



INSTRUCTIONS BATIK HAND-DYEING

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Batik is a pattern achieved by dyeing, whereby parts of the fabric are prepared in such a way that they do not take on any colour.

What can be dyed?

- Light fibres & fabrics with at least 50% natural fibre content, e.g. silk, cotton, viscose, linen, half-linen, wool.
- Textiles with up to 50% polyamide absorb the colour less intensively and are thus dyed less intensively.
- When dyeing silk and wool (regardless of the amount of fabric), stir in 300 ml of vinegar or 50 ml of vinegar essence (25%).
- It is not recommended to apply this product on very sensitive wool such as mohair, cashmere and angora, as well as on pure synthetics made of polyester and polyacrylic, microfibrils (Goretex, Sympatex), textiles with down filling, non-washable and PU-coated fabrics.
- **Important:** wash out stains, finishes and fabric softener before dyeing.

Hue:

- The original colours can only be achieved on white textiles; in the case of coloured textiles, a mixture with the basic colour arises.
- The dyeing pigmentation depends on the dye bath concentration, the dyeing duration and temperature, as well as the type of fabric.
- By using the complete content of the bag, you will get a strong, intensive colouring with 150 g of fabric.
- Deep black dyeings require a concentrated dye bath, the highest possible constant dyeing temperature (90 °C) and a long dyeing time (approx. 1 hour).
- When dyeing in a cooking pot on the stove, the colours become even stronger and more intense. Please do not leave the cooking pot unattended!
- The final hue is only visible after washing and drying.
- When ironing, the hue may change in the first instance. After the fabric has cooled down, the originally dyed hue is visible again.
- Attention with mixtures or colourings with different colours in succession: colour mixtures occur (e.g. yellow + blue = green) – the colour mixing is to be considered here.

What else do you need?

- Household salt
- Weighing scale for weighing the fabric, electric kettle, bucket, underlay
- Make sure there is a sufficiently large vessel for the dye bath, so that the fabric is completely covered with dye bath and floats loosely when dyeing.
- Cooking thermometer
- Rubber gloves, apron, metal/plastic/wooden stick for stirring, tablespoon
- For drying: clothes horse or clothesline, and underlay to protect against paint drops
- For dyeing techniques: string, wax, rubber band, clothes peg, adhesive tape among other things

The dyeing – here we go:

- At wax batik dye up to 50 °C – at least 60 minutes
- At tie-dye batik dye up to 90 °C – at least 30 minutes
- The hotter the dye bath (up to 90 °C), the more intense the dyeing effect – please note the temperature permitted for the textile.
- Dissolve 10 g colour powder with 2 tablespoons of salt in 2-5 l boiling water,
- Dip the fabric into the dye bath – so that the fabric is completely covered with water – and dye for 30 - 60 minutes until the desired shade is achieved
- For an even dyeing, keep the fabric moving regularly. For dyeing techniques such as Shibori technique (rubber-banding, folding, knotting), wax batik and dip technique, let the fabric rest in the dye bath.
- After the desired dyeing time, carefully remove the fabric and rinse with lukewarm water until the water is clear, and hang it up or lay it down to dry out.
- The colouring can be repeated as often as desired. When dyeing with several colours, always use the further darker colour (see also note under "Hue"). Rinse the fabric between dyeing cycles, unless if necessary and allow it to dry out.

After the dyeing process

- After each dyeing, rinse the fabric thoroughly with lukewarm water until the water is clear.
- Hang dyed & rinsed pieces up to dry them out.
- If necessary, underlay plastic foil or newspaper paper to protect the floor against paint drops.
- Please note: at the fabric parts that come in contact with the clothes line, the moisture cannot escape. At these spots, the colour accumulates and after drying results in dark stripes.
- Do not allow to dry in direct sunlight or near a source of heat.
- Always wash dyed fabrics/textiles separately in a washing machine or by hand at a max. of 30 °C.

Improvement of the colour brilliance and the washfastness

- When washing the dyed fabric, the colours lighten.
- To improve the colour & wash-fastness, the dyed fabric can be additionally fixed with the fixing agent 35 020 000 for batik hand dyeing.
- To do this, wash the dyed fabric with lukewarm water and while place it moist in the follow-up treatment bath.
- Pour 25 ml of the fixing agent into 1 l of a lukewarm water (sufficient for 500 g dry weight of the fabric) and allow to take effect for 30 minutes.
- In the course of this process, stir frequently in order to guarantee the absorption of the fixing agent. Hang it up to dry out without rinsing.

Further suggestions:

- We recommend: avoid skin contact with the concentrated paint. Wear rubber gloves while working. Do not inhale the colour powder, keep it away from children.
- If the fabric is moistened before dyeing, the dye-flow improves.
- If too little water is used, the dye bath can gel.
- The dye liquor can be stored for 1-2 days in a clean closed container, but should be heated to at least 40 °C before dyeing. The higher the temperature, the more intense the colouring.
- Remove the dye residues from tools with 5-30% chlorine bleach.
- Cooking pots, tablespoons and tools after colouring & batik dyeing technique should not be used later for food and cooking.

