

The \$2.00 you paid for this information will be donated 100% to charity. Our cause is to help a specific person, on September 2000 Frank Castellvi, 28 years old, was in a terrible automobile accident. He became paralyzed from the waist down. Life has been very hard for him; he has been trying to do everything to maintain his body in good health until scientists cure the injury, which has numbed his body from the waist down. We are collecting donations to rent or buy him a stationary bicycle, that actually moves his legs for him and keeps his nerves alive and a standing frame that positions him upright and also promotes less damage to the nervous system. These items are really expensive, but by downloading this information, you not only help yourself and your project, but you also help someone who really needs this gift of caring. If you'd like to make your donation for more we appreciate anything you can do.

Full Proof Looks You Can Create Yourself

Sponging

If you want to make a statement of texture and color without a hassle, try sponging. All it takes is a little dipping and patting for a great look. Here's how:

- If you are working on a previously unpainted surface, apply primer coat or an extra coat of base paint to all the walls for a smooth finish.
- Paint a solid base coat of your choice color and then let it dry overnight. Don't rush the drying.
- Test you technique and color combination in a hidden place on a wall or on scrap board.
- Wear disposable plastic gloves instead of household rubber gloves, which leave fingerprint impressions. Change gloves as needed.
- Use a natural sea sponge instead of a synthetic one to achieve a soft, mottled appearance. Vary the sized for interesting effects.
- To begin, wet your sponge with water, wringing it out thoroughly. This makes the paint adhere better for the sponge.
- Pour a small amount of paint into an old plate or pie tin and dip the sponges into an old plate of pie tin and dip the sponge into it.
- Cover the sponge with a small amount of paint too much will weigh it down. Use a newspaper to blot the excess.
- Cup the sponge in your hand and push lightly onto the surface. Practice first.
- Space the patches of color evenly, but change the position of the sponge for an irregular mottled effect. Close, overlapping marks have a sleek look; widely spaced sponging with little or no overlap produces a casual appearance. Try spaced out first, and then fill in.
- To apply several layers of color, dab the first color over the surface. Let it dry. Apply the second and third layers the same way.

Rag Rolling

For a textured finish, rag roll. The look varies with the rag fabric you use. Here's how:

- Rag rolling requires completing a whole wall or a room at one time for best effect.
- Two people are usually needed: one to apply the glaze, the other to follow with the rag. You need to be able to work quickly.
- Use any type of cloth - cotton sheets, burlap, cloth diapers, or cheesecloth. Prepare fabric by twisting it into tight, 6-inch-long sausage like rolls. Prepare enough rolls to do an entire room. A 12 X 14-foot room may need as much as the equivalent of a double bed sheet. Make sure you have enough rolls before you begin.
- Use glossy or semi gloss paint because it won't be absorbed easily by the wall or rag.
- Apply a base coat of semi gloss because it won't be absorbed easily by the wall or rag.
- Apply a second coat of a different complementary color, using a roller or brush. Make sure the background color is several shades lighter than the paint you apply on top. Otherwise you won't see the contrast.
- While the second coat is still wet, roll the rag roll lightly over the surface from top to bottom, holding it at both ends. This action partially removes the new top color, exposing the base coat. If you haven't ragged before, practice first.
- Lastly change direction often. Discard the fabric roll once it becomes saturated.

Color and Pattern

Decorative painting allows you to achieve the exact look you want. It can be soft or bold. For a special look, use related colors-two warm colors or two cool colors for the base coat and glaze. If what you want is a bolder outcome sponge paint in a combination of warm and cool colors.

The tools you can use with the glaze are as limited as your imagination. Try hair combs, feathers, sponge shapes, plastic wrap, cheesecloth, stamps etc. the options are endless. These types of projects are really addictive, but please be really careful not to overdo the look and make all those other important focal points to become lost in a maze of colors or texture. Balance is the key.

Which Paint Should I Use?

It is really important to choose your paints wisely. Working with a latex paint does make cleanup much faster and easier. Water-based (latex) paint is safer for the environment than oil based paint; it is fast drying and durable too. Latex is available in several finishes including flat (matte), satin (has a little sheen), semi gloss (has a bit more sheen) and glossy (has the maximum sheen). Keep

in mind that the glossier the paint the more durable it is. Latex is usually suitable for general use for small and large projects alike.

High quality paints may cost significantly more, but they provide an even, complete coverage and wear longer. Latex paints of acrylic resins are the highest quality; next best are the vinyl-acrylic blends, finally followed by paints consisting solely of vinyl resins.

Professional painters usually use a glaze made by mixing latex paint with a glazing medium and water in equal parts. The glaze allows additional time to work before the paint sets. The glaze has a creamy texture when wet and forms a translucent topcoat that can be adjusted to various hues of color before it dries. A glaze can be thinned or thickened to your preference.