

For Patinas & Finishing Products

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are opaque.

Hot Patina - The most widely used technique. The surface of the metal is heated with a torch to open its pores, usually to around 200F. Then the patina chemical solutions are applied with a brush or spray. As the metal cools the patina is locked in. An easy test for the correct temperature is to sprinkle a few drops of distilled water from a spray bottle onto the hot metal surface. If the water sizzles it is the correct temperature. If the water streams off the metal is too cold, if the water balls-up it is too hot. A characteristic of most hot patinas is that they are transparent. There are three ways the metal may be heated: 1. (The most common) Use a propane torch with a 5-gallon propane bottle or use a torch with a gas/air mix used with an air compressor. 2. Use a hair dryer or a paint peeler. 3. Place the object in the sun.

Torch - An instrument for bringing together and properly mixing oxygen and acetylene gases so that, when ignited, the heat of the flame is controlled.

Ferrous - A word used to describe compounds that contain iron, from the Latin word ferrum or iron.

Burnish - To rub back or polish by rubbing. Usually done with a fine “steel” wool or copper wool.

Oxide - A naturally occurring agent that causes the surface of metal to change color.

Stop out for patinas – Applications that will stop the patina process, usually used for rust on Iron and Steel. Old time remedies for Iron & steel are a mild solution of Potassium Dichromate, adding a slight amount zinc dust, and/or spraying with acetone. All used before applying varnish, wax, or clear sealer.

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NO claim will be honored after 90 days from the invoice date. Dupont
Nouveau is not responsible for any data, information, or special markings not
requested by the buyer at the time of order.

Safety Measures

Personal protective equipment is very important! The materials are
strong, and if they get on your hands it may take a week to wear off. Be careful.
Wear gloves!

Goggles, protective clothing, etc., function as a physical protective
equipment are covered by the Occupational Safety and Health Act requirements
in 29CFR 1910/132-140.

Skin and eye protection must be selected on the basis of the nature of
the hazard presented by the coating. Since vapors of spray should not be inhaled,
suitable ventilation must be provided, or respiratory protection devices should
be used. In every case the protection used must be selected on the basis of the
hazards presented by both the product and the procedure.

Important

Volatile solvents may make the products flammable. Your work area
must be clean and properly designed for use and storage of flammable liquids.
They should be kept away from all sources of ignition including heat, sparks,
flame, motors, burners, heaters, or pilot lights. All products and solvents should
be stored in a flameproof metal cabinet.

process to come later. Industrial Metal Supply developed a great metal cleaner; it works on both ferrous and non-ferrous metals.

Made by:

Industrial Metal Supply
Cleaner/Degreaser

This cleaner was formulated especially for Industrial Metal Supply to clean all types of metal - it removes dirt, grease, and is perfect as a pre-patina cleaner.

For use on Bronze, Brass, and Copper

1. Apply the cleaner with a brush, sponge, or rag.
2. Let stand on the metal for approximately 5 minutes.
3. Rub with a red or green "Scotch Brite"
4. Rinse with water.
5. Repeat if necessary.
6. Dry the surface.
7. Apply the desired finish to the metal surface.

For use on Iron, Steel, and Aluminum

1. Use as above, except do not rinse with water – remove the cleaner with a clean cloth.
2. Apply your desired finish immediately to the clean metal.

of Metal Coating. It will not do any harm to apply the primer if you are unsure of the porosity. This primer is NOT good enough to use as a primer for iron, steel, or aluminum. Apply the primer with a brush, sponge, or airbrush.

When these types of materials are going to be placed outside be sure to seal all sides (bottom and insides also) so moisture will not be able to enter. A commercial concrete sealer would be advisable for material that is going to be lying directly on the ground.

Made By:

Diamond Vogel

One part water base primer for ferrous metals

MC-1501

This primer is used to prepare Iron, Steel, or Aluminum before applying the Metal Coating and an acid patina. Make sure the surface of the metal is clean. If possible, sandblasting is the recommended way to clean the metal surface. Try to apply the primer as soon as possible after cleaning. Oxidation (rust) begins forming on these metals very quickly, even though you can't see it.

