

USING AUTENTICO VINTAGE PAINT

WHAT IS IT?

Autentico Vintage is a chalk-based paint, in fact it's over 35% chalk and comes in 150 glorious colors. Like the other Autentico Products it's made with the finest ingredients. Vintage Paint offers outstanding coverage, adherence and is the best paint for different decorative techniques.



WHAT CAN I DO WITH VINTAGE?

This paint is for those wanting to create beautiful surfaces and need a paint that can be manipulated with different decorative techniques.

Vintage can be layered in different colors and then worn back to reveal the different hues.

Add water to Vintage and create a wash, apply to raw wood as a stain or layer over a base of Vintage and depending on the colors and how your washes are applied you can create everything from an aged patina to an ethereal, powdery finish.

Autentico Vintage colors can be mixed, create your own color palette! These are just a few of the endless techniques that Vintage is just made for. And if you don't want to create a complex finish that's good too, Vintage looks just beautiful on it's own and simply finished in our wax or varnish.

STEP 1, PLAN & PREP



PICK THE PROJECT & PLAN:

Pick the piece you'll be painting and then on a sheet of paper write down the color you've picked, what finish you'll be creating along with products and tools you'll need.

Why not have a dedicated design project notebook? Choose one that you can carry with you and always have the project dimensions, sketches, notes and swatches right at your fingertips.



How many times have you been out and tried to remember exactly what a color looked like? Having it all there in one place leaves nothing to chance. It's tempting to use our phones and take pictures for future reference, the problem is the smart phone screens change the color.

STEP 2, GATHER



SUPPLIES & TOOLS:

- Vintage Paint
- Primer (if you have a piece with "bleed through")
- Wax or Matt Varnish
- Omniclean
- sanding blocks for distressing
- apron
- rags
- drop cloth
- paint brush
- wax brush
- cardboard palette for wax
- small pail or bowl for paint
- bowl for water
- paper towels
- tongue depressor, to scoop wax
- screw driver



STEP 3, PREP



REPAIR & CLEAN

1.) In a well lit room with your piece placed on a canvas dropcloth take a good look and make note of any damage.

take before pictures

2.) Remove hardware and place in a safe place, you don't want to lose it.

3.) If there are drawers remove each one and BE SURE to label it. If there are 3 drawers I give each drawer a number and write the corresponding number on the inside of the piece where that drawer goes. Don't skip this step, this assures your drawers will go back where they fit.

4.) Vacuum inside and out and don't forget the bottom.

5.) Clean your piece with Omniclean to get off all the dirt and grime, let dry.

6.) Make any repairs needed.

7.) Do a "brush stroke" test, shake your can of paint well, dip your brush in and apply the paint to an inconspicuous area preferably at a joint (where bleed through tends to happen). Leave for at least an hour and if you see discoloration and/or staining then your next step is to prime your piece. If there's no staining you're good to start painting.



STEP 4, PAINT



TIME TO GET PAINTING

- 1.) Shake your can of paint well, open and give it a good stir. Pour some of your paint into a separate container to work from.
- 2.) Dip your brush into your clean water and blot, this keeps paint from migrating into the ferral.
- 3.) Paint in long even strokes, first coat should look ugly! If not you're applying too heavily.
- 4.) Let first coat dry completely, dry time relies heavily on the weather, do not push this!
- 5.) Paint second coat. Coverage depends on the color of your substrate, ex: black base with white will take 3 coats.
- 6.) Wash brush and containers with warm water and a mild soap.



STEP 5, DISTRESS (IF YOU WANT)



CREATE WEAR & AGE

1.) Wet distressing: soak a natural sponge in warm water and squeeze out excess. Wipe and blot away the dried paint in areas where natural wear would occur. Make sure to keep rinsing sponge as you go to avoid putting dissolved paint back on.

2.) Dry distressing: using a fine sanding block sand areas where natural wear would occur over time. When done wipe away all paint dust with a micro-fiber or tack cloth.



Step away from your piece and take a good look at it. Does the distressing make sense? Do you need more or in different places? Did you take away too much? If so touch up with a bit of paint.

STEP 6, SEAL YOUR PIECE



FINISH WITH WAX

- 1.) Pop open that can of wax and scoop a bit out and put on cardboard palette (don't contaminate wax by working out of can).
- 2.) Dip a natural bristle wax brush into wax and load, apply wax in long even strokes ensuring that piece is completely covered with a thin coat.
- 3.) Step away and let dry, dry time is completely dependent on weather and humidity.
- 4.) When dry buff with an old white tee (no lint) for a sheen or leave alone for a matt finish.
- 5.) For heavy use areas like table tops apply 3 coats as described above with 24 hours in between each layer.



FINISH WITH MATT VARNISH

- 1.) Stir varnish, don't shake as this will cause bubbles, pour into separate container to avoid contaminating varnish.
- 2.) Apply with brush in long even strokes, varnish will look milky and dries clear.
- 3.) For heavy use areas apply 2 coats with 24 hours in between.

STEP 7, PUT IT BACK TOGETHER



YOU'VE MADE IT!

- 1.) Put drawers back in, in their respective order.
- 2.) Grab the hardware and put it back on.

Step back and gaze at your beautiful piece! And finally, be sure to take a photo and share with the rest of us!

