

A bronze sculpture of a dog, possibly a Weimaraner, standing on its hind legs and playing a double bass. The sculpture is set in a park with green grass and trees in the background. The dog is wearing a collar with a tag. The double bass is a large, dark brown instrument with four strings. The sculpture is mounted on a circular base.

Sculpt Nouveau
Patinas and Metal Finishes

Product Guide

Patinas, Coatings,
and Metal
Finishing Products

Sculpt Nouveau Brown and Yellow Patina Stains over a burnished
Stainless Black patina on stainless steel

Introduction.....	4
Safety	5
Defining Terms and Phrases	6
Surface Prep	7
Patina Groups	8
Traditional Patinas	9
Birchwood Patinas	27
Vista Patinas	30
Black and Brown Patinas	31
Blue and Green Patinas	33
Universal Patinas.....	35
Dye-Oxide Patinas.....	36
Smart Stains	37
Patina Stains	39
Solvent Dyes	41
Metal Coatings	43
Primers	53
Texture Paint	54
Patina Gel	55
Great Paint	56
Protective Clear Sealers	58
Ever Clear	59
Hydro Clear	61
Clear Guard	63
Smart Coat	64
Metal Wax	66
Metal Oils	68
ColorLoc	69
Flattening Paste and Solvent Thinner	70
Vinyl Resin	71
Metal Rubs	73
Iridescent Powders.....	75
Age It	76
Books	77
Sink Repair and Restoration.....	78
Customer Projects	79
Troubleshooting.....	84

Introduction

About Sculpt Nouveau

Sculpt Nouveau is the foremost expert in metal finishing and wrote the book on modern patinas. For over 25 years, our focus has been on developing high quality products and providing excellent customer service. The product line now includes everything from strong primers and metal cleaner to a complete line of reactive and non-reactive finishes and the best sealers on the market. We use the collaboration with artists, architects, designers, and contractors to innovate new products and improve existing techniques. We treat all jobs large, small, and custom with care.

Metal Coatings

Sculpt Nouveau has perfected a line of durable liquid Metal Coatings. They are natural blends of real copper, bronze, brass, iron, and pewter in a binder solution. You can apply the Metal Coatings to most solid surfaces and oxidize them with our patina solutions just like real metal. Our coatings have been in the field for over 25 years and will withstand harsh outdoor environments with proper application. Often simpler to work with and more cost effective than real metal, our Metal Coatings provide design flexibility to designers and architects looking to add unique finishes to their projects.

Finishes

Sculpt Nouveau excels in creating finishes for metal surfaces. We have developed a range of simple to apply patinas and finishes that allow you to achieve any surface color or effect that you can imagine. We feature patinas that unlock the reactive potential of metal and we have dyes and stains to create the appearance of a reaction in a more controlled manner. We can customize any finish and are ready to help with your project.

Sealers

No matter the job, most surfaces require a sealer. Sculpt Nouveau's expertise with indoor and outdoor metal finishing led us to develop the strongest, most durable clear coats on the market. Apply these clear coats at the end of your job to lock in your finish. With proper application, you can expect your work to be protected for years in most environments.

Product Guide

This catalog uses QR codes for convenience. Scan these with a camera or QR code app. If you do not wish to use QR codes, you can find all links at www.sculptnouveau.com or www.youtube.com/sculptnouveau.

Safety

Safety Measures

Personal protective equipment is extremely important when working with these products. Wear a vapor respirator, protective clothing, eye protection and use gloves at all times. Goggles and protective clothing function as a physical barrier between you and the material. You must make exact skin and eye protection choices based on the hazards presented by the product and the procedure to be used. Do not inhale vapors or spray mists. You must provide suitable ventilation and proper respiratory protection devices.

The Occupational Safety and Health Act, #29CFR 1910/132-140, covers specific safety and health regulations regarding personal protective equipment.

Volatile solvents may make the products flammable. Your work area must be clean and designed for the use and storage of flammable liquids or solids. Keep all products away from any source of ignition, including but not limited to heat, sparks, flames, motors, burners, heaters, or pilot lights. Store all products and solvents in a flameproof metal cabinet. Do not smoke while using the products.

First Aid

In case of eye contact, flush with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes and get medical attention. If on skin, wash with soap and water and monitor for rashes. If affected by inhalation of vapor or mist, move to fresh air. Seek medical attention if breathing is difficult. If swallowed, get prompt medical attention. Seek medical attention for any side effects from using the products. Keep out of the reach of children!

Warranty

Sculpt Nouveau warranties all products purchased to be free from manufacturing defects only to the extent of replacing the defective material. These products may be used under conditions over which we have no control or in ways we cannot anticipate. Therefore, we give no warranty either expressed or implied, and assume no responsibility for any damages to persons, property, or business arising from such use. It is the responsibility of the purchaser or user to use the products safely and correctly. We will not honor a claim over 30 days after the invoice date. Sculpt Nouveau is not responsible for any data, information, or special markings not requested by the buyer at the time of order.

Defining Terms and Phrases

Patina: The color of the surface of metal caused by natural weathering or chemical application of acids.

Cold Patina: A process of applying chemical solutions directly to an unheated metal surface. The best room or air temperature for these patinas is between 65°F and 75°F. Some cold patinas may require hours or days to react. Often they require multiple layers of application. The four basic methods of applying a cold patina are a brush, roller, sponge, or spray bottle. A characteristic of most cold patinas is that they are opaque. There are also some very interesting ancient techniques where the metal object is buried in substances soaked with a patina or wrapped in cloth soaked with a patina.

Hot Patina: A process of applying patina chemical solutions directly to a heated Metal surface. A characteristic of some hot patinas is that they are transparent. The surface of the metal is heated with a torch to open its pores, usually to around 200°F, then the patina chemical solutions are brushed or sprayed. The patina is locked in as the metal cools and the pores of the metal close. An easy way to 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 steams, it is the correct temperature. If the water runs off, the metal is too cold. If the water balls up, it is too hot. Metal may be heated a few ways. The most common and best method is to use a propane torch. Other ways include using a heat gun or paint peeler or placing the object in the sun or oven.

Ferrous: Describes compounds that contain iron, from the Latin word ferrum.

Burnish: To rub back or polish by rubbing, usually done with fine steel wool, copper wool, or a Scotch-Brite™ pad.

Oxide: Any naturally occurring agent that causes the surface of metal to change color.

Base Patina: A base patina is a patina that goes on the metal first, often to provide depth or embellish the final finish. Base patinas can be a hot or cold patina.

Surface Prep

The surface of the material you are working on should be clean and free of any dirt or grease. When working with iron or steel you may want to remove rust and mill scale. When applying the Solvent Dyes or Metal Coatings to resins, epoxies, glass, or any polished surface you may need to not only clean the surface but also slightly abrade it. The best method for cleaning most materials is to sandblast. Different types of blasting material may be used. Wire wheels and Scotch-Brite™ pads are another method of cleaning. For surface prep and cleaning, **DO NOT** use solvent based cleaners, including but not limited to acetone, paint thinners, solvent

thinners or products such as Simple Green®. Be careful not to leave any polishing compound on the surface. A good metal cleaner is the best start in preparing the surface. Sculpt Nouveau's Metal Cleaner and Degreaser is a great metal cleaner and is recommended for both ferrous and non-ferrous metals.



QR Code: Proper Metal
Prep and Techniques video

METAL CLEANER and DEGREASER

This metal cleaner has built-in corrosion inhibitors that protect the metal surface while cleaning. Use Sculpt Nouveau's Metal Cleaner and Degreaser before and after abrading the surface. Rinse well with water each time. Do not use blue shop towels, only clean white paper towels.

Instructions for Cleaning Bronze, Brass, and Copper:

- 1) Apply the metal cleaner with a brush, sponge, rag or by spraying.
- 2) Rub with a green or gray Scotch-Brite™ pad.
- 3) Rinse with water.
- 4) Repeat if necessary.
- 5) Dry the surface.

Instructions for Cleaning Iron, Steel, and Aluminum:

- 1) Repeat the steps above, but dry quickly and thoroughly so rust or oxidation does not begin to form. Do not clean your metal until just before you are ready to apply the patina.



GRAFFITI REMOVER

This cleaner is a multipurpose, powerful, and natural cleaner and degreaser.

Instructions for Graffiti Remover:

- 1) Test in a small inconspicuous area prior to use.
- 2) Apply to a dry surface and allow to soak for a few minutes. Scrub with a soft brush, Scotch-Brite™ pad or a clean rag. Rinse with clean water.
- 3) Repeat if necessary.

*On ferrous metals, use just before you apply your patina.



Patina Groups

There are two main categories of patinas:

- 1) Those which contain acids (Traditional, Vista, and Birchwood).
- 2) Those which do not contain acids (Universal, Dye-Oxide, Patina Stains, Smart Stains, and Solvent Dyes).

This is important to know because acid patinas will cause rust or oxidation on iron, steel, and aluminum.

Types of Patinas Sculpt Nouveau Offers:

- 1) Traditional Patinas - All contain acids
- 2) Birchwood Patinas (made by Birchwood Technologies) - All contain acids
- 3) Vista Patinas - All contain acids
- 4) Universal Patinas - Do not contain acids
- 5) Dye-Oxide Patinas - Do not contain acids
- 6) Patina Stains and Smart Stains - Do not contain acids
- 7) Solvent Dyes - Do not contain acids

All of the patinas in the “do not contain acid” category can be mixed within that specific product line to create new color options. It is not recommended to mix the “do contain acid” patinas even within product line. Layering is another technique that offers different finish options. When layering the different types of patinas it is best to apply the acid patinas first.

TRADITIONAL PATINAS - All Contain Acids

Antiquing	Honeycomb	Slate Black
Black Magic	Jade Green (*)	Stainless Black
Copper Plate	Japanese Brown (**)	Tan (*)
Copper Rust	Light Green	Tiffany Green
Copper Sulfate (**)	Liver of Sulfur (**)	Torch
Cupric Nitrate (*)	Original Blue	White Bismuth (*)
Darkening	Mint Green (**)	Zinc Grey
Deep Brown	Powder Blue	
Ferric Nitrate (**)	Rainbow (*)	
Ferric Nitrate/Ferric Chloride (*)	Rustic Brown	

Some patinas should be applied to heated metal (*), while some may be applied hot or cold (**). Ferric Nitrate applied cold to steel will create a beautiful orange rust, but applied hot on bronze will result in a brown to reddish brown. Applied cold, Ferric Nitrate will only have a slight reaction applied to bronze. Japanese Brown applied hot on steel will give a dark plum brown, but a rusty brown when applied cold.

Traditional Black Patinas



Black Magic
on Steel



Black Magic
on Zinc

Black Magic (Cold Patina)

The Black Magic Patina provides iron and steel a dark grey to black finish. It is Sculpt Nouveau's most popular patina because of its ease of use. What makes this patina easier than other black patinas is that it has rust inhibitors so it will resist flash rusting that develops with other black patinas. On zinc and galvanized metals it will provide a brown to patchy black patina. It will also cause a reaction on other metals such as bronze, brass, and copper but was really designed for iron and steel. It will react in different ways on each metal. Black Magic is designed to be used as a cold process. Once the metal is prepared as instructed on pages 6-7, the patina is ready to be applied by brush, spray or sponge. Techniques of application may show through the finished results but anyway the patina comes in contact with the metal, it will develop a reaction. This patina was not designed with intent to be use on Metal Coatings.

QR Code: Traditional
Black Magic patina video



Black Magic, Black Patina Stain, and
Ever Clear on a custom cabinet made by
Rustic Sante Fe.

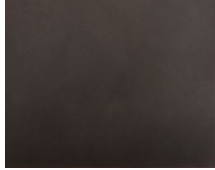




Midnight Black
Cold on Aluminum



Midnight Black
Cold on Zinc



Midnight Black
Cold on Copper



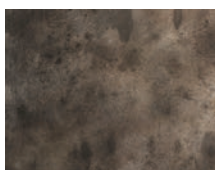
Midnight Black
Cold on Steel

Midnight Black (Cold Patina)

The Midnight Black Patina is designed to blacken aluminum, brass, bronze, and copper. It will react with steel and iron as well as zinc or galvanized but not in a blackened finish. On steel and iron it will develop an dark bluish yet almost black finish. This reaction can also look as though the mill scale was left on hot rolled steel. On zinc and galvanized steel it develops a rustic or brown finish. Typically this patina only need a few minutes to react, 3-5 minutes in most environments, and you can dilute it with distilled water to lessen the intensity of the blackened finish. On copper for example, it is recommended to dilute with distilled water up to 50%, though that may mean that additional coats are required to reach a darker grey or blackened finish. Techniques of application may show through the finished results but anyway the patina comes in contact with the metal, it will develop a reaction. This patina was not designed with intent to be use on Metal Coatings.

QR Code: Traditional
Midnight Black patina video

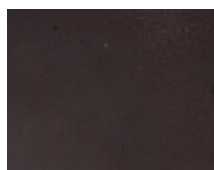




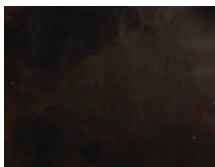
Slate Black
Cold on Aluminum



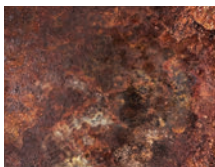
Slate Black
Hot on Aluminum



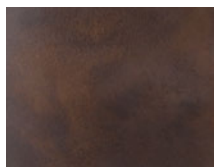
Slate Black
Cold on Brass



Slate Black
Cold on Steel



Slate Black
Hot on Stainless



Slate Black
Cold on Zinc

Slate Black (Hot or Cold Patina)

The Slate Black Patina is a versatile patina that produces a black finish on bronze, brass, copper, steel and iron. On aluminum, it will develop a slightly brown and patchy black during a cold process and a hot process will cause the metal to turn brown. Applied to zinc or galvanized, Slate Black will cause the metal to go a dark brown. Slate Black will only react on stainless steel in a hot application, it will then offer a mixture of browns, reds, and blacks. It will react in different ways on each metal but is one of our most diverse patinas. Once the metal is prepared as instructed on pages 6-7, the patina is ready to be applied by brush, spray or sponge. If doing a hot process, heat the metal to 180°F-200°F then apply the patina in the desired fashion. Techniques of application may show through the finished results but anyway the patina comes in contact with the metal, it will develop a reaction. This patina was not designed with intent to be use on Metal Coatings.

QR Code: Traditional
Slate Black patina video

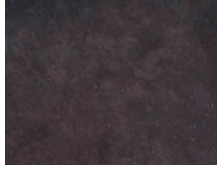


QR Code: Traditional Slate Black
Patina on stainless steel video



Right: Traditional Slate
Black applied hot to
stainless steel





Stainless Black
on Stainless steel

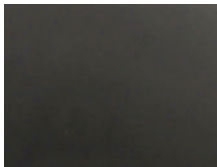


Stainless Black
on Zinc

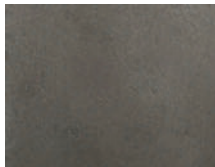
Stainless Black (Cold Patina)

The Stainless Black Patina provides stainless steel a grey to black finish. On zinc and galvanized metals it will provide a brown rustic finish. It will also cause a reaction on other metals such as bronze, brass, and copper but should not be used on other types of metal. Stainless Black is designed to be used as a cold process. To make this patina work properly on stainless steel you will need to remove the initial layer of nickel and chrome from the surface. Sandblasting is often the easiest but sanding with 80 grit works as well. Once the metal is prepared as instructed on pages 6-7, other than the modified initial abrasion, the patina is ready to be applied by brush, spray or sponge. Techniques of application may show through the finished results but anyway the patina comes in contact with the metal, it will develop a reaction. This patina was not designed with intent to be use on Metal Coatings.

