Varnishes

Isolating varnish

Satin picture varnish

Matt varnish (spray) Quick drying petroleum Rectified turpentine

Ceronis picture varnish

Mediums _

Lacquer medium

Alkyd medium

Matt acrylic picture varnish

Clear matt picture varnish

G Vibert retouching varnish L 23 • • xtra-fine retouching varnish L/A 14 •

A 32 • • • • • •

SL • • • • • □

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Complementary products, for that extra personal touch



Inseparable from the Artists' Oil Colours (themselves essential products enable artists to give their work a truly personal touch.

The artist will appreciate their utilisation for three main reasons

Their chemical composition: additives nourish the paste to prevent cracking, enable artists to work in thick layers, improve layer adhesion and protect the painting from atmospheric pollution (application of varnishes).

Their sensuousness: artists can play with paste consistency (thixotropy), rapidly add depth and transparency or make paste creamier whilst retaining original brilliance.

Their aesthetic qualities: additives can be used to enhance transparency, opacity, gloss or mattness, retain brush or knife strokes, produce an even gloss, achieve thickness or relief or work in the style of your favourite artists.

These are siccative oils which gradually solidify and serve as binders particularly for grinding oil colours. Used to slow down paste setting and add oil to colours whilst observing the basic "lean to fat" rule.

OILS	PROCESS	USE
Sun-bleached linseed oil	Natural. Bleached in the sun	Transparent, enhances drying properties
Clarified linseed oil	Artificial. Natural earths.	Enhances drying properties
Polymerized linseed oil	Heated	Gives a smooth, flexible film. Little tendency to yellow.
Poppy oil		Poorer drying properties than linseed oil but less of a tendency to yellow.

Solvents -

If left in contact with the air, solvents will totally evaporate. Whether extracted from certain plants, such as essence of spike lavender, or of mineral origin, such as quick drying petroleum, in painting these are both used as volatile thinners.

SOLVENTS	TYPE	USE
Rectified turpentine	Plant	For the basic sketch of a work.
Essence of spike lavender	Plant	Less volatile. Gives paste a high solvent strength and makes it creamier. Used for finishing touches.
Quick drying petroleum	Mineral	Sulphur-free artists' quality. High degree of penetration. Promotes mattness

Siccatives -

These products enhance the drying properties of oil by artificial means and should be used with the upmost care, for a too high siccative content may prove harmful or even counter-productive.

SICCATIVES	USE	
Brown Courtrai drier	The most powerful siccative. For dark colours.	
White Courtrai drier	For light colours.	

Mediums —

Mediums are products blended with oil colours to facilitate application, vary effects and ensure the durability of a painting. There are liquid mediums, gel mediums and special mediums to make colours transparent.

Retouching varnishes —

The role of these varnishes is to eliminate localised sinking, i.e. undesirable porous or matt areas, and brighten up hues with a view to recommencing work, facilitate application and enhance bonding between layers. Retouching varnishes may also be used as a temporary measure before applying the final picture varnish.

Varnishes play an essential role in painting, enabling the artist to add the finishing touches to a painting in optimum conditions and ensure that it ages well. Every varnish has its own features and properties. Ensure never to varnish an oil painting before the paint has dried through the film (between six months and one year depending

Picture varnishes ——

on thickness).

The role of picture varnishes is to ensure effective protection against grime, fumes, scratches and atmospheric pollution. They are also used to give a painting a uniform finish. These varnishes are applied in thin layers working from side to side and up and down the painting. Three types of finish are possible: gloss, matt or satin finish.



For more information, you can obtain The Technical Guide for Oil Painting or the Genuine colour chart of Artists' Oil Colour on sale at your Fine Art specialist.



Lefranc & Bourgeois also offers Lefranc fine oils which give the artist a unique and balanced choice of 50 colours. The range is characterised by its selection of high quality pigments which are used at maximum saturation. This gives exceptional colouring power and remarkable intensity for lightening shades.



Lefranc & Bourgeois also offers Louvre "Etude" oils with 36 colours, giving the beginner an introduction to oil painting under easy and very economical

Lefranc & Bourgeois Fine Arts offers other techniques which you can find under the names of : Flashe, Fine acrylic, Artists' gouache Linel, Fine gouache, Studio gouache, ... and supports (canvas boards, easels...), stretcher frames and the brush collection.



HUILE EXTRA-FINE ARTISTS' OIL COLOUR









3 Centuries of History and Colours



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ARTISTS' OIL COLOURS

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ARTISTS' OIL COLOURS



ARTISTS' OIL COLOURS



ARTISTS' OIL COLOURS

359 - M ★★★ N - 3

PR255/PO72

lapanese red ligh

Sulphur yellow

PY154-PG26

196 - M ★★★ ■ - 4

Japanese yellow lemon



ARTISTS' OIL COLOURS



ARTISTS' OIL COLOURS

Iridescent white

022 - M ★★★ □ - 3

707 - M ★★★ □ - 3

700 - M ★★★ 🔲 - 3



In 1720, the masters' workshops and their apprentices gradually disappear and the first art schools are created Artists no longer have apprentices to prepare their pigments and binders. Chardin decides to ask a supplier to prepare his colours. Charles Laclef, an ancestor of the Lefranc family, runs a business selling pigments and spices in Saint Germain in Paris. A close relationship is established with the

The fine arts industry is born.

