

Traditional Silk Painting using PRO H-Reactive Dyes (Powder or Liquid)

Please read directions carefully before starting.

For SCREEN PRINTING, BLOCK PRINTING, STENCILING and HAND PAINTING on Cotton, Linen, Rayon and Silk using thickened Dye Paint for pattern control. Outlined below are three methods for fixing dye on your fabric. Please read all of them before choosing a method that suits your application needs. It is important to sample before working on large projects. For additional information visit our web site at www.prochemicalanddye.com

- ✘ Wear rubber gloves, apron or old clothes.
- ✘ Utensils used for dyeing should not be used for food preparation.

Supplies

PRO H-Reactive Dye (powder or liquid)
Urea
Ludigol (formerly known as PRO Chem Flakes)
Synthrapol
Metaphos (optional, but use if you have hard water)
PRO Dye Activator or Soda Ash or Baking Soda (Sodium Bicarbonate)
Sabra Silk Resist (see Resist Notes at the end for information on other resists)

Procedure

1. Scour the fabric by machine washing in HOT 140F (60C) water, or by hand in a pot on the stove with 2 tsp (2 gm) PRO Dye Activator or Soda Ash and 2 tsp (2.5 ml) Synthrapol per pound of fabric (454 gm, or 3 to 4 yards cotton muslin, or 8 yards 8mm China Silk, or 3 Medium T-shirts, or 1 sweatshirt). Rinse thoroughly. This step does not add the dye fixative to the fabric; it prepares your fabric for dyeing by removing any dirt, oil or sizing.

2. Transfer the design to your fabric using a soft pencil. You may want to draw your design freehand or use a light table to help you transfer the design. You can also use a window or sliding glass door. Tape the pattern to the glass surface; then tape the fabric over the pattern and lightly trace the design onto the fabric.

3. Stretch the fabric. Use a lightweight fabric, such as fine cotton or silk for your first attempts, as the resist penetrates easily on light weight fabrics. There are several frames available on the market to stretch fabric for silk painting. You can also make your own using an artist stretcher frame and stainless steel pushpins. First pin the corners, then the middle of the sides, pulling the fabric taut. You can avoid stretch lines by staggering the placement of the pushpins and not placing them directly across from one another. Continue placing pins every 2 to 3 inches around all four sides, always pinning from the center to the corners.

4. Apply the resist by pressing the applicator tip firmly against the stretched fabric. It is important to maintain an even flow and continuous line as you trace the design. Dye paint will flow through any gaps in the resist line. Check the back of your fabric to make sure the resist penetrated through. If you see any gaps, fill them in from the front. You may need to apply the resist on both sides of heavy fabric. Once you've outlined your design, let the resist dry. Sabra Silk Resist is clear, but you can color it. Add approximately 1 tsp (1 gm) of PRO MX OR H dye powder to 2 cup (125 ml) of the resist. Mix until it is thoroughly dissolved. Once steam set, the color added to the resist does not wash out, producing a colored line. We've found it works best if the dye is added the day before you use it. See Resist Notes at the end for information about other resists.

5. Make the H-Urea Water by mixing together the ingredients below. Allow H-Urea Water to cool to room temperature before using. Store unused H-Urea Water at room temperature in a closed container. Discard it if you detect an ammonia smell.

- 9 level Tbl (100 g) Urea
- 1 level Tbl (8 gm) Ludigol (formerly known as PRO Chem Flakes)
- 1 level tsp (7 gm) Metaphos (optional, but use if you have hard water)
- 1 quart (1 liter) warm 110F (44C) water

6. Make the Dye Paint. The Dye Paint thickness described below is a guideline. Experiment until you get the thickness that suits your application needs.

Hand Painting (thin paint)

Dye Powder: Thoroughly dissolve the desired amount of dye powder, from the following chart, with just enough H-Urea Water to make a lump free paste (approximately 3 cup or 60 ml). Thicken with prepared Print Paste, usually 1 to 2 tsp (5 to 10 ml), then add H-Urea Water to make 1 cup (250 ml). Stir until thoroughly mixed.

Screen printing, Block printing, and Stenciling (thick paint)

Dye Powder: Thoroughly dissolve the desired amount of dye powder, from the following chart, with just enough H-Urea Water to make a lump free paste (approximately 3 cup or 60 ml). Add prepared Print Paste to make 1 cup (250 ml). Stir until thoroughly mixed.

Liquid Dye: Measure the desired amount of liquid dye, from the chart below, into a 1 cup (250 ml) container. Thicken with prepared Print Paste, usually 1 to 2 tsp (5 to 10 ml), then add H-Urea Water to make 1 cup (250 ml). Stir until thoroughly mixed.

For each cup of Dye Paint, use the amount listed below of PRO H-Reactive Dye (powder or liquid) for the desired shade.