QR Code: Traditional
Stainless Black Patina video



Zinc Grey (100%)
on Zinc



Zinc Grey (50%)
on Zinc

Zinc Grey (Cold Patina)

The Zinc Grey Patina provides zinc or galvanized steel a grey to black finish. It is often diluted with distilled water to offer different shades of grey. Zinc Grey is designed to be used as a cold process. Once the metal is prepared as instructed on pages 6-7, the patina is ready to be applied by brush, spray or sponge. Techniques of application may show through the finished results but anyway the patina comes in contact with the metal, it will develop a reaction. This patina was not designed with intent to be use on Metal Coatings.

Right: Traditional Black Magic
burnished back slightly with Traditional
Honeycomb layered over the top



Below: Traditional Japanese Brown with
Plastic Wrap left on it.



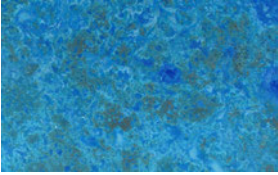
QR Code: Traditional Japanese Brown
Patina with plastic wrap video



Right: Traditional Black Magic
with a light coat of
Traditional Ferric Nitrate
over a zinc microphone.



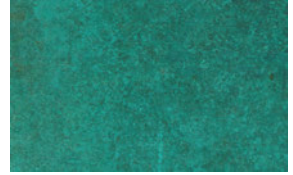
Traditional Blue & Green Patinas



Powder Blue



Original Blue



Cupric Nitrate

***Allow the cold patinas days to fully develop before applying a clear sealer.**

Powder Blue and Original Blue (Cold Patina)

Powder Blue develops a very opaque baby blue patina while Original Blue will create a lighter sky blue finish. These patinas can be used on bronze, brass, copper, and the Metal Coatings. Both are designed to be used as a cold process. Once the metal is prepared as instructed on pages 6-7, the patina is ready to be applied by brush, spray or sponge. Techniques of application may show through the finished results but anyway the patina comes in contact with the metal, it will develop a reaction. If applied too heavily, it may “pop” or fall off of the metal. Let the reaction work for 24 hours before doing anything to it or reapplying another layer, rinsing is not necessary. This patina may also be used on our Metal Coatings but is not recommended for aluminum, iron or steel.

Cupric Nitrate (Hot Patina)

Cupric Nitrate is the classic statue of liberty blue patina to use on bronze, brass, and copper in a hot application. Clean the metal like with the Powder and Original Blue patina. Heat the metal to 180°F-200°F then apply the patina in the desired fashion. It is often recommended that a base patina be used to embellish the finish. Liver of Sulfur or Ferric Nitrate work well to offer a black or brown finish under the Cupric Nitrate while sticking with a hot process but Birchwood’s M-24 and M-38 offer great cold process black and brown base patinas. When using a base patina, it is important to note that the finish will likely go more green than blue. This patina is not meant to be applied to the Metal Coatings

Note: This patina may cause “Red Bronze Disease” if it is applied on bronze that will be outdoors. To help eliminate this possibility, make sure to apply a good clear coat such as the Ever Clear.

QR Code : Traditional Blue Patinas.

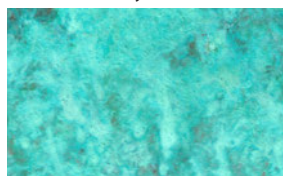




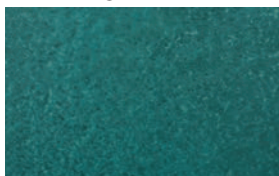
Tiffany Green



Light Green



Mint Green



Jade Green

QR Code: Traditional
Green Patinas.



Tiffany Green and Light Green (Cold Patina)

Tiffany Green is a beautiful greenish blue patina while the Light Green is a fast reacting and equally exquisite earthy green finish. These patinas can be used on bronze, brass, copper, and the Metal Coatings. Both are designed to be used as a cold process. Once the metal is prepared as instructed on pages 6-7, the patina is ready to be applied by brush, spray or sponge. Techniques of application may show through the finished results but anyway the patina comes in contact with the metal, it will develop a reaction. If applied too heavily, it may “pop” or fall off of the metal. Tiffany Green tends to be slow to react, but worth the wait. Light Green is often a much faster reaction but provides another shade of green.

Jade Green (Hot Patina)

Jade Green when applied to bronze, brass, or copper will give you an almost emerald green finish. This patina is designed to be used as a hot application, heat the metal to 180°F-200°F then apply the patina in the desired fashion. It is often recommended that a base patina be used to embellish the finish. Liver of Sulfur or Ferric Nitrate work well to offer a black or brown finish under the Jade Green while sticking with a hot process but Birchwood’s M-24 and M-38 offer great cold process black and brown base patinas. This patina is not meant to be applied to the Metal Coatings

Mint Green (Hot or Cold Patina)

Mint Green earns its name by developing a minty green color on bronze, brass or copper. Mint Green is unique in the sense that it can be applied in both hot or cold applications but it is important to remember if you wish to use this patina on the Metal Coatings, that you should not heat up the Metal Coating, just apply it in a room temperature application. If using the patina cold, follow the same guidelines as you would with the Tiffany Green or Light Green. For hot applications, follow the same guidelines as the Jade Green.

16

Traditional Patinas

Right: Liver of Sulfur applied first to this bronze alligator. Tiffany and Original Blue patinas were layered over the base patina.



Above: Birchwood M-38 and light Green burnished back on bronze

Below: Birchwood M-20 and Jade Green on bronze

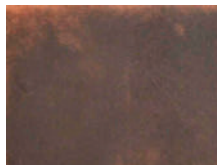


Left: Light Green applied to brass with plastic wrap.

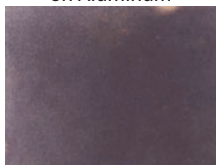
Traditional Brown Patinas



Antiquing
on Aluminum



Antiquing
on Copper



Antiquing
on Steel



Antiquing
on Zinc



QR Code: Traditional
Antiquing Patina video

Antiquing (Cold Patina)

The Antiquing Patina beautifully and easily ages bronze, brass, copper, aluminum, iron, steel, zinc and galvanized metals. It will react in different ways on each metal. Antiquing is designed to be used as a cold process. Once the metal is prepared as instructed on pages 6-7, the patina is ready to be applied by brush, spray or sponge. Techniques of application may show through the finished results but anyway the patina comes in contact with the metal, it will develop a reaction. This patina was not designed with intent to be use on Metal Coatings.

Copper Plating (Cold Patina)

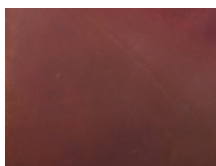
The Copper Plating Patina was specifically designed to react on iron and steel to develop a salmon to new copper penny finish. Copper Plating is designed to be used as a cold process. Once the metal is prepared as instructed on pages 6-7, the patina is ready to be applied by brush, spray or sponge. Techniques of application may show through the finished results but anyway the patina comes in contact with the metal, it will develop a reaction. This patina is often used as a base patina for the Torch patina found on pages 24-25 but it can be used on its own as well. This patina was not designed with intent to be use on Metal Coatings.



Copper Plate
on Steel



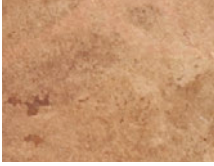
QR Code: Traditional Copper
Plate and Torch Patina video



QR Code: Traditional
Copper Rust Patina video

Copper Rust (Cold Patina)

The Copper Rust Patina creates a reddish-brown finish on bronze, brass, and copper while developing a black finish on iron and steel. Copper Rust is designed to be used as a cold process. Once the metal is prepared as instructed on pages 6-7, the patina is ready to be applied by brush, spray or sponge. Techniques of application may show through the finished results but anyway the patina comes in contact with the metal, it will develop a reaction. This patina was not designed with intent to be use on Metal Coatings.



Copper Sulfate
Hot on Brass



Copper Sulfate
Cold on Zinc

Copper Sulfate (Hot or Cold Patina)

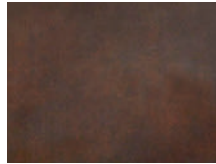
The Copper Sulfate Patina applied hot to bronze, brass, and copper will develop a nice light brown finish. As a cold process on zinc or galvanized metals it will develop into a light grey. Once the metal is prepared as instructed on pages 6-7, heat the metal to 180°F-200°F then apply the patina in the desired fashion by brush, spray or sponge. Techniques of application may show through the finished results but anyway the patina comes in contact with the metal, it will develop a reaction. This patina was not designed with intent to be use on Metal Coatings.

QR Code: Traditional
Copper Sulfate Patina video



Darkening (Cold Patina)

The Darkening Patina darkens bronze, brass, copper, iron, steel, zinc and galvanized metals. It will react in different ways on each metal. Darkening is designed to be used as a cold process. Once the metal is prepared as instructed on pages 6-7, the patina is ready to be applied by brush, spray or sponge. Techniques of application may show through the finished results but anyway the patina comes in contact with the metal, it will develop a reaction. This patina was not designed with intent to be use on Metal Coatings.



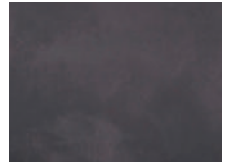
Darkening
on Brass



Darkening
on Copper



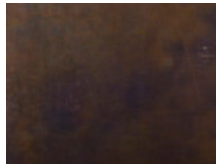
Darkening
on Steel



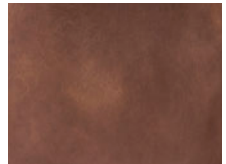
Darkening
on Zinc



QR Code: Traditional
Darkening Patina video



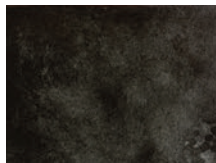
Deep Brown
on Copper



Deep Brown
on Bronze
(burnished back)



Above: Deep Brown and Brown Patina
Stain on a copper sink



Deep Brown
on Steel



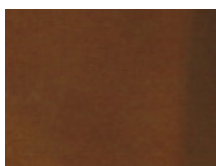
Deep Brown
on Zinc

Deep Brown (Cold Patina)

The Deep Brown Patina provides bronze, brass, copper, iron, steel, zinc and galvanized metals with an aged brown patina. It will react in different ways on each metal. Deep brown is designed to be used as a cold process. Once the metal is prepared as instructed on pages 6-7, the patina is ready to be applied by brush, spray or sponge. Techniques of application may show through the finished results but anyway the patina comes in contact with the metal, it will develop a reaction. This patina was not designed with intent to be use on Metal Coatings.



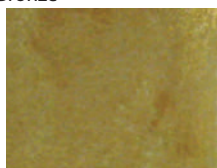
QR Code: Traditional
Deep Brown Patina video



Ferric Nitrate
Hot on Bronze



Ferric Nitrate
Cold on Steel



Ferric Nitrate
Cold on Zinc



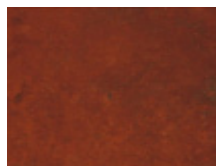
QR Code: Traditional
Ferric Nitrate Patina video

Ferric Nitrate (Hot or Cold Patina)

The Ferric Nitrate Patina applied hot to bronze, brass, and copper will develop a traditional looking brown finish often seen in bronze sculptures. As a cold process on zinc or galvanized metals it will develop into a light yellow or golden color while the same method on steel will cause a beautiful rust finish. Once the metal is prepared as instructed on pages 6-7, heat the metal to 180°F-200°F (if doing a hot application) then apply the patina in the desired fashion by brush, spray or sponge. Techniques of application may show through the finished results but anyway the patina comes in contact with the metal, it will develop a reaction. This patina was not designed with intent to be use on Metal Coatings.

Ferric Nitrate/Ferric Chloride (Hot Patina)

The Ferric Nitrate/Ferric Chloride Patina applied hot to bronze, brass, and copper will develop a rich reddish-brown finish. Once the metal is prepared as instructed on pages 6-7, heat the metal to 180°F-200°F then apply the patina in the desired fashion by brush, spray or sponge. Techniques of application may show through the finished results but anyway the patina comes in contact with the metal, it will develop a reaction. This patina was not designed with intent to be use on Metal Coatings.



Ferric Nitrate/Ferric
Chloride Hot on Bronze

QR Code: Traditional
Ferric Nitrate/Ferric Chloride Patina video

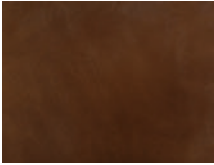




Honeycomb
on Aluminum



Honeycomb
on Stainless Steel



Honeycomb
on Steel



Honeycomb
on Copper



Honeycomb
on Zinc

Honeycomb (Cold Patina)

The Honeycomb Patina provides bronze, brass, copper, iron, steel, stainless steel, zinc and galvanized metals with a golden brown patina. It will react in different ways on each metal but it often looked best when massaged into the metal. Honeycomb is designed to be used as a cold process. Once the metal is prepared as instructed on pages 6-7, the patina is ready to be applied by brush, spray or sponge. Techniques of application may show through the finished results but anyway the patina comes in contact with the metal, it will develop a reaction. This patina was not designed with intent to be use on Metal Coatings.

QR Code : Traditional
Honeycomb patina video



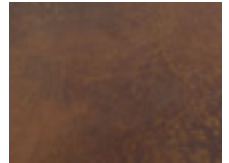
Japanese Brown (Hot or Cold Patina)

The Japanese Brown Patina is designed specifically for iron and steel though it sometimes can result in a golden brown finish on bronze, brass and copper. On steel, there are three options for application. Hot, cold, or cold and not rinsed.

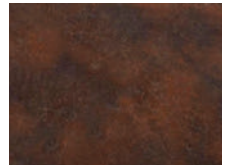
Applied hot to iron and steel it will develop a darker brown than when applied cold, it develops a nice rust or golden yellow finish depending on reaction times. As a cold process and not rinsed, Japanese Brown will create a beautiful rust finish like you would see in nature. Once the metal is prepared as instructed on pages 6-7, apply the patina in the desired fashion by brush, spray or sponge remembering that a hot application will require you to heat the metal to 180°F-200°F. Techniques of application may show through the finished results but anyway the patina comes in contact with the metal, it will develop a reaction. This patina was not designed with intent to be use on Metal Coatings. When applying the Japanese Brown cold and not rinsing it, be sure to give the patina time to self-neutralize, wait a minimum of 24-48 hours to clear coat.



QR Code: Cold Traditional
Japanese Brown patina video



Japanese Brown
Cold on Steel



Japanese Brown
Hot on Steel



QR Code: Hot
Traditional
Japanese Brown
patina video



Liver of Sulfur
Hot on Bronze

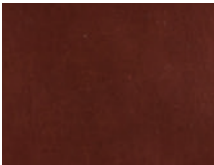


Liver of Sulfur
Cold on Brass

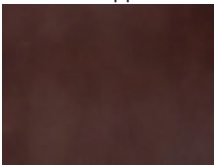
Liver of Sulfur (Hot or Cold Patina)

The Liver of Sulfur Patina applied hot to bronze, brass, and copper will develop a traditional looking black finish often seen in bronze sculptures. As a cold process on bronze, brass, and copper it will develop into a warm brown. Once the metal is prepared as instructed on pages 6-7, heat the metal to 180°F-200°F (if doing a hot application) then apply the patina in the desired fashion by brush, spray or sponge. Techniques of application may show through the finished results but anyway the patina comes in contact with the metal, it will develop a reaction. This patina is a great option for a brown on the Metal Coatings. Liver of Sulfur comes in a crystal form and should only be mixed when ready to use the solution as the shelf life once mixed with water is relatively short. Mix 1 teaspoon of Liver of Sulfur with 1 pint of distilled water, though higher or lower concentrations may be tested depending on desired finish.

