

Staining Wood and Natural Materials using PRO WashFast Water-Based Dyes

Please read directions carefully before starting.

Many materials, whose surface is only slightly wettable, may be colored with water-based (water soluble) dyes resulting in colored surfaces that do not hide the grain of the wood or the character of the substrate. This process is also imminently suitable for the coloration of feathers, retouching wool tapestries and wool or nylon carpeting. Basically anything that does not have the high wash fastness requirements of wearable clothing fabrics. Wet fastness is good. Always do test samples before working on a large project. For additional information visit our web site at www.prochemicalanddye.com.

- ✘ Wear rubber gloves, apron, or old clothes.
- ✘ Utensils used for dyeing should never be used for food preparation.

Procedure:

- 1. Dissolve the PRO WashFast Acid dye** by placing 1 tsp (2.5 gm) of the dye in a one cup (250 ml) Pyrex container. Add 1 or 2 tsp (5 or 10 ml) of boiling water to make a paste. Gradually add more boiling water with continuous stirring to the ½ cup (125 ml) mark. Set aside to cool.
- 2. When cooled to room temperature**, fill to one cup (250 ml) mark with denatured grain alcohol or Isopropyl rubbing alcohol (90%). Store in re-sealable glass container.
- 3. Apply to surface of substrate with foam brush** or immerse object into dye solution for several minutes. Air dry and repeat procedure as often as needed for deeper color allowing previous coat to dry thoroughly.
- 4. After thorough drying, wood and similar materials may be coated** to seal in the color and give lasting protection to the wood itself.

Notes:

- ✓ Alcohol and its solutions are highly flammable and somewhat toxic. Keep away from open flames and of course DO NOT SMOKE during application or drying cycle.
- ✓ Work only in well ventilated areas.
- ✓ Dye solutions may be made weaker by diluting with a 50/50 mix of alcohol and water.
- ✓ Dye solutions of different colors may be blended for a veritable rainbow of colors. Experiment, but keep a record and samples so colors may be repeated if needed.
- ✓ When staining wood, the color of the wood itself will affect the final shade, since these colors are transparent. Therefore, for brighter shades, you may want to consider bleaching the wood before staining.
- ✓ Light fastness of water-based textile dyes are rated good to excellent for their intended substrate. For other usage, it is recommended that material stained with these dyes be kept out of direct sunlight and have minimum exposure to ultra-violet and fluorescent lighting.