



Purity Seal

This time, we're going to paint the Purity Seal.

Start by painting the entire area that will be the Purity Seal with AK 3rd S.C.C No. 1A Very Dark Brown.

You can use any other dark brown paint you like. Next, mark the areas that will be lightened with AK 3rd Light Earth.



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Now use AK 3rd S.C.C No. 1A Very Dark Brown + AK 3rd Light Earth (1:1) to cover the rest, leaving only the darkest spots. It's a good idea to use several thin coats to create a slight gradient.



Glaze the boundaries of the colors several times using only AK 3rd Light Earth. When you're done, you'll have a smooth Purity Seal surface like the one on the left.



Use AK 3rd Buff to mark the areas that will bright in the light, then glaze the borders with AK 3rd Buff + AK 3rd Light Earth (1:1) to create a smooth surface like the one on the left. We don't need to get too detailed since we'll be writing on top anyway.



Now use AK 3rd Tenebrous Gray to write on it. When writing on the Purity Seal, think of it as holding the miniature on its side and drawing thin lines at regular intervals.

It's better if you break them off in the middle, or dot them, rather than make a complete line.

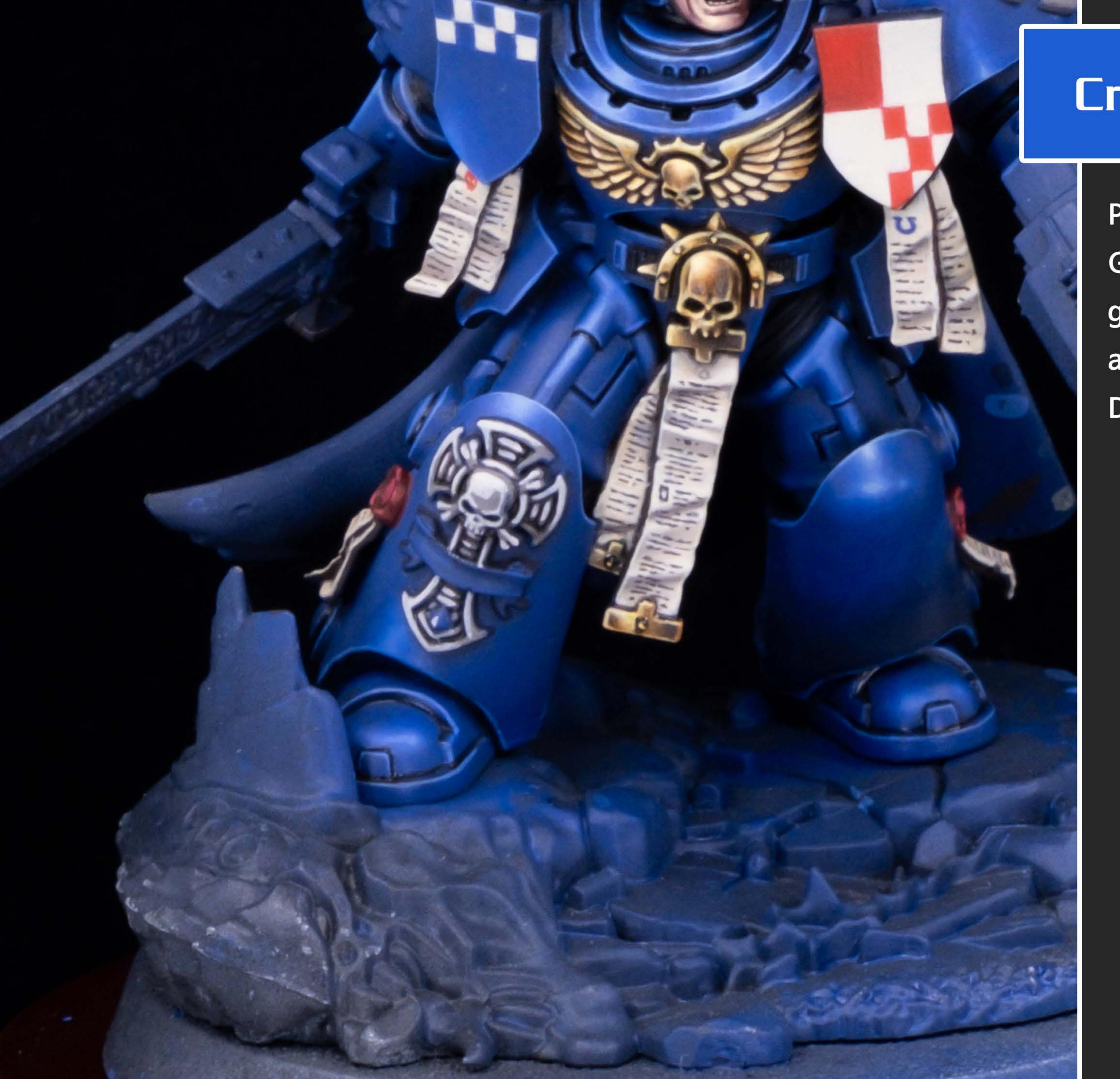
It doesn't matter if they pop up and down a little bit – it might be cursive. It doesn't matter if they're too short or too long – it doesn't matter if some of them look blank – what matters is that they're thin, and that each line is evenly spaced. As long as you're happy with those two things, any pattern you draw will look pretty good.



