

FORGE WORLD WEATHERING POWDERS

Forge World weathering powders offer a very versatile way of adding new painting effects and detail to your models and can be used in lots of different ways. This quick guide offers some advice on how you can use weathering powders and the kind of effects that you can achieve.

Weathering powders can be most simply applied as a dry powder with a brush, and it's very easy to blend and stipple the weathering powder onto your painted models in this way. When you are doing this it's important that you use a clean brush (the Citadel Small Drybrush is a good size and shape for this.) The effect you can achieve using weathering powder in this way can be very vivid and strong, so it's best to apply small amounts of the powder at a time, particularly if it's your first go!

Once on the model the powders create quite a resilient finish, however if your models are going to be frequently handled (which if your going to game with them is fairly inevitable!) you might want to seal and fix them in place with a light spray of matt varnish after they've been applied.



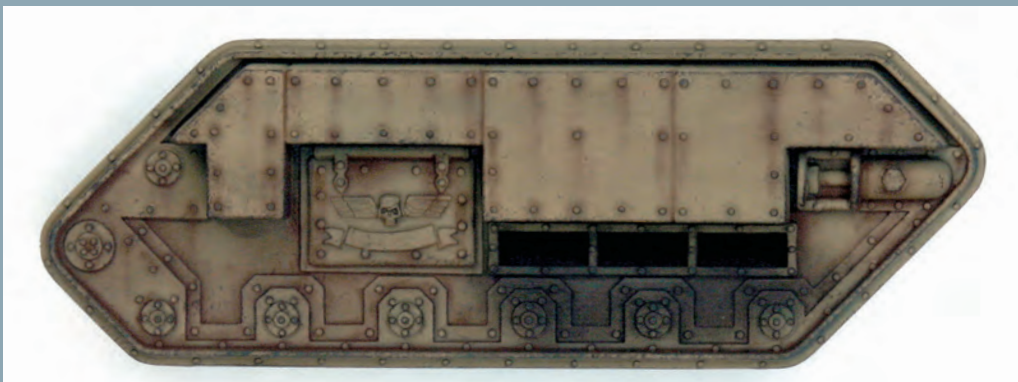
The model was first painted Desert Yellow.

The model was then lightly drybrushed with Kommando Khaki. A wash of Gryphon Sepia was applied to the model. To represent chipped and scratched metal a fine sponge was used to dab a mixture of Scorched Brown and Chaos Black onto the edges of the armour plates.



Using a Detail brush Dark Earth weathering powder was then brushed onto the armour plates to weather the model.

Black Soot weathering powder was brushed in-and-around the vents to simulate the discolouration that exhaust gases would create over time.



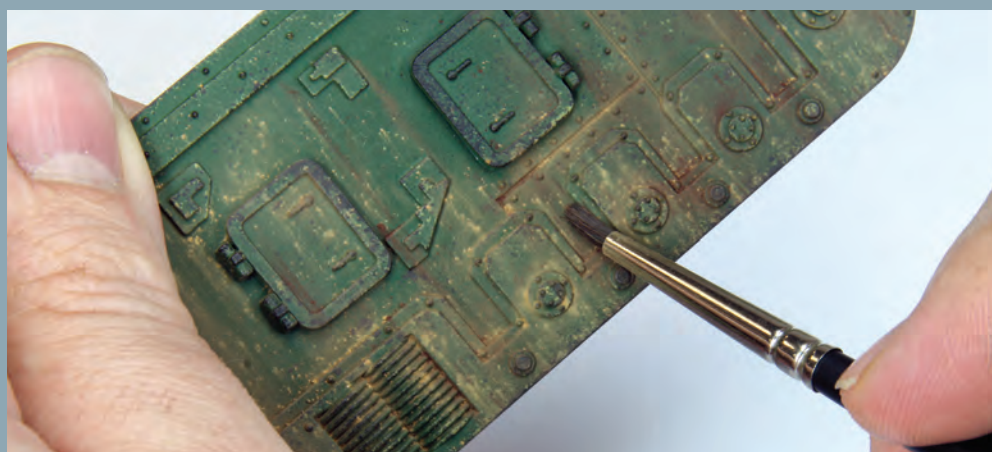
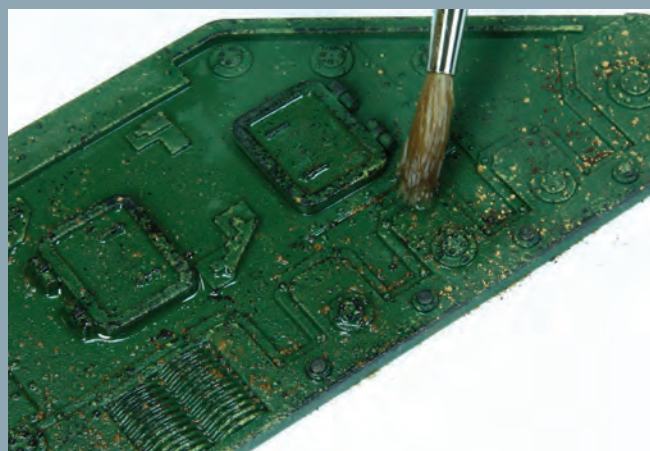
To finish and seal the weathering powders the model was sprayed with a coat of Matt varnish.



