

BUBBLES

- Paint
- Soap
- Tablespoon
- Straw
- Plastic Cup

This technique works best on horizontal surfaces with medium to dark colors. Bubbles tend to drip on vertical surfaces and pool inside curves.

Directions

1. Mix 1 tbsp water, 1 tbsp paint, and 1 small drop of soap in the plastic cup.
2. Use the straw to blow bubbles into the mixture until they mound up above the edge of the cup.
3. Holding the cup above your piece, continue to blow bubbles until they overflow out and onto your piece. ***Be careful not to tip or tilt the cup to avoid the liquid mixture pouring onto your piece.***
4. Allow the bubbles to pop on their own, leaving a bubble print.

ETCH

- Paint
- Fan Brush
- Etching Tool

This technique can be done with or without a base color. Choose high contrast base and top colors. Design will be subtle with similar shades.

Directions

1. Paint one coat of the base color, if desired.
2. Paint desired number of coats of the top color. One or two will show brushstrokes. It takes three generous coats for opaque coverage.
3. When the top color is dry to the touch but still damp, use an etching tool to gently carve your design into the paint. ***Do not carve into your piece with the etching tool.***

FLECKS

- Paint
- Toothbrush
- Splatter Tub

This technique works great to add a little more interest or help disguise imperfections.

Directions

1. Place your piece inside the splatter tub.
2. Dip the toothbrush bristles into the paint.
3. Hold the toothbrush above your piece, brush-side down, and run your finger along the bristles.

Be careful not to get flecks outside of the tub.

MASK

- Paint
- Brush
- Printer or Contact Paper
- Scissors

Contact paper works best on unpainted, dry surfaces and will not stick to damp surfaces. Printer paper works best for masking damp, painted surfaces.

Directions

1. If masking a painted area, cut your desired shape out of printer paper. If masking an unpainted area, cut your desired shape out of contact paper.
2. To place a printer paper mask, paint water on the back of paper and place in desired location on your piece wet side down. Use a clean, damp sponge to gently press down and smooth mask until it lays flat. To place a contact paper mask, peel off the back and stick in place on piece.*
5. Paint over mask with desired number of coats. One or two will show brushstrokes. It takes three generous coats for opaque coverage.
6. When the paint is dry to the touch, lift up the corner of the mask and peel off.

**Tip: Make sure the mask is completely flat with no lifted edges. Paint will seep under lifted space, leaving a messy line rather than a clean one. Masks can be difficult to see once painted over. Keep track of how many used.*

SILK SCREEN

- Paint
- Silk Screen
- Thickening Powder
- Teaspoon
- Smidgen Spoon
- Glazed Tile
- Palette Knife

Directions

1. Using the palette knife, mix one teaspoon paint with one smidgen of thickening powder onto a glazed tile. (The mixture should have the consistency of brownie batter.)
2. Place screen on your piece and hold in place. **Do not fold or crinkle the screen.**
3. Using your finger, distribute the mixture over the screen by pressing it in a thin, even layer starting in the center and working outward. It should be thin enough to see the solid areas of the screen through the distributed paint.
4. Pull off the screen.

Screens are reusable. Please do not cut or throw away.

TEXTURE

- Paint
- Brush
- Bubble Wrap
- Tissue Paper
- Paper

Directions

1. Choose which texture you would like to do.
2. Apply paint directly onto the paper, crumpled tissue paper, or bubble wrap.*
3. Place the painted material onto your piece and press down.
4. Lift up to reveal the textured design.

**Tip: If you would like to texture over a background, make sure to choose a lighter color for the background and a darker color for the texture.*