I decided at this point to lighten up the blue armor a bit more, so I painted a little Vallejo Game Color Wolf Grey on just the areas where it would shine the brightest. I decided to only use it on the edges around the face and some of the armor on the right shoulder.



Use Vallejo Game Color Wolf Grey + Vallejo Model Color Steel Grey (1:1) to glaze the borders. If there are areas that are too bright, you can tone them down with several coats of very thinly diluted GW Base Macragge Blue.



Paint the entire Crooks with AK 3rd Reddish Gray, then spill GW Base Wyrdwood into the grooves to create shadows, and paint the areas that will be brightened with AK 3rd Deck Tan.



Glaze with AK 3rd Reddish Grey + AK 3rd Deck Tan (1:1) to erase the border between the two colors, then use Deck Tan to highlight the edges.



Use AK 3rd Burnt Red to paint all the areas that will be gemstones.

For a diamond-shaped gemstone, you'll want to split it down the middle. I painted the top left with AK 3rd Carmine, and the top right and bottom left with AK 3rd Burnt Red + AK 3rd Carmine (1:1). Additionally, I added a very small amount of AK 3rd Medium Orange to the Carmine to edge-highlight the top section.



Use AK 3rd Medium Orange to highlight the edges and lightly glaze the top left corner. Then dot the ends with AK 3rd Medium Orange + AK 3rd Ivory (1:1) and the jewelry is ready.



Paint the rest of the details in the same way as before.



Now it's time to paint the sword. Paint the entire blade with AK 3rd Tenebrous Gray, then use AK 3rd Grey Brown to mark the areas that catch the light. I chose brown to give it a heavy look, but you can use a gray or a gray with blue if you prefer.



Glaze with AK 3rd Tenebrous Gray + AK 3rd Grey Brown (1:1) to eliminate the color boundaries, and then use AK 3rd Warm Grey to mark the areas that catch the light and shimmer. The more irregular these bright spots are, the better.



I glazed it with AK 3rd Grey Brown + AK 3rd Warm Grey (1:1) to make the surface smooth. I used a short stroke technique to create a metallic feel. If you zoom in on the blade, you can see the short stroke marks left between the borders of the colors. At the same time, I also used Warm Grey to highlight the center and rim of the sword.



Use AK 3rd Warm Grey + AK 3rd Ivory (1:2) to paint the lightest areas, then glaze the boundaries of the color with AK 3rd Warhm Grey + AK 3rd Ivory (1:1). The Ivory really brings out the shine of the metal. I also did some edge highlighting on the lettering on the blade.

