KIT BASHING WITH TOWNSTREET CASTINGS – STRUCTURES

Part 3 – Filling and Scribing + Weathering + Alternative Paints + Component References

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Filling and Scribing

The kit



Filling joints and thickening layers with the stonecast powder takes some practice to get the correct consistency. If the paste mix is too runny it will run out of the joint, and if too thick it will not stick. The casting that it adheres to absorbs water from the mix very quickly so preliminary scribing can be done soon afterwards.

To get repeatability of the desired consistency, it is best to measure the stonecast powder and the amount of water. Make the filler in small quantities as it dries out very quickly and turns from a paste to brittle cake which cannot be worked.

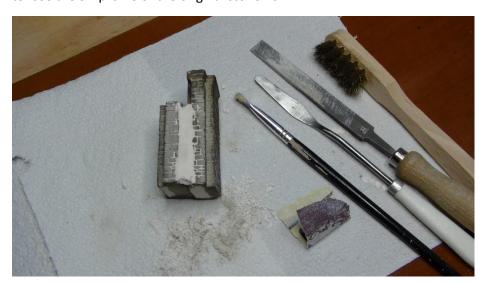
I use a small spoon and pipette to make a paste, adding drops of water as required to keep the mix going as long as possible. For me one small coffee spoon to 1.5ml water (depends on the size of spoon!)

A sample piece has been made up to demonstrate the method for filling and scribing is shown below. Two pieces have been glued together back to back giving a recess which needs to be filled





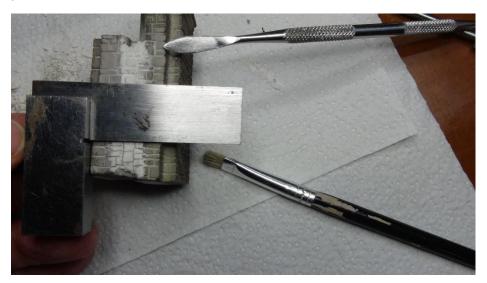
The recess has been filled and worked to the correct level by filing and sanding back. Be careful not to lose the 3D profile of the original stonework.



At this stage with the filler not too hard, it is relatively easy to remove excess filler from the original mortar lines but not too close to the joints. The new stone outlines can then be drawn as a guide



After the filler is dry the scribing can commence. Use a brush to remove dust as the scribing proceeds



Scribing completed



Painted



Weathered – I have done better (it's been a while!)



Painting and Weathering

The basic colour will have been determined by the base colour initially applied to the castings and the joints. Thinners can be used to help blend the joint colour relative to the base casting colour. The thinner will depend on the paint formulation used (cellulose thinners for the Colron spirit based).

Weathering needs to dull down the base coat, apply variation to mortar courses and variability to the surface which will be seen on the prototype (but scaled down). For example, some stones will have colour variation, a number of areas will have dirt accumulation, some will have had water running down surfaces, and other areas will have a green hue owing to damp conditions and lichen.

This is a typical selection of washes and pigments used:



- a) A MIG 1501 Grey for white filter > applied to the mortar in a few areas
- b) A MIG 1602 PLW Deep Grey **wash** > applied to some mortar and some stones (blended in) + rain streaks (brushed downwards)
- c) Abteilung 502 ABTP039 Urban Industry Dirt **pigment** > applied to dull down surfaces (especially if a little shiny), and blend in joint areas
- d) Abteilung 502 ABT023 Black Smoke **pigment** > dirt and smoke effect on top surfaces and inside walls
- e) A MIG 3019 Army Green **pigment** > effect of damp areas and joints representing moss and lichen needs to be subtle
- f) Black Smoke and Urban Industry pigment + Abteilung 502 **pigment fixer** > variable mix applied to the deck to represent dirt / grime accumulation

Detail views of weathering







Alternative Paints

As mentioned in Part 1, the spirit based Colron Wood Dye is no longer available and so a formulation was needed to match this for other structures on the layout, and for keeping the same pleasing surface texture and colour.

A number of different wood dyes were tried. The new Colron refined leaves a 'skin' over the surface and so the texture is lost. Other spirit based dyes were tried out including; Liberon, Blackfriar and Rustins without success. A product supplied by Chestnut Products has been successful and was purchased directly from the manufacturers.

https://chestnutproducts.co.uk/product-category/stains/



Starting with a sampler set, a mix was arrived at that pretty well replicates the Colron Sprit based Dark Jacobean Wood Dye.

The mix of colours: 3 parts Teak + 4 parts Dark Jacobean + 1 part Mid Oak + 1 part English Walnut. Of course the available colours can be mixed to make up any prototypical colour required.

Component References - From the Townstreet Catalogue

