

#231828 Ruby DPP TR, PR 264

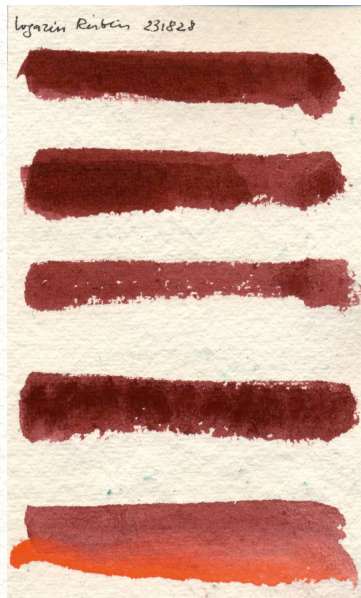
Ruby DPP TR exhibits a strong transparency and, in higher concentrations, a cloudy structure after drying. Even with multiple applications, a certain transparency remains. The color is exactly between wine red and pink in the color wheel. On hot-pressed paper, Ruby DPP RA develops drying marks. When applied evenly thin, the color is homogeneous.

When mixed with #231788 Orange DPP RA, nice even transitions can be created (lowest color application in each case).

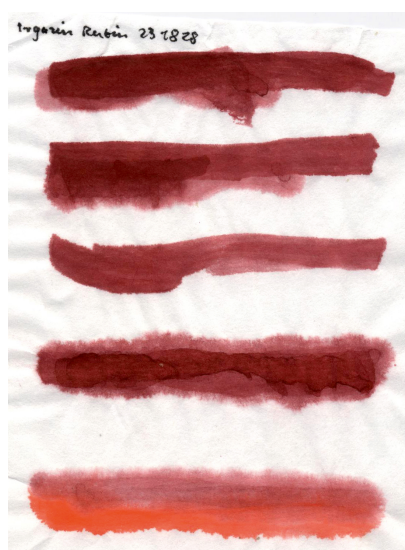
Mould-made Paper



Cotton Rag Paper



Chinese Rice Paper



Hot Pressed Paper



Influence and properties of painting surfaces

The "colorfulness" or character of a pigment is influenced not only by the different binders; a significant expression is also created by the different textures of the various painting surfaces.

For example, glazing pigments appear even more "transparent" on rice paper and seem to become "one" with the painting surface. On canvas, regular or hand-made paper, on the other hand, they appear more solid and stable.

Properties of hand-made paper (German: Büttenpapier)

- Low density
- Soft, velvety
- Voluminous, full-bodied
- Firm, stable
- Absorbs a lot of water and the color penetrates deeply

Properties of Chinese rice paper

- Dissolves with "too much" water
- Transparent (as a result, the light behind the painting surface has different effects on the paint application)
- The paint soaks through the paper and is highly runny
- practically untextured

Properties of cotton rag paper

- "woven" paper with regular, tiny corrugation
- slightly shimmery effects
- The color seems to move
- Clear texture

Properties of hot pressed paper

- Certain firmness and rigidity (less flexible)
- Clear lines and contours
- Smooth, dense surface
- Less absorbent, color penetrates less into the paper and runs more evenly
- Less "shadow" due to lack of texture