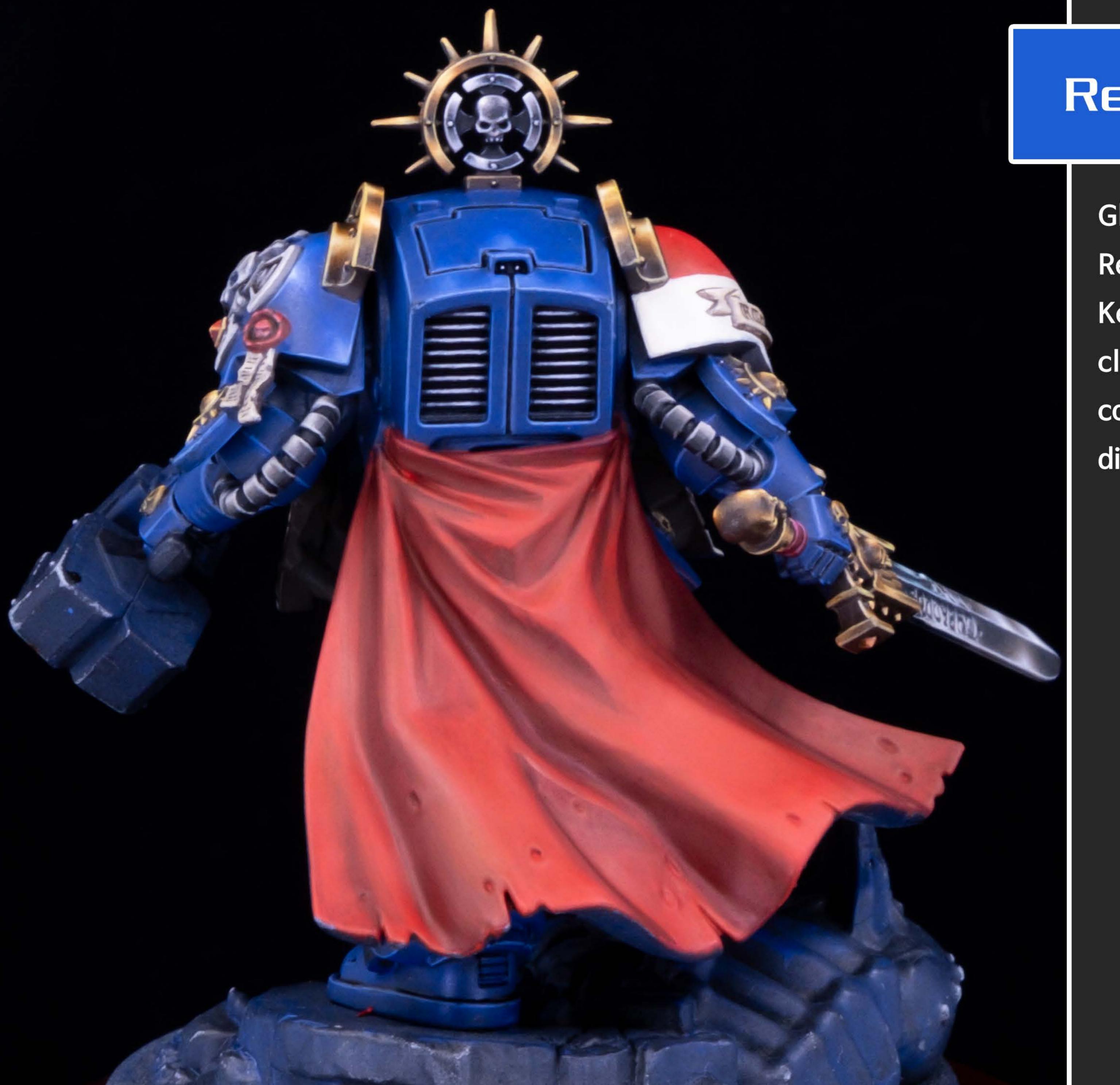


Paint the power source of the power sword using the previous paints, then apply 2–3 coats of GW Contrast Aethermatic Blue over the top. If you like your Power Sword to be more vibrant in color, you can apply multiple coats of Contrast. Just remember to apply multiple thin coats.



Now let's paint the red cloak. I painted the entire cloak with AK 3rd Deep Red, and then marked the areas that will be darkened with AK 3rd Burnt Red.

Reason I paint start with light, then go to dark is I wantedto emphasize the vibrancy of the red color.



Glaze with AK 3rd Deep Red + AK 3rd Burnt Red (1:1) to eliminate the color boundaries. Keep in mind the structure and shape of the cloak, and since Burnt Red is the darkest color on this cloak, be careful not to make it disappear too much.



