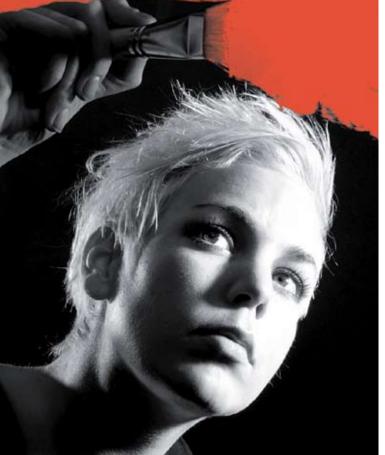
Setting down what you truly feel. Saying what you really want to say. Experimenting as never before – at any time you want. From now on give your inspiration full rein with Cobra: the new water mixable oil colour from Royal Talens that produces wonderful and long-lasting results without having to use solvents such as turpentine or white spirits. A material with unlimited possibilities for the ambitious artist.





Why can oil colours be mixed with water?

In order to allow oil to be mixed with water an additive is necessary that functions as a type of intermediary in bringing about a stable mixture of small oil droplets in water. This mixture is called an emulsion and the additive an emulsifier. Such a method has been used in painting for a long time: with casein and tempera paint. Natural emulsifiers have been used for these two types of paint. Casein is a natural emulsifier and tempera is made using the emulsifiers in egg (yoke). The result is always that the paint, despite the presence of water-repellent components, can still be mixed with water and is indelible when dry.

The technique

Cobra gives the artist all the freedom to paint just about everywhere. This is due to Cobra paint and mediums not needing any solvents during use and they can be easily mixed with water, Impossible? On the contrary! Painting with Cobra is the same as painting with traditional oil paint. The paint can be applied using all the usual oil paint techniques and there are no visible changes during the drying process. The colour as well as the brush stroke or applied texture remain unchanged after the paint has dried: the paint remains as it was when applied. What's more, Cobra offers the possibility of painting using opaque as well as transparent layers. The unique properties of the paint add an extra dimension. For example, you don't need to work with solvents so that your work area is kept free of unhealthy vapours.

Cobra auxiliaries

Working with Cobra is even more fun and easy with those mediums and varnishes that are especially geared to (water mixable) oil paint techniques. Mediums affect the properties of the paint and are often indispensable for a durable build-up of your painting. A varnish, for example, can protect a painting for a long time.

Painting with Cobra

Painting with Cobra water mixable oil colours provides artists numerous advantages.

- has a very wide colour spectrum with 70 colours;
- has a complete range of auxiliaries;
- has a high degree of pigmentation and fineness (Artists' quality);
- has the highest degree of lightfastness (+++), whereby the original colour remains unchanged for at least 100 years under museum conditions:
- offers ten colours based on highly exclusive pigments such as the cadmiums, cobalts and chromium oxides;
- does not contain any solvents and therefore can be
- contains colours with a uniform degree of sheen;
- has a uniform drying time;
- gives typical oil paint results, such as sharp brush strokes and wonderfully deep colours;
- painting to glazing techniques;
- mixes with water very well;
- is suitable for using rough and fine textures, whether pure or

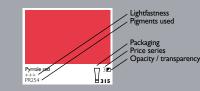




The Cobra colour range



Explanation of the symbols



Lightfastness

+++ = the 70 Cobra colours have the highest degree of lightfastness. This means that under museum conditions it is lightfast for at least 100 years! The lightfastness has been tested according to the ASTM standard D4303.

Opacity / transparency

Depending on the type of pigment Cobra water mixable oil colour has both (semi-)transparent and (semi-)opaque colours. The degree of opacity and transparency is indicated by the following symbols:

- ☐ transparent (13 colours)
- semi-opaque (24 colours)
- opaque (26 colours)

Packaging
Tube 40 ml (70 colours) Tube 150 ml (30 colours) =

Colour Index

For professional grades of paint we list the pigments used. The pigment is indicated by letters and figures according to the Colour Index. The Colour Index is an international system which allows one to check which pigments are used in a particular colour and what the properties of that pigment are. The letters stand for a particular colour, the figures give the specific type of pigment. For example: PW6 = Pigment White, 6 = Titanium dioxide. The pigment designations mentioned below

PW = Pigment White = Pigment Red

PG = Pigment Green PY = Pigment Yellow

Pigment Blue

= Pigment Brown PO = Pigment Orange PV = Pigment Violet

PBk = Pigment Black





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