Apply the primer with a brush, airbrush, or sponge depending on the surface texture you desire. Thin with water if necessary. Apply at least two coats, allowing each coat to dry before applying the next. Be sure to cover all the surfaces and cracks (including the bottom). If you are working with a flat surface don't forget the edges and back. This primer is water based; clean up with soap and water. For more texture use the texture paint over the primer.

Allow the primer to cure completely, at least over night. Cold weather lengthens the curing time. The metal coating may be applied afterward.

This is a water based acrylic primer. Thin with water. Clean up with soap and water. It is available in quarts, gallon, and 5 gallons.

for at least 12 hours. Remember to cover all the surfaces and cracks (including the bottom.) If you are working with a flat surface don't forget the edges and back. **After the primer has dried, apply the metal coating within 48 hours. It seems that the Metal Coating will not adhere to the primer if it sets longer than this.** *Very Important*

TEXTURE PAINT

Made By:

Sculpt Nouveau

The sculpture paint is an incredible way to obtain texture on your material before applying the liquid Metal Coating. It is water base and easy to manipulate with any tool you find, much like clay. We recommend this product for indoor or outdoor work.

The texture paint seems to bond to any surface so whatever material you are working on, you will be able to add texture to it. As always though, if you are working on ferrous metals you must first apply an additional primer. (The two-part epoxy from Pro-Line would be best. The texture paint is very flexible; it may be used on pliable surfaces such as canvas to create unusual textures.

Always allow each product to dry completely before applying the next.

The reason for using the Metal Coatings would be to make something that was not made of metal look as if it were made of metal. For example, a ceramic or plaster object would appear to be made of bronze if the Metal Coating was applied on it. Another application would be to change one metal into a different metal. For example, applying the copper Metal Coating over steel. Now the steel would appear to be copper. Another popular use is to apply the iron coating over iron or steel. This allows you to completely rust the surface Metal Coating without compromising the base metal and since the coating is an outdoor product there will be no further disintegration even outdoors.

The main differences between the three Metal Coatings:

A – Self seals as it dries. Patinas and colors need to be applied while the coating is still wet. This type of coating is really no longer necessary and has been replaced by type B

B – Does not self-seal. The metal powders remain on the surface allowing patinas and colors to be applied after it has dried. It may be burnished back with 0000 Steel Wool. Best to apply the patinas while the coating is wet or damp.

C – Does not self-seal. Patinas should be applied while it is slightly wet. Still a water base formula, but cures with a mild catalyst. **It is very hard when cured and may be polished with a polishing wheel.**

All of the Metal Coating formulas adhere very well to most surfaces, with the exception of a high polish or mirror smooth surface. Test the coating in a small area on the material. Let it dry for at least 12 hours then check for adhesion. If your surface is not accepting the coating, use some type of abrasion technique – sand blasting, wire brush, sanding, etc. – then try the coating again.

allowed to enter the material it can force the Metal Coating off the surface.

The Metal Coatings may be applied by any technique – air sprayer, sponge, brush, etc. Be sure to stir or mix well. Always apply at least two coats allowing some drying time in-between. The drying time will vary depending on the weather. If an air gun type sprayer is used the coating should be put through a filter.

METAL COATING “A”

Made By:

Sculpt Nouveau

Liquid Metal Coating “A”

The “A” formula is the original type, designed over 30 years ago to simulate copper roofing. The durability has been tested over time for both interior and exterior uses. Although, a common sense maintenance program is still required.

If a patina is to be applied to the Metal Coating “A”, it must be done to the last layer within 3 –15 minutes. This time will vary depending on the temperature and humidity. Misting or rubbing alcohol will increase the time you have to apply the patina. The Metal Coating and patina will settle under the acrylic base and self-seal. If an acid patina was used, the reaction will take a few hours to complete. You should see a slightly pinkish color at first. If you are having trouble working within the limits of the drying time consider using the “B” or “C” formulas.

More Metal Coating and patina may always be layered on to change or correct the look.

will need to burnish the surface with steel wool to re-expose the metal in the coating.

