

Other Techniques

Antifusant method

Antifusant will prevent the dye from travelling on the fabric. Spread it liberally and evenly on the fabric with a wide brush or sponge. Let dry. When painting dyes on the treated fabric use a "dry" brush - i.e. remove excess dye from the brush by dabbing it on a paper towel before painting. A build up of dye on the fabric will enhance spreading.

Watercolor method

One of the most exciting methods of painting on silk incorporates the wonderful qualities of the colors of the colors spreading and mixing on the silk. Simply paint one color next to another. The dyes will flow and blend automatically. You may pre-wet the fabric to enhance this affect.

Salt

A beautiful star burst affect can be achieved by sprinkling salt all over the fabric while still wet. Different size salt granules can be used, from table salt to rock salt, to create different size star bursts. The larger the granule, the larger the effect. The salt should be applied immediately while the fabric is still very wet. The salt crystals will begin to soak up the dye as it dries.

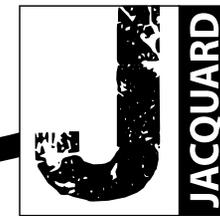
If you'd like to learn more about silk painting, there are many excellent books available that cover special techniques and contain technical information. Please ask for them at your local art or craft store.

Primary Colors Mixing Chart

Desired Color	NUMBER OF PARTS OF PRIMARY COLORS			
	Yellow	Magenta	Cyan	Black
Cold Yellow	25	1		
Orange	3	2		
Poppy Red	2	3		
Fuchsia Pink		15	1	
Digital		3	1	
Purple		1	1	
Blue Violet		1	3	
Cerulean		1	15	
Teal	2		15	
Blue Green	1		3	
Middle Green	1		1	
Lime Green	15		3	
Sepia	1	1	1	
Carmel	5	2	1	
Olive Brown	5	1	1	
Grey	5	4	1	
Zinnia	2	7	1	
Mauve		15	5	3
Wine Red	2	15	5	2
Dark Brown	1	1	1	1

For pastel shades add water.

All colors can be muted by adding a few drops of black.



SILK COLORS

You are about to begin painting with Jacquard Silk Colors, a fun and easy way to create beautiful, professional looking hand-painted silk clothing and art. Unlike fabric paints which stiffen and cover the fabric, Jacquard Silk Colors are actual dyes so the silk will retain its softness and luster. These dyes can be used on any type of silk to complete a variety of projects from silk scarves and dresses to pillows and wall hangings. Jacquard Silk Colors are available in 20 colors, which can be blended into an infinite range of brilliant colors or diluted with water to create soft pastels.

You will need the following items to begin your project:

- silk scarf or fabric
- plastic cups or ice cube tray for blending colors
- brushes
- silk pins or tacks to stretch fabric
- paper towels
- gutta resist or water-based resist
- Jacquard Silk Colors or Jacquard Silk Colors Kit
- water
- stretcher frame

1 Prepare and stretch the fabric

Prewash to remove oils or dirt using Synthrapol* or liquid laundry detergent. Allow to air dry.

Before painting, the silk must be stretched tightly and suspended above the work surface. Inexpensive canvas stretcher bars are readily available at art stores and frame shops. Buy stretcher bars 1-2" larger than the silk you will be painting - i.e. 24" for a 22" scarf. Embroidery hoops are ideal for small projects and many art stores sell frames specifically made for stretching fabric. Adjust the frame to fit your fabric and attach the silk with stainless steel push pins or silk tacks. Begin in one corner and work your way around the frame, pulling it taut as you go.

*Synthrapol is a detergent specifically for preparing fabric for dyeing and removing excess dye.

② Apply the resist

In the resist technique, the resist lines are drawn on and the dyes are applied within these lines. When painted on, the dyes will flow and spread on the silk until it reaches the resist lines. The gutta or water-based resist acts as a boundary between colors much like lead in a stained glass window. These islands of color can be blended, highlighted or accented with other colors. (See watercolor technique).

