeeze paint out of a metal minerva tip. Great for tiny details, outlining, highlighting and signing and dating creations (see Helpful Hint #9).

**Applicator sponges** – Used to apply the paint with an overall uniform appearance. Gives “slight” texture to the paint application. Great for applying the frost medium to give frosted appearance to the glass.

for more ideas and information, visit:  
[www.pebeo.com](http://www.pebeo.com)

# PORCELAINE 150

## HELPFUL HINTS

- 1 -** It is always recommended to clean the piece to be painted with rubbing alcohol to degrease the surface before painting. This allows for the best adhesion of the paints once baked.
- 2 -** Designs may be altered or mistakes may be removed at anytime until the piece has been baked. Simply wipe off the paint with a little rubbing alcohol (or glass cleaner) using a paper towel or cotton swab, then “clean-up” any edges or mistakes.
- 3 -** Brush and tools may be cleaned with soap and water. Porcelaine 150 is waterbased and water-soluble. If you spill it, simply wash it out of fabric with soap and water.
- 4 -** It is easiest to work with a fairly dry brush. Simply clean the brush with water between each color and dry thoroughly.
- 5 -** Use an oven thermometer to determine oven temperature as many ovens are often incorrectly calibrated. Paint will burn and brown if it is too hot! If color is altered in the baking process, the oven is too hot!
- 6 -** To thin the paint, add up to 10% water. But adding more than 10% water could lessen the durability of the paint once baked. It is best to use the **Porcelaine 150 thinner (diluant)** for making the paint more viscous and for reliquifying the colors once they begin to “tack-up”.
- 7 -** All colors may be mixed and blended with one another.
- 8 -** To open the **Outliner Tube paints** remove the cap and then unscrew the black nozzle. Pop the metal seal with a small sharp point (pen, pin, or paperclip). Replace the nozzle and paint. Practice drawing lines and writing on a piece of paper first! Extra drying time may be needed (48 hours) if paint is applied thickly. Paint will bubble during baking if it is not dry.
- 9 -** To use the applicator bottles (available wherever Porcelaine 150 paints are sold), simply cut the tip off of the plastic nozzle. Next securely attach the metal minerva tip to the nozzle. Remove the wire from the metal tip. Apply gentle pressure as you write or draw. It is a good idea to practice writing on a piece of paper or a palette first.
- 10 -** For more opaque colors, use a natural haired brush that will allow more paint to be applied to the surface. You may also paint several coats of paint allowing each coat to dry for about 20 minutes in between.
- 11 -** For more pastel shades of color, add **Porcelaine 150 Gloss Medium** to the color (1/3 Gloss Medium to 1/3 color). This will also act as an extender.
- 12 -** Transfer paper lines (or china pencil lines) WILL NOT disappear in the baking process. If there are lines left on the piece, remove them with a cotton swab and rubbing alcohol before baking the piece. It is best to paint over transfer lines with dark colors. If the lines are visible underneath a light color they will remain once baked (this may be used as a technique as well).
- 13 -** To transfer a pattern for a design onto glass, simply tape the paper pattern to the opposite side of the glass and paint on the front of the glass (no tracing required). If the design is for a vase, glass, pitcher or other open object, place the paper pattern inside of the glass and then fill the glass with rice or beans to “force” the pattern tight against the surface of the glass. This allows for perfect tracing of the design.
- 14 -** To “start” the markers, simply press the point onto a piece of paper and gently “pump” the tip until the paint is released into the tip. Be sure to replace cap after each use to prevent the cap from drying out. If the cap is left unsecured and the marker tip dries out it may be repaired. Remove the tip with your fingertips and place it in a cup of very hot (even boiling water), allow it to soak for several hours. Then remove the tip and replace it in the marker casing. Pump the tip a few times and it should work just fine.

# PORCELAINÉ 150

## FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

### Q1 - Can you paint on glass, metal, stainless steel, enamel, tin, and aluminum?

- A -** Porcelaine 150 may be painted on ANY item that may be baked in an oven at 300°F (150°C) for 30-35 minutes. It was developed to give the appearance of true glazed ceramics on any white ware including porcelain, china and ceramic. But it will also perform beautifully on bisque, glass, crystal, metal, stainless steel (utensils), enamel, tin, aluminum, etc. Polymer clays may be painted and baked according to required temperatures of 265-275°F. This makes the paint very permanent for decorative purposes – but not necessarily for dishwashing and solvent cleaners.

### Q2 - Can you bake more than once?

- A -** Yes, you may bake a piece as many as 3-4 times. The paint colors may begin to shift if a piece is baked more than that. It is convenient to paint a piece multiple times if a background color is being applied and then a design is being painted over it, or if a very detailed and layer project is being created. As well, it makes it easier for beginners.