2. The reason a patina may be applied to the dried Metal Coating “B” is because the metal powders remain on the surface. After you have achieved your patina, a clear protective sealer is a good idea. As with a piece of metal, this will protect and prevent unwanted changes. Wait a full 12 hours before applying a clear sealer.

Characteristics of the “B” Metal Coating:

1. The patina seems to react better if you do not wait too long to apply after the metal coating has dried. We suggest not waiting more than two days. One to six hours is best. When applying the patina after the Metal Coating has dried, buff first with steel wool or a fine Scotch Brite Pad, this will help the patina reaction.

2. The patinas will have a slightly different color depending on if they were applied to the Metal Coating when it was wet or if it was dry.

3. When applying a buried patina to the “B” coating, we have found it best not to have the substance you are using too saturated with patina and do not make the solution very strong. The length of time in the buried container will be much shorter than with solid metal. Check your piece often; the total time will probably not exceed 6 hours. The copper and brass Metal Coatings seem to work best with the buried technique.

4. The “B” Coating may be burnished back with very fine steel wool after it has dried. Be sure to apply at least two layers of Metal Coating – more if you intend to do be doing a lot of burnishing. The best effects are achieved by burnishing 6 to 7 hours after applying the patina. Apply a clear protective coating immediately to preserve the “exposed metal” look.

As with the other Metal Coating formulas, another layer of Metal Coating may always be applied. This is possible even if you have already applied a patina and protective sealer. In fact, by layering many coats you can achieve some very interesting finishes. The finishes may always be altered

6. Keep the mixture in suspension while you are working with it by stirring or shaking every few minutes.
7. The coating will need to be strained before spraying.

Techniques to Dry the Metal Coating C

Before using any of the below drying techniques, let the Metal Coating sit for 5 to 10 minutes or bubbles will occur

1. Using the heat from the sun is the preferred technique.
2. Apply the coating, and then heat the surface with a hair dryer.
3. The coating may dry on its own.

The coating may be cured in an oven or kiln at very low temperatures.

Application

1. Do not apply heat or take the piece into the sun for 5 to 10 minutes after applying the vinegar or bubbles will occur.
2. Apply two to three coats of the Metal Coating (three if the surface is very irregular) letting the coating harden somewhat between applications

Use the Metal Coating B as the first two base coats. This will save money, as it is a less expensive product. The layers may be applied quickly one after the other by drying each with heat. The whole process should be able to be completed in a day.

00 to 0000 steel, bronze, or copper wool, or a fine Scotch Brite. The drying time may be accelerated with heat.

Polishing the Metal Coating

1. The cured surface may also be polished with a felt wheel (no stitching) and a buffing compound. Do not exceed 1200 RPM's. (600 to 1200 RPM is best) Do not attempt this until the Metal Coating is very hard – 6 to 24 hours.
2. A Sander Block may be used on a **flat surface** - 220 grit
3. For aggressive polishing on a rough surface or one with sharp edges - use “Type B” Metal Coating for the first two coats– let dry between coats (or dry quickly with heat) then apply two coats of “Type C”.
4. Heat the high points with a hair dryer to harden the metal coating more before polishing.

~~spraying metal materials and other metal materials~~
The Spray gun comes packaged with one nozzle, which is too big for the Metal Coating.

Be sure to order an extra smaller nozzle, a #3, # 4, or #5.

Call us at Sculpt Nouveau for more information. We have the Spray Gun and Nozzles in stock.

Other sprayers for the Metal Coating that are less expensive are:

Critter Sprayer - Available online at www.amazon.com about \$40.00 - one nozzle, but works well for the metal coatings. Critter Spray Products 118SG / 22032 Siphon Gun – for the Metal Coating.

Harbor Freight – www.harborfreight.com

Three inexpensive spray guns for the Metal Coating

1. HVLP -90977-OHDH -It holds a LOT of paint, and you can get a second, larger tip for it as well.
2. The second item is their new mini kit which I think will be perfect for the smaller projects I am doing such as the faces. It's number is- 90985-OHDH and it lists for \$29.95 online.
3. Last item is another HVLP gun which is a little smaller than the first (same price though..) -90978-OHDH and that is really the same gun as the first one listed but with a 4 oz. cup instead of a 20 oz. cup...