- a. Pour the resist into the dispenser bottle, replace the plastic insert and push on the applicator tip.
- b. If you are using a pattern, center the pattern on your work space and place the stretched fabric on top of the pattern. Most silks are light enough that the pattern lines will be visible through the fabric. Trace the pattern with the resist, or trace lightly with a pencil and then go over the pencil lines with the resist.
- c. Hold the applicator bottle like a pencil. Gently squeeze the bottle until the resist begins to flow. It is a good idea to practice on a separate piece of silk or paper until you get the feeling of drawing smooth, flowing, continuous lines.
- d. Begin drawing your pattern. Move steadily, but not so quickly that you leave gaps in your lines. All lines must be connected or the dye will bleed through the gaps in the resist line.
- e. Once you've completed the design, carefully examine the lines. Make sure the resist has penetrated through to the back. Thin gutta with gutta solvent (or water-based resist with water) if necessary. Go back and fill in any gaps. Let resist dry completely, usually 30 minutes. Use a hair dryer to speed drying time.

③ Mix and apply the dye

Although Jacquard Silk Colors are available in 20 shades, most colors in the spectrum may be mixed from 3 primary colors: yellow, magenta and cyan. Using the colors full strength will yield the brightest shades. For pastels, the dyes can be mixed with water. If your water is hard use distilled water. Remember that colors will appear darker when wet.

- a. Pour a small amount of each color you are planning to use into plastic cups or an ice cube tray. If you are mixing colors, be sure to mix enough color to complete your project. It is sometimes difficult to recreate exact shades.
- b. Dip your brush gently into a color. Touch the brush to the fabric about 1/2" from the resist line. The dye will migrate the rest of the way. Paint all areas inside the resist lines. For large areas, work quickly painting the color from corner to corner. Always work wet to wet. Never go over a dry area.
- c. Let dry 24 hours before steaming or using the dye-set concentrate.

④ Set the dye.

Now that you have finished your beautiful silk painting, you must set the dye to make sure the color will remain permanent. To achieve this we recommend one of the following methods.

Dyeset concentrate

- a. Rinse your painted piece in dye-set concentrate and water to remove excess dye. Colors will remain bright without bleeding. Prepare the dye-set/ water rinse in a container that is big enough for your piece to move freely in the liquid without being scrunched up.
- b. A 36" x 36" square of fabric requires about 3 qts of water. Add 1 oz of dye-set per quart of water. (If painting on heavier weight fabric, add a little more.)
- c. Plunge the piece quickly into the solution, agitating vigorously for the first 30 seconds. Continue stirring for 4-5 minutes. Do not let fabric sit.
- d. Remove from dye-set. Rinse again with mild soap and water, until water is clear and excess dye has been rinsed away. Lay flat to dry.

Steaming

- a. Steaming requires more time, but the color yield is very intense. There are commercial steamers available or smaller pieces can be steamed at home with this method. You will need the following: a large pot, white newsprint, metal rack, masking tape, aluminum foil.
- b. Roll the fabric in newsprint, making sure there is a layer of paper between each roll of fabric (much like a jelly-roll). Leave a few inches on either end of roll.
- c. When all the fabric has been rolled, wrap newsprint around the bundle a few extra times. Secure the roll by taping length of roll. Coil gently to a size that will fit into the pot. Tape securely.
- d. Place rack into the pot. Pour water to a level that is well below the bottom of the rack. Make sure top of rack is dry and place bundle on the rack.
- e. Shape a piece of aluminum foil into a dome and place it over the bundle for protection. This will keep condensation from dripping on the silk. Make sure neither the packet nor the foil touches the sides of the pot.
- f. Cover the pot with the lid. Place the pot on the stove and bring water to a boil. Reduce the heat but keep it high enough to produce steam. Steam the packet for 1 hour. Allow packet to cool. Unwrap the silk and rinse in cool water to remove excess dye.