

Items Needed:

- **Ash** or other open grain wood
- **Map Gas Torch** (Available at any Hardware or Home Improvement store.)
- **Brass wire brush**
- **Spirit Stain (optional)**
- **Wax polish Ebony color or**
- **Microcrystalline Wax**
- **Lacquer** (sheen of your choice. Prefer Satin. The higher the sheen the slower the dry time in this application.)
- **Jimmy Clewes Solid, Metallic or Color Changing Cream Fillers** (Your choice of colors)
- **Soft cotton Cloth**

Be sure to read and fully understand all Instructions before beginning.

The process described below works on both flat work or turned objects.

Warning:

Use Extreme caution when using any torch in a shop.

Fire Hazard!

Take all Necessary Precautions. If you do not know what all the precautions are or the dangers involved Do Not Proceed until you do.



Scorched Ash Technique (Scorched NOT Burnt)

Once you are satisfied with your project and you are ready finish it (No Sanding Required).

1) Scorch the entire piece with a MAP torch

DO NOT SET YOUR PIECE ON FIRE.

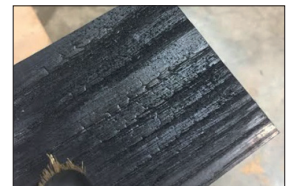
Keep the torch moving and when you see the grain turn orange you have scorched that area enough. If the entire piece turns orange you have set it on fire.



2) Use a brass wire brush to remove all the carbon from the grain

Brush with the grain or you will put in small scratches and have to redo the piece. Blow off all dust with air.

Note: Be sure to remove all the carbon from the grain. The more carbon that is removed the deeper the groove that is left and the grain filler will adhere better.



3) Apply wax to the entire piece

We have used both Micro Crystalline Wax and Wax Polish Ebony. If you do not wax, the base color will be a more brown than black in color. The Chestnut Micro Crystalline Wax mixes with the carbon and creates a rich black color or you can use the Briwax Ebony. Briwax Ebony works well on areas like the small area around the foot on a turning that you do not burn.

Apply while the piece is still warm. Apply liberally & buff off excess with a clean cloth. Let sit for several minutes.

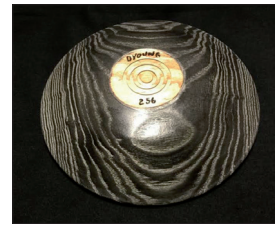
Note: Be sure to read the warnings on the waxes. May require use of gloves during applications.



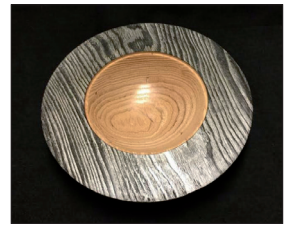
4) Apply a coat or two of Sanding Sealer

You can skip this step if you want a more pastel finish.

Let dry 15-30 minutes or until dry to the touch.



High Contrast
(Sanding Sealer applied before Creams)



Pastel Look
(Subdued - Low Contrast - Sanding Sealer Not applied prior to cream Fillers)

5) Apply a Very liberal coat of cream filler

Use a clean paper towel or rag or finger. Rub into the grain thoroughly (round circular motion). Let set for a minute or two.

Note: Wipe across the grain NOT with the grain. Small circular actions work the best.

6) Wipe off excess cream filler

Use a clean paper towel or rag. Once the cloth begins to load up (fill up with excess cream filler) change to another clean rag. You want to remove the cream filler from the surface while leaving it in the recesses or „in the grain“.

Note: If turning this process can be done with the lathe turned on. Start at the foot and drag your rag toward the outside edge of the turning. Change Rags often.



6) Apply Final Finish

Apply 1-2 coats of Sanding Sealer Followed by 2+ coats of Lacquer. Be sure to allow each coat to thoroughly dry before spraying another coat.

One of the great things about using Jimmy Clewes Cream Fillers is that they allow you to express your creative and artistic side in a beautiful yet easy to use media. Do not be afraid to try different colors as they will mix and blend giving you some amazing results. By adjusting the sequence of application of colors, by changing the base color used, and whether or not you use Sanding Sealer prior to applying the Cream Fillers will affect the final outcome. The below examples just show a few of the thing we have discovered playing with technique and process. **Do Not** be afraid to experiment and play with the technique and process and I am sure you will be amazed.



If for any reason you do not like the way a piece turns out all you have to do (prior to applying the last coats of Sanding Sealer and Lacquer) is soak a rag in oil and rub with the grain to remove the filler. Wipe off all oil and re-apply the grain filler.

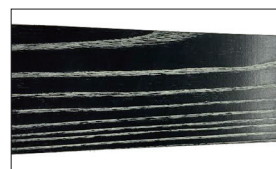
Tips and Techniques

Sprayed with Lacquer prior to applying Cream Filler.

*Note: This allows for the cream filler to be rubbed out of all the grain except for in the deep grain recesses. Thus, making for a **high contrast** between the black (base color) and the grain filler.*

Not Sprayed with Lacquer prior to applying Cream filler.

*Note: This allows for the cream filler to stay in all the open grain. Thus, making for a **low contrast** between the black (base color) and the grain filler. In fact I like to say it gives a more overall Pastel color.*



Neon Yellow and Neon Orange over White.

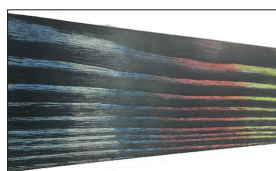
Jimmy Clewes Solid Color Cream Filler

Solid Colors are Semi Transparent. If you are looking for a bright color you should apply them over a White, Pearl, Silver or other Metallic color.

Below pictures show the difference in applying a solid color over white and not. Both pieces were sprayed with Sanding Sealer Prior to Cream Filler application.



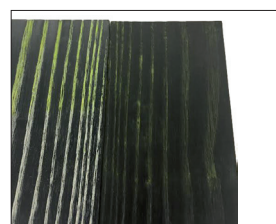
Cobalt Blue, Red Hot over New Silver.



White, Neon Yellow, Red Hot, Cobalt Blue.



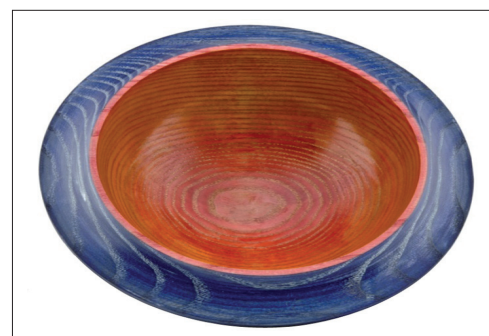
Applying Neon Yellow. Top over White.



After wiping excess off.

Jimmy Clewes Metallic Color Cream Filler

This fine range of Metallic Cream Fillers can be used as a stand-alone embellishment, in conjunction with the scorching technique or added to stained or dyed pieces.



Sterling Silver over Royal Blue dye & Gold over Orange & Red dye (dyes are Spirit Stains).



New Silver over Royal Blue Spirit Stain.



Antique Gold over Purple Spirit Stain.



Scorched Rim & Bottom with New Gold.