ALL of the sprayers from Harbor Freight will give a much smoother finish than the "Critter", and also use less material. Being a water based product the Metal Coatings wash right out of them easily.

seminars in traditional patina formulation and application. Our patinas are meant to make applying a finish easier, more controllable, and if desired, more colorful. They may be used alone or in combination with other traditional formulas. For example, a base patina of Liver of Sulfur or Birchwood Casey could first be applied to darken the surface before one of Sculpt Nouveau's patinas is applied over it.

Before applying any patina to metal, the surface will need to be clean. If you have problems with adhesion it will more than likely be from oil or dirt on the surface. Patinas are easier to apply if the surface has a slight tooth to it. See page 2 for Metal Cleaning.

If you are working on anything other than metal you will need to apply the Metal Coating before the patina. When applying patinas to the metal coating only use the cold technique.

Acid Green & Blue Patinas:

These patinas are a cold application only. Cold acid patinas tend to cause a chalky substance on the surface; this is the nature of these patinas. When the formula is first applied the metal will lighten or turn pinkish. It is best to let the patina react out of direct sunlight in a moderate temperature. Apply the patina lightly with a sprayer (all plastic), sponge, or brush then wait for 2 to 3 hours to see the reaction. Reapply if needed to increase the patina color. Be patient. Try not to "puddle" the Light Green formula as it may pop off later.

These patinas will become very strong and part of the metal surface with time. If the material is going outdoors, we suggest applying a clear protective sealer to help while the patina sets. The clear sealer will take some of the patina color away at first but it will come back in time. For indoor work, a Matt Fix is all that is needed.

On Bronze, Brass, and Copper the patina will create the color indicated. On Iron, Steel, and Aluminum rust will occur.

The color of these patinas will remain the same, they will not change as with an acid patina. The metal surface needs to be clean before application. As with all of our products these patinas may be used together with any of the other patinas and dye oxides. **We find if using this patina directly to clean metal it is best to heat the surface – as in the hot patina technique.**

Vista Patinas:

The Vista Patina Series are patinas that contain acids as well as oxides. This patina was first designed to give a constant green patina color. So many times with an acid patina the color will vary depending on the weather or so many other variables. The consistent color of the oxide is pulled into the acid reaction and a predictable patina is formed. After developing the Vista Green it was inevitable to create a rainbow of other colors following the same concept

We use a strong green acid base and add patina oxides to it. The result on Bronze, Brass, and Copper is a two part, marbled effect of a green patina plus the Vista Color. When used on Iron or Steel the green acid base will cause beautiful rust plus the Vista Color.

These are cold patinas only; (except for the Vista Green, it may be used hot as well) clean the metal surface before applying. The Vista Patinas may be applied in any manner: spray, sponge, or brush. Allow two to three hours to fully react. As with all cold acid patinas, try to apply out of direct sunlight and in moderate temperatures. The reaction may not take place because the patina dried too fast.

It is best not to layer the Vista Patinas over each other. They tend to lose the colors. Use one Vista Patina color, then layer with a Universal Patina or a Dye Oxide Patina to add other colors.

To help eliminate this, add a pinch of zinc dust to the patina.

Powder Blue Patina -Cold Patina for Bronze, Brass, or Copper

This is a stable blue for outdoor work.

Clean the metal first as with any other patina. Spray, brush, or sponge on the patina. Let the reaction work for 2 – 6 hours

Reapply if a deeper color is desired. No rinsing is necessary. This patina may also be used on our Metal Coating – of course no rinsing on the metal coating.

If used on iron or steel, it will cause rust. Indoor or outdoor patina. Don't use on aluminum. Set with a clear sealer when done. It is helpful to spray or brush with acetone before applying the sealer- this will dry out the patina.

