

Verdé

Faux Finish in water based mediums.

Marble is limestone changed through pressure and heat into a hard, crystalline stone. White marble is almost pure calcium carbonate, but most marble show impurities of iron, magnesium, granite an other substances. Because of these impurities, marble may be gray, brown, black and in our case, green

Verdé marble comes from all regions of the world, but mostly from Italy, (hence the term *verdé*, which is “Italian” for green.)It is amazing how many verdé marbles are available not only form Italy, but from other regions as far away as China and Brazil. Most Verdé may be recognized by its lively dark-green color, which is mixed with black and interwoven with stark white. In some samples, you can also find nuances of other colors, mainly lavender and blue-green.

Other species are rather pastel or grey-green and yellow-green and often highly contrasted with what appears to be black. The names of some of these marbles are derived from their area of mining, for example, verdé di Genova. Others describe certain characteristics, for example verdé Antico, verdé Olivo or verdéJaspe. Each type of marble may also have subspecies or varieties, such as dark, pale and breccia.

To make matters even more complicated (or, for faux finishers, more interesting) the marble may look similar yet surprisingly unfamiliar depending on the specific section of the mountain where the marble is cut and how it is sliced. So while some pieces of marble may be well matched, select pieces and sections may be excitingly different.

Some of my favorite verdé marbles are verdé Acceglio, verdé San Denise, verdé Giada, verdé Tinos and verdé Larissa. These are some of the more exciting varieties, displaying dramatic white veins and unique color accents require at least some innovations, skill and experience, not to mention patience and the proper tools. Most will require a minimum of one overglaze, others perhaps five.

Materials -

Plastic Wrap

Base Coat -eggshell or satin sheen white base

Glazing medium clear






Colors -two different colors or glaze mixed from Ivory Black, Phthalo Green and Titanium White






Goose feather or Striper

Denaturated or rubbing alcohol

Clean, dry cloth

VERDÉ INSTRUCTIONS

	<p>Step 1.</p> <p>Since there are many varieties of verdé (green) marble, there are an equal number of approaches to its imitation. One of the easiest is to execute is a form of frotting. A dry eggshell or satin-sheen white base is coated with a clear glazing medium made of about 40% retarder or extender, 60% glazing liquid and a dash of water.</p>
	<p>Step 2.</p> <p>Mix two colors: 1) - 5 parts Ivory Black one part Phthalo Green 2) 10 parts Ivory Black to one part Phthalo Green. Add perhaps 10% glazing medium to each. Fold and blend both colors into the clear glazing medium on the surface.</p>
	<p>Step 3.</p> <p>Apply each glaze to the general areas or give them a marble like flow, blending both with each other and the wet base. Some areas may occasionally have a stronger pigment. More clear glazing medium can be added to make these more transparent.</p>
	<p>Step 4.</p> <p>Lay plastic wrap onto the wet, glazed surface. The thinner cheaper plastic is preferred since it permits a more active and interesting texture. Remove the plastic to reveal a marble like texture.</p>
	<p>Step 5.</p> <p>Reverse the plastic and repeat the process by letting the plastic fall, this time in flowing folds, onto the surface. Tuck slightly on one end to create vein textures.</p>

	<p>Step 6.</p> <p>To break up some of the denser areas, use crumpled up plastic and dap it lightly into the glaze being careful not to overdo a good thing. The finished product should be active, yet harmonious.</p>
	<p>Step 7.</p> <p>Bold quartz veins can be added with a goose feather or striper and alcohol. Since alcohol dissolves acrylics, it should be used sparingly in this technique. Dip the back edge of a feather in the alcohol, then remove any excess alcohol with a clean, dry cloth. Now apply the feather to the surface, thereby removing the medium and creating a vein.</p>
	<p>Step 8.</p> <p>Finer, negative veins are created in the same manner with the fine front tip of the feather. Here you must be sure that only a hint of solvent is used. Some frothed veinlike images may be extended so the look is more complete.</p>
	<p>Step 9.</p> <p>Now you may want to add some dark green and black veins. Most harmonious are those that run in the direction of the general flow of the whole texture. However, one vein or a few minor veins may run against the stream.</p>
	<p>Step 10.</p> <p>The finished texture should be active yet harmonious. It's best when given the illusion of depth and transparency.</p>

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