Lefranc played an important role in the colours and varnish industry. Scientific research and analysis of old paintings have resulted in the removal of dangerous and unstable raw materials: antimony white, which tended to yellow, biiodide of mercury (scarlet red), which turned black, orpiment (glazing gold yellow) which changed the tone of the metal-based colours, the highly transient and poisonous arsenic disulphide (ruby red), which altered the tone of blends, iron and cobalt cyanide salt



(Prussian green), which was highly toxic and turned into an ugly tone of greyish red. Before Prussian blue was discovered, indigo was blended with smalt, chalk and starch that were bound by a rice flour mucilage to give a marvelous colour but with poor setting qualities.

But all these recipes needed to be redefined. From 1889 to this day, the principles required to achieve the quality required for the fine arts are indicated on our tubes :

- . Chemical composition of the colours
- Lightfastness (1 to 3 stars)
- . Stability in blends (the M indicates that the colour can be mixed with any other

Close working relationships with the masters of vesterday:

Picasso, Cézanne, Dufy, Foujita.

and today Crémonini, Arickx, Vélickovic, Andréa, Pincemin, Yvel...

t was at this time that Lefranc and chemist I-G Vibert developed retouching and finishing varnishes. Taking inspiration from the painting techniques used in Flanders and Venice in the 16th and 17th centuries, the laboratory developed the famous Flemish and Venetian mediums. Then followed a series of nventions in the development of

colours that are today used on every artist's palette

Our Naples yellow prompted a letter of congratulations from the artist J-F Millet, which is reproduced in the attachment.

Lefranc discovered lacquers extracted from natural madder in Strasbourg during the 1870 war with Prussia. Cadmium green appeared in 1911, followed by the bold Saphire blue in 1913, whose tone is in perfect harmony with Cobalt blue, Ultramarine blue and Ceruleum blue. Cadmium red and green, famous for their opacity and unequalled resistance to light, appeared the same year. In 1922, Titanium white appeared, offering the same covering power as Flake



In 1950: a range of transparent colours was developed specially for glazing. Marc Havel, chief engineer at the laboratory with a passion and a genius for art, was contacted by Raoul Dufy in 1937, who was planning to produce the biggest painting in the world. The "Fée Electricité" was made up of 250 panels measuring 1,5m by 2m. He was faced with the problem

of producing this monumental painting as quickly as possible. The idea was to combine oil paints wiht an emulsion-type medium (hide glue diluted in water mixed with oil colours and 10 % Dammar gum) so that fresh layers could be painted on one another, while maintaining both transparency and mattness and allowing the core layers to dry correctly. This painting has been perfectly preserved and can be admired in the Paris Museum of

Why choose Lefranc Artists' Oil Colour?

Because of their exceptional pigment quality———

Lefranc Artists' Oil Colour is the fruit of constant research into pigments. Lightfast and intense colours are obtained through rigorous selection of quality mineral or organic pigments. The 119 colours in the range are loaded to saturation, giving them exceptional tinting strength and remarkable intensity even

Because of the quality of the manufacturing process used to make them

Pastes are ground using the same traditional methods as those used in the past. We use triple roller granite or steel mills which were developed in the first half of the 19th century. The longer the grinding process, the fewer the aggregates and the smoother and more evenly coloured the paste. Lefranc Artists' Oil Colour is finely ground to give them their characteristic brightness and unequalled purity. Each of the colours available is guaranteed wax-free to preserve brilliance and creaminess.

Because they are extremely agreeable to use———

Pure colours: 50% of colours contain just one pigment.

Outstanding lightfastness: 89 % of the Lefranc oil paints have *** Outstanding tinting strength is obtained using very high and top

quality pigment content

A balanced palette of opaque and transparent colours A creamy and even consistency Totally free in the blends: the colours can be mixed together

Even drying times



Because they offer artists a comprehensive range —

3 tubes sizes are available to meet all requirements: 20, 40, and 150 ml tubes. For either small or large-scale work, a unique choice is available to artists in this range. 119 colours, including five whites. Each colour is unique in its colour and tonality. A very limited number of lightened colours are available (e.g. royal blue, ultramarine light which artists often use in a pure state). We have purposely limited this choice of lightened colours to leave artists totally free to find their own tones and values.



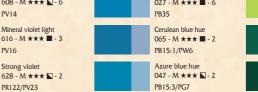
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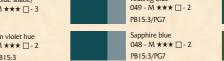




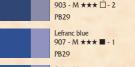




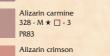






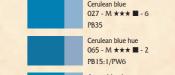


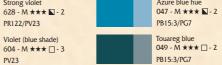






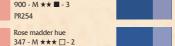


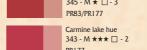






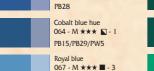


















PY175/PG7

Chrome green ligh

509 - M ★★ N -

541 - M ★ □ - 2

303 - M ★★★ ■

302 - M ★★★ ■

770 - M ★★★ □ - 2

187 - M ★★★ ■ -

305 - M ★★★ ■ - 1

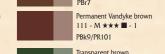
482 - M ★★★ ■ -

301 - M ★★★ ■ -

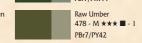


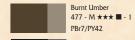


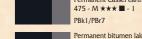




110 - M ★★★ □ - 2













271 - M ★★★ ■ -

008 - M ★★★ ■ -

009 - M ★★★ N - 1

anium zinc white

013 - M ★★★ ■ -

W4/PW5/PW6

lake white hue

911 - M ★★★ ■ -



Very permanent colours Lightfast colours used in a pure state

ULE EXTRA-FIN

- Transparent colours Opaque colours
- Semi-transparent, semi-opaque colours Colours which can be safely intermixed with each other



















