



the anatomy of a paintbrush

the bristle tips

Where the action is!

Good hog bristle is tapered with a split or 'flagged' tip.

This flagging gives a natural bristle paintbrush a unique ability to produce a smooth paint finish.

As the paint flows down the bristle, it is distributed evenly over the work surface by myriads of the flagged tips.

As a general rule, the more flagging the bristles have, the better is the quality of finish.

Some cheaper brushes have tips trimmed off, resulting in inferior paint work.

handles

styles

- beaver tail
- varnish
- long handle cutter

types

- timber
- polypropylene

ferrule

Binds component of brush together.

- stainless steel
- copper

setting

Set in epoxy resin.

- holds bristle pack firmly in the brush

the right bristle brush for the job



long bristle
For acrylic and water-based paint.

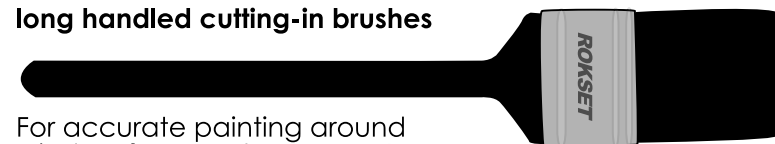


medium bristle
For gloss, enamel and oil-based paint.



short bristle
For masonry and rough sawn surfaces

long handled cutting-in brushes



For accurate painting around window frames, doorways etc. and trimming off after roller painting. Long handle provides extra control.

wedges

important because

- gives the bristle a tapered shape
- creates a reservoir for paint within the bristle
- makes the brush easier to clean

two types

- timber (premium brushes)
- cardboard (handyman/DIY brushes)

Note: imported brushes use larger wedges to replace bristle pack.





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bristle features and benefits

features		benefit
Tapered	→	Shapes brush especially for cutting in
Hard wearing	→	Long lasting brush
Absorbent	→	Better paint holding capacity
Can be shaped & styled	→	Improved performance
Flag or split end	→	Better paint holding capacity and fineness of finish

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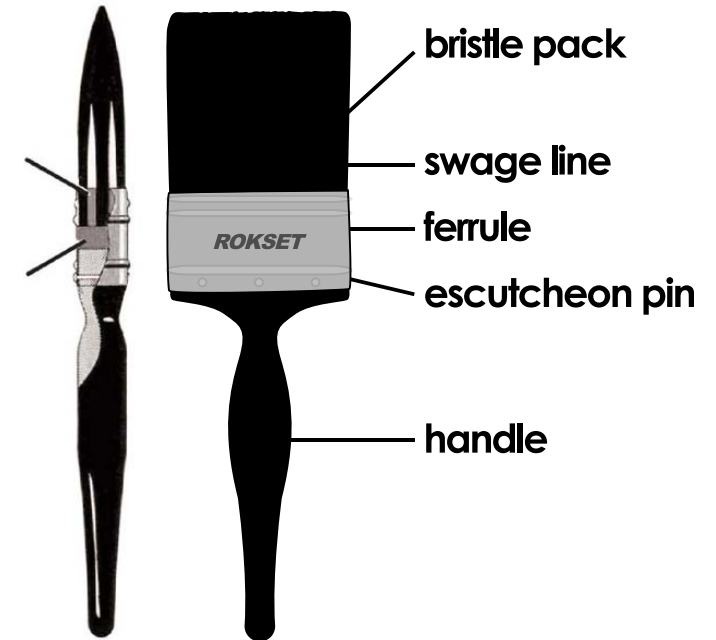
wedges

Prevent flaring of the bristles and preserve the bristle shape.

Create expansion spaces for the wet bristle.

cavity

Filled with epoxy on premium brand brushes.

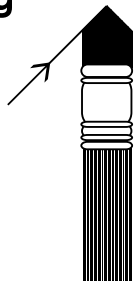


hand crafting cutter brushes

1 clipping

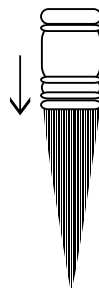
Bristle roots are trimmed at an angle.

The flagged tips are retained and levelled off.



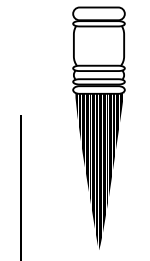
2 doping

The bristles are then tapped level and pulled through the ferrule. The flagged tips thus form a point.



3 linseeding

Assembled brush head is then dipped in boiling linseed oil.



4 shaping

The brush is hand shaped to a chisel point - giving it the best shape for accurate cutting in. When dry, loose bristles and linseed particles are flirtd out.

