Tole Painting Designs
A decorative painting pattern by Sheila Landry
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An original painting pattern with complete instructions.

Want to share you love of painting with others online?
Come join my Facebook Group: Let’s Paint (and Create) with Sheila Landry
at www.facebook.com/groups/paintwithsheila

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SLDP307 Chocolate Ginger Tags

Materials and Supplies
- Surface - SLDP162 Gift Tag Ornaments (Set of six) from Sheila Landry at Tole Painting Designs (www.tolepaintingdesigns.com)
- Dark (and optional light) transfer paper and Stylus
- DecoArt Americana Acrylic Paints: See color list following
- DecoArt Americana Acrylic Spray Sealer/Finisher (DAS13) in Matte Finish or finish of choice
- Ribbon for hanging tags - Red and Green Gingham
- Paint brushes – Your usual brushes for painting, plus a 2” glazing brush and script liner

DecoArt Americana Acrylics
- Bittersweet Chocolate (DA195)
- Honey Brown (DA163)
- Soft Black (DA155)

DecoArt Glamour Dust Ultra Fine Glitter Paint
- Copper (DGD20)

DecoArt Extreme Sheen Metallic Paint
- Emerald (DPM22)
- Pearl (DPM01)
- Ruby (DPM20)

Procedure
Photocopy the original pattern and keep them for future reference. I like copying the pattern page on translucent vellum (the kind you get in the wedding section of your favorite office supply store) That way you can mirror the pattern easily and replace it to add details lines and easily realign it. Patterns may be reproduced for the purpose of making the project – not for resale or sharing purposes. Finished items that are made by hand may be sold for profit, but not mechanically manufactured. Credit to the designer is encouraged. Pattern and photographs are copyrighted by Sheila Landry Designs. Redistribution of this pattern, photos or instructions is not permitted.

Painting
Refer to the Basic Painting Terms and Techniques sheet (following instructions) for general terminology and techniques for painting. In general use the following brushes when painting:
- Shaders for base coating
- Angular Shaders for float shading colors
- Deerfoot brushes for stippling and dry brushing
- Lining brushes for detail work and lining
Basecoats and Backgrounds

Base coat the tags with a layer of Honey Brown. Do both the front and backs of the pieces. Float shade around the edges of the pieces with Soft black. Paint the edges with Soft Black as well. (Figure A)

![Figure A](image1)

Trace the outlines only of the designs onto the center of your tags. Use your tracing paper and stylus to do this.

Brush the front and back of each tag with several coats of Copper Glamour Dust paint to give them a beautiful, subtle shimmer. Allow each coat to dry completely before applying the next coat. The designs you traced should show through the Glamour Dust when it is completely dry. (Figure B)

![Figure B](image2)
Painting the Chocolates

Base coat each of the figures with two to three coats of Bittersweet Chocolate paint, allowing the paint to dry completely in between applications.

Float shade around each figure using Soft Black to sharpen the edges and define them. (Figure C)
Adding the Details

You can transfer the main detail lines using light-colored transfer paper, but I find it very easy to free hand them.

Use the Extreme Sheen paint (or any similar metallic paint you have on hand) to add the ‘frosting’ details with a lining brush. The dots are done using a stylus.

For the edges, I did the white dots first by dividing the shapes into somewhat even sections and then filling in between each dot with either red or green metallic paint. (Figure D)

When everything is dry, spray with a few coats of DecoArt acrylic spray sealer in the finish of your choice. Add a pretty ribbon and you are ready to go!

Merry Christmas to you!

Figure D
If you have any questions regarding this project, please contact me at 902-482-7174 or you can email sheilalandrydesigns@gmail.com for a prompt response. You may also see and purchase additional wood pieces, as well as other patterns and kits for painting at www.tolepaintingdesigns.com and download a free catalog.

If you have difficulty finding any of the DecoArt products used in this project, you can now go online and visit www.decoart.com to see and order directly from DecoArt. Their web store carries a complete line of their painting products and mediums.
Basic Painting Terms and Techniques

**Base Coating** – Blocking in the color. When base coating, you are laying a foundation for the rest of the design. Use a flat “shader” paint brush for doing base coating. You may wish to use a small round brush for smaller areas. If the paint is thick, you may also wish to use a little water to thin it down so there are no ridges and the base coat is flat and even. It is best to apply several thin, even coats rather than a single thick one. Some colors cover better than others. If the paint looks streaky or the color is uneven, let it dry completely and then re-coat as many times as necessary to get full coverage. Be patient!

**Float Shading** – I find that using an angle shader brush will make this step much easier, although many people prefer a flat shader. Wet your brush with clean water. Touch the very tip of the brush to a paper towel to pull the excess water from the brush. Touch only the corner edge of the brush into the paint. Go back to the water, then touch once again to the paper towel. Do not “wipe” the brush on the paper towel – just allow the excess water to be drawn from the brush. Now apply the paint to your surface. Your result should be a gradation of color, with one side deeply colored fading to the other side with no color at all. Much of this step is ‘feel’. This back and forth motion will become second nature to you after a while. It may take a little bit of practice, but it will give you the depth and three dimensional look you desire in your painting.

**Stippling** – Use a “deerfoot stippler” brush for this process. It is a round brush with short, angled bristles that resembles the shape of a deer’s hoof. You can also use old, warn out brushes for this depending on what you are painting. Use no water when stippling. Load the dry brush with a little paint and work the paint up into the bristles by rubbing it on a clean paper towel. Scrub off most of the excess paint on the towel and gently tap the brush in a straight up and down motion to apply the paint. You should not have a ‘blob’ of paint, rather lightly mottled color. Build up color a little at a time as you need by using several applications.

**Dry Brushing** – This is very similar to stippling, but you use even less paint. Use this method of painting for very subtle shading and changes in color, such as on cheeks or with animals and birds. Use a very dry brush as with stippling, but instead of tapping on color with the brush, gently rub it in a circular motion to softly blend the color into the surrounding colors. Use very light pressure when doing this step. Test the color on a scrap or clean paper towel first. If it is too strong, remove more color from the brush before proceeding. This will give you a beautiful and subtle effect.

**Line Work** – Most of the line work is done with the paint thinned to the consistency of ink. Use a small round brush or a liner brush for this step, depending on what you are painting. Test your paint consistency on a palette or a scrap of wood so you know you are not using too much water and your line work won’t bleed into your other work. For work when you need to paint longer lines, you may wish to use a longer ‘script’ liner, which will hold more paint. You will have a bit less control but with a little practice, you will learn to use it in no time.