

## INSTRUCTIONS FOR HIGH TEMP DYEING

TO TINT OR DYE?

SIMMERING FABRIC WHEN DYEING WILL PRODUCE THE BEST WASH FASTNESS AND COLOUR RESULT.

### 1. TINT (for light shades)

This is an ideal way to colour small articles, light or medium shades using a hand basin, laundry tub or bucket.

Use rubber or plastic gloves to protect hands from stain.

Weigh, wash, rinse and spin garment, unfold and leave damp. Remove all stains.

Use hot water from the tap. Rinse clean wet article through the dye solution until the desired colour is achieved. Squeeze gently and rinse in clean lukewarm water until water is clear. Hang in shade to dry.

### 2. DYE (for dark colours – articles that can be boiled)

This is the best way to obtain colour fast, dark colours. e.g., Black, Dark Brown, Navy Blue, Bottle Green etc.

- Use a large saucepan or similar container and bring the dye bath to the boil on a stove or Bar-B-Que. Use a container large enough to allow article to be well spread and to be moved about freely.
- Use sufficient water to immerse the article completely.
- Dissolve dye in a small container at rate of 10g per 250ml of hot water. Stir well and strain through old handkerchief or similar, to remove any undissolved dye. 10 g of dye will colour up to 1/2kg dry weight of material (approximately 2.5 metres of medium weight material). Some fibres such as wool tend to absorb more dye for their weight.
- Fill container with the required amount of water and add the strained dye solution.
- Addition of cooking salt to the dye bath (use salt in same ratio as dye) will assist in the penetration of the dyestuff. This may be especially useful when dyeing dark colours or where water is considered hard.
- Mix well and then add the clean, wet, spread -out article.
- Raise temperature to simmer (if possible).

- Keep the article submerged and stir constantly for the required time. Dark colours especially require boiling for satisfactory results, the darker the colour, the longer the boiling time required (Black= 40 mins). Allow sufficient time for full penetration of the fabric.
- Remove garment from the dye bath and squeeze out surplus moisture. Hang article out and allow to drain for 5-10 minutes to allow the dye to “fix”.
- Rinse article in cold water until water runs clear.
- Dry away from direct heat and sunlight. Wash garments separately for the first couple of washes to remove excess dye using a mild detergent.

Remember: Always follow the garment manufacturer’s instructions for handling throughout the dyeing process.

### **3. WASHING MACHINE (Preferably use a Top Loading Machine)**

Dye or Tint “ machine washable” articles in the washing machine, e.g. loose covers, bed-spreads, curtains, mosquito nets, towels, sheets, pillow cases, table cloths and napkins, shirts, windcheaters, skirts, etc.

- Use the hottest, longest wash cycle and use half the recommended wash load for dyeing.
- Follow the normal wash procedure but (instead of soap ) add the strained dye solution to the water before adding the article to be dyed

Remember – only articles that are machine washable are machine dyeable.

**The Tumbling action mats and shrinks knitted garments.**

**Remove stains from the machine with a little detergent. Put machine through washing cycle, adding a little bleach or detergent to the water.**