QR Code: Traditional
Liver of Sulfur Patina video



Rustic Brown
on Copper



Rustic Brown
on Steel



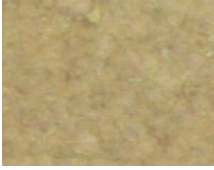
Rustic Brown
on Zinc

Rustic Brown (Cold Patina)

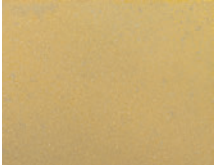
The Rustic Brown Patina provides bronze, brass, copper, iron and steel, a warm brown patina. On zinc and galvanized metals it will provide a dark grey to black patina. It will react in different ways on each metal. Rustic Brown is designed to be used as a cold process. Once the metal is prepared as instructed on pages 6-7, the patina is ready to be applied by brush, spray or sponge. Techniques of application may show through the finished results but anyway the patina comes in contact with the metal, it will develop a reaction. This patina was not designed with intent to be use on Metal Coatings.

QR Code: Traditional
Rustic Brown Patina video





Tan
Hot on Bronze



Tan
Hot on Brass

Tan (Hot Patina)

The Tan Patina will provide all metals with a tan to light brown finish but will be slightly different depending on what metal you apply it to. Designed more specifically for bronze, brass, copper, iron and steel, it will also leave a finish on stainless steel, aluminum, zinc and galvanized metals. Once the metal is prepared as instructed on pages 6-7, heat the metal to 180°F-200°F then apply the patina in the desired fashion by brush, spray or sponge. Techniques of application may show through the finished results but anyway the patina comes in contact with the metal, it will develop a reaction. This patina works well on Metal Coatings. The Tan patina can often be described as a very opaque patina and is often recommended to be thinned down. A popular ratio for Tan with distilled water is 1:1.



Right: Traditional Japanese
Brown and Tan patinas on
cast iron.



QR Code: Traditional Japanese
Brown and Tan Patina video

White Bismuth (Hot Patina)

The White Bismuth Patina applied hot to bronze, brass, and copper will develop a white to light brown finish. Once the metal is prepared as instructed on pages 6-7, heat the metal to 180°F-200°F then apply the patina in the desired fashion by brush, spray or sponge. Techniques of application may show through the finished results but anyway the patina comes in contact with the metal, it will develop a reaction. This patina was not designed with intent to be use on Metal Coatings.



White Bismuth
Hot on Copper



Above: Traditional Liver of Sulfur and Ferric Nitrate patinas on bronze



Above: Traditional Tan and Ferric Nitrate patinas with Blue and Yellow Patina Stains on steel

QR Code: Traditional Base Patina video

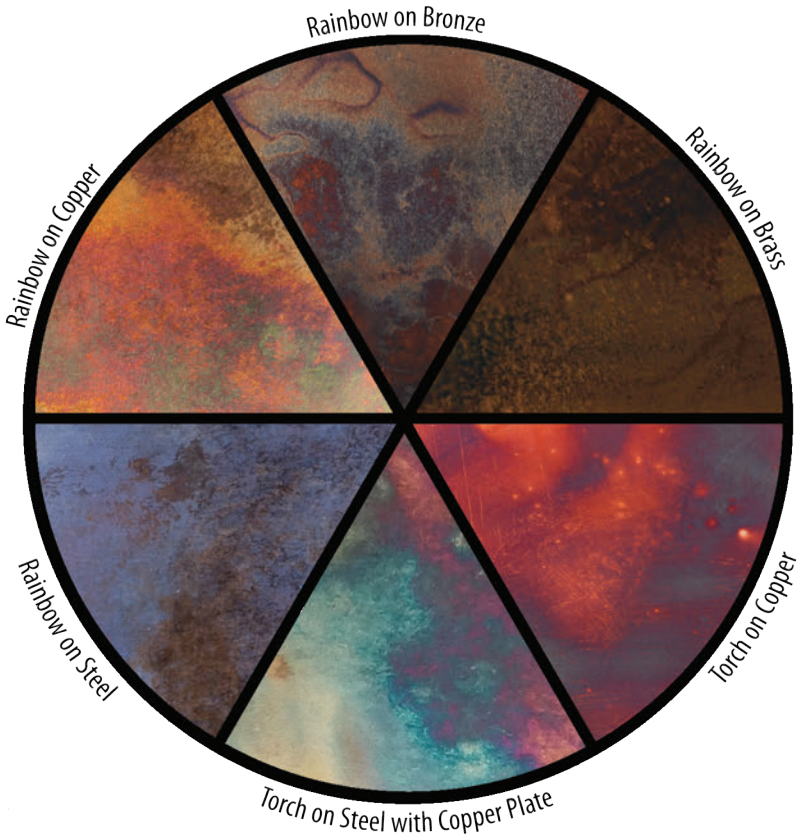


Left: Traditional Copper Plating and Torch on steel

Right: Traditional Black Magic and Honeycomb on steel



Rainbow and Torch Patinas



QR Code: Traditional Rainbow Patina video



QR Code: Traditional Torch Patina video



Rainbow
Hot on Steel



Rainbow Hot on Steel
but with too much
patina or too much heat

Rainbow (Hot Patina)

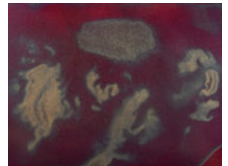
The Rainbow Patina is a hot patina for bronze, brass, copper, and steel. While this patina reacts with each of those metals it will be slightly different depending on what metal you apply it to. Once the metal is prepared as instructed on pages 6-7, heat the metal to 180°F-200°F then apply the patina in the desired fashion by brush, spray or sponge. Techniques of application may show through the finished results but anyway the patina comes in contact with the metal, it will develop a reaction. The Rainbow patina is often recommended to be followed by a quenching the metal (a quick water rinse while the metal is still warm). This can cause changes in the metal but it also rapid cools the metal, helping the metal lock in the colors. ColorLoc is also a very popular clear coat to use over the top to help lock the colors in. This patina was not designed with intent to be use on Metal Coatings.

Torch (Cold Patina)

This patina is a cold patina for bronze, brass, copper, and steel. For this patina to work properly, no heat is required and should be done as a cold process. This patina can work directly on bronze, brass, or copper after the metal is prepared as instructed on pages 6-7. For this patina to work properly on steel, an application of Copper Plate Patina is recommended. Clean the steel or iron, then apply the Copper Plate Patina to the bare steel. Allow the Copper Plate to react for about a minute, then apply the Torch Patina to the still wet and reacting Copper Plate Patina. The more even this patina is applied, the more of an even finish that will develop. The more mottled the patina is applied, the more mottled patina will develop. Allow the Torch Patina to react for as long as is needed though a usual reaction time is 1-3 minutes. Techniques of application may show through the finished results but anyway the patina comes in contact with the metal, it will develop a reaction. This patina was not designed with intent to be use on Metal Coatings.



Torch applied cold
to steel but without
Copper Plate as a base



Torch applied cold
to copper

Right: Traditional Torch
on copper



BIRCHWOOD®

TECHNOLOGIES

These patina solutions come concentrated, except the gels and stainless patina. The concentrated patinas should be diluted with distilled water. Normal dilution ratios would be 1:1, 2:1 or 3:1 (patina to distilled water), for immersion processes, heavier dilution might be desired. Using the solution too strong may cause adhesion and other problems in the finish.

Once the metal is prepared as instructed on pages 6-7 the patina can be applied in a number of fashions; spraying, rolling, sponging, and dipping are a few of the more popular ways. Depending on how you apply the finish, the method might show through such as brushing can create brush marks. For more even finishes, apply the patina, then burnish while the patina reacts on the surface. The subsequent coats should come in more even and darker.

Birchwood Liquid Patinas

Antique Black® M-20 - Immersion Concentrate - For black on bronze, brass, and copper.

QR Code: Birchwood M-20 Patina video



Antique Black® M-24 - Spray or Brush-On Concentrate - For black on bronze, brass, and copper.



QR Code: Birchwood M-24 Patina video

Antique Brown® M-38 - Immersion/Brush-On/Spray Concentrate - For golden to chocolate browns, oil-rubbed finishes on bronze, brass, and copper.

QR Code: Birchwood M-38 Patina video



Presto Black® PC-9 (Presto Black® MKP)- Spray or Brush-On Concentrate - For blackening iron and steel surfaces. Also known as gun bluing.



QR Codes: Birchwood PC-9
Patina videos



Presto Black® BST-4 - Spray or Brush-On Liquid - For blackening iron and steel surfaces.

Aluma Black® A-14 - Spray or Brush-On Liquid - For blackening of aluminum.



QR Code: Birchwood A-14 Patina video

Plum Brown™ Barrel Finish - Spray or Brush-On Liquid applied to heated metal. Produces a rich, authentic, old-style brown finish for original or replica firearms.

Presto Stainless Black (Presto Black® SSB) - Spray or Brush-On ready to use patina - For blackening stainless steel surfaces.

QR Code: Birchwood Presto
Stainless Black Patina video



Birchwood Gel Patinas

Antique Black® M-24 Gel - Brush-On blackening for bronze, brass, and copper. Thickened formula slows reaction and prevents runs and drips. Ideal for large and/or vertical surfaces.

Antique Brown® M-38 Gel - Brush-On browning for bronze, brass and copper. Thickened formula slows reaction and prevents runs and drips. Ideal for large and/or vertical surfaces.



QR Code: Birchwood M-38 Patina video

Presto Black® PC-9 Gel - Brush-On blackening for iron and steel surfaces. Thickened formula slows reaction and prevents runs and drips. For gunmetal or "distressed pewter" finish.

Page 18 shows different possibilities for some of the Birchwood Patinas. Ratios are stated as (#:#) where the first number represents the amount of parts of patina to the number of parts to distilled water. So a (3:1) ratio would be 3 parts patina to 1 part distilled water. The higher in concentration, the darker it will go. The more coats applied, the darker it will go as well.

Birchwood Patinas

Ratios are represented as (Patina : distilled water)

1 coat (1:1)

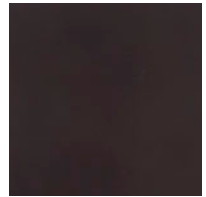
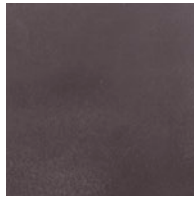
1 coat (3:1)

2 coats (3:1)

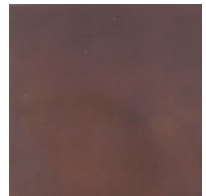
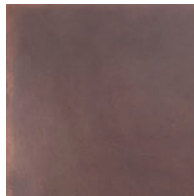
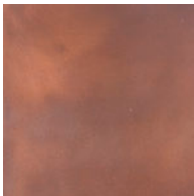
A-14



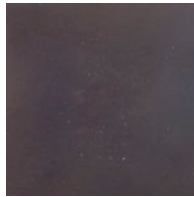
M-24



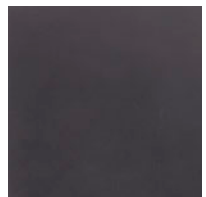
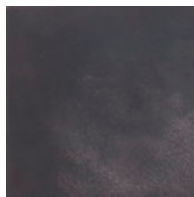
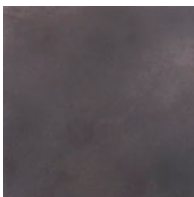
M-38



PC-9



Presto
Stainless
Black



The Presto Stainless Black samples were done in these ratios: (1:1) (3:1) and (1:0)

Vista Patinas for Bronze, Brass, Copper and Metal Coatings

Vista Patinas are a unique patina that blends acids that oxidize the metal as well as adding an oxide color of your choice. They are exclusively cold patina that are more designed for bronze, brass and copper rather than steel. The color will vary depending on the weather, reaction time, and other variables. When used on bronze, brass and copper, the Vista Patina creates a two-part, marbled effect of a green patina plus the Vista color of purchase. Once the metal is prepared as instructed on pages 6-7 the patina can be applied in a number of fashions; spraying, rolling, and sponging, are a few of the more popular ways. Depending on how you apply the finish, the method might show through such as brushing can create brush marks. It is best to use only one Vista color at a time. If you want to introduce other colors to your patina, apply a non-acidic patina over it 24 hours later. The reaction may not take place if the patina dries too fast, keep out of direct sunlight. Allow 24 hours to react and reapply if the color is not to your liking. The Vista Patinas do not need to be rinsed and tend to be chalky so a clear coat will help keep the patina from rubbing off. The clear coat might benefit from being thinned in order to soak into the patina completely. Vista Patinas **are not** recommended for iron and steel because an aggressive rust forms. To achieve a similar effect on iron or steel, try using the Japanese Brown and the Universal Patinas. Vista Patinas are great to use on Metal Coatings.



Brown



Burgundy



Red



Rust



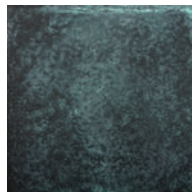
Yellow



Green



Blue



Black

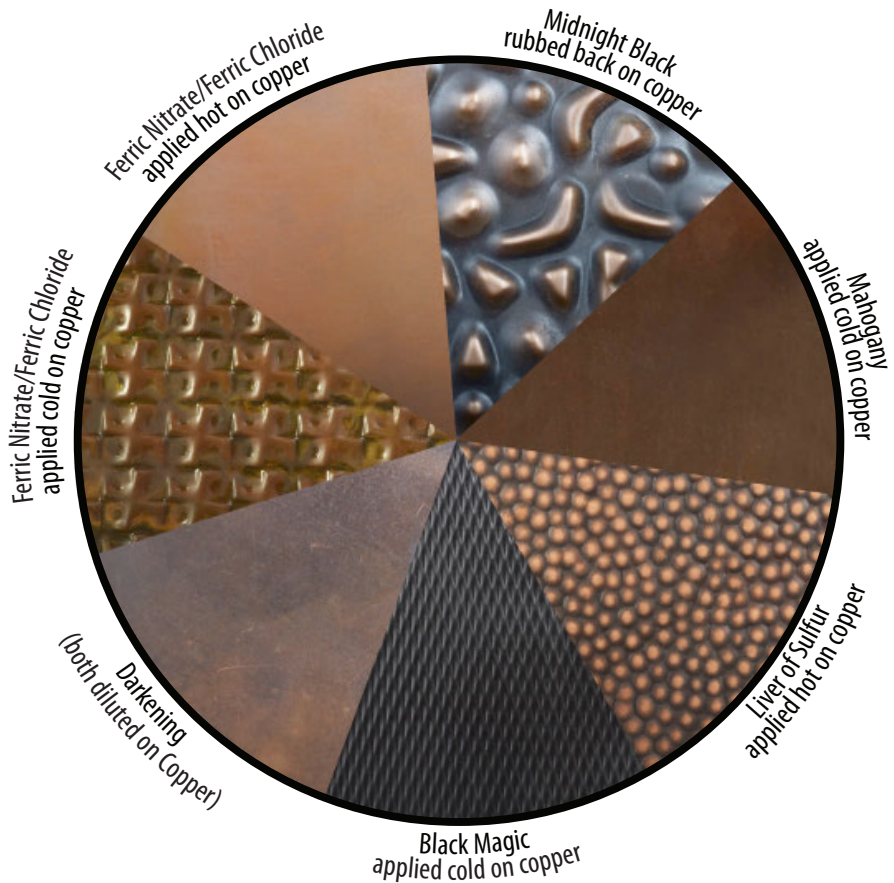
QR Code: Vista Patinas and Metal Coatings video



QR Code: Vista Patinas Color Chart



Blacks & Browns Bronze, Brass & Copper



Black Patinas: Midnight Black, Slate Black, Black Magic (all cold); Liver of Sulfur (hot).