	Pale	Medium	Dark	Black
Dye Powder	½ tsp (1.5 gm)	2 tsp (5 gm)	4 tsp (10 gm)	8 tsp (20 gm)
25% Liquid Dye	2 tsp (10 ml)	5 tsp (25 ml)	10 tsp (50 ml)	20 tsp (100 ml)
30% Liquid Dye	1 1/4 tsp (7 ml)	4 tsp (20 ml)	8 tsp (40 ml)	16 tsp (80 ml)
40% Liquid Dye	1 tsp (5 ml)	3 tsp (15 ml)	6 tsp (30 ml)	12 tsp (60 ml)

7. Add fixative to the Dye Paint. Please read the three methods below then choose the one that best suits your application needs.

Method #1 PRO Dye Activator or Soda Ash

Just before applying the dye paint to the fabric dissolve 1 tsp (4 gm) of PRO Dye Activator or Soda Ash in each 1 cup (250 ml) measure of dye paint. Stir until it is thoroughly mixed. Apply dye paint to the fabric.

Set Dye: Allow patterned fabric to air dry, and set dye with steam or dry heat as outlined below.

Shelf Life: Dye paint with PRO Dye Activator or Soda Ash may be stored for one month in a cool dark place without color loss.

Method #2 Baking Soda

Just before applying the dye paint to the fabric dissolve 1 tsp (4 gm) of Baking Soda in each 1 cup (250 ml) measure of dye paint. Stir until it is thoroughly mixed. Apply dye paint to the fabric.

Set Dye: Allow patterned fabric to air dry, and set dye with steam or dry heat as outlined below.

Shelf Life: Dye paint with Baking Soda may be stored for 2 months in a cool dark place without color loss.

8. Apply the dye. Fill a wide mouth container with water; use this to rinse your brushes. The size of the area you are painting determines the size of brush you need. Use a small brush for small areas and a larger brush to cover bigger areas. Dip the brush into the dye paint and lightly touch the brush to the center of an enclosed area. Allow the dye paint to spread out to the resist line. Continue adding dye paint and blending brush strokes or colors while dye is still wet and until the enclosed area is filled. Work quickly to prevent the dye from drying before you have all the color applied to an area. Be careful not to flood the fabric with too much dye, or the resist lines will break. Use a cotton swab or dry brush to mop up extra dye that pools in an enclosed area. Do not paint over the resist line. Add visual texture to your silk painting with some of the pattern techniques below.

- ✘ Work "wet on wet" for fluid shading and harmonious color blending.
- ✘ A dark-edged ring is characteristic of applying dye paint to a dry dyed area. This is known as a "wet on dry" patterning technique.
- ✘ Sprinkle salt onto freshly painted wet silk for star burst explosions. Mixing alcohol with the dye paint exaggerates the star burst pattern. Add 2 tsp (10 ml) of alcohol to every 3 cup (60 ml) of dye paint from Step 5. Timing is critical. If the silk is too wet, the salt completely dissolves. If the silk is too dry, there is not enough moisture for the salt to create the star burst pattern. Try different kinds of salt for various size patterns. As soon as the fabric is dry, brush off the salt.

9. Set the dye: Please read the dye setting methods below then choose the one that best suits your application needs.

Steaming

The canning kettle must be deep enough to hold the wrapped fabric and wide enough so that the fabric bundle does not touch the sides of the pot. Invert the wire basket and place it in the bottom of the kettle. This serves as a platform for the bundled fabric to rest. Make sure your painted or printed fabric is dry. Loosely roll the fabric, jelly roll fashion, in between a piece of muslin, cotton sheeting, pella, blank newsprint, or Kraft paper, so the patterned surface does not come in contact with itself. Then roll it like a cinnamon roll, lengthwise, and loosely tie it to secure this shape. Put water in the bottom of the steamer. Make sure the water is up to, but does not touch the bottom of the wire platform where the fabric bundle will sit. Turn on the heat and once the water is boiling and is producing a good head of steam, place the fabric in the kettle on top of the inverted wire basket. Wrap a towel around the lid of the canner to absorb condensed steam. This protects the fabric bundle from droplets of water falling back onto the bundle, which causes bleeding of the dyes. Set the timer for 30 minutes. Check the amount of water periodically and add boiling water as necessary.

Dry Heat

Not recommended for viscose rayon or silk.

Clothes Dryer: Air dry patterned fabric; then cure in a clothes dryer on the HOTTEST setting for 45 minutes.

Bake: Prepare fabric as for steaming and bake in oven 5 minutes at 300F.

10. Rinse the fabric. After setting the dye, rinse fabric thoroughly in a bucket of room temperature 75F to 95F (24C to 35C) water. Change the water 3 to 4 times. Then wash with very HOT 140F (60C) water adding 2 tsp (2 ml) Synthrapol per pound (454 gm) of fabric. Rinse well and dry. Black and very dark colors may need a second HOT Synthrapol wash.