More Cold Patina for Bronze, Brass, or Copper:

Blue – Use in the same manner as the Powder Blue. This is a very old formula; it is not stable outside, use the Powder Blue for those application

Light Green - Use in the same manner as the Powder Blue. This is a beautiful stable green outside. It may tend to 'pop off if applied too heavily. Mist on lightly and let it react, then reapply if necessary to deepen the color. This patina tends to have some yellows in it. This patina reacts quickly.

Tiffany Green – Use in the same manner as the Powder Blue. This is a beautiful stable green. If it is overlapped or applied heavily the color will tend to go a little blue. Tiffany Green tends to be slow to react, but worth the wait. Let it sit over night to see the results, then reapply if necessary.

Mint Green – This is a great hardworking patina. It is an exception in that it may be used hot or cold. No chance of red bronze disease with this one, it is a good substitute for Cupric Nitrate - Statue of Liberty color.

water to neutralize the liver of sulfur. You may wish to use steel wool or a 3M pad to highlight the sculpture. For a darker color, use additional liver of sulfur.

Hot Technique: Heat the metal with a torch until it is hot to the touch; then apply the sulfur solution sparingly with a brush, using circular or stippling motions and working across the surface until the desired color is established. The patina will turn dark very fast when the metal is hot, so if you require a light brown, use less liver of sulfur in the water solution. You may need to burnish the surface with steel wool or scotch brite to even the patina.

This patina seems to darken over time. There is no way to stop the change in color. You may wish to use one of the other browns.

2. Mahogany Patina For Bronze, Brass, and Copper

This is a beautiful brown patina you may wish to use instead of Liver. On a polished surface a beautiful transparent brown patina can form with swirls of color. On a non-polished surface a nice brown will occur. For cold Technique: Shake or mix the patina well and apply evenly to the metal surface with a brush. Let the patina sit for 5 to 10 minutes. Repeat if necessary to darken the color. Rinsing is optional, do not rinse if you are using the Mahogany as a base coat, leaving it on make the next patina more intense, especially the cold greens. By not rinsing, the patina will darken in time like a liver of sulfur patina. If used in a hot technique, iridescent colors may form. After the patina has dried you may wax or apply a lacquer Mahogany Patina will darken stainless steel also.

4. Ferric Nitrate

Hot Patina for Bronze, Brass, & Copper

Clean the metal first as with any other patina. If put on full strength it will make a dark brown. If diluted by 50 % distilled water it will make a rust/brown. On real metal only - If you rinse it with warm water it will make rust-brown. This patina may be used on our coating for a rust brown – Of course no rinsing on the metal coating.

If used on iron or steel it will make a rust/brown. (Real rust)**Indoor or outdoor patina. Don't use on aluminum**

5. Japanese Brown –

Hot or Cold Patina for Iron and Steel

(may also be used on bronze, brass, & copper)

This is a remarkable discovery for Sculpt Nouveau. Japanese Brown is a real chemical reaction on the metal surface. Clean the metal surface before application. If the metal is smooth it will be a shinier patina, if the metal surface is sandblasted it will look more satin. Rust will occur if a clear sealer is not applied quickly after drying. The patina may be applied in a Hot or Cold technique. Heat will darken the color as well as make it less modeled . No need to rinse. For indoor or outdoor use. Don't use on aluminum

6.Darkening Patina-

Hot or Cold Patina for Iron and Steel

(may also be used on bronze, brass, & copper)

Use just as with the Japanese Brown, it creates a beautiful brown color. Apply a clear sealer or wax within a few hours.

solution too strong will cause many problems.

Birchwood Casey products may be used directly on the Metal Coatings as a patina or apply it over a patina. When you are working with the Metal Coating you will need to follow the same instructions you would for applying a patina. For example, the Metal Coating “A” the Birchwood Casey would be applied over the wet Metal Coating or wet Metal Coating with patinas. When using the “B” or “C” Metal Coatings you may apply the Birchwood Casey when the Coatings are wet or dry.

In some cases you may see some white areas form along with the darker areas on the Metal Coating. The reaction will be different with each Metal Coating type, metal type, or over each patina. Reds may become more red, greens more blue-green, etc.

This product may be the only patina used or it could be a base for more layers of patina colors.

