

Kraftkolour

P O BOX 379 Whittlesea, Vic Australia 3757 Ph: 03 9460 6432 Fax: 03 9460 4819
email: info@kraftkolour.com.au

PROCION 6 DYEING METHODS

Fabrics which can be dyed : natural fibres (cotton, linen, wool, silk, hemp, viscose rayon)

Fabrics which cannot be dyed : Polyester, Acrylic , Nylon

Mixtures of natural and synthetic fibres can be dyed but will be paler.

THE STRENGTH OF COLOUR WILL DEPEND ON:

Fabric Composition: Cellulose & Silk will dye better than others

Quantity of Dye: The more dye you use, the stronger the colour intensity

Colour of the Fabric: If the fabric is pre-dyed, the original colour will affect the end colour result.

New Fabric: Wash new fabric in hot water to remove any sizing

Temperature: To get the best possible result dye 30°C

Fabric Weight: For correct result weigh the fabric you wish to dye

Length of Time: The longer fabric is dyed, the stronger the colour result

50gms of **PROCION** will dye 1KG of dry weight of fabric/fibre.

5gms (1 teaspoon) **PROCION** will dye 100gms of dry weight of fibre.

SODA ASH: 5gms per litre for pale shades & 10gms per litre for heavy shades.

SALT: 50gms per litre of water in dyebath – Cooking Salt (not iodised)

The above quantities will give you good strong colours. If you require paler shades use 1/10th of the amount of dye required for a full shade.

WE RECOMMEND YOU WEAR GLOVES AND WORK IN A WELL VENTILATED AREA

1. HAND DYEING

1. Place your fabric in a bucket, laundry trough or any large plastic container.
2. Measure enough tepid water into your dyepot to cover the fabric.
3. For every litre of water in the dyebath, you need 50gms of Common Salt.
Dissolve the salt and dye in WARM water and add to dyebath, stirring well.
4. Add fabric and stir again.
5. Leave to stand for 20-40mins, stirring regularly to avoid unevenness.
The longer you leave it the stronger the colour.
6. When fabric is dark enough, dissolve Soda Ash (@ 5-10g/Ltr) in hot water and add to dyebath.
Stir well. This fixes the dye on the fabric.
Use 5gms Soda Ash for Pale Shades, 10gms for Medium to Heavy Shades.
7. Leave to stand for 30 – 40mins, stirring regularly.
8. Remove fabric from dyebath, squeeze out excess liquid and wash thoroughly in hot, soapy water, then rinse until water runs clear. Use **Dynazol Washoff** to wash out excess dye thoroughly!!
*** Steps 5 & 6 can be done at the same time but will produce weaker colours

2. PRESOAK METHOD

1. Dissolve 15-20gms per litre of SODA ASH in warm water
2. Soak fabric in SODA ASH solution
3. Squeeze out excess liquid and dry fabric
4. Make up dye solution at 2 teaspoons per litre
5. Immerse fabric and allow to sit for 40mins
6. Remove & rinse in cold water, then in **DYNAZOL WASHOFF**. Then to step 11.
7. **OR** Make up a dye painting solution with 100g Urea & 5g Resist Salt L 200% per Litre
8. Add 5g of Dye per 100mls of painting solution.
9. Apply to fabric by brush, roller or squeeze bottle.
10. Wrap fabric in plastic for minimum of 8 hours. Rinse fabric in cold water then **DYNAZOL WASHOFF**.
11. Wash in warm to hot soapy water & rinse well.

3. CRAMJAR

1. Presoak the fabric as for Presoak Method.
2. Dissolve 1 teaspoon of dye powder in 50-100mls warm water
3. Make up 3 colours this way
4. Cram fabric into a tall, narrow jar
5. Pour over one of the dye solutions
6. Cram another piece of fabric on top of the first and pour over second colour solution
7. Repeat this process with a third colour and more fabric
8. Leave to stand for 30 mins before rinsing thoroughly in warm soapy water

4. HANDPAINTING

PROCIIONS can be made up into a solution for painting on cotton or silk. THESE SOLUTIONS WILL NOT BE STABLE FOR MORE THAN 4 HOURS

1. Dissolve 100gms Urea, 5gms Resist Salt L 200% & 10gms Soda Ash in 900mls of warm water. (***) 10.)
2. For full strength dye solutions, dissolve 5gms PROCION powder thoroughly in 100mls of chemical solution.
3. Add a small amount of methylated Spirits or Dettol to preserve the dye.
4. Dye solutions should be stored in an airtight bottle in a cool dark place.
5. Paint onto fabric using a brush and Gutta or Wax as a resist.
6. Allow to dry
7. Wrap in butchers paper or scrap cotton shirting
8. Steam for 40mins or Air cure for 24 hours.
9. Wash off unfixed dye using **Dynazol Washoff**
10. *** WHEN PAINTING ON SILK ONLY USE 5GMS SODA ASH TO 900MLS WATER.
11. For Chemical solution may be made and mixed with dyes as you need them instead of premixing dye solutions.

5. DIRECT PRINTING WITH PROCIIONS

PROCIIONS can be used for Direct printing or Polychromatic Printing ON COTTON , SILK or PAPER.

Dye always needs to be printed through a screen meshed with 77T.

For Direct printing the dye is added to the print paste, squeegeed through the screen , air cured or steamed for fixation.

You will first need to make up an alginate printing paste.

PRINT PASTE RECIPE:

50-60gms Manutex F

100gms Urea

5gms Resist Salt L 200%

10gms Soda Ash (halve for use on silk)

Methylated Spirits

1. Paste Manutex powder with a little Methylated Spirits to coat the granules.
2. Stir in 100gms Urea, 5gms of Resist Salt and Soda Ash if needed.
3. Add 900mls of warm water stirring rapidly with a large spoon or spatula.
4. Continue stirring until mixture starts to thicken.
5. Dissolve 5gms (1 teas) dye in WARM water and add to 100gms of Manutex Paste.
6. Squeegee through screen or handpaint onto fabric.
7. Allow to dry, then steam for 40mins or air cure for 24 hours wrapped in plastic.
8. Wash out excess dye in warm soapy water. Soaking the dyed fabric in Dynazol Wash Off or Mesitol NBS will help reduce washing and rinsing. Rinse till water runs clear.

6. POLYCHROMATIC PRINTING WITH PROCIIONS

Polychromatic Printing allows you to paint a design onto a silk screen then transfer it using a neutral alginate paste onto the fabric or paper. Traditionally you will only get one full strength print from a painted screen but a second print is possible which will be somewhat paler. 'Breakdown Printing' is based on this method by using stronger dye solutions which 'break down' each time you print through the screen, giving fantastically random & vaguely related designs.

1. Dissolve 5gms (1 teas) Procion Dye in 50mls of hot water. Each colour of your design is dissolved in this way.
2. Paint your design onto a silk screen with dye solutions and allow it to dry. (this may be kept and printed at a later date)
3. Using the Manutex Print Paste, the dyes are then transferred onto fabric with a squeegee.
4. A second print may be attempted but will be a lot weaker.
5. Refer steps 7 & 8 for DIRECT PRINTING.