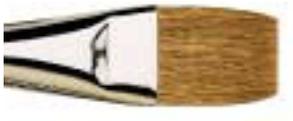


BRUSH HAIRS 101

HAIR TYPE	DESCRIPTION	MEDIA (recommended)
 Chungking (Hog)	Chungking bristles are renowned for their stiffness, excellent shape holding quality and long life. Hog bristles tend to form a flag at the tips due to their naturally split-ends. Bristles are "interlocked" which prevents fraying and spreads paint smoothly and evenly.	Oil and Acrylic
 Badger	Badger hair is thickest at the point and thinnest at the root, so it has a distinctive "bushy" appearance. Badger brushes are useful for sweeping across surfaces to blend colours and/or remove strokes.	Oil
 Fitch	Fitch hair is taken from the Russian iltis polecat tail and closely related to red sable, but slightly stiffer and less expensive. These brushes are particularly suitable for painting in layers and for glazing techniques.	Oil and Acrylic
 Goat	Most Goat hair brushes are relatively inexpensive and quite versatile. They can be used for coarse or fine brush strokes. Goat hair has a naturally blunt tip, a soft wiry feel and retains large volumes of fluid.	Watercolour
 Kolinsky Sable	Kolinsky is a type of mink native to Siberia and northeastern China where the cold weather allows them to grow thick, long coats. Kolinsky offers superior control and resiliency, it holds a very fine point and is considered to be a professional grade of hair. If cared for properly, these brushes will last over many years of use.	Watercolour
 Mongoose	Mongoose hair is found in many countries but the most frequently used for brushes come from India. These brushes are strong, resilient and make good long wearing, medium to professional quality brushes for oil and acrylic painting.	Oil and Acrylic
 Ox	Ox hair brushes are generally used as an inexpensive alternative to red sable. These brushes are very strong, resilient and have good snap, but lack a fine tip.	Watercolour and Acrylic
 Pony	Pony hair is soft yet strong, generally used for school grade brushes but especially useful for Sumi painting as bristles contain numerous pockets that trap water and colour. These brushes are also ideal for watercolour and touch-up painting.	Watercolour and Acrylic
 Squirrel	Canadian or Russian squirrel tails are most often used to make these brushes. The hair is extremely soft and absorbent. When wet, it forms a point similar to sable but lacks the spring and resiliency. These brushes have good elasticity and are ideal for washes, lettering and smooth painted finishes.	Watercolour and ink
 Sable (Pure Red)	Red Sable comes from the tail of the Asiatic weasel. The hair is not as fine or springy as Kolinsky Sable but still offers great performance and durability at a fraction of the cost.	Oil and Acrylic
 Sabeline	Sabeline brushes are made with light ox hair taken from the inside of the oxens ear. They are then dyed red to resemble Red Sable. A good quality Sabeline is springy, soft and carries large amounts of fluid. Sabeline hair is commonly found in watercolor, stroke and lettering brushes.	Watercolour
 Synthetic	Synthetic hair is made up of polymer filaments made to look and act like hair. Just as with natural brushes, manufacturers sometimes blend different synthetic filaments to achieve desired characteristics. Natural hair is sometimes used as a part of this blending composite as well. Synthetic brushes are less expensive, less prone to damage from solvents, insects and paints, easier to clean as paint does not get trapped as it would in the scale structure of natural hair, and more durable on a variety of surfaces,	All