

Basic instructions Pouring

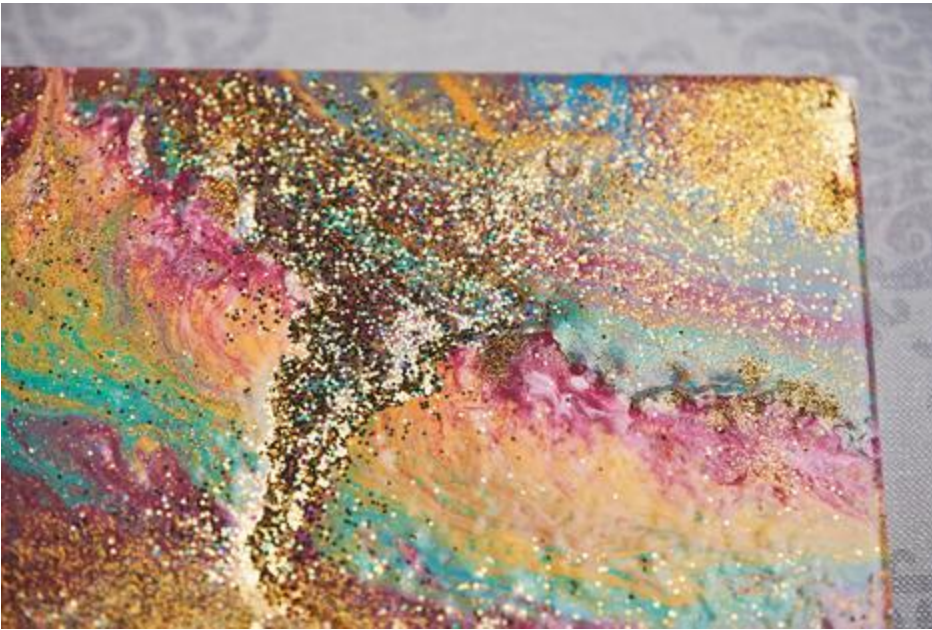
Instructions No. 1765

Difficulty: Beginner 🍷🍷🍷🍷

Working time: 20 Minutes

Are you also so fascinated by Pouring? Would you also like to try out pouring Acrylic ? Designing with flowing acrylic paints - also known as Fluid painting - is currently on everyone's lips. Here you can find out everything important about this colour technique.





Why is Pouring so popular?

The acrylic colours are not painted but cast. Through the merging of the colours new colour patterns are created. There are different techniques to apply them to the background. Thus the artistic freedom of creation with the Pouring technique is infinite

What is this Pouring Medium for?

Dilute the medium without Acrylic paint destroying the colour structure. According to the product instructions, the medium is mixed with the paint until it is thick and flows slowly on the image medium.

If more color bubbles are to appear on the picture, a little silicone oil is stirred in at the end. The more you stir now, the stronger the bubble formation.

Preparation

Protect your work surface, hands and clothing. If possible, use a protection for the work surface on which the cast picture can dry in peace. Additionally, cover the work surface with baking paper. From this Paper paper you can easily remove excess paint that has dried later

How is Acrylic casting best achieved?

There are different techniques how the paint can be applied. In the first step, all colours that are used are mixed in screw glasses with the medium and possibly with silicone oil.

Puddle Pouring

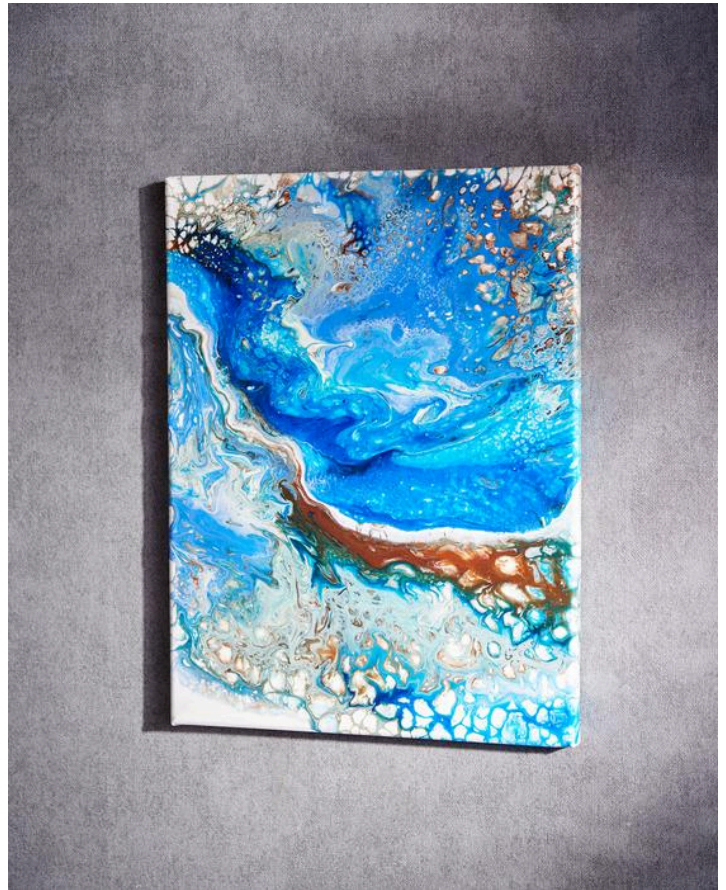
The individual colours are poured one after the other on top of each other in the middle of the stretcher frame or picture ground. Due to the viscous consistency, the paint melts hesitantly. only The direction of the colour gradient can still be influenced.

Dirty pouring

In Dirty Pouring the different colours are poured one after the other into a glass or cup. Tip: For particularly effective colour contrasts, alternate colours and complementary colours when pouring. This Acrylic paint is then poured directly from the glass onto the picture.

Flip cup

Also for the technique of the Flip Cup, colours are first poured in layers into a cup (or a glass). This cup is turned upside down in the middle of the picture surface, the colour is then distributed. Use wooden spatulas, wooden skewers, and pipettes for your color experiments - get to know and appreciate color in a whole new way!



Extra tip:

The mixed colours can be stored up to 3 months in screw glasses for the next picture. You should always cover the opening with cling film so that no dried paint residues crumble into your mixture.

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