

CHQ Presentation by Claire Rohloff Fabric Dyes and Embellishments for Quilts June 12,2022 Suppliers  
Dharma Trading Company, [www.dharmatrading.com](http://www.dharmatrading.com) Dick Blick [www.dickblick.com](http://www.dickblick.com) Pro-Chemical & Dye

[www.prochemical.com](http://www.prochemical.com)

PDF fabric 100% cotton Broadcloth #453 from Testfabrics [www.testfabric.com](http://www.testfabric.com)

### Other resources listed with technique

**Eco Dyeing** - For more detailed instructions - see "Eco Printing on Paper and cloth with microwave" on web site.

1. Gather leaves from - oak , maple , smoke bush, sumac, bamboo, and walnut trees, as they give the best prints.
2. Rusty water is made with 30 % white vinegar, 70% water and anything that rusts. Soak items that rust for about 2 weeks in the vinegar and water solution.
3. Put leaves in rusty water to soak for 30 min or more -- overnight is okay.
4. Use ceramic tile or thin wood 6" x 6" as a base to sandwich cloth or paper between.
5. Place soaked leaves on pfd (prepared for dye) cotton cloth or paper and stack, (if you want to isolate one section from another, use plastic wrap between sections).
6. Tie stacked sandwich tightly with string or rubber bands. A tight connection is imperative. 7. Put stack in zip lock bag and in dedicated craft microwave (900 watt) until temp reaches 180-190 degrees (about 1 min 30 sec. to 2min for paper, and about 4 min for cloth).
8. Remove from microwave and place a weight (15 lb dumbbell is good) overnight or more.
9. Open and remove leaves for reveal, rinse and let dry
10. Neutralize with ¼ cup baking soda to 2 cups water for 15 min. rinse and dry .

How it works - tannins in leaves adhere to the metal ions in the rusty water

Another technique is to make an iron blanket. Soak cloth in rusty water 15 min. and place over fresh leaves on plain cotton cloth. Then follow instructions 5-9 above. Leaves act as a mask and will be outlined with the rusty water rather than revealing the veins.

Instead of rusty water you can use Iron sulphate 1 teas. /gallon of water .

For more colors: Add to rusty water - copper pennies pre 1982 which are 95% copper, Cochineal solution, etc.

Example - quilt and paper wall hanging, table runner, quilted pillow case

### Luminere Paint by Jacquard - light body acrylic - metallic and non metallic

1. Can be used natural fiber cloth, wood, canvas, paper, synthetic fabrics
2. May dilute with water. Clean up - soap and water.
3. Shake well before using. Use brush to spread paint on stamp (can use a fresh leaf )
4. Let dry 24 hours, heat set by ironing on both sides for 30 seconds at temperature suited to cloth
5. After heat set - washable and dry cleanable.



Example - quilt with green lumiere stamped leaves

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### **Printing with Wooden Blocks** Source for wooden blocks

<https://www.desicraftshop.com/collections/wooden-stamps>

1. DecorArt So Soft fabric paint (comes in 1 oz bottles - many colors)
2. Yoga mat cut to various sizes to provide soft underlayment to stamp fabric
3. Wooden stamps - brush on paint and stamp onto cloth placed on yoga mat for cushioning
4. Dry 48-72 hours Wash gentle cycle. Soap and water clean-up

Example - jacket

### **Sun Painting "SkyDyes" book by Mickey Lawler**

1. Peblo Setacolor transparent paint comes in many colors- dilute to 2 parts water 1 part paint - put in squeeze bottle and squeeze onto cloth. Another paint option to use is Jacquard transparent textile paint **2.** pfd (prepared for dye) cotton cloth
3. printing items: rice, salt, metal stencils, leaves, stones, etc.
4. Mist cloth with water and apply paint with brush to cloth or just squeeze on colors from bottle.
5. Press printing item firmly into damp cloth
6. Place in sun until cloth is dry. Use skewers in four corners to hold fabric to ground
7. Machine Washable 104 degrees F.
8. When dry, heat set with an iron - cloth is washable, dry-cleanable and very lightfast

Example - quilt with lazy susan, pattern from outside table

### **Derwent Ink Intense Blocks and Pencils Book "Painted Applique a new approach " by Linda M. Poole**

1. Wet fabric with spray bottle.
2. Swipe color blocks or pencils onto wet surface.
3. Spray a little more water over colors to blend if desired.
4. Let dry.
5. Iron and dye will be - permanent

Example - Water Lily

**Procion Powder for dyed fabrics - Pro Chemical & Dye - MX Reactive Dye.** A chemical process in which fiber reactive dyes attach permanently to cellulose fibers using a covalent (electron sharing) bond which is the most basic and strongest type of chemical reaction.

1. Prepare Soda Ash (use dust mask and gloves) Use 1 cup soda ash fixer per gallon of warm water 2. Soak fabric in soda ash 15 min., squeeze out to damp but not dripping. You can reuse until gone. You can soak fabric let dry completely and save for future use. Soda ash pre-soak raises the pH level to about 10.5 which helps in the bonding process
3. Put water and dye powder according to instructions on dye color package. Put mixture into a Squeeze bottle bottle.
4. Squeeze colors as desired onto damp fabric . Put fabric in plastic bag and let cure for at least 4 hr- preferable 24 hours.
5. Rinse fabric and Prefill washing machine and run full cycle with hot water and ¼ cup synthrapol.