Birchwood Casey now makes the Brown & Black patinas for Bronze, Brass, & Copper as well as the Black for Iron & Steel in a gel. The gel will help when trying to patina a vertical surface. It will also help to make a smooth even color easier to achieve.

while it is wet or dry to alter the color. They are so compatible with patinas that the Dye Oxides could be added *into* another patina formula. For example: if your green acid patina was not green enough for you – the green Dye Oxide could be added into your formula thus changing the color.

These, as with all our patinas and colors, work very well over the metal coatings also. Use with the cold technique.

When working with Iron, Steel, or Aluminum the water base Dye Oxides look great when applied in or over the Birchwood Casey “darkener” (Presto Black.) The Dye Oxides do not cause rust so they may be used hot or cold on these metals. A clear sealer is needed when the patina is finished and dry to protect from oxidation. It is possible to clear powder coat over the Dye Oxides.

Apply the Water Base Dye Oxides in any manner to achieve the look you desire; spray, sponge, brush, etc. The iridescent Powder may be added also. The colors may be thinned with distilled water in order to lighten the color.

All Dye Oxide colors are UV safe and may be used indoors or outdoors.

How to Use Dyes in all colors.

The Solvent Dyes may be used directly on any material, including glass. The surface may need to be slightly roughed if it is too smooth, to help the dye bind. The dyes may be applied directly on galvanized metal, non-ferrous metal, ferrous metal, and aluminum without corrosion occurring. The dyes will duplicate any chemical patina color directly on the metal surface, or create a new look. The dyes look great over any leaf product or non-reactive metal like gold or silver. Drop the Dyes into resins, epoxies, or wax, and mix to tint the color.

The Dye may be applied over the dry Metal Coating and may also be applied over a patinated surface. This makes altering a patina-gone-wrong very easy. You may slightly change the color by adding some Dyes to the final Clear Protective Sealer.

The Dyes may be applied in any manner. Each different application technique will change the way the Dyes appear. Sponging will give texture as with a cold patina. An airbrush will create an even coloring as with a hot patina. The Dyes are very easy to manipulate.

A protective clear sealer is necessary after the Dye has dried, unless the sealer was the majority of the mix applied. Always *spray* on the final protective clear sealer or there is a risk of disturbing the Dye finish. The Dyes may be re-worked after they have dried by applying more Dye over them. More Dye may be layered over the protective sealer also. * Be sure to reapply another layer of protective sealer when finished.

Protect your hands and work area. Wear a breather mask and work in a well-ventilated area. Clean up tools and such with denatured alcohol.

Please refer to the Dye Instruction Book for more information.

Patina Stain

Pre-Blended Solvent Dyes and Permalac – Ready to apply

Available in Verde (Copper Green), Black (looks like gun bluing), and Brown (oil rubbed bronze) Spray, rag or brush on any metal, when finished - over-spray with clear Permalac. The Patina Stains are blended to match chemical or traditional patinas without the fuss. One gallon covers approximately 300 sq/ft
Patina Stain Application:

1. If working on non-patinaed metal, clean the surface as needed.
Examples would be: Wipe down with a clean cloth and acetone to sanding or burnishing with a scotch bite pad. Do not rinse iron or steel with water, use acetone.
2. Insure that the surface is completely dry by heating with a heat gun or patina torch.
3. Spray or sponge on acetone immediately after heating
4. As soon as the acetone evaporates apply the first layer of Patina Stain – apply in any manner to achieve the desired look.
5. Let the Patina Stain cure a minimum of 2 hours and then apply more coats – if wanted – or layer on different colors of Patina Stain.
6. Apply as many coats as needed to achieve the color wanted (one should be plenty), making sure the first layer of stain saturates the rust or patina if this is on your surface.
7. Apply 1 to 2 layers of clear Permalac to finish – this will depend on your situation.(indoors or outdoors, and what type of metal – more layers of clear for ferrous metals.)
8. Apply clear or colored wax 24 hours after the last layer of Permalac.

may be applied over the Clear Sealer to add even more protection.