Brown Patinas: Darkening, Deep Brown, Antiquing, and Liver of Sulfur (all cold).

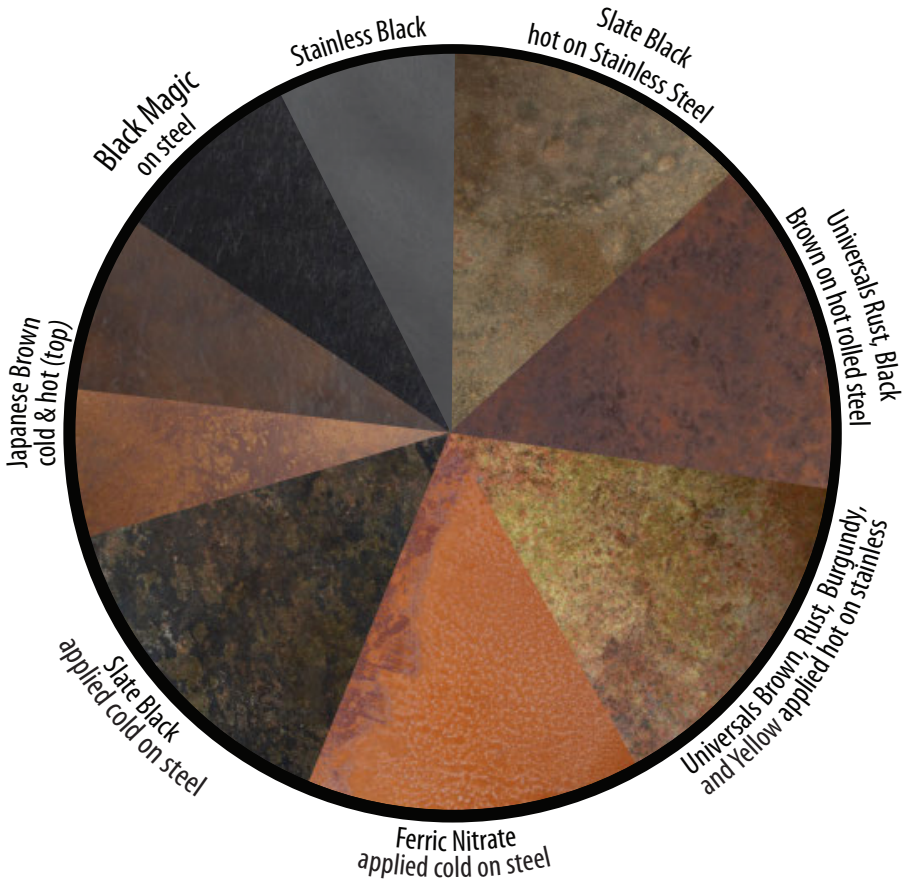
Non-reactive Black and Brown Patinas: Universals, Dye-Oxides (both hot); Solvent Dyes, Smart Stains, and Patina Stains (all cold).

Waxes and Oils: Brown & Black

Note: The higher the copper content in the metal, the better it will take a patina. Brass is an alloy of copper and zinc and has the least amount of copper. Bronze is an alloy consisting mostly of copper and tin and has more copper than brass.

Blacks & Browns

Iron, Steel, Stainless, Aluminum, Zinc



Iron and Steel: Slate Black (brownish black), Black Magic (black), Darkening (transparent brown) (all cold); Japanese Brown (rusty brown) (cold); Japanese Brown (dark brown) (hot).

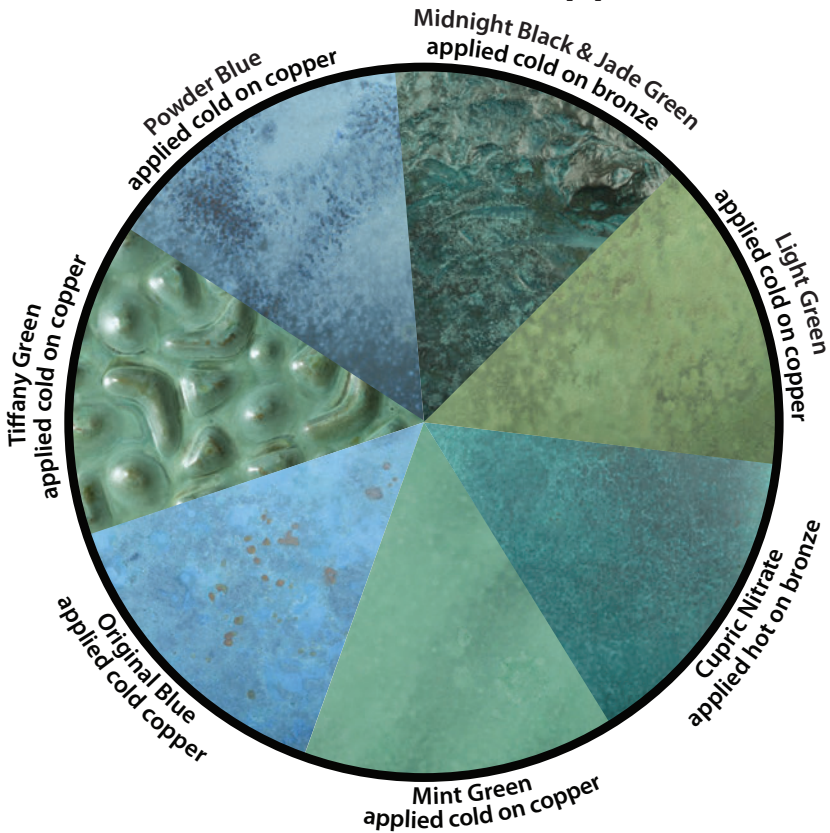
Stainless Steel: Stainless Black (gray to black) (cold); Slate Black (reds and browns) (hot).

Aluminum: Midnight Black (dark grey to black) (cold); Slate Black (brown) (hot).

Galvanized/Zinc: Zinc Grey (gray to black), Darkening (black), Slate Black (dark brown), Antiquing (brown to black), Zinc White (white), Black Magic (weathered black), Ferric Nitrate/Ferric Chloride (light golden brown) (all cold).

Brown & Black for all metals: Smart Stains, Solvent Dyes & Patina Stains (all cold); Dye-Oxides & Universals (both hot); also black and brown Waxes and Oils.

Blues & Greens Bronze, Brass & Copper



Traditional Patinas for Blues & Greens

Jade Green: Applied cold, the color develops into kelly green in about 12 hours. Applied hot, the color will be jade green when used over the Universal Black or Black Dye-Oxide patinas.

Light Green: Creates a yellowish/green and takes 2-12 hours to completely react with the metal (cold).

Cupric Nitrate: Creates a blue/green finish (hot). Works great over a base patina such as Midnight Black or Liver of Sulfur.

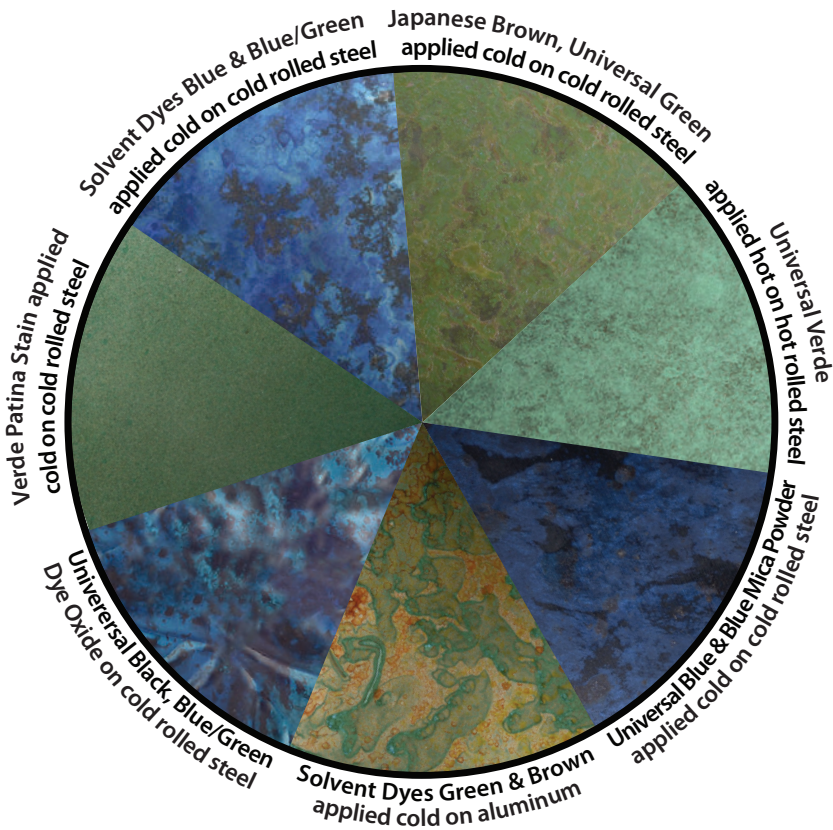
Mint Green: This patina will create a beautiful green while in the full sun and is recommended when working outdoors on copper roofs and gutters (hot or cold).

Original Blue and Powder Blue: Let react 2-6 hours. Original blue is a pale natural blue. Powder Blue is a stronger opaque blue (both cold).

Tiffany Green: Creates a bluish green. It is slow to react, so let it sit overnight. Reacts better in humid conditions (cold).

Blues & Greens

Iron, Steel, Aluminum, Stainless & Zinc



Non-Traditionals for Blues & Greens

Universals: Green, Verde, and Blue (hot).

Solvent Dyes: Blue, Blue/Green, Green (cold).

Smart Stains: Blue, Blue/Green, Green, Green/Blue, Stealth Green, Pea Green & Verde (cold or warm).

Dye-Oxides: Blue, Blue/Green, Green, Green/Blue, Stealth Green & Pea Green (hot).

Vistas: Vistas are not recommended for use on iron or steel. Instead apply Japanese Brown first, then a Universal Patina on top (cold). Not for aluminum, zinc or stainless.

Patina Stains: Verde, Blue (cold).

Metal Waxes: Blue, Green, Verde (cold or warm)

Metal Oils: Blue & Green (cold)

**Hot patinas - heat metal to 180°F-200°F

** All of these patinas, waxes and oils may also be applied to non-ferrous metals.

Universal Patinas (Hot for all metals)

The Universal Patinas are hot patinas for any metal and come in numerous colors, including metallics. They may be blended with each other to create new colors, although they shouldn't be mixed with other product lines. They can also be diluted with distilled water to create a more transparent finish. Universal Patinas are non-reactive, UV safe, do not contain acids and are environmentally friendly with no VOC's.

Once the metal is prepared as instructed on pages 6-7, heat the metal to approximately 180°F-200°F and then the patina can be applied. Universal Patinas are often applied by spraying or sponging. The Universal Patinas do not need to be rinsed and tend to be chalky so a clear coat will help keep the patina from rubbing off. The clear coat might benefit from being thinned in order to soak into the patina completely. The Universals work well on the Metal Coatings, but do not heat the Metal Coating when applying the Universals.



QR Code: Universal Patinas Video



QR Code: Universal Patina Color Chart



Black



Blue



Brass



Bronze



Brown



Burgundy



Copper



Green



Red



Rust



Verde



White



Yellow



Zinc

Dye-Oxide Patinas (Hot for all metals)

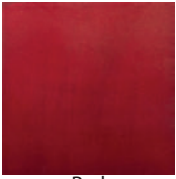
The Dye Oxides are very similar to the Universal Patinas on the previous page. The main difference between the two are that Dye Oxides are often more transparent without dilution and the colors tend to be more pastel and softer in comparison to the Universal Patinas. Follow the same application and finishing instructions as you would with the Universal Patinas. The Dye Oxides are also non-reactive, UV safe, do not contain acids and are environmentally friendly with no VOC's.



QR Code: Dye-Oxide
Patina Video



QR Code: Dye-Oxide Patinas
Color Chart



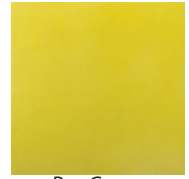
Red



Orange



Yellow



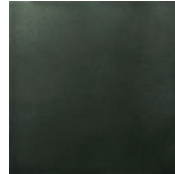
Pea Green



Green



Green Blue



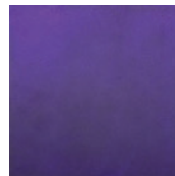
Stealth Green



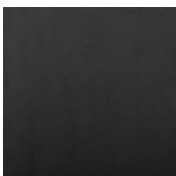
Blue Green



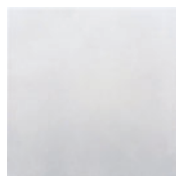
Blue



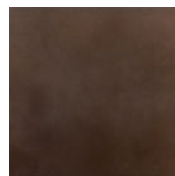
Violet



Black



White



Brown

Smart Stains (cold or warm for all metals)

The Smart Stains come in numerous colors, including metallics, and will work on any metal surface. They may be blended with each other to create new colors, although they shouldn't be mixed with other product lines. They can also be diluted with distilled water to create a more transparent finish though when diluting over 20% using Smart Coat as the thinner is recommended to keep up that quality of the coating. Smart Stains are non-reactive, UV safe, do not contain acids and are environmentally friendly with no VOC's.

Once the metal is prepared as instructed on pages 6-7, heat the Smart Stains can be applied. You can apply the Smart Stains with the metal warmed to approximately 100°F-120°F or at room temperature. Smart Stains can be applied in a number of fashions; spraying, rolling, and sponging, are a few of the more popular ways. Depending on how you apply the finish, the method might show through such as brushing can create brush marks.

The Smart Stains do not need to be rinsed and will typically dry as a hard surface, though a clear coat is recommended. For a warm application, a clear coat can usually be applied when the metal cools to room temperature. For cold applications, it is often recommended to wait over night or 24 hours depending on conditions. The Smart Stains work well on the Metal Coatings, but do not heat the Metal Coating when applying the Smart Stains and it is often better to apply the Smart Stains to a dry Metal Coating surface.



