

## 23100 Indanthrone Blue

You might call this deep blue tone "night-blue" or "steel-blue". At first sight one could mistake it for Phthalo blue or Prussian blue. But after mixing with white or in a thin glaze one realizes however that this blue is substantially more reddish, however not quite as reddish as classical cobalt blue or Ultramarine. Nevertheless the colour is hard to describe. As a pure glaze, where it is most beautiful, it is practically not to be imitated. As a covering mixture with white one could mix a bit of madder lacquer or violet Quindo and black with Phthalo blue.

Chemically Indanthrone Blue belongs to the organic pigments made of anthraquinone. Indanthrone Blue was first manufactured in 1901 and thereby belonged to the first synthetically manufactured pigments. However it was freely available only in the 50's. The designation "Indanthrone" is derived from "indigo" and "anthracene", and in textile industry this meant very light-fast colored materials.

The light fastness is 8 for all dilutions of the pigment, the stability in acid, alkali or lime is 5. Indanthrone Blue does not bleed in solvents and is heatproof. Indanthrone Blue is not contained in artist color assortments.

For aqueous techniques one should produce only small quantities. Here it is absolutely necessary to first thoroughly wet the pigment with alcohol to solubilise it. Subsequently, the actual bonding agent can added, the alcohol evaporates. For the preparation of oil color it must be treated with a glass muller. Previous moistening with alcohol may take place, but it is not necessary. The mixing with oil should be slow and thorough, since the powder is very light, and with the smallest movement of air it will be distributed in the whole room. The demand for oil is high as with all organic pigments. After mixing with oil the color must be rubbed intensively with a glass muller.