

#14

In the mix

Salt Crust is a powder additive for paint that creates a time-worn textured effect.



MEDIUM

QUICK PROJECT GUIDE

Hard labour 3/10
Skill level 4/10
Time needed 3 hours

When you sand off the second coat of paint, the texture of the Salt Crust creates a deep, weathered patina. – Joe

By Joe Strydom • Photographs Elza Cooper and Joe Strydom
Styling Amanda van Wyngaardt



Plates on wall from Trouvé

step by step

You will need

SHOPPING LIST

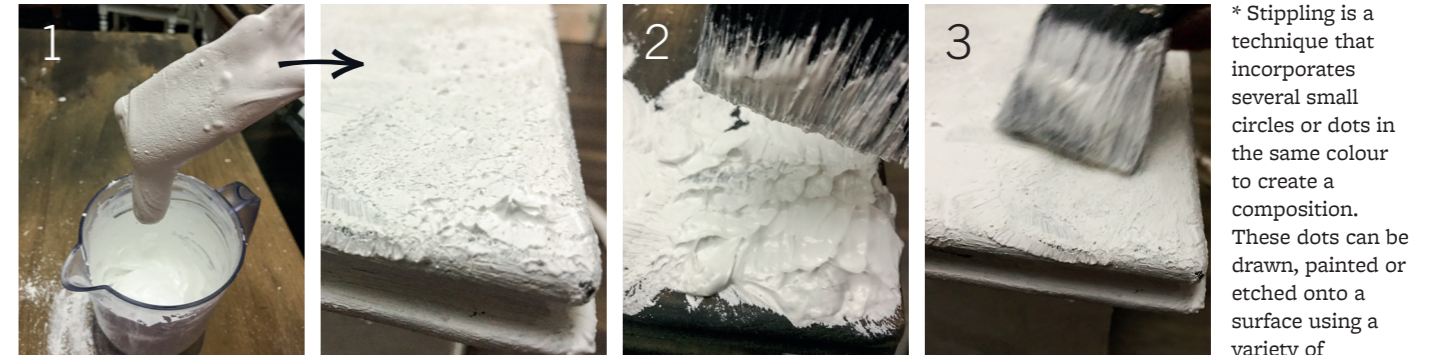
- Salt Crust (available at Trouvé)
- Annie Sloan Chalk Paint in Old Ochre
- Annie Sloan Chalk Paint in Antibes
- Annie Sloan Clear Wax
- Annie Sloan Black Wax

TOOLS

- mixing stick
- hard-bristled paintbrush
- medium artist brush
- 80-grit sandpaper
- sanding block (optional)
- buff cloth



Get started...



* Stippling is a technique that incorporates several small circles or dots in the same colour to create a composition. These dots can be drawn, painted or etched onto a surface using a variety of mediums.

1 Mix equal parts paint (Old Ochre) and Salt Crust; the texture should resemble thick cake batter. **2** Apply the paint and Salt Crust mixture using a stippling technique*;

create as much texture as possible. **3** Allow the first layer to dry slightly then knock down the high peaks with your brush.



4 Once the first layer is completely dry, paint the whole piece with your second colour (Antibes) and let it dry thoroughly. **5** Using 80-grit sandpaper, sand the piece to reveal the Old Ochre layer.

6 Apply a layer of Annie Sloan Clear Wax on the entire piece.

7 Using an artist brush, apply Black Wax to the edges of the doors and drawers. Blend the Black Wax in with a soft cloth.



Jo'burg paint expert Joe Strydom is a marketing specialist in the TV industry, but his major passion is upcycling old furniture. His store in Greymont, Trouvé, is a treasure trove of finds, and he also offers classes and does commissioned paint projects. In addition to the Salt Crust effect, you can also use these weathering techniques, he says:

Wet distressing

- Apply one coat of paint to your piece; let it dry completely (at least 24 hours).

- Apply a second coat in a contrasting colour. Wait about 1–2 hours, so the paint is dry to the touch but not completely cured.
- Use a wet lint-free rag or scouring pad (such as a kitchen sponge) to gently rub away some of the top layer – make sure the sponge is properly wet, but not dripping.

Dry Distressing

- Apply one coat of paint to your piece; let it dry completely. If you're painting a previously painted surface, give the paint a good chance to cure (at least 4 hours). Apply a second coat in a contrasting colour, and allow to dry completely.

- Once your final coat is dry, you can start distressing it with 180-grit sandpaper.

Resist technique

- Apply one coat of paint to your piece and let it dry completely (at least 4 hours).
- Apply a 'resist' medium in the places where you'd like the second paint layer to come off. Natural beeswax, petroleum jelly, or candle wax work well.
- Now apply a second coat of paint in a different colour all over.
- Once your final coat is dry, start distressing it with either fine-grit sandpaper or a scraper – the top layer of paint will easily come off where the 'resist' medium was applied. 🏠

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