QR Code: Smart Stain skin tone video



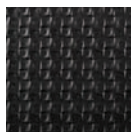
QR Code: Smart Stain Video



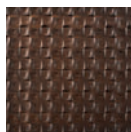
QR Code: Smart Stain spray application video



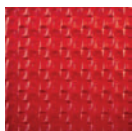
White



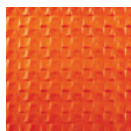
Black



Brown



Red



Orange



Yellow



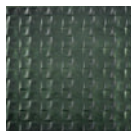
Pea Green



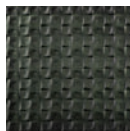
Green



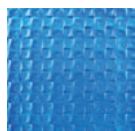
Green Blue



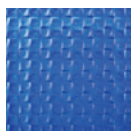
Verde



Stealth Green



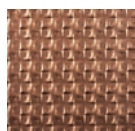
Blue Green



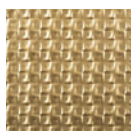
Blue



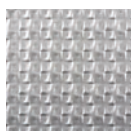
Violet



Copper



Brass

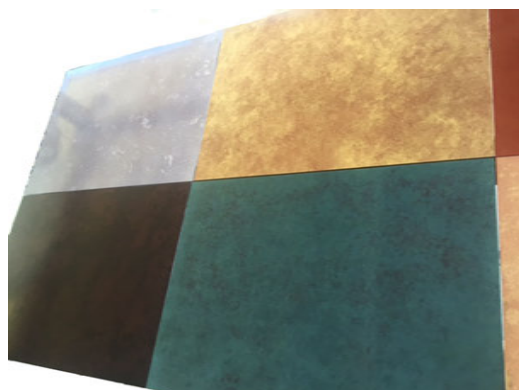


Silver

QR Code: Smart Stain Color Chart



Right: Aluminum panels finished with Smart Stains.
Finished by Brett Fiore of Signature Sculpture.



Patina Stains (cold for all metals)

Patina Stains are a tinted form of Clear Guard that is designed to be applied over an existing finish to nudge the finish in a specific direction. The most common example being to try and darken and get a more uniform black finish. It is common practice to do a few coats of a patina such as Black Magic or Slate Black, then follow it with a coat or two of Black Patina Stain. Alternatively, if you want to warm it up a little you could apply a brown or yellow Patina Stain to offer different options. The Patina Stain offers you flexibility without needing to do another coat of reactive patinas.

The Patina Stain not sold in spray cans are a concentrated blend. To match what is in the spray can, dilute the Patina Stain with Clear Guard Matte 1:3, Patina Stain:Clear Guard. For the Metallic Patina Stains, a 3:1 (Patina Stain:Clear Guard) ratio is used.

If on bare metal, prepare as instructed on pages 6-7, then the Patina Stains can be applied. If over an existing finish, make sure the finish is completely dry before applying. Often, it is recommended to warm the metal a little to draw out any unseen moisture. Patina Stains can be applied in a number of fashions; spraying and sponging are the more popular ways however. Depending on how you apply the finish, the method might show through such as brushing can create brush marks.

Though made with Clear Guard, a sealer is still recommended for longevity.



Above: Black Magic on the left. Black Magic and 2 coats of Black Patina Stain on the right.



Right: Yellow and Brown Patina Stains with a light spray of black on cold rolled steel. Sealed with Clear Guard EF Matte

QR Code: Brown/Oil Rubbed Patina Stain video



QR Code: Patina Stain Color Chart



Silver



Copper



Bronze



Brass



White



Red



Orange



Yellow



Verde



Sky Blue



Blue



Violet



Black



Hot Rolled



Antique Black



Rust



Brown for Copper



Brown

Solvent Dyes (Cold for all metals)

The Solvent Dyes are a high concentration of color. Meant to be used as a touch up tool, the Solvent Dyes are often counted on to offer beautiful vivid colors. They come very concentrated and should be diluted with the Solvent Dye Thinner. Using the Solvent Dye Thinner will ensure that the quality of ingredients are kept at a maximum, including the UV inhibitors. The Solvent Dyes can be blended with each other to create the colors you want. There is no color or shade that cannot be made with these dyes.

The Solvent Dyes can be used to tint epoxies, resins, clear coats, and waxes. They may be used directly on most materials, including glass. The surface may need to be slightly abraded, if it is too smooth, to help the dye bind. The Solvent Dyes may be applied over a dry Metal Coating and may also be applied over a patinaed surface.

Solvent Dyes can be applied in a number of fashions; spraying and sponging are the more popular ways. Depending on how you apply the finish, the method might show through such as brushing can create brush marks. The Solvent Dyes can also be mixed into other solvent based products such as Clear Guard, Metal Oil, and Metal Waxes to offer other tinted options.

When applying the Solvent Dyes, you will notice that subsequent solvent layers will reconstitute the Solvent Dye layer. Be careful reapplying colors not to smudge or blend your existing finish. One light coat of Clear Guard or ColorLoc will help lock the colors in place so a good coat of clear coat can be applied. If you want to layer Solvent Dyes over one another, ColorLoc will help deter the Solvent Dyes from reconstituting, the more time given after ColorLoc the better.

QR Code: Solvent Dye Video



Right: "Exotic Bowl" by Andrew Baxter. This copper spun bowl has Solvent Dyes, fully concentrated, dripped down the sides and allowed to puddle in the bottom. It was then coated with Clear Guard Satin.



Below: Solvent Dyes on an American Flag by Vulcanix Art.



Violet



Brown



Red



Blue



Black



Orange

QR Code: Solvent Dye Color Chart



Blue Green



White



Yellow



Green

Metal Coatings



Left: Cabazon Outlet Mall - Cabazon, CA. Coated with Copper B Metal Coating.

Right: "Hand of Fate", Florida Fisherman's Memorial by artist Robert Bruce Epstein. Coated with Bronze B Metal Coating and Tiffany Patina. Photo by Highstone Studio, Leslie Peck-Epstein.

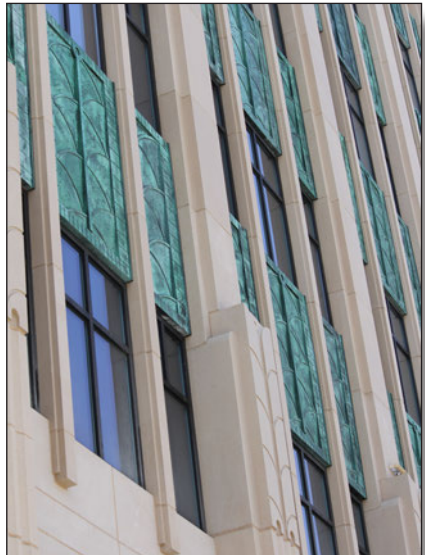
Sculpt Nouveau makes two different formulas of Metal Coatings, "B" and "C". Both Metal Coating formulas are made of water based acrylic which provide a strong and long lasting finish which are designed for outdoor use. They simulate real metal because real metal powders are suspended in them.

A 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 Bronze Metal Coating was applied to it. Another application would be to change one metal into a different metal. For example, if you apply the Copper Metal Coating over steel, the steel will appear to be copper. Another popular use is to apply the Iron Metal Coating over aluminum.





2175 Market San Francisco - Aluminum panels coated with Iron B Metal Coating and rusted with Light Green Patina.



Pasadena Playhouse - Fiberglass panels coated with special mix Darkened Bronze B Metal Coating and aged with Original Blue Patina.

Darkened Iron B and Darkened Iron C

Much like the regular Iron Metal Coatings, a patina such as Tiffany Green or Light Green can be used on this darkened version as well. The patina might appear a bit different than it does on the regular Iron B but the darkened Iron B offers a unique look. As you burnish this coating, the bright steel does not get revealed, instead the blackened finish will show through, much like if it were mill scale that had not rusted yet.



Above: Darkened Iron B Metal Coating with Tiffany Green



Above: Darkened Iron C Metal Coating with Tiffany Green, slightly burnished

Right: Darkened Iron C Metal Coating with Tiffany Green, heavier burnish with steel wool. Then Silver Metal Rub added for highlights.



QR Code: Darkened Iron Metal Coating video



Gold B and Gold C

The Gold B and C Metal Coatings, unlike the Silver Metal Coating, will react with a patina. The Gold B and C Metal Coatings are more like a brighter Brass Metal Coating. What makes this color unique is its ability to imitate the brilliance that comes with gold. Whether you leave it alone or polish it up, the Gold Metal Coating is a beautiful option.



Above: Gold B
Metal Coating



Above: Gold C Metal Coating
slightly burnished



Left: Gold B Metal Coating with Sculpt Nouveau
Brown Metal Wax

QR Code: Gold Metal Coating video



The main difference between the Metal Coating “B” & “C”

Metal Coating “B”: The metal powder remains on the surface while it is wet allowing patinas and colors to be applied only when the coating is wet. You can, however, patina the Metal Coating after it is dry, but you must first burnish with ‘0000’ steel wool. Be very careful not to burnish through the coating (the ‘B’ Coating cannot be burnished very aggressively without showing scratches). If applying an acid patina after the coating has dried and has been burnished, the patina will be different than if you had done the patina on the wet Metal Coating surface.

Metal Coating “C”: Application works the same with the Type C as it does with Type B. The difference between Type B and Type C Metal Coatings is that Type C contains more metal powder than Type B. When the Metal coating dries, the Type C Metal Coating can be burnished with steel wool to create a polished appearance.

Important note: Metal Coating B is just as durable as Metal Coating C. Only get the “C” version if you desire to polish the Metal Coating, see page 48 for more information regarding polishing.

The Metal Coating adheres well to most surfaces though the Sculpt Nouveau Prime It is always recommended. Prime It is discussed more in depth on page 52. A few of the main benefits to using the Prime It from Sculpt Nouveau is:

1. Compatibility of product
2. Great adhesion properties
3. Acid resistant properties ensuring the patina used will not affect the surface
4. Ensuring that a porous surface such as wood or ceramic does not dry the coating too fast

If the Metal Coating is going to be applied to a porous material that will be exposed to water, like concrete, we suggest a more aggressive primer, such as a concrete sealer, be applied first. If moisture is allowed to enter the material, it can force the Metal Coating off the surface from the back or underside.

IMPORTANT INSTRUCTIONS for WET and DRY APPLICATIONS

Wet Application on Metal Coatings:

Applying acid patinas (Traditionals, Birchwoods & Vistas) while the Metal Coating is wet is the preferred application because this allows time for the patina to react with the metal in the coating. You can burnish the Metal Coating back after it is fully cured to create highlights. Applying non-acidic water based patinas (Dye Oxides or Universal Patinas) while the Metal Coating is damp is also preferable as this allows a better bond of the patina to the Metal Coating. Finishes such as Solvent Dyes, Patina Stains, and Smart Stains should be applied to a dry Metal Coating Surface.

Dry Application on Metal Coatings:

When applying acid patinas, (Traditionals, Birchwoods & Vistas), on dry Metal Coating, it **MUST BE** burnished back after it is fully cured. This will allow the patinas to react with the metal in the Metal Coating. It is important to note that this reaction will likely not look the same as an area that was done in a cold application.

Metal Coating Process:



Bare clean hot rolled steel

2 coats Prime-It primer, cured
for 24 hours

Bronze B Metal Coating (2 coats)
applied over cured Prime-It

Original Blue Patina applied onto
last coat of Bronze B while still wet

QR Code: Iron B Metal Coating and
Traditional Tiffany Green Patina video



QR Code: Bronze B Metal Coating video



Left: Ceramic mask with Copper C
Metal Coating and Tiffany Green
Patina.

Right: Ceramic mask with Iron B
Metal Coating and Tiffany
(to cause rust) and Tan Patinas.
Both by Ron Young



Instructions for Metal Coating “B and C”:

- 1) Prime surfaces with Sculpt Nouveau Prime-It, wait 24 hours before step 2.
- 2) Stir well, a mechanical mixer is recommended. Distilled water can be used to thin the Metal Coatings, do not exceed 10% distilled water.
- 3) Apply the Metal Coatings by any technique such as a HVLP sprayer, roller, sponge, brush, etc to a clean surface. Follow surface prep directions on pages 6-7. If an air sprayer is used, the coating should be filtered first and sprayed at 40-60 psi with a 1.4-1.6 orifice tip. Always apply at least two coats allowing about 1 hour between coats.
- 4) Apply the desired patina to the damp Metal Coating. Spraying is the preferred application method.
- 5) If you wish to remove some of the patina, wait a minimum of 24 hours after applying the patina before burnishing. The “C” version can be burnished with steel wool after 24-48 hours if desired to give a more polished appearance.
- 6) At least 24-48 hours after application of patina, when completely dry, apply a clear protective sealer. As with a piece of metal, this will protect and prevent unwanted changes.

Clean Up: Soap and water

Important note: Metal Coating C does no longer requires additional Catalyst or Hardener. The “C” version still can be polished with steel wool.

Polishing the “C” Coating:

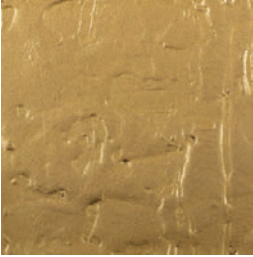
- 1) When the surface has cured for at least 24 hours, it may be polished by first using “0” steel wool, then “00”, “000” and finish with “0000” steel wool.
- 2) It may also be polished with a felt wheel (no stitching) and a buffing compound. Do not exceed 1200 RPM’s (600 to 1200 RPM’s is best).
- 3) A sanding block may be used on a flat surface - 220 grit.

Note: Be careful not to polish through the Metal Coating. The more coats of Metal Coating, the more aggressive you can be when polishing. It is important to note that it will not polish to a mirror finish.



QR Code: Video for sample shown

Left: Prime-It, Metal Coating Brass C, Vista Blue Patina, and Clear Guard



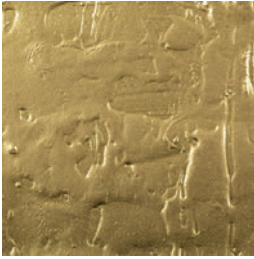
Brass



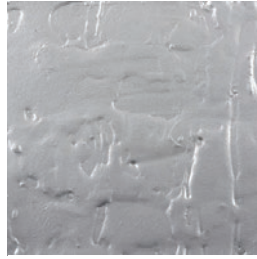
Copper



Bronze



Gold



Silver



Darkened Iron



Iron



Pewter (B only)

QR Code: Metal Coating Color Chart





QR Code: Two Different Metal Coatings Video



QR Code: Metal Coating on 3d prints



QR Code: Metal Coating C video



QR Code: Traditional Patinas
on Metal Coating video



Right: Birchwood M-38 (50%) on Bronze B
Metal Coating
Below: Iron B Metal Coating, Tiffany Green,
and Tan Patinas



QR Code: Traditional Patinas
on Metal Coatings video



Right: Prime It, Brass B,
Birchwood M-38 and Clear Guard



Left: Prime-It, Brass C Metal Coating,
Traditional Tiffany Green, Brass Metal
Rub, and Clear Guard



QR Code: Metal Coating and Metal Rub video

Primers

A primer will only be needed if you are applying the Metal Coating. Sculpt Nouveau primers are used to protect the base material as well as helping with adhesion of the Metal Coatings on the surface.

WATER-BASED CERAMIC PRIMER

This primer is used to prepare porous material before applying the Metal Coating. If the surface of the material is not porous, you don't need this primer, use the Prime It instead. The only reason for using this primer is to stop the substrate from absorbing the first coat of Metal Coating. It will not do any harm to apply the primer if you are unsure of the porosity.

Instructions for Application:

1) Make sure the surface of your material is clean. Follow surface prep directions on pages 6-7.

2) Apply 2 coats of Ceramic Primer with a brush, sponge or by spraying.

Note: If your project is going to be placed outside, seal all sides so moisture will not be able to enter. A commercial concrete sealer would be advisable for material that is going to be in moisture or water rich environments.

