



**Extra-fine oil**

FAVOURITE COLOURS



Since 1720, Lefranc Bourgeois has been making its extra-fine oil paints in France, using high-quality pigments and linseed or safflower oil. The grinding of the pigments is always carried out in the purest respect of tradition, thus obtaining extremely fine, homogeneous, unctuous and luminous pastes. Pioneer in the manufacture of paint, it seduced many painters such as Monet, Millet, Van Gogh, Cézanne, Picasso, Gauguin and many others. Each shade has its own history. Discover the 15 favourites colours of the Lefranc Extra-Fine Oil collection, and reveal your creativity!

## NAPLES YELLOW

Known to the Egyptians, this bright yellow opaque pigment found its name in 16th century in Italy.

This absolute colour was developed using mineral pigments from the slopes of Vesuvius. In a letter written to Alexandre Lefranc in 1874, the painter Jean-François Millet expressed his appreciation for the qualities of Lefranc's Naples Yellow.



L'Angelus Jean-François Millet

According to him, it is the yellow with the best clarity and the greatest possibility of lightening!

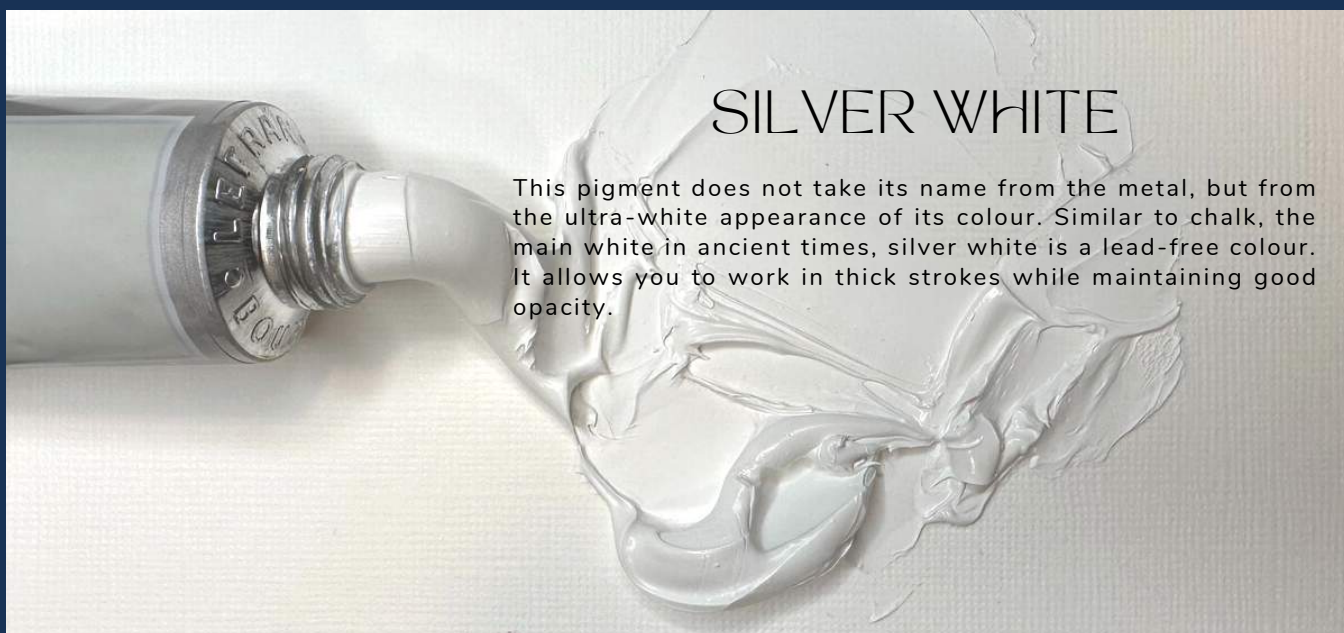
## LEFRANC RED

For a long time, man has been using the colour red in minerals and plants. This Lefranc red colour, which is between orange and purple, becomes pink when diluted with white. This balance between opacity and transparency is made possible by a unique pigment that gives stability to the mixtures. Since 1839 Lefranc red has been listed as an iconic paint for artists.



## SILVER WHITE

This pigment does not take its name from the metal, but from the ultra-white appearance of its colour. Similar to chalk, the main white in ancient times, silver white is a lead-free colour. It allows you to work in thick strokes while maintaining good opacity.