### Q3 - How do you get rid of brushstrokes?

- A -** The paint was developed to look like true glazed ceramics. Therefore the paint tends to hold the brush strokes. To minimize brush strokes, a natural hair brush is best (particularly a squirrel brush). Apply a fairly generous amount of paint to the brush in application. Also add a bit of **Porcelaine 150 Gloss** or **Matt Medium** to the paint (approximately 1 part medium to 2 parts paint). **Porcelaine 150 Thinner (diluant)** will assist in lessening the brush strokes. Water may be used to thin the paint up to 10 % (see question #6).

### Q4 - How do you prevent bubbling?

- A -** **During painting:** bubbling during painting normally occurs as a result of the paint bottles being shaken. It is best to mix the paint, or allow the paint to settle once it has been shaken. If bubble occur on the piece – they will not disappear in the baking process. Remove the bubbles immediately (while wet). Use a fine brush tip or a straight pin to pull them out and “off” of the piece.

**During baking:** bubbling only occurs when the paint has not dried completely. Typically, 24 hours is plenty of time for the paint to dry completely. Although, if paint has been applied thickly, it may take longer - allow 48 hours to be sure.

The outliner tubes may take longer to dry if applied thickly (up to a week if paint is very thick). Do not apply outliner very thickly as the outside “skin” will dry leaving the underneath paint to remain moist – it may never dry completely.

### Q5 - How do you make the paint opaque?

- A -** The paints were developed to display the transparent effects of true glazed ceramics. Each bottle is labeled (next to the paint number) with a letter to identify the transparency or opacity of the paint.

O - identifies the paint as opaque

T- identifies the paint as transparent

T/O - identifies the paint as semi-transparent

To make the paint more opaque, paint several coats, allowing paint to dry between each layer. A hairdryer may be used to speed up the drying time.

If painting on a dark colored ceramic (such as black) paint ivory #43 as a base, allow it to dry and paint the desired color over the white.

### Q6 - Can you air brush with the paint?

**A -** Yes, Porcelaine 150 airbrushes beautifully. Paint may need thinning with Porcelaine 150 thinner (diluant) to obtain proper viscosity. Water may be used up to 10% (see question #6). It is best to thin the paint to the consistency of milk for best results with an airbrush.

Layering may be used successfully to mix and blend colors.

Metallic colors need extra mixing to be sure that pigments have been dispersed throughout the paint.

### Q7 - How do you thin the paint?

**A -** The paint is fairly thick and tacks up rather quickly once placed on a palette, therefore, place only the paints to be used immediately on the palette.

**Porcelaine 150 Thinner (diluant)** allows for thinning the viscosity of the paint without lessening the durability of the paint, once baked.

The paint may be thinned with up to 10% water without affecting the unique qualities of Porcelaine 150. If you use more than 10% water, the adherence and durability of the paint may be lessened.

### Q8 - How do you make the colors more pastel?

**A -** The colors may be lightened without losing the transparency of the paint by adding **Porcelaine 150 Gloss Medium** to the paint.

Add **Gloss Medium** according to the desired lightness of color you would like to achieve.

### Q9 - Do you have to bake it?

**A -** Yes, the unique qualities of Porcelaine 150 can only be obtained with proper baking. The greatest brilliance and strongest durability are obtained when baking occurs at 300°F (150°C) for 30-35 minutes. No other heating process, such as a heat gun will give the same results. For the paints to resist dishwashing the above requirements must be met.

*DO NOT BAKE AT TOO HIGH A TEMPERATURE* - colors will burn and darken! If temperature gets very high, paint will eventually burn off.

If the piece is not baked, it will “harden” over time – but never to the degree required to make it resistant to dishwashing and solvents. If you are painting a decorative piece or something that will not need be washed, you may be satisfied with the results. But, we *ALWAYS* recommend doing a test first!

### Q10 - Can you paint bisque or terra cotta?

**A -** Yes, bisque may be painted if you first coat it with the **Porcelaine 150 Filler Undercoat** over the entire area to be painted. This prevents the paint from being completely “soaked up” by the porous surface of the bisque (or terra cotta).

If the bisque has been clear coated with a glaze and fired, it may be very successfully painted with Porcelaine 150.

### Q11 - Can you put food on the plate or drink from a painted rim of a glass?

**A -** It is recommended that you paint around the perimeter of a dinner plate. If you paint the center of the plate, a steak knife (or other utensil) could damage your design. If a painted design becomes damaged by a sharp object, rough edges may be left on the surface. If the plate is not cleaned properly food bacteria could adhere to these rough edges.

Use a plate painted in the center for: serving cakes, candies, sandwiches etc.

Inadvertent contact with food or drink is not a health hazard.

**PAINT CONTAINS NO LEAD OR CADMIUM, ONLY NON-TOXIC MATERIALS!**