PRIME-IT



Prime-It is a tough and durable water-based acrylic primer. Sculpt Nouveau's Prime-It may be applied to a multitude of different surfaces, though a test should be conducted for adhesion purposes. It is very tough and durable, and since it is water-based, Prime-It is VOC free. Prime it comes in a plethora of colors, though the color is mostly irrelevant since the Metal Coating used over the Prime-It will block out any color Prime-It you choose. Prime-It stops rust as well as it is UV Stable and Mold Resistant.

Instructions for Application:

1) Clean metal first. Follow surface prep directions on pages 6-7.

2) Apply Sculpt Nouveau's Prime-It by brush, roller, sponge or spray. If a HVLP sprayer is used, the primer should be filtered first and sprayed at 40-60 psi with a 1.5 orifice tip. Dilution with 10% distilled water is recommended when spraying. Apply two layers of Prime-It waiting 1 hour between coats. Wait 24 hours after the last application of Prime-It before applying the Metal Coating. Waiting longer than 24 hours will not affect the process.

QR Code: Prime-It video



Texture Paint for Metal Coatings

The Texture Paint is an incredible way to obtain texture on your material before applying the Metal Coatings. It is water based and easy to manipulate with any tool you find. We recommend this product for indoor and outdoor work. The Texture Paint bonds to most surfaces although you may need to apply Sculpt Nouveau's Prime-It first. As always though, if you are working on ferrous metals, you must first apply Prime-It. Allow the Prime-It to cure 24 hours before applying Texture Paint. Always allow each product to dry completely before applying the next. Texture Paint is sold as a two part product that is meant to be mixed at a 1:1 ratio between the liquid and powder portions but can be altered to fit your needs.



Texture Paint used with the
Metal Coatings

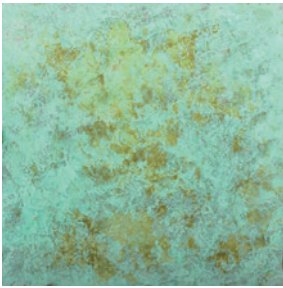
QR Code: Texture Paint video



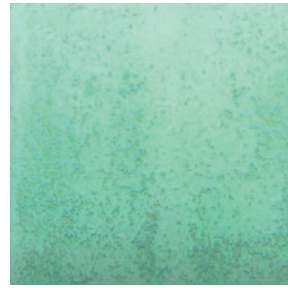
Patina Gel

Patina Gel is designed to turn liquid patinas into a gel patina. Using the Patina Gel to turn any liquid cold process patina into a gel is a rather simple process. Add up to 50% of the gel mix by weight or volume to a liquid patina. Mix in slowly with a paddle mixer on a drill until the solution is a smooth consistency, then follow the instructions based on the original patina used.

It is important to note that adding Patina Gel to any patina might slightly alter the color of the finish. Typically it will make the finish a lighter color in comparison to the natural liquid patina.



Tiffany Green with Patina Gel
1:1 sponged on



Tiffany Green with Patina Gel
1:1 rolled on

QR Code: Patina Gel video



QR Code: Patina Gel on Metal Coating video



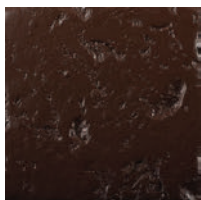
Great Paint

Great Paint is designed to be the only paint you will want to work with anymore. As a solid color of your choice, one coat is often enough though a second ensures the perfect looking coating every time. Great Paint is UV stable and Mold Resistant.

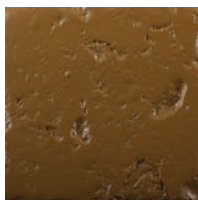
While being designed to work on metal, see page 6 and 7 for surface preparations, Great Paint can be used on virtually any surface. These colors can be mixed and blended to get the exact color you are looking for. To thin the paint out, dilute it with distilled water up to about 20% and use the Great Paint Thinner after 20%. Using the Great Paint Thinner will keep up color retention over the years as well as ensures good adhesion to the surface.



QR Code: Warehouse
Blue Great Paint video



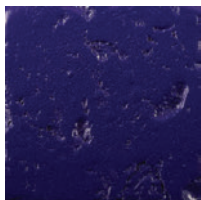
Brown



Rust



Red



Violet

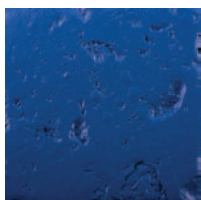


Black



Burnt Orange

QR Code: Great Paint
Color Chart



Blue



White



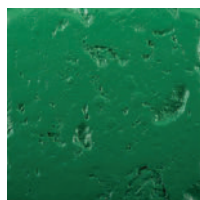
Yellow



Warehouse Blue



Tiffany Green



Green



Great Paint Black, Great Paint Green, and Brown Metal Wax



QR Code: Great Paint video



Mixing of Rust with Brown Great Paint and Rust with White Great Paint to make a two toned rust finish.

QR Code: Great Paint video



Resin cast, Brass B Metal Coating, Tiffany Green Great Paint and White Great Paint mix diluted with Great Paint Thinner.



Resin cast, Brass B Metal Coating, Tiffany Green Great Paint and White Great Paint mix diluted with Great Paint Thinner. Yellow, Brown, and Verde Patina Stains.

Protective Clear Sealers

A protective clear sealer, also known as a clear coat, is a coating that protects material from the environment. Most metal surfaces require a protective coating in order to keep oxidization or rusting from occurring, especially iron and steel. Another main reason to utilize a protective sealer is to preserve the finish on the metal already. While a sealer will protect the metal from further chemical changes, a sealer will also protect it from physical changes such as abrasion and rain. Sculpt Nouveau will recommend using a sealer in almost every instance. It is important to remember that no clear coat lasts forever. Maintenance or re-coating might be needed in the future to maintain the quality of the finish.

Important Notes for Solvent Based Sealers:

Unseen moisture may be on the metal surface, and in some cases, for example, on humid days, the coating can trap moisture underneath the film. This trapped moisture will manifest itself as a “cloudy” coating and/or create a possible bonding problem. Oxidation can occur as well over time. Such occurrences can be prevented by heating the metal surface with a heat gun or torch to remove surface moisture before applying. Apply the clear sealer to the surface when the metal’s surface temperature is normalized.

Solvent Based Sealers:

- Clear Guard
- ColorLoc
- Ever Clear
- Metal Oil
- Metal Wax

Water Based Sealers:

- Hydro Clear
- Shields Up
- Smart Coat

All of the sealers that Sculpt Nouveau offers will work on all metal surfaces though a test should be conducted for adhesion. Mirrored or high polished surfaces are very hard to seal and protect since there is minimal surface tooth for the sealer to hold onto. Some sealers will also darken a finish while others will offer minimal changes to a finish. Prior to use of a sealer, make sure to mix the product well to ensure the matting agent is mixed in properly.

Ever Clear

Ever Clear is the strongest clear sealer that Sculpt Nouveau offers. It is a two part poly-urethane that is designed for direct use on metal but works great over all of Sculpt Nouveau's patinas and coatings other than the

Metal Wax. Ever Clear is designed to be spray on to achieve the smoothest surface finish. Ever Clear has top of the line UV inhibitors in the mix providing fantastic UV stability as well as a long lifetime in outdoor environments. Ever Clear is VOC free, California compliant, and it even acts as an **anti-graffiti** and chemical resistant coating after it has reached its full cure time.



EVER CLEAR

2 PART SOLVENT URETHANE RESIN

NEVER USE ACETONE OR ANY TYPE OF SOLVENT FOR SURFACE PREP OR TREATMENT.

Mixing:

It is recommended to mix Ever Clear with a paddle mixer on a drill at low speed. Thoroughly mix Part A, then mix Part A with Part B, in the required 3:1 ratio, for 10 minutes. It is important to mix thoroughly to fully blend the two parts. Allow a 10 to 15 minute sweat-in period, in an opaque covered container, before using the coating (sweat-in period is the time between mixing the two parts together and the time you can start applying). Allow the mix to adjust to room temperature (50°F - 85°F). A filter has been supplied, use this filter to strain into the sprayer. Part B is sensitive to air and light, do not open and close can often if not using entire amount. Do not open Part B with the intent of not using all of it when the humidity is over 45%. Pot life is 6 to 10 hours once mixed. **DO NOT USE AFTER THIS AMOUNT OF TIME.**

Instructions for Application:

- 1) If working on bare metal, clean the metal first. Follow surface prep directions on pages 6-7. If working over an existing finish, follow application techniques and clear coating guidelines for that specific finish. Some require the coating to dry and cure while others should be clear coated once the surface has been dried.
- 2) In many cases, it is desirable to heat the surface to draw out any moisture hiding on the surface prior to applying the clear coat, do not apply it while the metal is hot.
- 3) Apply the Ever Clear by spraying for best results. If a HVLP sprayer is used, the clear coat should be filtered first and sprayed at 18-25 psi with a 1.2 orifice tip. Thinning is not required but on thicker patinas you may find that thinning the Ever Clear with the Sculpt Nouveau Solvent Thinner by 10% helps it penetrate better. Apply two coats of Ever Clear waiting 1 hour between coats.

Dry and Cure Time:

The coating air dries to the touch in less than 1 hour, depending on room temperature. The coating will air dry solid/hard film within 4 hours, depending on coating thickness, temperatures, etc. Full cure time is 5-7 days.

Clean up:

Use Solvent Thinner or toluene to clean equipment.



QR Code: Ever Clear videos



Left: Patina and Ever Clear coating on this Stainless Steel clad building by Z Craft

Below: Patina and Ever Clear coating applied by DLSS Manufacturing



Hydro Clear

Hydro Clear is an advanced and durable air-drying two-part polyurethane. Hydro Clear is formulated to provide outstanding protection for all metal surfaces including bronze, brass, and copper with a one coat application. Hydro Clear is designed for the toughest jobs, including countertops and ocean environments. This durable 2-part clear coat can be applied to interior and exterior surfaces. Hydro Clear is non-yellowing, quickly hardens, resists against abrasions, chemicals, and stains, and gives excellent clarity. Graffiti is easily removed with Graffiti Remover.



NEVER USE ACETONE OR ANY TYPE OF SOLVENT FOR SURFACE PREP OR TREATMENT.

Mixing:

Loosen the lid carefully as the container may be under slight pressure. Mix thoroughly with a paddle or mechanical mixer before using. Thinning should not be necessary but if you want to thin, or if you have a thick or powdery patinaed surface, thinning can be done only with distilled water up to 10% and should be mixed into Part A before mixing in Part B. **DO NOT** over thin, over thinning can weaken the overall coating and decrease the thickness of the coating. As you thin the Hydro Clear more, you may need to apply more coats. One coat is recommended but more coats will provide further protection. Additional coats should be applied 24-48 hours after first coat is applied. Thoroughly mix Part A, then mix Part B into Part A at the required 3:1 ratio (Part A:Part B) for a minimum of 5 minutes. Filter the mix with the supplied 18 micron filter into your desired sprayer. Once mixed, the pot life is 4-6 hours – **DO NOT use after this time.**

Instructions for Application:

When applying, ensure the coating fully saturates the patina or bare substrate. It is important to put on a heavy coat but to ensure that puddles do not form. After applying Hydro Clear, it should look as though milk was spilt on the surface. Hydro Clear looks best when sprayed but can also be rolled, brushed, or rubbed on. Normal spray application will work well when using a 1.4 tip at about 45-60 psi from a HVLP sprayer. It should look as though it is being atomized through a spray can. Though not required, if recoating, you must allow a minimum of 24 hours between coats for a sprayed, rolled, or brushed on application. Hydro Clear must be rubbed on in a very thin coat. Two Coats are required for a rubbed on application and you must allow a minimum of 4-6 hours between coats but 12-24 hours is better. Recoating after 24 hours is acceptable without any abrasion being required.

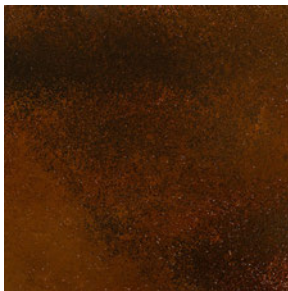
Dry and Cure Time:

Hydro Clear cures in about 24-48 hours after final application of Hydro Clear depending on conditions. The colder it is, the longer it takes to cure.

Clean up:

Tap or distilled water works best for cleanup.

QR Code: Introducing Hydro Clear video



Clear Guard

Clear Guard is a strong one part resin based clear coat that dries fast. It is designed for direct use on metal but works great over all of Sculpt Nouveau's patinas and coatings other than the Metal Wax. Clear Guard is designed to be sprayed on to achieve the smoothest surface finish.



Clear Guard has top of the line UV inhibitors in the mix providing fantastic UV stability. Clear Guard comes in both Environmental Friendly (EF) and regular mixes, though both are VOC free and compliant even to California standards.

NEVER USE ACETONE OR ANY TYPE OF SOLVENT FOR SURFACE PREP OR TREATMENT.

Instructions for Application:

- 1) If working on bare metal, clean the metal first. Follow surface prep directions on pages 6-7. If working over an existing finish, follow application techniques and clear coating guidelines for that specific finish. Some require the coating to dry and cure while others should be clear coated once the surface has been dried.
- 2) In many cases, it is desirable to heat the surface to draw out any moisture hiding on the surface prior to applying the clear coat, do not apply it while the metal is hot.
- 3) Apply the Clear Guard by spraying for best results. If a HVLP sprayer is used, the clear coat should be filtered first and sprayed at 18-25 psi with a 1.2 orifice tip. Thinning is not required but on thicker patinas you may find that thinning the Clear Guard with the Sculpt Nouveau Solvent Thinner by 10% helps it penetrate better. Apply two coats of Clear Guard waiting 1 hour between coats.

Cure Time:

The coating air dries to the touch in less than 1 hour, depending on room temperature. Full cure time is 24 hours after final application. Your project may be wrapped for transport, with clean white paper, after 48 hours.

Clean up:

Use Solvent Thinner or toluene to clean equipment.

QR Code: Clear Guard video



Smart Coat

Smart Coat is a strong water based clear sealer that has no odor and zero VOC's. Smart Coat is designed for direct use on metal but works great over all of Sculpt Nouveau's patinas and coatings other than the Metal Wax. Clear Guard is designed to be sprayed on to achieve the smoothest surface finish though it also does well being brushed and rolled on as well. Smart Coat has top of the line UV inhibitors in the mix providing fantastic UV stability.

NEVER USE ACETONE OR ANY TYPE OF SOLVENT FOR SURFACE PREP OR TREATMENT.

Instructions for Application:

- 1) If working on bare metal, clean the metal first. Follow surface prep directions on pages 6-7. If working over an existing finish, follow application techniques and clear coating guidelines for that specific finish. Some require the coating to dry and cure while others should be clear coated once the surface has been dried.
- 2) In many cases, it is desirable to heat the surface to draw out any moisture hiding on the surface prior to applying the clear coat, do not apply it while the metal is hot.
- 3) Apply the Smart Coat by spraying for best results. If a HVLP sprayer is used, the clear coat should be filtered first and sprayed at 18-25 psi with a 1.2 orifice tip. Thinning is not required but on thicker patinas you may find that thinning the Smart Coat with distilled water by 10% helps it penetrate better. Apply two coats of Smart Coat waiting 1 hour between coats. If you wish to apply Smart Coat in a method other than spraying, apply enough product so that it may level properly.

Cure Time:

The coating air dries to the touch in less than 1 hour, depending on room temperature. Full cure time is 24 hours after final application. Your project may be wrapped for transport, with clean white paper, after 48 hours.

