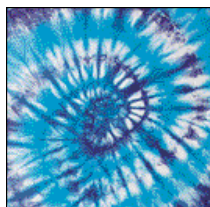


# Traditional Tie-Dyeing

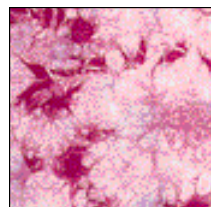
DYLON®

## Tie-Dye effects achieved with Dylon Cold Water Dyes



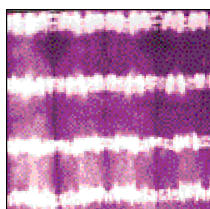
### Swirl Effect

- Place fabric on a flat surface.
- Pinch up the centre and twist into a spiral.
- Secure the shape with 2 rubber bands to form 4 sections.



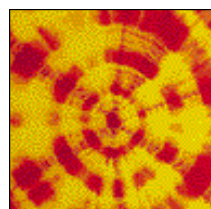
### Marble Effect

- Place fabric on a flat surface.
- Crush the dry fabric tightly to form a ball and secure the shape with string or several rubber bands.



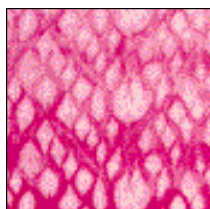
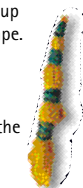
### Striped Effect

- Place fabric on a flat surface.
- Starting with a wide edge, pleat the fabric in opposite directions in 5-7cm deep folds forming a concertina effect.
- Bind tightly at regular intervals along the length of the folded strip with string or rubber bands.



### Circle Effect

- Place fabric on a flat surface.
- Pinch the centre of the fabric and pull up into a cone shape.
- Using string or rubber bands, bind tightly at intervals from the cone centre downward.



### Ruched Effect

- Using cord about twice the length of the fabric being dyed, tie the ends together in a knot. Different thicknesses of cord give varying patterns once dyed.
- Place the cord along the longer edge of fabric. Roll the fabric around it, leaving the knot and loop protruding at either end.
- Pass the knotted end of cord through the loop and pull tightly to ruche the fabric.
- Tie a knot in the cord to hold the fabric firmly in place



## What you will need

- Dylon Cold Water Dye/
- Dylon Cold Dye Fix
- Salt
- Pre-washed natural fabric/garment
- Thread, string, elastic bands
- Measuring jug

- Rubber gloves
- Dye bath (plastic bucket or bowl)



## Methods

*Dylon Pure Colour Craft Dye can also be used for tie-dyeing. If using Dylon Pure Colour Craft Dye please follow the instructions enclosed in each pack.*

### Standard dyeing method using Cold Water Dye

For 250g/8oz dry weight of fabric use 1 tin of Dylon Cold Water Dye, 1 sachet of Dylon Cold Dye Fix and 125g/4oz of salt. Tie fabric following chosen method and make up dye bath according to instructions in the pack. Immerse tied fabric for 1 hour, agitating for the first 10 minutes, then occasionally during the remaining 50 minutes. Rinse, undo, wash with washing powder and hot water. If using 500g tins of Dylon Cold Water Dye and Dye Fix, refer to the tin for quantities.

### Alternative dyeing method using Cold Water Dye

This technique is particularly suitable for dyeing fabric in more than one colour (e.g. swirl effect). Dissolve each tin of dye with 1 sachet of Dylon Cold Dye Fix and 60g/2oz of salt in 1 pint of warm water. Using a brush, paint dye liberally onto fabric, pushing colour into folds. For a multicolour effect, paint each section with a different colour. Turn fabric over and repeat. Place fabric in a plastic bag, seal and leave overnight.

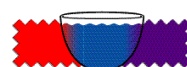
Take out of bag, rinse thoroughly until water runs clear, untie, and wash with hot water and washing powder. Dry away from direct heat and sunlight.

## Colour mixing rules

Tie-dyeing is an easy way to create pattern and colour on natural fabrics. Best results are obtained on 100% cotton fabric. Remember the colour mixing rules if you are dyeing coloured fabrics or using more than one colour of dye.



Yellow Fabric + Blue Dye = Green Fabric



Red Fabric + Blue Dye = Purple Fabric



Yellow Fabric + Red Dye = Orange Fabric



Blue Fabric + Yellow Dye = Green Fabric

## Dyeing notes

*Silk and Wool* - Dylon Cold Water Dyes are suitable for dyeing natural fabrics. Lighter shades will be achieved on silk and wool. If dyeing wool with Dylon Cold Water Dye, substitute 375ml/13froz of vinegar for salt and Cold Dye Fix. Dylon Cold Water Dye is ideal for craft uses such as tie-dyeing and batik.

