

## A. SIMPLE USAGE PROCEDURE FOR PROCOLOUR DYES (I. – VII.)

### I. Choosing between steam fixation and heat fixation:

Whatever the brand, all dyes must undergo fixation to make them permanent on fibre. For paintings and prints Procolour offers a choice; the pros and cons of each option are briefly outlined below:

- **Steam fixation** gives optimum colour vibrance (10 out of 10). However, for large paintings you need a specialist steamer to get consistent hassle-free results.
- **Heat fixation** gives good colour vibrance (8 out of 10). Fixation can be easily achieved with many standard household heat-producing appliances.

Liquid STEAMFIX<sup>®</sup> dyes must only be used for steam fixation, and liquid HEATFIX<sup>®</sup> dyes must only be used for heat fixation, NOT vice versa. However, either can be used for immersion (hot bath) dyeing.

### II. Painting liquid STEAMFIX<sup>®</sup> or HEATFIX<sup>®</sup> dye on silk, wool and protein fibres:

1. Check that you have chosen your colours from the the protein applicable colours listed above in the colour range (**P** or **PC** colours).
2. Apply the colour to the silk neat, intermixed or diluted with soft water.
3. Allow the painting to dry and cure for about six hours.
4. Fix the dye. Steam STEAMFIX<sup>®</sup> dye paintings for 1 – 3 hours. Bake HEATFIX<sup>®</sup> dye paintings at 150° C for 3 minutes, or at a lesser temperature for a longer time (e.g. 120° C for 15 min., 30° C for 24 hours). Use any heat-producing appliance for this (e.g. iron, oven, microwave, electric blanket, etc.).
5. Rinse the painting in plenty of lukewarm soapy water to remove unfixed dye.

### III. Painting liquid STEAMFIX<sup>®</sup> or HEATFIX<sup>®</sup> dye on cotton, rayon and cellulose fibres:

1. Soak the cellulose fibre in a bath made by dissolving 35 g (3 heaped tablespoons) of soda ash in 1 litre of water.
2. After soaking for approx. 20 minutes remove the cellulose from the bath. Spin off excess moisture in the washing machine, but do not rinse. You can paint the cellulose wet or dry.
3. Check that you have chosen your colours from the cellulose applicable colours listed above (**C** or **PC** colours) and proceed with painting in the same way as that given above for protein fibres (steps 2 – 5).

### IV. Using Procolour GUTTA RESIST OUTLINERS for sharp definition designs:

Procolour supplies the following easy to use guttas: 1. PAINT BLACK GUTTA, 2. GOLD, SILVER, and WHITE PEARL METALLIC GUTTAS; 3. CLEAR GUTTA (made 1 part MEDIUM RESISTAD<sup>®</sup> gutta concentrate plus 1 part water).

These guttas are all used in the following way:

1. Apply.
2. Heatset (stand in front of a blow-heater on full heat for 20 minutes, or iron, or leave in the sun for half a day).
3. Colour the gutta design in ..... etc. The stiffness in the clear gutta washes out during normal warm water rinsing. All of these guttas can be successfully used on any fabric that allows the gutta to penetrate right through to the backside of the fabric. These guttas are all supplied at the correct consistency for hand application through a gutta pipette. Pipettes are supplied by Procolour with fine, medium and broad nibs. The prices for these plus the guttas are found in Table I.

## V. Immersion dyeing silk, wool and protein fibres with liquid STEAMFIX® or HEATFIX® dyes:

1. Choose only colours marked **P** from the colour range.
2. Pour 50 g of liquid STEAMFIX® or HEATFIX® dye into a large stainless steel pot containing 3 litres of hot water. Add 1 level tablespoon of citric acid.
3. Put your protein fibre into the pot and simmer for 15 minutes while stirring.
4. Remove the protein fibre from the pot and rinse in lukewarm water until it is no longer coloured by unfixed dye.
5. Condition, spin-dry and dry.
6. This recipe will dye 100 g of fibre to a full dark shade. 100 g is approx. 1 meter of medium-weight 12 MM silk, 2 meters of light-weight 6 MM silk, 1 silk T-shirt, 2 balls of wool.

## VI. Immersion dyeing cotton, rayon and cellulose fibres with liquid STEAMFIX® or HEATFIX® dyes:

1. Choose only colours marked **C** or **PC** from the colour range.
2. Pour 50 g of liquid STEAMFIX® or HEATFIX® dye into a large stainless steel pot containing 3 litres of hot water. Add 2 heaped tablespoons of soda ash and 10 heaped tablespoons of salt.
3. Put your cellulose fibre into the pot and simmer for 30 minutes while stirring.
4. Remove the cellulose from the pot and rinse in lukewarm water until it is no longer coloured by unfixed dye.
5. Condition, spin-dry and dry.
6. This recipe will dye 100 g of fibre to a full dark shade.

## VII. Further support information (available upon request):

- Table II: PROCOLOUR DYE USAGE AND PERFORMANCE GUIDE
- Table III: PROCOLOUR POWDER TO LIQUID DYE RECIPES AND POWDER DYE PRICELIST
- B. POWDER DYE USAGE. The function of dye ingredients and auxiliaries.
- C. STEAMFIX® LIQUID DYE ADVANCED USAGE PROCEDURE. Diffused painting, Diffusant, Diluent. Sharp detail painting, Dye thickener, Antifusant, Resistad® gutta system, dye-coloured guttas, screen printable and pipette applicable guttas. Steam fixation, specialist rinse and finishing.
- D. HEATFIX® LIQUID DYE ADVANCED USAGE PROCEDURE. Diffused painting, Diffusant, Diluent. Sharp detail painting, Dye thickener, Antifusant, Resistad® gutta system, dye-coloured guttas, screen printable and pipette applicable guttas. Heat fixation, specialist rinse and finishing.

Available for NZ\$ 3.00/sheet:

Sheet 1: Immersion dyeing  
 Sheet 2: Gutta problem solving  
 Sheet 3: The blowheater table (a tool for controlling dye diffusion)  
 Sheet 4: Stretcher frames  
 Sheet 5: Screenprinting guttas  
 Sheet 6: Polychromatic gutta work

Sheet 7: Antifusant techniques  
 Sheet 8: Salt, urea and watermark techniques  
 Sheet 9: Run technique  
 Sheet 10: Shibori technique  
 Sheet 11: Steamer plans  
 Sheet 12: Dye Crayons (make and draw)