

Batik with DEKA-Series L textile dye

- Necessary materials** DEKA-Series L, DEKA-batik wax, DEKA-frame or DEKA-stretching frame, DEKA-tjanting, DEKA-thumb tacks, bristle brush, rubber gloves, (wooden) stick/spoon for stirring, white fabric of either silk, linen, batiste, cotton or muslin material.
You may dye old fabric as well as new. If the fabric has been pretreated with sizing or used with fabric softener, it must be prewashed before dyeing, otherwise the dye cannot be absorbed properly. In order to completely remove sizing, DEKA-TextilFit is recommended. Be careful to eliminate all spots before starting. Spots cannot be removed once they have been "dyed over". Also, be aware that fabric which has been stored for a long period of time may have stains or water marks which are not visible, unfortunately, until after dyeing. The same is true of fabric areas which have been worn away; although these areas will absorb the dye, they will often appear darker than the rest of the fabric.
- Techniques** Batik is a dyeing technique in which fantastic patterns are created by preparing certain areas of fabric to NOT absorb dye. This may be done by the wax batik method, where predetermined fabric areas are covered with wax, and by tie-dyeing, a method of "roping off" areas to create patterns.
- Wax batik** Wash fabric thoroughly to remove all sizing. When dry, stretch the piece with push pins or DEKA-thumb tacks over the frame. Melt the DEKA-batik wax in a pot. It is important to achieve the proper temperature of wax: wax which is too hot smokes and bubbles; wax which is too cool will not completely penetrate the fabric. Take the wax and cover those areas which are to remain white. To make fine lines, draw with the DEKA-tjanting over chosen areas. To fill in larger areas, use the bristle brush.
Additional information on wax batik is available in our pamphlet "DEKA -Series L textile dye ... perfect for tie-dye and batik!"
- Dyeing process** Prepare the dyebath according to the directions provided on the reverse side of packets of DEKA -Series L. Place your wax-batik project in the bath and allow to soak for 20-30 minutes at a temperature of 40-50 °C. Results from dyeing are dependent on the amount of powder in the dyebath, amount of dyeing time, temperature of the dyebath and fabric used as well as other factors. Insufficient water will cause dyebath to gel. Your project must be able to move freely in the bath and must be completely and evenly covered by the dyebath. Be sure to stir the project periodically (with a wooden stick). When the time is up, rinse the project completely with cold water, until the run-off is clear, and allow to dry. Once again, stretch your project over the frame. Cover all areas with wax which are to remain the colour you just dyed. You may repeat this process as many times as you wish, but always begin with the lightest colours and finish with the darkest, i. e. from yellow to dark blue. The dyeing process remains the same. Be sure to rinse with cold water every time and allow the project to dry before moving on.
Remember that areas dyed with multiple colours will result in colour blends. For example, you may choose to dye your project yellow-orange-red-black, as each added colour will not be radically altered by its predecessors. Should you, however, choose to bring the colour green into the project after the yellow-orange-red combination, you would end up with a new brown tone in the project where any orange or red is overdyed with green. To avoid this and be able to see the green in its true colour, you will need to use a colour remover. First, cover all areas that are to remain yellow, orange or red with wax, then soak the piece in a bath of colour remover, prepared according to the instructions with the remover. This will leave white areas all ready for the green dye. Then you may add the green to your project.
In repeatedly dyeing the project, the wax begins to crack creating the trade mark of batik projects, a certain marbled look. This may be added to by breaking the wax intentionally.
- Dyeing with Black** For jet black colouring, a concentrated dyebath, a consistently high dyebath temperature and a longer dyeing time are required. When the dyebath for wax batik has cooled to 50 °C, dye the fabric in it for about an hour at this temperature. For tie-dyeing the dyebath can be as hot as 90 °C, depending on the type of fabric. It is not necessary to add vinegar when dyeing silk black.
- Tie-dyeing** A favorite batik technique is tie-dyeing. Instead of covering areas with wax, you simply tie them with twine or rubberbands to keep them from absorbing dye. Once this is done, you soak the project in a dyebath which can be brought to a higher temperature than in the wax batik process.
You may also repeat this process as often as you please; the same rules for dyeing apply as described in the wax batik segment above. Additional information about tie-dyeing can be found in our pamphlet "DEKA -Series L textile dye ... perfect for tie-dye and batik!"
- Post-dyeing treatment** To remove the wax from your project, place it between sheets of unprinted absorbent paper such as newsprint or blotting paper and iron it evenly. Replace the paper continuously, until all the wax has been removed. For larger pieces, you may want to bring them to the dry cleaners, to have the wax removed chemically. Once all of the wax has been eliminated, place the project into the bath of fixative 111/L in order to improve the washability of the project.
All projects dyed with DEKA-Series L should be washed separately.

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Drying Fasten projects to a clothes-line, keeping all clothes-pins as close to the edge of the project as possible. Do not fold the project over the line, as it does not allow the project to dry evenly. Folded areas will appear darker than the rest.

When drying projects inside (i. e. in the bathroom), remember to spread a newspaper or some plastic over the floor to catch drips of colour. Do not dry in bright sun or near a heating unit.

The colour of your project cannot be properly judged when it is wet, as it will in variably appear darker wet than when it has been allowed to dry.

Please note Avoid direct skin contact with the concentrated dye. While working with DEKA -Series L, wear rubber gloves. In rare cases, direct skin contact with the dye might lead to allergic reactions. Do not inhale the dye powder. Keep away from children.

Colours

	ART.-NO. NEW		ART.-NO. NEW		ART.-NO. NEW
71 Lemon	39-04	82 Dark Blue	39-53	93 Beige	39-76
72 Yellow	39-05	83 Marine Blue	39-51	94 Fawn	39-81
73 Pink	39-28	84 Lilac	39-33	95 Mode Brown	39-83
74 Antique Rose	39-27	85 Violet	39-39	96 Chestnut	39-80
75 Scarlet	39-17	86 Light Green	39-62	97 Deep Brown	39-85
76 Ruby Red	39-19	87 Bright Green	39-61	98 Pearl Grey	39-87
77 Crimson	39-29	88 Russian Green	39-75	99 Dark Grey	39-89
78 Wine Red	39-32	89 Dark Green	39-65	100 Deep Black	39-90
79 Light Blue	39-42	90 Salmon	39-26	101 Orange	39-10
80 Cornflower Blue	39-48	91 Copper	39-82	102 Brilliant Red	39-18
81 Brilliant Blue	39-49	92 Old Gold	39-95	103 Turquoise	39-58
111 fixative for improving washability					50-00

Packaging dyes - 10 g, 500 g
fixative No. 111 - 25 ml, 250 ml
Not a toy

Also included in our DEKA-dyeing program is DEKA-*aktuell* textile dye and DEKA-washing machine dye.



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