

All Pouring techniques

Pouring Workshops 2020 Part 1 , Part 2, Part 3, Part 4

with Ana Paz

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1. Puddle Pour - P3

With the Puddle Pour each color is poured individually, one after the other on the canvas picture. A color is taken as a basis, in which all other colors are poured one after the other.

2. Bottle Bottom Puddle Pour / Flower Pour - P2

With the acrylic pouring techniques Bottle Bottom Pour, the colour is applied to the painting base via a suitable, separated base of a PET bottle, where the raised areas in the base of the bottle create a pattern that resembles a flower / blossom. At the end you can change the resulting pattern according to your taste by tilting the canvas.

3. Tree Ring / Swirl Pour - P1

With the Swirl Pouring acrylic pouring technique, the paint is carefully applied to the canvas with circular movements, creating a pattern that resembles the annual rings of a tree.

4. Swipe - P1

The acrylic pouring technique Swipe (also called wiping technique) can be used alone or together with other fluid painting techniques. The Swipe technique is used to make the cells nicely visible or to achieve flowing patterns. To do this, wipe the applied paint with a spatula or a damp cloth.

5. Blown Pour - P4

In the AirSwipe acrylic pouring technique, in contrast to the usual Swipe technique, the paint is not applied with a spatula, spatula or kitchen paper, but with the aid of air, for example a hairdryer, heat gun or a straw. This produces the most interesting, wild and spectacular patterns, which are reminiscent of smoke in the transition to negative colour.

6. String combined with Flip Cup or Dirty Pour -P2

Dirty Pour is an acrylic pouring technique in which all colours are poured into the same cup or container and then poured onto the painting surface.

The Flip Cup technique is identical to Dirty Pouring, but the container with the paint is put on the painting surface and lifted up, so that the individual layers of paint lay more on top of each other.

This is not a pour painting technique in the actual sense. The string technique is nevertheless often used to create different motives like flowers, geometrical shapes, etc. on fluid paintings.

7. Dip Pour -P2

The dip pour is an extreme departure from what we've looked at so far. With the dip pour technique we are not pouring paint onto the canvas at all. For this pour, we need a surface to pour our paint on that is relatively hard and flat underneath. A tabletop with a plastic sheeting is perfect. Pour your paint onto this plastic surface using any of the basic techniques above. Make sure it covers the approximate size of the canvas or surface that you want to paint on. Next turn your canvas upside down and dip it into the paint. Let it sit for at least a few seconds so the paint can adhere to the canvas surface.

8. Negative Space Pour - P4

Negative space refers to the surface of the painting around the main part of the pour. In this case of fluid acrylic pouring, we are only putting our pour on a small amount of the painting with the rest being dominated by a uniform color. This color is generally black or white but can be any color you want.

To create the negative space technique, you cover your canvas in the chosen negative space color. Then pour only a small amount of paint on your canvas that will not cover the whole canvas. Alternatively you can pour the paint onto the canvas and then coat the rest of the canvas with the negative space color. This way the two paints only interact at the edges instead of where the pour is being drizzled over the top of the negative space color.

You can still tilt your canvas to spread the paint around, but you want to leave larger sections of the negative space color intact.

9. Balloon Dip Pour - P3

For the Balloon dip pour you will need a large flat container with small sides. This could be a cake pan, pie pan, plate, paper plate, etc.

Cover your canvas in a thin layer of a single color of paint. Black or white is ideal for those are you trying this technique for the first time. Now you can either pour your prepared paint directly into the container mentioned above or create a dirty pour cup and then pour it in the container. Next take an inflated balloon and dip it into the container with your colored paint. Pull your balloon out of the paint and dab it down into your canvas in a few places to transfer the colors. Repeat the dipping and dabbing of the balloon as many times as you think necessary to finish your painting.

10. Chain Pulling - P1

When experimenting with painting techniques it can be an interesting exercise to manipulate paint with different implements. You might find mesmerising effects and images can be formed if you think outside the box.

The technique can be used to create a fluid acrylic background, and floral like forms by simply dragging the chain through the paint.

11. Double “Waterfall” Pour - P4

For the waterfall acrylic pouring fluid art technique the fluid acrylic composition is poured on a tilted canvas. One end of the canvas is elevated with a plastic cup in order to help the double pour to stretch across the canvas towards the other end.

12. Strainer or Colander Pour - P3

This technique is created by doing a dirty pour but instead of pouring directly onto the canvas, you pour into a colander or strainer that is sitting on the canvas. The paint flows out of the strainer from all the different holes and creates a kaleidoscope effect.