



THE RESIN ARTISAN COLLECTION FINISHING

PREPARATION:

Clean all material with industrial grade virgin acetone. This is important as oils from your hands can cause the finish to improperly bond to the material. Always wear latex gloves during this step and for all following steps.

1. PRIMER: (Beige or Yellow) Apply a tinted primer/base coat. This primer is used to even out the colors between the wood and resin. The base coat primer can be thinned if you desire a more transparent look, or be applied straight from the can for a more opaque look. This step is important because some finishers prefer more grain to show through and some want a more uniform color. Once the primer is dry, sand all material to a smooth, fine finish.

- Airless sprayer: No thinner needed
- Air gun sprayer: 5-10% thinner needed

2. STAINING: Apply a coat of stain to the material. You can choose your favorite color or use a glazing liquid to mix your own color. This coat of stain will give the material its base color. The key to applying the stain is to get the color on the material evenly. Some stains are specially formulated to dry slowly (1-2 hours) allowing plenty of working time.

3. ANTIQUING: Once you have sealed your color coat using a high-gloss clear coat, it is time for some of the antiquing techniques. Apply an antiquing glaze with a small brush making sure all cracks and crevices are filled. Take a towel and wipe off the glaze leaving the dark glaze mixture in the low areas. If you like the appearance you can stop here and seal your material with a high-gloss top coat. Otherwise continue to step 4.

4. DRY BRUSHING: (Optional) - If antiquing is not enough, the next step is dry brushing. Before you begin dry brushing, make sure you have applied a high-gloss top coat to the material to seal it. Once sealed, you can begin dry brushing. Dab your brush making sure that it is moist, not dripping wet. Take the brush and lightly brush over the edges and raised parts of your project to coat them with this mixture. This technique highlights and enhances the details in your project.

5. TOP COATS: Once these steps are done and you are pleased with the look, apply your top coat and you are done. **Please note that every step is sealed with a high-gloss clear**, which allows for a milky free look. Sealing each step allows you to go back to that step and start over if something goes wrong. This simple technique saves a lot of time if one step in the process goes bad.

TOP COATS AVAILABLE: HIGH GLOSS • SEMI-GLOSS • SATIN • FLAT

Many finishers seal the individual steps with sanding sealer. Using sanding sealers and top coat clears other than high-gloss contain talc powder. Talc powder is used in top coat clears to achieve different sheens. Problems occur when applying multiple coats. It creates a milky and flat look to your finish. We recommend using high-gloss clear for build-up and sealer coats then we shoot a single coat of satin or semi-gloss as our final top-coat sheen, instead of using sanding sealer.