Peacock Lab - Permalac

For all metals – lasts 10 years outside

This protective Clear Sealer contains UV inhibitors as well as binders. Use the Permalac Clear Sealer over your finished work. Permalac does not darken a polished surface. It is a very strong, thin, fast drying solvent lacquer that doesn't yellow or peel. This lacquer seems to go into the finish and bind onto the material - which is great if you have a very thick powdery patina, or rusted surface. For extremely thick finishes, you may find it advisable to thin the lacquer with its corresponding thinner. It is possible to apply Permalac over most anything, even one thin layer of wax, although this will slow the drying time.

We have found that Permalac Lacquer works very well with the Solvent Dyes. By adding a small amount of Solvent Dye to the Permalac Lacquer, you will be able to apply a very transparent color. The iridescent powder goes into the lacquer as well. Apply the Clear Sealer with dyes, Powders, or both, directly on your material, over the Metal Coating, or over patinas. Repeating layers of colors may create an interesting finish.

A matting agent is available for Permalac – although not really necessary as it has a satin finish. Waxing over the lacquer will matt the surface some also. Or, spray lightly with a matte fix available in art stores.

Use in a well-ventilated area and wear a breather mask.

coatings. It is not for iron, steel, or aluminum as it causes flash rust. Make sure all of the patinas or finishes are completely dry before applying the Sealer. The drying time is slow.

The advantage to using this product would be that it is non-toxic. The disadvantage is that the solvent base dyes do not mix into it, but you may use the dyes under the Water Base Clear Sealer. Now, with the addition of Sculpt Nouveau's Water Base Dye Oxides you may create many beautiful finishes with non-toxic products.

We have found that the amount of time an acid patina has been on the metal effects the patina color when this clear sealer is applied. Wait 12 to 24 hours for less change. This is especially true with the mint green patina.

To apply the sealer it is best to use a sprayer. Brushing or sponging creates many bubbles and ridges.

Spar Varnish

Spar Varnish is recommended as a first lacquer over rusted iron or steel. Thin with some with Naphtha to allow it to soak in. Add the Ciba #153 to it also, this is the rust inhibitor. Then apply Sculpt Nouveau wax for iron. We would suggest the Permalac over varnish as a stronger lacquer, if possible.

harden for 4 hours or more. Polish with a terry cloth rag and repeat with a second coat of the wax, this time the surface will be cool. After several hours, buff again. Solvent lacquer may be applied over a layer of wax. The drying time of the lacquer is greatly increased.

As with the cold patinas you may not want to apply wax immediately to some (cupric-green/blue) patinas as it may change the look. Let the patina cool then spray on a lacquer, let this dry six hours then apply the wax a usual.

Maintenance:

Lightly clean the surface every six months or as needed with a non-ionic soap (Amway makes one). Dry completely and reapply a new layer of wax with a brush. When dry, buff as before. If the wax is maintained regularly there is a good chance the Clear Sealer will never be damaged

Made By:

Liberon Professional

This particular wax was chosen because it gives a thin, hard surface protection. It does not allow dust to stick and gum the finish, nor does it turn yellow over time, or break down quickly in the sun. The wax may be tinted with Sculpt Nouveau's Solvent Dyes to add a slight color to your finish.

Tree Wax

Professional Clear

This seems to be a great wax also. It is easy to find and less expensive. Buy the type with carnauba.

When using the colored waxes the build up in the recessed areas is desirable. If you are waxing on a cold surface with the clear wax, buff after 15 to 30 minutes. Let the colored wax sit longer, up to 30 then buff. The colored waxes take longer to dry. If you are applying the wax to a hot surface, let the surface cool down some. Do not apply the wax to extremely hot surfaces. Do not wait longer than these times to buff in any circumstance as the wax soon dries very hard. To apply multiple layers of wax let each layer harden for a few hours before applying the next. Lacquer or varnish may be applied only over a hot application of wax once it has cooled if there is only one thin coat of hot wax. In all other cases wax is your final product.

This wax works well when applied over another clear protective coating or used alone. It also is effective over a rusted surface or patina - although for outdoor rusted metal we recommend applying a marine varnish over the rust, and then apply the wax.

