

Mineral Pigments

Nature et Harmonie®



Nature et Harmonie® Mineral Pigments boasts a visual symphony of 43 exceptionally beautiful non-toxic Earth, Mineral and Spinel Pigments. Our Mineral Pigments range will satisfy even the most demanding customers as they contain no heavy metals and are pure and refined. Let your imagination and creativity run free using these beautifully bright colours. They can be used to make stable, long-lasting and bright colours with all our products, either water or oil-based, for indoor or outdoor use. Remarkably appropriate for colouring glosses and sheens, they provide an essential complement to all traditional decorative techniques.

1. Colours

Sienna Earth Yellow - Sienna Earth Red - Iron Oxide Red - Iron Oxide Violet - Iron Oxide Brick - Iron Oxide Mahogany - Oxide Yellow - Oxide Black - Yellow Ochre - Brown Ochre - Havana Ochre - Red Ochre - Rust Brown Ochre - Brown Umber - Grey Umber - Khaki Umber - Pale Slate Grey - Clay Green - Ebony Black - Clay Yellow - Persian Red - Assisi Grey - Ultramarine Blue - Ultramarine Red - Ultramarine Violet - Fern White-Green - Venetian Red - Pompeii Red - Tuscan Ochre - Golden Ochre - Sienna Earth Amiata Yellow - Spinel Blue - Spinel Green - Spinel turquoise - Sunny Yellow - Orange - Golden yellow - Maize Yellow - Oriental Red - Salmon Red - Manganese Violet - Veronese Green.

2. Manufacture of pigments

The pigments are still manufactured using classic mechanical methods. The earths are first extracted manually from quarries, then cleaned, dried and finely crushed. Their purity and the fineness of grinding determine the later possibilities of use. Selected and prepared with great care, Nature et Harmonie® Pigments will satisfy the most demanding users.

Ultramarine pigments are obtained from clays calcinated with sulphur.

Spinels are minerals, natural magnesium aluminates coloured pink, red, red-brown, blue-grey, blue-violet, grayish or greenish, the most beautiful varieties of which are used as fine stones in the jewellery industry. Spinel pigments are obtained by calcinating a close mixture of alumina/chrome, alumina/cobalt, alumina/oxide, etc.

Yellow and orange pigments are obtained from zircons, natural yellow, green, brown, red/orange gems (variety known as hyacinth, much sought after), colourless or blue/green, transparent, made of zirconium silicate. (Their high refractive index brings them close to diamonds in sparkle, but, unlike diamonds, they are not very hard).

3. How to use them

The *Pigments* can be mixed together and can be used to tint casein paint, the special sand effect mixture, dispersion paint, casein plaster, lacquers, oils and impregnations, stains, etc.

They are particularly recommended for preparing decorative stains and gloss wall decoration.

Remark: very intense pigments (spinel green, iron oxide red, etc.) must be incorporated into the different bases with great care.

4. Dilution of pigments

Dilute the *Pigments* in water for aqueous-based products (*Casein Paint, Dispersion Paint, Clay Paint, Binder for Glosses, etc.*). Mix the pigments with 1 to 2 doses of water. Mix well to obtain a very smooth paste.

Dilute the *Pigments* with *Diluent* for oily products (*Stain, Lacquer, Impregnations, Hard Oil, Varnish, etc.*).

5. Applications

Transparent decorative stains (on casein paint or dispersion paint). Put the *Pigments* in a container and cover them with water. Stir and agitate the mixture, then add water until you reach the desired shade. Incorporate the mixture in *Binder for Glosses*. Apply the mixture obtained with a sponge, brush, etc. Respect the drying time between coats.

Semi-transparent stains (on casein paint or dispersion paint). Mix 1/3 of the casein paint powder + 2/3 powdered pigment dry. Add water to obtain a fairly fluid mixture then mix into the binder for decorative stains. Remark: the base coat (casein or dispersion paint) must be perfectly dry. Each colour will be applied separately after the previous one has completely dried. Apply the mixture obtained with a sponge, brush, etc.

Finger painting

Mix the pigments already prepared with *Wallpaper Glue*.

Make-up

Mix the pigments into a fluid face cream. Mix well with a little spatula to ensure that the mixture is perfectly smooth.

Plasticine or salt pastry

The pigments can be used to dye home-made plasticine or salt pastry.

Dyeing oily products

Mix the pigments into a little of the product to be dyed (*Oils, Impregnations, Stains, Lacquers, Varnishes, etc.*) and leave them to soak in for several hours, then crush them again in a mortar to obtain a perfectly smooth paste. Mix carefully with the product to be dyed. Percentage of oil needed to prepare colorant pastes:

Ochres: 50 to 60% - Iron oxides: 40 to 50% - Pale slate grey: 50% - Sienna Earths: 100% Green clay: 80% - Umbers 50 to 70% - Ultramarines: 30 to 40%.

6. Packaging

75 gr - 1 kg - 2 kg.

7. Composition

Powdered, non-toxic earth pigments, oxides and mineral pigments.

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The information given in this technical information sheet is intended to inform our customers of the characteristics and properties of our products. This information is given in good faith and is only indicative. It is up to the person applying the product to describe the exact nature and basic conditions as well as to respect the procedure for use, standards and documentary texts in application. Technical progress is constant so please check before use that this technical information sheet has not been replaced by a more recent edition.