

The Final Touch

TRADEMARK

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Pastime Products

A DIVISION OF

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SALEM, MASSACHUSETTS • DES MOINES, IOWA

MADE IN U.S.A.

*How to get authentic results from your
Water Color Kit*

IMPORTANT DON'TS:

DON'T mix colors too strong or mix all of one color at one time — see mixing instructions.

DON'T cut color sheets above pictures — small flecks of dry pigment may fall, causing spots. Wash hands after mixing colors.

DON'T paint on two adjacent areas with different colors until the first area is dry — colors will run into each other.

DON'T paint on pictures until they are removed from their frames.

COLOR SHEET:

Before continuing with the instructions take out the color guide sheet and study the picture that you are going to reproduce. Keep the color guide where you can see it while you are painting.

COLOR INFORMATION:

Take care to keep color sheets dry until ready for use. The high grade colors in The Final Touch have been selected for their absolute transparency and self-blending qualities. They should be mixed to weak tints by following the "MIXING INSTRUCTIONS". Stronger shades are obtained by painting over the original weak coat (after it is no longer wet) with another weak coat.

Because the colors are additive, brilliant colors may be obtained by adding 4 or 5 successive coats. Blend different shades by combining color coats. For instance, adding a weak blue coat to a

green coat will give a darker green. In combining colors it is recommended that you experiment on a scrap piece of white paper to insure that the resultant shade is what you desire.

MATERIALS REQUIRED:

A large glass full of water should be used to rinse the brushes between colors.

You will also need scissors and some facial tissue.

MIXING INSTRUCTIONS:

The unusual feature of this water color kit is the booklet containing the paint. Color sheets come in strips 1 inch wide. For each color, cut off a rectangle $\frac{1}{2}$ inch by $\frac{1}{4}$ inch. Place the rectangle in one of the compartments of the plastic tray. Add one teaspoonful of water. Colors may be mixed in china, glass or metal without staining.

PAINTING TECHNIQUES:

Large areas are painted by using the large brush after it has been dipped in paint and lightly wiped against the edge of the container. A rapid stroke should be used to spread the color as fast as possible and to avoid streaks caused by uneven absorption.

Small areas and fine lines are painted with the smaller brush. A good point may be obtained by gently shaking a full brush so that its excess paint falls into the container. In painting fine lines, a pointed brush may contain too much water. Additional paint is removed by wiping the pointed brush lightly against a piece of facial tissue.

If too much paint comes off and spreads into undesired areas, the puddle may be removed by immediately blotting with a piece of facial tissue. Tissue also may be used to blot colors which have been standing for a while, to speed drying.

PAINTING INSTRUCTIONS:

To capture the true feeling of an original water color, DO NOT paint any color on patches or streaks of pure white that appear in the different objects of your original artist's layout. Some complete objects are all white and in these cases refer to the color reproduction which will show if they are to be painted.

VIBRATION is the artist's term for the quality which brings

color areas to life. The eye seldom sees pure color in real life. For example, a yellow house is not seen solid yellow. It may have highlights of green and brown from nearby trees, grass and dirt. To obtain this realism and artistic effect in your pictures, lightly touch highlights and shadow areas in an object, such as a boat or building, with weak colors from the following table. Do not overdo this effect. Restrict it to objects in the foreground.

The beginner will do well to restrict vibration tints to the following suggested colors.

<i>If basic color of object is:</i>	<i>Vibrate lighter areas with:</i>	<i>Vibrate darker areas with:</i>
Yellow (y)	g or o	y or o
Orange (o)	g or y	o or g
Red (r)	y or o	r or br
Green (g)	y, o, or bl	g or bl
Blue (bl)	y, r, or g	bl or r
Brown (br)	y or o	br or o

NOTE: Generally, darker areas should be tinted with the same color as the basic color of object.

PAINTING DIRECTIONS:

1. Paint sky first, placing "extra weak" blue on rapidly over entire sky with exception of any pure white areas. It will be helpful to first wet (not soak) the sky area with clear water. Sky should be the lightest color in your water color picture.

To give interest and vibration to skies, a small amount of "extra weak" red or "extra weak" yellow may be streaked into the blue sky near the horizon. Do not overdo sky streaks.

"Extra weak" colors are obtained by removing a small amount of already mixed color to a separate container and adding a teaspoonful of clear water. Test on scrap paper to insure weakness.

2. Next paint background of your picture. Distant colors should be very weak. You will notice when looking at distant objects, colors seem to disappear in the following order: red, orange, yellow, brown, green, and blue. Therefore, when painting distant objects, use red, oranges and yellows sparingly and in "extra weak" tints. Distant shadows are given a weak blue coat over the basic color of the object. Background trees can be weak green with small amounts of yellow and orange vibration.

3. Water is painted with weak green first. Cover all grey areas (leaving white areas) in the water with this color. Then give darker greys 2 or 3 more coats of green or blue (use color reproduction as a guide). Lightly tint reflections of an object with the same color as the object.

4. Paint the rest of the objects in the picture as shown in the color reproduction. Add appropriate vibrations. Once weak color areas have been completed, an additional $\frac{1}{2}$ x $\frac{1}{4}$ inch rectangle of color can be added to color solutions to speed foreground painting. Be sure you don't go over sky or background with these stronger colors.

Foreground shadow areas which appear black can be given the same color as the basic object by touching a nearly dry pointed brush directly against the proper color sheet and carefully painting. Wet the area first for even spreading. Leave some of the black area unpainted to achieve vibration.

If small objects run in front of a large object, paint right over them. Later the proper color may be put on the smaller objects with no damage to the overall effect. Emphasize fine lines with a pointed brush dipped in brown or in the same color as the object.

If you want to remove or weaken some color from your finished painting try wetting a finger and gently rubbing. Then blot with facial tissue. If this is not sufficient the entire picture can be soaked in lukewarm water and gently rubbed to remove color. After it dries, you can begin again. This is a hobby — take your time for results you'll be proud to hang.

5. Prepare the mat for hanging by stringing a loop of heavy thread through two points in the cardboard backing with a needle. After you have finished the picture, allow to dry thoroughly and insert it in its mat. The picture is ready for hanging or if you prefer you may put it in a frame first. If the paper has become warped in painting, this may be remedied by pressing on the back of the dry picture with a cool iron. Don't hold the iron too long in any one place to prevent scorching.

Questions regarding this Water Color Paint Set will be gladly answered if proper postage is enclosed. . . .

PARKER BROTHERS, INC., SALEM, MASSACHUSETTS