## JAPANESE ORANGE

This colour comes from a Japanese plant, the Murasaki, which is similar to the root of the Mediterranean Orcanette. Known since ancient times, this very colourful shade close to saffron yellow is subtle and intense. It is ideal for making glazes and is softer when diluted with white.

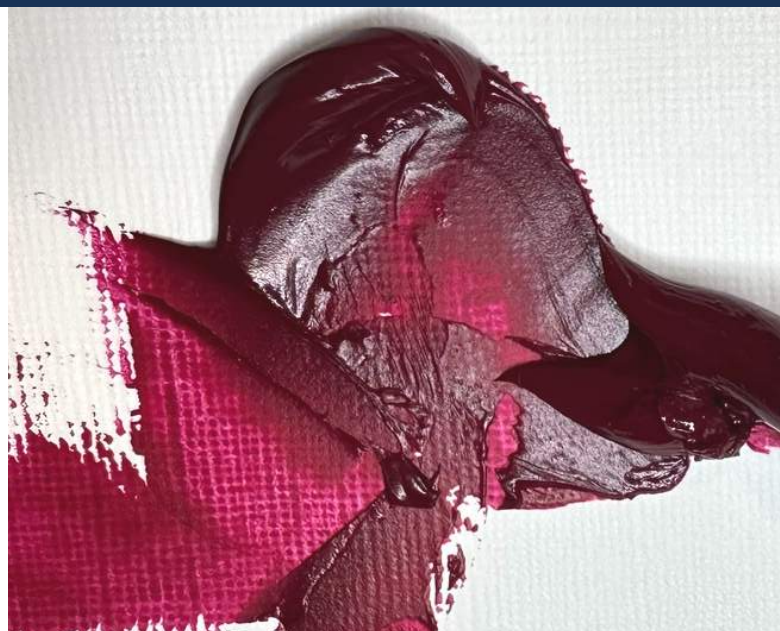


## ROSE MADDER HUE

From plant origin and known since antiquity in Egypt, madder was initially used to dye fabrics. In 1934, Lefranc Bourgeois perpetuated the original recipe for this lacquer pigment by creating an ultra-transparent artist's colour dedicated to glazing. It is particularly used by Italian painters.

## PERMANENT VIOLET

Discovered in England and also called Pink-Colour, permanent violet comes from a pink plant pigment. It is a very transparent, high-density colour that can be used to make sublime roses.



## ROYAL BLUE

This colour, which refers to the blue of royal draperies, is one of the brand's iconic colours. Thanks to the quality of the Lefranc Bourgeois paints, the painter Charles Laclef was appointed in 1753 as the official supplier of the paintings of the Palace of Versailles.

This colour is found in every Lefranc Bourgeois range. It is a vibrant, opaque blue that becomes very soft when diluted 50% with white.



## SAPPHIRE BLUE

Sapphire is a transparent precious stone that ranges in colour from light blue to deep dark blue. This subtle colour is soft in gradation and adds light when combined with another shade in the range.

## COBALT TURQUOISE LIGHT

The name Turquoise appeared in the 13th century and has its root in the word Turquesse. It is a deep green blue; between mineral strength and ocean intensity, it is formulated from a single pigment and provides permanent opacity.





## PERMANENT SAP GREEN

Produced from southern shrubs, it was widely used in ancient times by the Greeks and Romans. Tending towards yellowish, this colour benefits from a hint of blackness resulting from the accuracy of the pigment formulation. It is ideal for creating intense transparencies and allows for acidic gradations in landscapes.

## CAPUT MORTUUM

This very old red ochre colour, much used by the Romans, was created from calcination. Once degraded, this violet brown will reveal a warm aspect obtained thanks to a single pigment.



## VANDYKE BROWN

This colour is a historical one for Lefranc Bourgeois, and is derived from various formulations. Situated between Indian red and sepia brown, this brown reveals an infinite variety of shades for making glazes while adding depth.



## CASSEL EARTH

Soil has been used since the dawn of time by man. It is a colour made up of organic matter of the vegetable type with a bituminous appearance. Going from dark to brown, it becomes luminous grey when diluted with white and is very appreciated for the broken tones it allows to achieve.



## PERYLENE BLACK

It is a recent special colour, the result of a new generation of pigments created in the 1900s. It is used in particular in textiles. It is a very vibrant, intensely dark colour, which becomes greenish in colour when shaded.



## LAMP BLACK

It is the oldest artificial pigment prepared by man. It is derived from carbonization and has been widely used since prehistoric times. This black is a dense, single pigment colour. It has shades of blue revealing a balanced black to create subtle tones.





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