



Artist Elton Glover

Everything you ever wanted to know (and more) about acrylic liquid pour!

We welcomed back Guild member Elton Glover to another in-depth demonstration, this time via Zoom, on the art of acrylic liquid pouring on Saturday, February 27. Elton spoke on the Basics of Pouring (organization, materials, surface and results), Mixing Formula (acrylic paint, pouring medium, additives, blow dry with air and heat), and three pouring techniques: dirty cup/flip cup, tree-ring cup, and the swipe. He also provided a demonstration summary that was made available to all members via email.

Elton demonstrated these techniques and their outcomes on 12" square prepared stretched canvases held up off the table by push pins on the backs and adhered blue painter's tape to the bottom edges of the canvas to keep it clean from drips. You may contact Elton via email: EGlover10@gmail.com.

The Swipe: Using individual 12-ounce cups filled 1/3 full with equal parts red, yellow, blue, teal, and poured each color individually along the canvas in a stripe pattern (1). Taking a wet paper towel and lightly swiping across the paint (2); waiting about 10 seconds for the paint to congeal (3), he then tipped the canvas various directions to move the paint until he was pleased with the outcome (4).

(1)



(2)



(3)



(4)



Dirty Flip Cup: Using a 12-ounce cup, each color was lightly poured into one cup (yellow, blue teal) (1). The cup was then flipped onto the canvas and a circle of white paint was poured around the cup (2). The cup was released, the paint dispersed (3), and the canvas was tilted back and forth until the desired effect was achieved (4).

(1)



(2)



(3)



(4)



more! ...

Acrylic Liquid Pours (cont.)

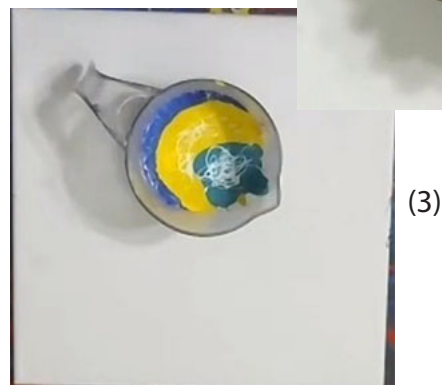
Tree Ring Pour:

Using a measuring cup (1), each color was poured in the following sequence (2–3):

- blue
- white (drizzled using a tongue depressor)
- yellow (poured in one spot)
- white (drizzled using a tongue depressor)
- teal (poured in one spot)
- white (drizzled using a tongue depressor)
- red (poured in one spot)
- white (drizzled using a tongue depressor)

The remaining white paint was poured onto the canvas.

Below: Making small circular motions, drizzle the paint onto the canvas (4). Careful tilting of the canvas (5–6) will reveal the emerging pattern – stop when you are pleased with the outcome (7).

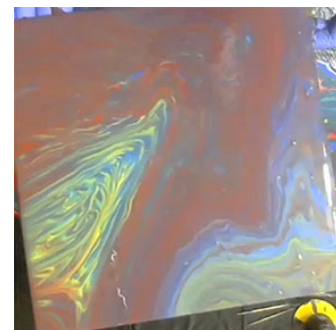
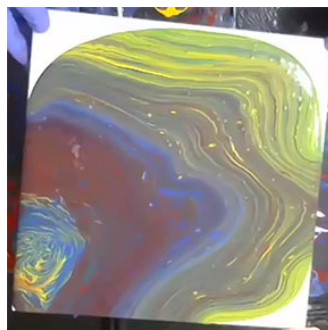
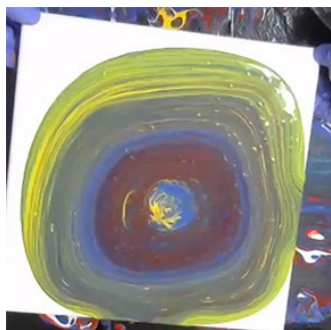


(4)

(5)

(6)

(7)



Additional Tips:

- Add 1 tsp. of tap water for paint consistency.
- Pour paint into 12-ounce cups – 1/3 full.
- Pouring Medium – approx. 3 ounces is added. The paint should have the consistency of thin honey.
- Flowtrol® – used as a booster. May need to strain to remove clumps. It will dry clear.
- Experiment with a variety of tools to move paint around (plastic utensils, tongue depressor, hair dryer, blowing through a straw, ...). The possibilities are endless.