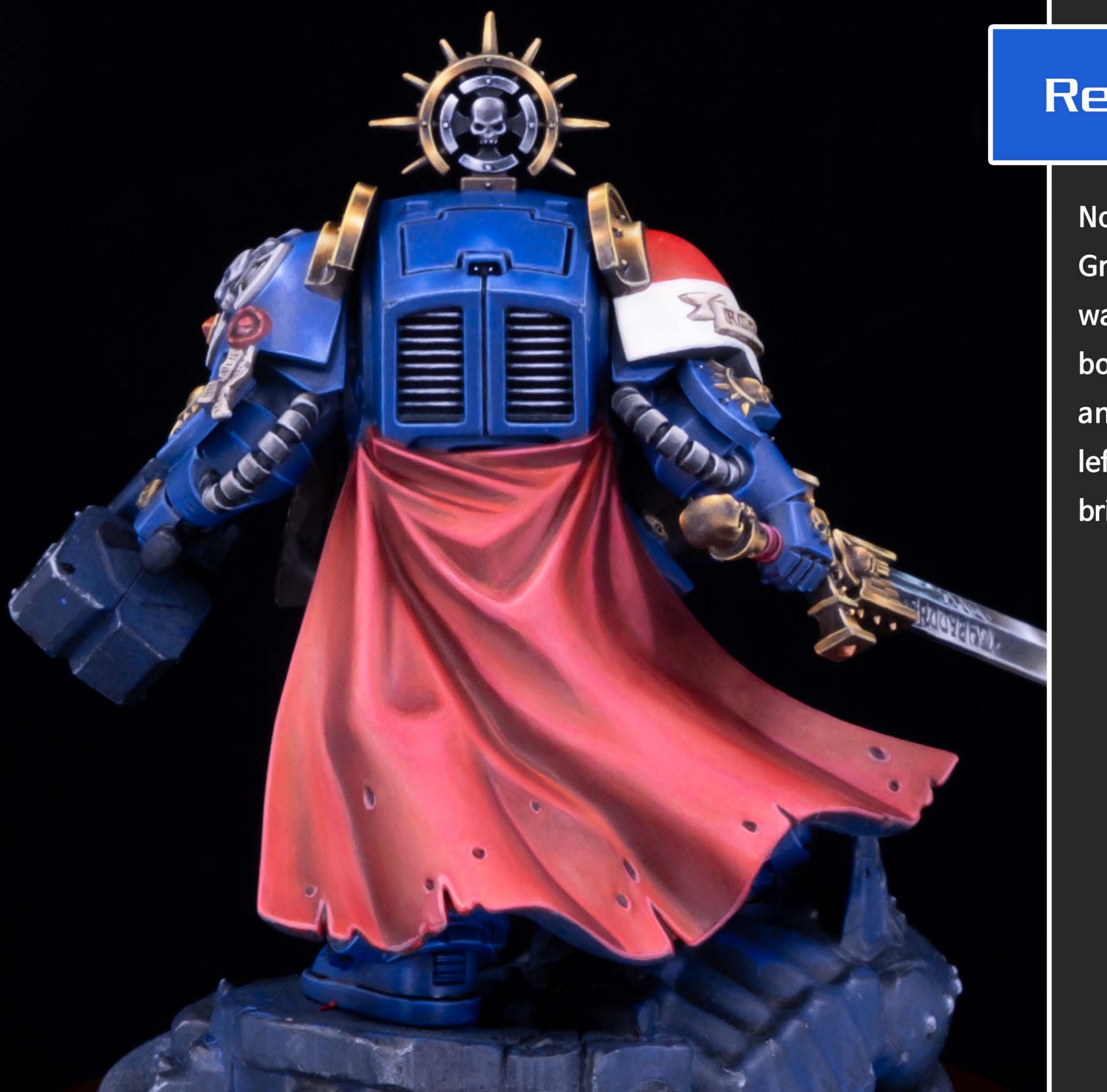
Red colors are always a headache to highlight.

Real red clothing doesn't turn pink or orange in bright light, it just has a more reddish tint to it, which isn't easy to achieve in miniature painting. Because if you mix red with white you get pink, and if you mix red with yellow you get orange.

I started by marking the areas that were going to be bright with AK 3rd Silver Grey.



Now dilute AK 3rd Deep Red + AK 3rd Silver Grey (2:1) and paint over the white color, and you should get a subtle pink color like the one on the left.



Now, using AK 3rd Deep Red + AK 3rd Silver Gray (2:1), repeatedly glaze the areas you want to lighten. As you continue to glaze, the boundaries of the colors will gradually blur and become softer, like in the photo on the left. Then use the same paint to highlight the brightest areas and borders.



Thinly dilute Scalecolor Inktense Red and apply it all over the cloak. I did about 3 coats, going thin and letting it dry. If you make it light like this, and then color it again with ink, it's relatively easy to get a vivid red color.



Now Captain Agemman is complete!

Thanks for the reading long guide.