

## Coloring Wood: Topics and References:

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Contents:

- Mixing color apps for iphone
- Colortone dyes ([www.stewmac.com](http://www.stewmac.com))
  - Delivery systems for dyes and stains
- Lacquer
- Buffing system
- Tips on Spraying lacquer ([Finex FX1000 by Sharpe](#) hvlp) ctrl click to follow link  
My gun has a 1.4mm tip
- Stewmac products
- Chris Pytlic (artist) <http://www.chrispytlikwoodturning.com/signature-vessels>

Color Wheel: Philomath, Oregon phone 541-929-7526 [www.colorwheelco.com](http://www.colorwheelco.com)

Or [www.dickblick.com](http://www.dickblick.com)

### *Color theory*

**Color wheel chart mixing theory painting tutorial - On youtube)**

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=WYZWDEmLR90>

**Primary colors? Red, yellow, blue or cyan, magenta, yellow?**

Red, blue and yellow are the primaries for mixing paint, while cyan, magenta and yellow, (along with black) are the primary colors for *print media*.

- Color is about **reflecting or absorbing** light
- A flat surface and round surface reflect and absorb light differently. Light will hit a curved surface at different angles and reflect it with a different tonal value
- Light through a prism reflects or consists of all colors of the rainbow. We have to buy white paint
- We can mix colors to make black (color)
- **White reflects all the light and black absorbs all the light:** transition of light to dark is tonal value
- When light hits an object, all colors are absorbed and except the color of the object which is reflected back to us

IPHONE APPS For mixing colors

- 🎨 COLOR WHEEL RYB (my favorite)
- 🎨 DMX COLOR MIXER (almost as good)

*Tips for Spraying lacquer:*

VARIABLES THAT CONTROL FLUID DELIVERY	
Viscosity (% of thinner added)	<p><b>Too thin:</b> will result in runs and sags</p> <p><b>Too thick:</b> will result in finish drying too fast creating orange peel and not leveling properly</p>
Air pressure (regulator at gun)*	<p>Adjust the air pressure to the minimum setting needed to produce a fine spray. Air pressure effects atomization. Too little atomization will result in the finish not leveling (related to viscosity) The fluid tends to dry before getting to the wood.</p> <p>Too much atomization will result in overspray, and too much finish delivered to the surface---- and runs and sags (related to viscosity)</p>
Fluid flow control setting	Adjust the fluid flow to get the best atomization at the current air settings. Too much fluid flow for the amount of atomizing air will result in large droplets (poorly atomized). Too little fluid will dry before flowing level.
Nozzle Setting for fan pattern	Correct <b>nozzle size</b> depends on viscosity of product: paint is very thick Lacquer and shellac are much thinner Nozzle setting effects fan pattern
Time between coats	Time between coats depends largely on temp/humidity. Too little time between will result in blushing. Thin coats can be sprayed every hour or so. *Wait.....1-2-or 3 days before buffing or kiln dry so lacquer is hard
Temperature/humidity	In hot weather, the finish can dry before flowing or leveling. I use a StewMac fisheye flowout which helps the finish to level properly. A retarder can also be used to slow the drying in hot weather. Thinning your finish a little more and spraying thinner coats will help prevent it drying too fast.
Distance from work and feed rate	This depends to a large extent on experience and possibly the easiest factor to control.

**Staining before filling (I use fillers from Constantines) [www.constantines.com](http://www.constantines.com)**

After sanding an open-grain wood, the next step is usually filling wood grain. There are some exceptions, however. When you're going to use a dye stain to color the wood, for example, you might want to [stain the wood](#) before filling it. The reason for staining before filling wood grain in this case is that dye stains must penetrate the wood to color it, and wood filler can hinder this penetration.



Stewart MacDonald

Stewmac website for dyes

[http://www.stewmac.com/shop/Finishing\\_supplies/Colors, tints, and stains/ColorTone Liquid Stains.html](http://www.stewmac.com/shop/Finishing_supplies/Colors,_tints,_and_stains/ColorTone_Liquid_Stains.html) ctrl click to follow link.

**ColorTone liquid stains** are lightfast metal-complex dyes that can be mixed for practically any desired intensity. Unlike off-the-shelf hardware store stains, they're formulated for guitar finishing. One 2-ounce bottle makes two quarts of stain at normal concentration. Because they're liquids, they can be measured precisely for critical color matching—a plus for refinishing and touchup work. \$18 per bottle;



Web page for stemac lacquer;

[http://www.stewmac.com/shop/Finishing\\_supplies/Finishes and solvents/Behlen Nitrocellulose Stringed Instrument Lacquers.html](http://www.stewmac.com/shop/Finishing_supplies/Finishes_and_solvents/Behlen_Nitrocellulose_Stringed_Instrument_Lacquers.html) ctrl click to follow link

**Behlen Nitrocellulose Stringed Instrument Lacquer**



[Stringed Instrument Lacquer](#)



[Vinyl Sealer](#)



[Lacquer Reducer](#)



[Lacquer Retarder](#)



# BUFFING

**Web page for compounds,**

[http://www.stewmac.com/shop/Finishing\\_supplies/Abrasives,\\_polishes,\\_buffers/Menzerna\\_Compounds.html](http://www.stewmac.com/shop/Finishing_supplies/Abrasives,_polishes,_buffers/Menzerna_Compounds.html)

**Professional high-gloss polishing for any shop**  
**Menzerna Compounds**



[Read 6 Reviews](#) [Write a Review](#)

The same residue-free compounds used at Fender, Gibson and other top manufacturers and repair shops. Note: the finer the compound, the lighter the color of the bar.



Webpage for buffing wheels

[http://www.stewmac.com/shop/Finishing\\_supplies/Abrasives,\\_polishes,\\_buffers/Buffering\\_Wheels.html](http://www.stewmac.com/shop/Finishing_supplies/Abrasives,_polishes,_buffers/Buffering_Wheels.html)

**Scratch-free high gloss finishing**  
**Buffing Wheels**



[Read 8 Reviews](#) [Write a Review](#)

The right buffing wheels for scratch-free guitar finishing on a buffing arbor. The 16-ply canton-weave cotton material has soft nap on one side, and coarse weave on the other side for proper rigidity.

[See details below](#)



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