

## VAPKAN PAINTS



October 10, 2023



**Paint** is a liquid pigment that, after applied to a solid material and allowed to dry, adds a film-like layer, in most cases to create an image, known as a painting. Paint can be made in many colors and types. Most paints are either oil-based or water-based, and each has distinct characteristics.



Primitive forms of paint were used tens of thousands of years ago in cave paintings.[1][2]

For one, it is illegal in most municipalities to discard oil-based paint down household drains or sewers.[citation needed] Clean-up solvents are also different for water-based paint than oil-based paint.[3] Water-based paints and oil-based paints will cure differently based on the outside ambient temperature of the object being painted (such as a house). Usually, the object being painted must be over 10 °C (50 °F), although some manufacturers of external paints/primers claim they can be applied when temperatures are as low as 2 °C (35 °F).[4]



*Primer* is a preparatory coating put on materials before applying the paint itself. The primed surface ensures better adhesion of the paint, thereby increasing the durability of the paint and providing improved protection for the painted surface. Suitable primers also may block and seal stains, or hide a color that is to be painted over.

**Emulsion** paints are water-based paints in which the paint material is dispersed in a liquid that consists mainly of water. For suitable purposes this has advantages in fast-drying, low toxicity, low cost, easier application, and easier cleaning of equipment, among other factors.

**Varnish and shellac** are in effect paints without pigment; they provide a protective coating without substantially changing the color of the surface, though they can emphasise the colour of the material.

**Wood stain** is a type of paint that is formulated to be very "thin", meaning low in viscosity, so that the pigment soaks into a material such as wood rather than remaining in a film on the surface. Stain is mainly dispersed pigment or dissolved dye plus binder material in a solvent. It is designed to add color without providing a surface coating.

**Lacquer** is a solvent-based paint or varnish that produces an especially hard, durable finish. Usually it is a rapidly drying formulation.

**Enamel paint** is formulated to give an especially hard, usually glossy, finish. Some enamel paints contain fine glass powder or metal flake instead of the color pigments in standard oil-based paints. Enamel paint sometimes is mixed with varnish or urethane to improve its shine and hardness.

**A glaze** is an additive used with paint to slow drying time and increase translucency, as in faux painting and for some artistic effects.

**A roof coating** is a fluid that sets as an elastic membrane that can stretch without harm. It provides UV protection to polyurethane foam and is widely used in roof restoration.

**Fingerpaints** are formulations suitable for application with the fingers; they are popular for use by children in primary school activities.

**Inks** are similar to paints, except that they are typically made using finely ground pigments or dyes, and are not designed to leave a thick film of binder. They are used largely for writing, printing, or calligraphy.

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