



## INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE WASHING MACHINE DYE

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The washing machine dye of Rayher is a high-quality colour concentrate for dyeing textiles in the washing machine.

[WWW.RAYHER.COM](http://WWW.RAYHER.COM)

**In general:** all data refer to standard washing machines with a capacity of 5 kg and for a total of 2500 g of fabric.

### What can be dyed?

- Light natural fibres & fabrics with at least 50% natural fibre content, e.g. cotton, viscose, linen, half-linen, jute, flax.
- 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, microfibre (Goretex, Sympatex), textiles with down filling, non-washable and PU-coated fabrics, silk.

- **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 (25 g with 50 g of reactant), you will get a full tone with 500 g of fabric.
- If you want to achieve a soft, pastel colouring, the colour concentrate can be reduced as required.
- When dyeing blended fabrics with synthetic fibres, mottled colour results may be achieved, as only the cotton content takes on colour. Over-colouring is always from light to dark, whereby note that mixed tones always result, even when overdyed with black.
- Only fabrics of the same fibre and weave result in the same dyes.
- 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 textile or fabric, electric kettle, measuring cup, stirring spoon, salt
- Vessel for mixing the colour concentrate and reactant
- Rubber gloves, wiping cloth, newspaper as underlay

### Dyeing temperature and duration:

- Please always use the recommended washing temperature of the textiles to be dyed and also use it for dyeing.
- The minimum dyeing time for all fabric types is 40 minutes.

### The dyeing – here we go:

- 1** Weigh the fabric.
- 2** Dissolve the colour concentrate and the reactant in one litre of hot water each.
- 3** Put the appropriate amount of common salt with the dye material into the washing machine (a reduction of the indicated amount of salt results in a lighter colour). For large quantities of fabric, it is best to place the fabric in the machine dripping wet in order to achieve uniform dyeing.
- 4** Switch on the main wash at 60 °C or 30 °C
- 5** Wait until the fabric is wet and the salt is dissolved (approx. 3 min).
- 6** When the washing program starts, pour the prepared dye solution into the detergent dispenser drawer, rinse with 1 litre of water.
- 7** After about 5 minutes dyeing time, pour slowly the prepared reactant solution into the detergent dispenser drawer, rinse with 1 l water.
- 8** Run the "Main" washing machine cycle. If the running time is less than 40 minutes, repeat the "Main" washing machine cycle before the spin drying.
- 9** Let the cycle run until completely finished.
- 10** Leave the dye material to be dyed in the machine at the end of the cycle, then run a full wash cycle with a mild detergent according to the fabric quality. This washes out excess colour and the washing machine is cleaned up.

### After the dyeing process

- Do not allow to dry in direct sunlight or near a heating device.
- Perform the first two washes separately, always use colour-protecting mild detergent.

### Further suggestions:

- Stained rubber parts do not rub off.
- Cooking pots, tablespoons and tools after dyeing and the tie-dye shall under no circumstances be used for food and cooking.
- We recommend: avoid skin contact with the concentrated colour. Wear rubber gloves while working. Do not inhale the colour powder, keep away from children.