A side panel of a Leman Russ was painted Catachan Green, again it was weathered and chipped prior to applying the powder.

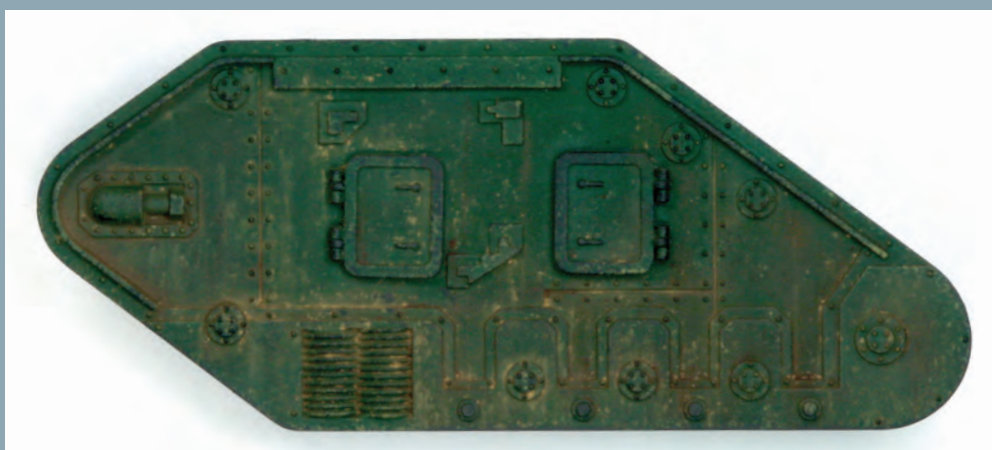
An old brush was used to randomly sprinkle Light Earth and Dark Sand weathering powders onto the model.

White spirit was then touched onto the surface of model and allowed to flood over the armour plates naturally, care was taken not to actually move or disturb any of the weathering powder with the wet brush itself.



Once the wash of White Spirit had completely dried on the model, the clumps of weathering powders were blended into the surface colour of the armour plates with a clean small brybrush, and dragged downwards to form streaks.

Again, to seal the weathering powders the panel was given a coat of Matt varnish.



Once you're familiar with weathering powders, there are a number of other methods you can use to achieve some different kinds of appearance and layering of detail. You can for example apply them to the model's surface and then use a liquid such as White Spirit painted over the powder to create some different effects, streak and fix the powders. Once this has dried the powders can then be further blended to enhance the effect. You can also apply the powders wet by mixing a thinner in with them (such as water or White Spirit) you then can apply them just like paint or a wash, and when they are dried you can further blend and streak the powders to deepen the effect to create ageing etc. You can even mix the powders with Citadel paint to create textured effects such as thick mud or heavy corrosion, (but make sure not to use your best brushes, as this may wear them out quickly.)

You can find some more details and examples of the use of weathering powders in our book Imperial Armour Model Masterclass.



Orange Rust



Black Soot



Grey Ash



Dark Earth



Light Earth



Dark Sand

Forge World weathering powders are available in a variety of earth and rust colours, and can be used to create a wide variety of effects such as desert sand, ash and mud as well as corroded and battle-scarred metal. The powders can also be mixed to provide your own unique tones and shades.



This Imperial Guard Chimera side panel was given a heavily rusted appearance using Orange Rust weathering powder around the raised edges of the armour plating.

Extra layers were applied around rivets and other surface details to represent the most severe corrosion.

Once more, to seal the weathering powders in place a coat of matt varnish was applied.