Clean up:

Use water to clean equipment.

QR Code: Smart Coat video



Shields Up

Shields Up is a water based urethane that is VOC free and is designed as an anti-graffiti coating. It is designed for direct use on metal but works great over all of Sculpt Nouveau's patinas and coatings other than the Metal Wax. Shields Up is only available in a matte sheen.

NEVER USE ACETONE OR ANY TYPE OF SOLVENT FOR SURFACE PREP OR TREATMENT.

Instructions for Application:

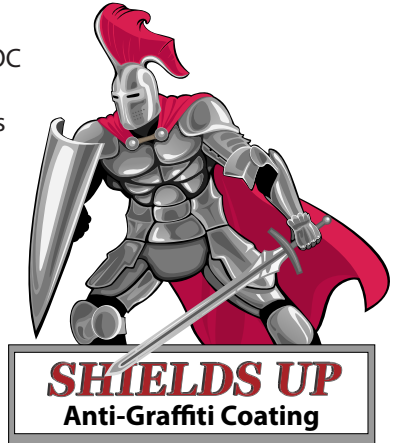
- 1) If working on bare metal, clean the metal first. Follow surface prep directions on pages 6-7. If working over an existing finish, follow application techniques and clear coating guidelines for that specific finish. Some require the coating to dry and cure while others should be clear coated once the surface has been dried.
- 2) In many cases, it is desirable to heat the surface to draw out any moisture hiding on the surface prior to applying the clear coat, do not apply it while the metal is hot.
- 3) Apply the Shields Up by spraying for best results. If a HVLP sprayer is used, the clear coat should be filtered first and sprayed at 18-25 psi with a 1.2 orifice tip. Thinning is not required but on thicker patinas you may find that thinning the Shields Up with distilled water by 10% helps it penetrate better. Apply two coats of Shields Up waiting 1 hour between coats. If you wish to apply Shields Up in a method other than spraying, apply enough product so that it may level properly.

Cure Time:

The coating air dries to the touch in less than 1 hour, depending on room temperature. Full cure time is 24 hours after final application. Your project may be wrapped for transport, with clean white paper, after 48 hours.

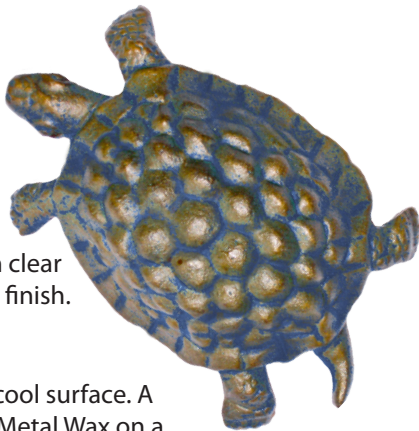
Clean up:

Use water to clean equipment



Metal Wax

Sculpt Nouveau's Metal Wax is the only wax designed and made with the specific purpose of being used on a metal surface. It is made with top of the line UV and corrosion inhibitors for longer lasting protection. The wax works on all metals as well as many non-metal surfaces. It comes in clear as well as colors to add a subtle tone to your finish.



Instructions for Application:

The Metal Wax can be applied to a warm or cool surface. A popular method of application is to put the Metal Wax on a microfiber towel and close the towel around the wax. Gently apply pressure to the balled up wax to allow it to squeeze through the towel. Rub the waxed towel, while the wax is still balled up, in a circular motion until you cover a section. Then take a second microfiber towel and burnish any excess material off. This method will help limit the amount of wax being deposited on the surface of the metal. Too much wax, or waiting too long to burnish the excess off, will result in the wax hardening and being difficult to remove.

Tips:

Metal Wax is generally not recommended on loose patinas or patinas such as green, blue, or rusted surfaces since the burnishing method will leave patterns of application. It is a normal practice, both on these kind of loose patinas, as well as on any surface, to apply a clear coat followed by the Metal Wax. For example, applying Clear Guard or Ever Clear, then apply the Metal Wax is a good way to maintain metal. Just like with an automobile, wax takes the grunt of any damage dished out to the metal rather than the clear coat used to protect it. It is usually much easier to maintain a wax coating than a clear coat.

Maintenance:

Lightly clean the surface every six months or as needed with a non-ionic soap such as Dawn Dish Soap. Dry completely and reapply a new layer of wax. following the same steps as the initial application. The better the maintenance is, the longer lasting the finish will be.

QR Code: Metal Wax video



QR Code: Metal Wax Color Chart



Right: Bronze B Metal Coating and Verde Metal Wax



Brown



Clear



Black



Red



White



Blue



Orange



Yellow



Green



Verde

Metal Oil

Sculpt Nouveau's Metal Oil was designed to be used on all metals both directly onto the metal surface or over an existing finish. They come in a multitude of different colors and are mixed with top of the line UV and corrosion inhibitors. While Metal Oil can be a final coating, it is often used to temporarily seal in a finish before a clear coat like Clear Guard or Ever Clear is used.

Instructions for Application:

The most popular method of application is by burnishing it with a microfiber towel. A little goes a long way so use it sparingly. Burnish the Metal Oil onto the surface in a circular motion, removing excess oil as needed until you are left with a smooth surface. If too much Metal Oil is applied, the surface will have a difficult time drying and will show streaking.

Cure Time:

The coating requires 3-4 days to cure completely. Cooler or higher humidity environments might extend this a little. Once the surface is dry and cured, a clear sealer can be applied over the surface.



Black

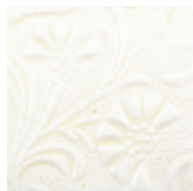


Brown

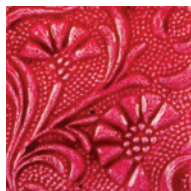
QR Code: Metal Oil Color Chart



Blue



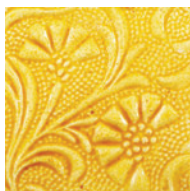
Clear



Red



Green



Yellow

Right: Brown Metal Oil applied to a brass knob.



ColorLoc

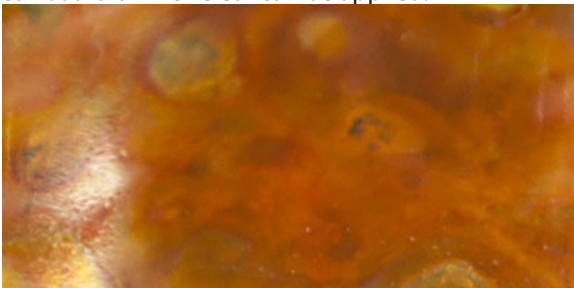
The purpose of ColorLoc is to protect the colors formed by a torch, flame, or a heat treatment on metal. It also adds depth to most patinas and can help accentuate finishes since it is a high gloss sheen. If you wish to use the ColorLoc for one of these reasons, it is recommended to use a secondary clear sealer over the ColorLoc for durability. ColorLoc is fantastic at what it does, but for durability and longevity, Clear Guard or Ever Clear should be used to add protection. Ever Clear Gloss or Super Gloss will keep a similar sheen to ColorLoc or you can lower the sheen with a matte or satin. ColorLoc is only available in spray cans.

Surface Preparation and Directions for Use:

Before spraying ColorLoc, quench your heat treated metal while it is still warm in water when you are satisfied with the finish. Quenching your metal will help lock in the colors that have developed. It is likely to change a little, but the ColorLoc does a great job at saving most of the finish. Make sure you dry the surface completely dry before applying the ColorLoc. In many cases, it is desirable to heat the surface to draw out any moisture hiding on the surface prior to applying the clear coat, do not apply it while the metal is hot.

Instructions for Application:

- 1) If working on bare metal, clean the metal first. Follow surface prep directions on pages 6-7. If working over an existing finish, follow application techniques and clear coating guidelines for that specific finish. Some require the coating to dry and cure while others should be clear coated once the surface has been dried. If doing a heat treatment like mentioned above, quench the metal and dry completely.
- 2) In many cases, it is desirable to heat the surface to draw out any moisture hiding on the surface prior to applying the clear coat, do not apply it while the metal is hot.
- 3) Apply the ColorLoc by spraying since it only comes in spray cans. Apply two coats of ColorLoc waiting 1 hour between coats. 24-48 hours after final application of ColorLoc a secondary clear sealer like Clear Guard or Ever Clear can be applied.



Above: Torch colors on copper, quenched in water, heat dried, then sprayed with ColorLoc



Flattening Paste

Flattening Paste is designed to flatten clear coats to achieve a lower sheen.

For example, using 16 oz of Flattening Paste into 1 gallon of Clear Guard Satin, will result in the same sheen level of Clear Guard Matte.

Start by adding a small amount into a mix at a time. A mechanical mixer is needed to ensure a well blended mixture. Straining is recommended to ensure no flattening agent is left in clumps.

Flattening Paste should only be used in solvent based clear coats such as Clear Guard and Ever Clear.



QR Code: Flattening Paste video



Solvent Thinner

Sculpt Nouveau's Solvent Thinner has no VOC's and is a very effective replacement for Xylene. Though not always required with our clear sealers, thinning when used is not typically recommended more than 10%. Be sure to use adequate ventilation and to wear gloves, goggles, protective clothing and a vapor respirator. This Solvent

Thinner can be used for clean up with any of our Solvent Based materials. When using Solvent Dye's, this thinner is not recommended for thinning since Solvent Dye's have their own special thinner than keeps up with the UV inhibitors required for that product.



Vinyl Resin



Vinyl Resin is a solvent based resin that dries in a very durable coating. These are designed to be opaque coatings that are intended for use outdoors with no clear coat being necessary. All of the colors come in a light satin sheen but the black, grey, and white also come in a pearl option which offers an iridescent finish. If you wish to change the sheen a clear sealer can be applied over the top to raise or lower the sheen.

Benefits of Using Vinyl Resin

- * No primer necessary
- * Fast drying
- * Excellent adhesion
- * Superior rust protection
- * Suitable for all metals

Black Vinyl Resin with
a dusted coat of
Copper Vinyl Resin



Instructions for Application:

- 1) Follow surface prep directions on pages 6-7.
- 2) In many cases, it is desirable to heat the surface to draw out any moisture hiding on the surface prior to applying the Vinyl Resin, do not apply it while the metal is hot or it will become textured.
- 3) Apply the Vinyl Resin by spraying for best results. If a HVLP sprayer is used, the Vinyl should be filtered first and sprayed at 35-50 psi with a 1.4-1.6 tip. Thinning is often desired depending on the sprayer used. Thin with Clear Guard up to 15% as necessary. Apply two coats of Vinyl Resin waiting 1 hour between coats. If you wish to apply Vinyl Resin in a method other than spraying, apply enough product so that it may level properly. Application methods might show once it dries so spraying will dry the smoothest.

Cure Time:

The coating air dries to the touch in less than 1 hour, depending on room temperature. Full cure time is 24-36 hours after final application.

Clean up:

Use Xylene or Acetone to clean equipment.

Future Maintenance

One big advantage of using Sculpt Nouveau's Vinyl Resin is that it is long lasting and very low maintenance when applied to the correct film thickness. It will look good for many years and then it is very simple to recoat if needed. Just ensure that the work is clean and dry and recoat with a single coat of your chosen color.

Tips:

1. Vinyl Resin can dry very fast, it is often recommended to use a sprayer that will be used solely for the purpose of Vinyl Resin due to the mess that can occur.
2. When spraying out of an HVLP sprayer, if it starts to leave webs, like from a spider, thinning is required. Add 10% Clear Guard to start, increasing by 5% volume as needed until it sprays out nicely with your sprayer.
3. Acetone should be used to clean but not to thin.



QR Code: Vinyl Resin video



Black



Black Pearl



Grey



Grey Pearl



White



White Pearl



Espresso



Brown



Red



Rust



Yellow



Green



Blue



Violet



Bronze



Antique Bronze



Brass



Copper



Gold



Silver

QR Code: Vinyl Resin Color Chart



Metal Rubs

Metal Rubs are designed to help create a slightly aged metallic look on virtually any surface. They come in a paste like consistency and are easily applied by brush or microfiber towel. Dry brushing techniques are fantastic when used with the Metal Rubs. For larger surface coverage, the microfiber is best to help burnish the coating in to eliminate too much build up. Often, 1 coat is enough but if more coats are desired, wait at least 1 hour before reapplying. If desired, the Metal Rubs can also be blended together to get a specific color shade. Metal Rubs can be clear coated after a minimum of waiting 3 days and only if thin coats were applied. These rubs are available in bronze, brass, copper, gold and silver.

Once the metal is prepared as instructed on pages 6-7, apply the Metal Rub. Metal Rubs can be applied in a number of fashions because they dry on the surface as a coating. The most popular is by burnishing with a microfiber towel or by brushing. Depending on how you apply the finish, the method might show through such as brushing can create brush marks.

Tips:

1. A heat gun can be used on a low setting if you need to smooth the coating a little. Too much will cause the Metal Rubs to run but a little can help smooth out brush marks or uneven color blending.

Right: Copper
Metal Rub and
Verde Metal
Wax



Above: Silver Metal Rub and Black
Metal Wax



Left: Tiffany Great Paint and Brass
Metal Rub

QR Code: Metal Rub video



Below: Violet Great Paint
and Gold Metal Rub



Right: Black Smart
Stain and Bronze Metal
Rub



Iridescent Powders

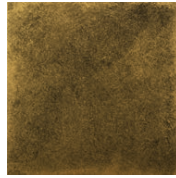
Sculpt Nouveau's Iridescent Powders are available in many different colors. These powders may be mixed into all patinas, Solvent Dyes, Dye-Oxides, or clear sealers to add a little sparkle. If mixed with water and sprayed on after the piece is finished, the iridescent sparkle will be more vibrant. Apply a clear sealer to protect the finish.



Bronze



Copper



Gold



Violet



Pink



Red



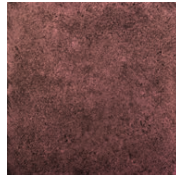
QR Code: Iridescent
Powder Color Chart



Blue



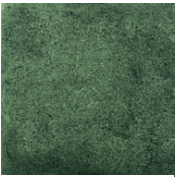
Brown



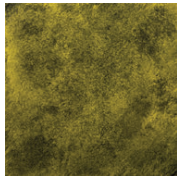
Red Orange



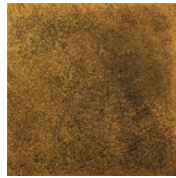
QR Code: Iridescent
Powder video



Green



Yellow



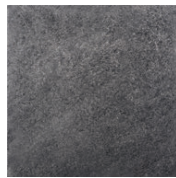
Orange



Pearl White



Black



Silver

Age-It

Age It is a solvent based coating that is designed to give a blue or green patina the look that comes with age. It will take a new fresh green patina and ages it 15-30 years, dulling the finish out a little and adding a little brown. Provided as a ready to use formula, it can be easily thinned with the Sculpt Nouveau Solvent Thinner or Clear Guard if desired. Recoat time if needed is at least 1 hour. Age it is designed for use over a patina but it can be used on any metal or Metal Coating.

Make sure the finish is completely dry before applying. Often, it is recommended to warm the metal a little to draw out any unseen moisture. Patina Stains can be applied in a number of fashions; spraying and sponging are the more popular ways however. Depending on how you apply the finish, the method might show through such as brushing can create brush marks.

Though made with Clear Guard, a sealer is still recommended for longevity.