*Dylon Cold Water Dye Black* - is different from other Cold Water Dyes: 1 tin and 2 sachets of Cold Dye Fix with 250g/8oz salt are required to dye 125g/4oz dry weight of fabric, and the article must be immersed in the dye for 3 hours.

# Teachers' Notes and Classroom Assignments

## Brief history of tie-dyeing

Tie-dyeing is also known as Plangi, and has been practised by people in many different parts of the world for centuries.

In West Africa this technique is usually used with indigo dyes, although sometimes a variation with brown Kola dye is found. Tritik is a method of tie-dyeing using a needle and strong thread to stitch the fabric - the thread is gathered tightly so the fabric resists the absorption of the dye in the stitched area. Using this technique, it is possible to make small detailed patterns in the fabric.

In Japan, where tie-dyeing is known as Shibori, examples of tie-dyed silk fabrics originating from AD418 have been discovered in areas along the Silk Road (a trade route which long ago linked East Asia with Europe). In 10th century Japan, it was possible in some areas to pay taxes with tie-dyed silk!



## Expand students' creative ideas



Tie-dyeing techniques may be used to produce colour(s) and patterns on garments or on pieces of fabric, which can then be made into items of clothing, accessories, home furnishings, textile wall-hangings or pictures. It can be used as an effect on its own, or in conjunction with other techniques of fabric decoration, such as painting, quilting, hand or machine embroidery or appliqué.

Experiment with the different methods of tie-dyeing, using Dylon Cold Water Dye. Remember that if you decide to overdye with a second colour, you will need to dye the lighter colour first. Try dyeing one tied piece of fabric which has been soaked in cold water

before immersion in the dye, and one tied in the same way which is dry when immersed. Compare the results.

Invent your own method of tying, stitching or knotting the fabric to make a pattern. Keep a note of the instructions for using dyes with the samples of fabric, and notes of methods and colours used to achieve the effects on your fabric samples.

Try the tie-dyeing techniques on cotton, muslin and calico. (Calico must be machine washed on a hot setting with washing powder before dyeing, to remove the dressing in the fabric).



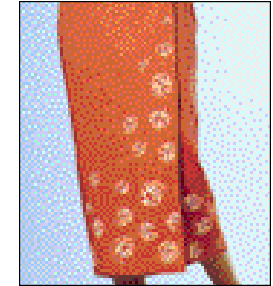
## Assignment 1

KEY STAGE 3 (1a, 1c, 2a, 2b, 4a)

A manufacturer of leisure clothing has commissioned you to make some fabric samples to be used for sarongs and Bermuda shorts - garments which are to be sold at holiday resorts. Using your chosen tie-dye techniques and colour combinations, make up sample swatches for your client, with some sketches of finished garments in colour.

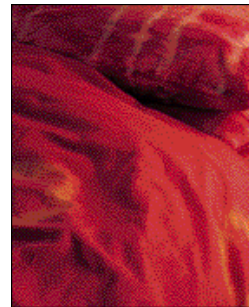
Make some suggestions for other items suitable for this sort of outlet which could also be made from tie-dyed fabrics.

What washing instructions would you put on the garments?



## Assignment 2

KEY STAGE 3 (1a, 1b, 1c, 2a, 2b, 2c, 4a)



An architect has converted a warehouse into a number of flats, with large open spaces and big windows. He wants to commission some textiles for use in a show flat. He has strong, bright colours in mind for sofa throws and cushions, window drapes and textile screens. Plan a colour scheme and, using one or more tie-dye techniques, make up a cushion cover to complement or contrast with your chosen scheme. Make a design board with dyed fabric samples and suggestions for their use within the scheme.

Look at care labels on textiles in your home and in the shops. What sort of textiles in the home would benefit from a fireproof or stain resistant finish? How would this finish affect the care instructions on the item?

Use Dylon Cold Water Dye to colour a small picture frame or wooden item to complement the colour scheme.

## Colouring wood with Dylon Cold Water Dye

Dylon Cold Water Dyes give excellent results when used on unfinished wood - beautiful colours, which do not obscure the grain of the wood. Suitable for large or small items, they are inexpensive and easy and quick to apply.

A porous, light-coloured wood such as pine, will give the best results. Wood needs to be bare, free from varnish, paint, grease etc. Lightly sand to prepare surface if necessary. Gradually add 250ml/ 1/2 pint water and 250ml/1/2 pint methylated spirit to the contents of one tin of Dylon Cold Water Dye, mixing thoroughly to dissolve dye. Using a brush or sponge, apply to wood, following the direction of the grain. When dry, apply polyurethane varnish to seal.