## Snow dyeing or Ice Dyeing

1. Soak fabric in soda ash 30 min or more and use soaked fabric wet or dry fabric for later use.
2. Procion dyes - powder is mixed with water according to directions on dye package - use mask so as not to inhale powder
3. Use a basin with grate set over basin. Cover grate with cloth
4. Pile snow on cloth about 4 " or use ice cubes.
5. Squirt on dye -
6. Let snow or ice melt inside - takes about 4 hours.
7. Rinse several times, wash with synthropol and dry in dryer or heat set with iron.
8. Discard used dyes outside or in sewer, do not put in septic or grass.

Example - fabric pieces

## Paintsticks by Shiva Made from pigment, oil and wax source: Laura Murry

[www.lauramurraydesigns.com](http://www.lauramurraydesigns.com) (supplies, stencils, patterns, stamps, foils and other textile art supplies)

1. Color is durable once applied, dried and heat set with an iron
2. Will adhere to almost any type of fabric, cotton, silk, rayon, synthetics, suede and leather
3. Prewash fabric to get rid of any residues or finishes
4. Cover work surface with plastic
5. Peel away protective skin from crayon and use crayon with stamps, rubbing plates, stencils
6. Use a rubber surface to hold cloth in place
7. Use masking tape to establish boundaries if desired.
8. Clean up - soap and water, citrus based solvents, turpentine.
9. Dries to touch in 24 hours, but allow 3-5 days for complete drying
10. Heat set on hottest level to withstand fabric. Protect ironing surface with parchment paper, lay fabric paint side down.

Example - fabric pieces

**Shibori** - Japanese method of resist, using stitching on fabric , which produces patterns on fabric after dyed.

Susan Sato - well known instructor in this art.

1. Pro MX reactive dye, soda ash, synthropol
2. One gallon dye bath
  - 1 gallon lukewarm water, add  $\frac{3}{4}$  cup pickling salt (not iodized) and stir to dissolve
  - Dissolve 1-3 Tblsp soda ash in 1 cup water
  - Mix  $\frac{1}{4}$  tsp to 1 Tblsp dye powder with water
  - Mix all together well.
3. Add fabric which has been sewn, bunched and banded, etc stir every 15 min for 1 hour.
4. Drain and wash in cold water until fabric is squeaky clean and not slippery
5. Wash in hot water with  $\frac{1}{2}$  capful synthropol

Example fabric pieces

## **Devore** - Two Tone pattern resulting from different dyes which attach to specific fabrics

1. Silk and rayon scarf from Dharma white on white. Background white is silk, pattern is rayon.

2. Process

1 quart mason jar - fill ½ way with water

1 ml Alter Ego dye fixative (attaches to rayon)

1-2 ml vinegar

1 teas salt

Mix together and add to above

10-15 ml Alter Ego Dye

10-15 ml Dupont Silk dye

Although the different colors are all mixed together in the water the dye for silk will only attach to silk fiber and the dye for rayon will only attach to rayon fiber. Chemistry at work!

3. Soak scarf in plain lukewarm water and squeeze out excess, put into jar with dyes and place jar in pot with water on low-medium heat. Stir gently.

4. Heat to boiling over 20 min. then simmers another 20 min. Turn off heat - remove jars and let stand 10 min.

5. Rinse scarf in cold running water and wash in lukewarm water with professional textile detergent 6. Finish by soaking in warm water with Milsoft (this helps a lot with the rayon fringe) then rinse in cool water and hang to dry.

Example - scarves

**Batik** - a method (originally used in Java) of producing colored designs on textiles by dyeing them, having first applied wax to the parts to be left undyed. A wax -resist dyeing applied to a whole cloth. The wax resists the dyes and allows the artisan to color selectively by soaking the cloth in one color and then removing the wax with boiling water or with an iron and brown paper.

1. Cotton cloth is stamped with a copper tjaps - pronounced chop, cantings (or tjantings , pronounced chanting) wooden printing blocks, batik funnel pen, or paintbrush dipped in wax.

2. The fabric is then dyed and wax is removed with an iron - fabric is placed between paper to absorb the melted wax. I tried a Tulip Spray dye. Effect is not great.

3. The fabric is washed and ready to use. Wherever wax was the original color of the cloth shows.

Example - dragon fly, fish and flower cloth

**Foiling Your Fabric** - Laura Murray Designs has a kit with 11 foil different color foil sheets and adhesive.

[www.lauramurraydesigns.com](http://www.lauramurraydesigns.com)

1. Use specific foil adhesive on fabric with stamp, let dry (may be 2 hours) and then place foil (shiny side up ) on adhesive, the foil sticks to the adhesive showing the design of the stamp.

2. Wash in cool water gentle cycle. Air dry. Never put hot iron on foil unless you want to remove the foil on purpose.

**Angelina fibers - [www.embellishmentvillage.com](http://www.embellishmentvillage.com) 1-877-639-9820 Amazing Angelina by Betty Blais** 1. Two types of Angelina fiber, one is heat bondable called hot fix which will bond to itself. 2. Use an iron at about 225 degrees F. for bonding temperature. Use parchment paper over and under fiber. 3. The other Angelina fiber (not hot fix) must be used with a hot fix fiber if a bonded structure is needed. 4. Once you have a good bond you have a non-woven sheet of fabric.

Hot fix fibers can be ironed together to form a cohesive structure which can be cut to a specific form. Comes in many colors and also iridescent

Use for a bit of bling like a moon or where more texture is desired. Especially nice in landscapes. Can be stitched through easily. Once bonded it can be cut or stamped.

Example - Forest quilt with moon and brambles

### **Other embellishments - available at Michaels or Hobby Lobby**

Specialized crystal, pearl and metal studs with a glue end are applied with hot gun equipped with tip the size of stud. Use to add a bit of interest.

Example - quilt - from chaos to re-construction and fabric necklace and earrings.