Traditional Tiffany Green on copper
Clear Guard Matte (left)
Age-It with Clear Guard Matte (Right)

QR Code: Age-It video

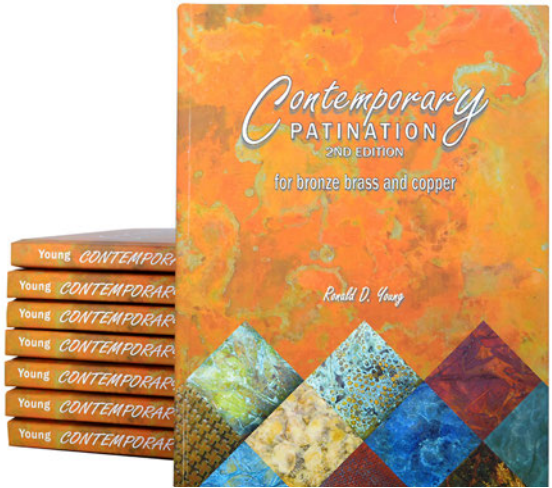


Books

CONTEMPORARY PATINATION 2nd EDITION FOR BRONZE, BRASS & COPPER

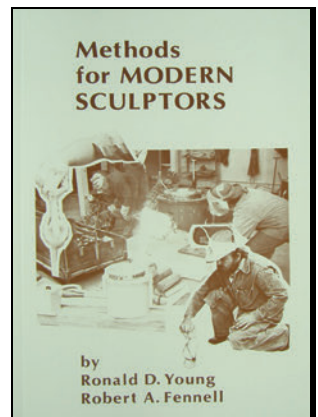
Many techniques for coloring metal with chemicals are as old as the formulas for metal alloys themselves. Today, patination is the application of chemicals to a metal surface in order to transform its appearance. In this edition of his book, "Contemporary Patination", Ron Young shares step-by-step instructions for creating, applying, and protecting over 50 classic patina formulas. Patina methods covered include hot, cold, buried, wrapped, fumed and paste patinas. The book

provides full-color plates for each patina formula to assist in the visualization of each finish. Also detailed are metal preparation, recommended equipment, application tips and methods, and sealing considerations for both indoor and outdoor environments. In over 200 pages, Ron Young reveals his extensive knowledge of the patina process taken from over 45 years of experience.



METHODS FOR MODERN SCULPTORS

"Methods for Modern Sculptors" is a how-to book for the hands on type of sculptor who wants to learn to cast their own metal. Authored by Ron Young, who is highly experienced in art and metal casting, the book covers waxes, sprues, mold making, ceramic shell casting, de-waxing, melting and pouring metal, welding, chasing, cleaning, and polishing. Complete details on formulation and handling of ceramic shell slurries are included along with how to build kilns and furnaces.



Sink Repair and Restoration

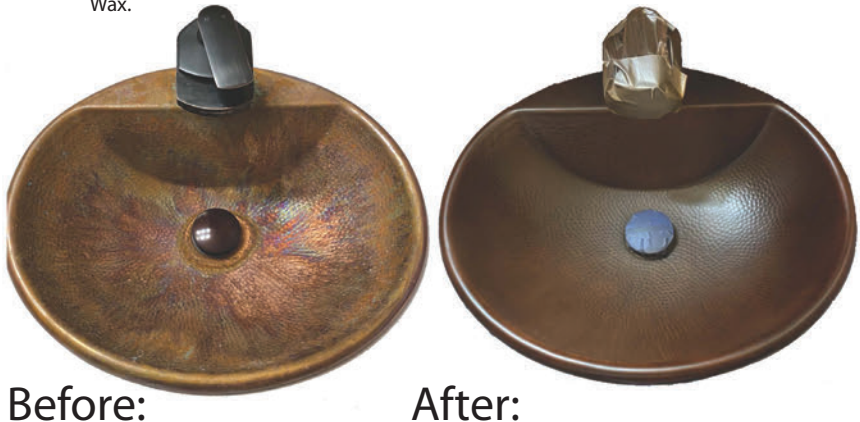
Copper sinks will wear down over time and require a touch up. They can also sustain significant damage, often from cleaning products or harsh chemicals. There are several ways to fix a copper sink depending on the damage and the color desired. We have helped many homeowners and house cleaners through the repair process. The steps include surface preparation, applying the finish, and protecting the finish. Popular finishes are Traditional Darkening Patina, Birchwood M-38 Patina, and Brown Patina Stain. Common protective sealers include Clear Guard, Ever Clear, and Metal Wax.

QR Code: Copper Sink Repair video



Below: Sink repair done by a homeowner with Birchwood M-38, Brown Patina Stain, Ever Clear Satin, and Clear Metal Wax.

Above: Sink repair with Traditional Darkening Patina, Brown Patina Stain, and Clear Guard Matte.





Right: Japanese Brown applied cold on cold rolled steel. Sealed with Ever Clear. Patina by Israel Garcia.



Below and right: Cabinets, panels, and doors by MasterCraft Cabinets, Grawn, MI Patinas by Jenny Prahl

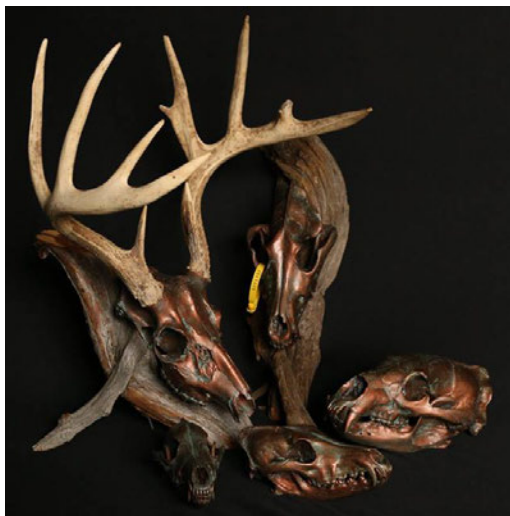




Above: Metal Coating
and patinas by
Todd Currie



Right: Metal Coating
and patinas by
Ailene Fields



Right: Metal Coatings
and patinas done by
Skullworks

Below: Metal Coatings and
patinas on ceiling tiles
by Heartland Construction,
Chicago, IL





Above: Greg Lehman applied Metal Coating to his Smart Car



Above: Fold formed copper sculpture sealed with Clear Guard. On display at University Town Center Mall, San Diego, CA, by Pat Downing.



Above: Bronze fountain restoration with Smart Stains at the Westlake Promenade, Westlake Village, CA. Restoration by Brett Fiore, Signature Sculpture.



Left and below:
Patinas on stairs and railings
by Signature Sculpture



Left: Japanese Brown and
Ferric Nitrate applied to
steel panels at the Fairbanks
Alaska Airport.

Customer Projects

Right: Smart Stains used on "Pacific Breath".
 Inspired by the proximity to the ocean.
 San Francisco, CA.
 Sculpture by Bryan Tedrick.



Above: Ceremonial Bowl by Ron Young.
 Ceramics with Copper Metal Coating,
 Blue and Green Traditional Patinas, brass
 leaf and Brass Metal Coating applied
 over dry patinas.

Right: 16 foot bronze with Universal Patinas
 done by Pacific North West Patinas. Bronze
 casting done by Classic Foundry of Seattle.



Left: Metal Coatings and
 Prime-It at
 5 Penn Plaza, New York, NY
 by Gensler, Rockefeller Center

Troubleshooting

In this section, we answer the most common questions when customers call in for help. We hope these answers will solve many problems and might even help avoid potential obstacles before you begin your finish.

1. How should I clean my metal?

Sculpt Nouveau Metal Cleaner is the best cleaner to use for degreasing metal. You can also use Dawn Dish Soap, isopropyl alcohol, or denatured alcohol. For surface abrasion, sandblasting is the best for adhesion and reaction, followed by orbital sanding and scuffing with a Scotch-Brite pad. The abrasion method you choose can cause a traditional patina or other transparent finish to show characteristics of that method, such as scuff marks. Please see pages 6-7 for more information about surface preparation.

2. Why can't I use Acetone?

Acetone changed their formula because of environmental regulations and since then, it leaves a residue behind that interferes with adhesion. This is true for all finishes and clear coats. One exception: you can use Acetone as a first pass on very grimy surfaces. However, you must re-clean with a proper cleaner before applying any finish.

3. How long should I leave my patina on before rinsing it?

The only patinas that need to be rinsed are Birchwood Patinas and some Traditional Patinas. The typical reaction time is 3-5 minutes. As a rule, do not let the patina dry on the surface before rinsing. Hot Traditional Patinas, Traditional Green Patinas, and Traditional Blue Patinas should not be rinsed.

4. Why is my clear coat foggy/milky/not adhering? Why is there further oxidation under my clear coat?

These are all common problems caused by moisture trapped under the clear coat. You must remove the clear coat and reapply when the surface is dry. One source of moisture is humidity. To solve this, you can warm the metal with a torch or heat gun. Once the metal cools to room temperature, apply the clear coat. Another source is failing to neutralize the patina reaction. For example, Traditional Black Magic Patina will create a film on steel as the patina reacts. You must remove this film with a microfiber towel or a sponge while rinsing. Once completely dry, apply the clear coat.

5. How do I get a more uniform finish with a Traditional Patina?

We recommend sandblasting the metal prior to patination to make an even surface. Also, you can use a Scotch-Brite pad on the metal while the patina is reacting. This will cause the first coat to be light, but subsequent coats will create a dark uniform finish.

6. Will the Traditional Patinas work over hot rolled steel?

The reactive patinas will only react if you remove the mill scale. Mill scale (or fire scale) is a layer of carbon that causes steel to have a black appearance. Once removed, the metal will behave like cold rolled steel.

7. How hot does the metal need to be for a hot patina?

180-200°F (82-93°C).

8. How can I get a darker finish after using the Traditional Patinas?

The easiest way is to use the Patina Stains in your desired color. For example, 2 coats of Traditional Stainless Black Patina followed by 1-2 coats of Black Patina Stain.

9. How long do I wait between coats of patina?

You can recoat as soon as the patina is dry.

10. How long do I wait between coats of Prime-It and the Metal Coatings?

You should wait 1 hour between coats of Prime-It, 24 hours before applying the first coat of Metal Coating, and 1 hour between coats of Metal Coating.

11. When should I apply a patina to the Metal Coatings?

For Traditional Patinas, apply as soon as the final coat (usually the second or third coat) of Metal Coating is on the surface. For non-reactive finishes, wait until the Metal Coating is dry (about 1 hour) and use heat to promote adhesion. Two exceptions are the Universal and Dye-Oxide Patinas, which will work on wet or dry Metal Coating.

12. What is the ratio for Ever Clear and/or Hydro Clear?

Ever Clear and Hydro Clear are both a 3:1 ratio (Part A:Part B).

13. The Ever Clear sheen did not turn out like I expected. What happened?

Ever Clear requires mechanical mixing to suspend the matting agent. This cannot happen if you only use a stir stick. A paddle mixer on a drill is an inexpensive method to stir the Ever Clear correctly.

14. What type of spray equipment do I need to use?

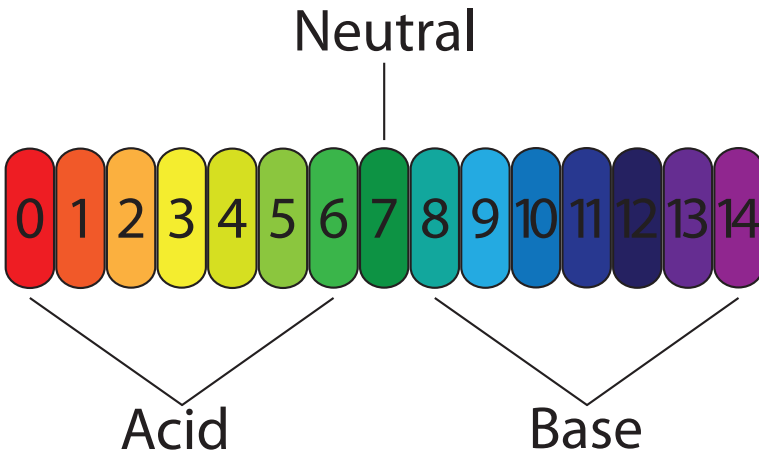
All of the sealers as well as the Patina Stains and Solvent Dyes should be sprayed using a HVLP sprayer with a 1.2-1.4 tip at 18-25 psi. For Prime-It and the Metal Coatings, we recommend a HVLP sprayer with a 1.4-1.6 tip at 40-60 psi. Smart Stains and Smart Coat might need Teflon tape on the threads to avoid leaking.

15. How long should I wait to clear coat with cold patinas that are meant to dry on the surface?

Japanese Brown takes a minimum of 3 days and the green and blue Traditional patinas require 24-48 hours typically.

16. What should a Traditional Patina be neutralized with?

There are patinas that should and there are patinas that should not be neutralized. See pages 8-28 for lists of which should and should not be neutralized. That being said, water. You may have heard or seen online that you should use a mixture of baking soda and water but that is false information based in good theory. Below is a PH Scale. The theory is that if you have an acid which is PH 2, you should use a base on the opposite side of the scale, a 12 in this case, and it will bring you back to 7 which would be a neutral PH. The problem with that is you need to have the exact PH of both the Acid and Base but also the exact amount of both liquids being used. Using 6 oz of acid would require 6 oz of base but not all acid (patina) could be on the surface, some would fall/drip off or even overspray off the metal. The reason why we recommend just water, is if you add enough water to the surface, you will get back to neutral since water is a neutral PH. Now is also a good time to note that running water over a patina is not sufficient enough and that a residue is often built up so water and a rag or sponge works well to ensure all the patina is washed away and that your metal, and therefore your patina, is truly neutralized.

**17. Will the Torch or Rainbow patina work on the Metal Coating?**

Unfortunately no, not all patinas work on the Metal Coatings. On each page description for the desired patina, it should state whether or not it will work on the Metal Coatings. The other thing to keep in mind is that some Metal Coatings like the Silver and Pewter will not work with reaction based patinas but will work with the non-reactive ones like Dye Oxide and Universal Patinas.

18. What clear coats can be brushed on?

Clear Guard and Ever Clear can be brushed on but they usually show characteristics that they had been applied as such. So we usually reserve those for spraying when possible. Hydro Clear, Smart Coat, Metal Oil, and Metal Wax are the best options when brushing is required.

19. Is the C Metal Coating stronger than the B version?

No it doesn't work that way. The only thing the C version is better at than the B version is that the C Metal Coatings can be polished to a higher sheen with steel wool. More metal doesn't mean a longer lasting finish, it just gives you the option to polish more.

20. Can I mix _____ (Fill in the blank) _____ and _____ (Fill in the blank) _____ ?

We do not recommend mixing product lines but there are a few exceptions. The Iridescent Powders for example mix into a lot of different product lines well (not the Traditional or Birchwood lines usually however). More often than not, if you are sticking with the same product line then you will be fine. Mixing Black and White Dye Oxide for example is a great way to get shades of Black or Grey Dye Oxide. We would not recommend mixing Solvent Dye Black with White Dye Oxide for example however. The other bit to avoid is mixing the Traditional or Birchwood, even within product lines. These are best to layer if two colors are desired rather than mixing.

Sculpt Nouveau Brown and Yellow Patina Stains over a burnished
Stainless Black patina on stainless steel

Sculpt Nouveau
Patinas and Metal Finishes

+760-432-8242
sculptnouveau.com