Acid Dyes

ACID MILLING dyes are a popular, nontoxic and widely used range of wool dyes with bright, strong colours. They have good light and wash fastness and they're simple to use which makes them a great dye for textile artists, spinners and felters. They only need a few dyebath additions - Glauber Salt (to slow uptake of dye and assist in achieving even dyeings) and Acetic or Texacid to achieve a pH between 4.5 and 5.5. White Vinegar can be used instead of Acid.
Apart from dyeing any Protein Fibre (wool, alpaca, mohair, cashmere), most of these dyes work well on silk and nylon. All colours are intermixable so a large number of mixture shades can be achieved by mixing a handful of primaries. To achieve best results, we suggest you make sure you have enough room in the dyebath to comfortably cover the fibre and that you stir gently and often in the early stages of the dyeing to avoid unevenness. Using a Wetting Agent (Wetter OT) will help promote better and more even uptake and exhaustion of dye. Acid milling dyes are used in hot water.

DYE & CHEMICALS NEEDED FOR 100gm FIBRE

DYE	.5gms for pale shade	(.5% WOF)
	1 gms for medium shade	(1% WOF)
	3 gms for strong shade	(3% WOF)
	6 gms for BLACKS	(6% WOF)

TEXACID or ACETIC ACID 30% 2mls per litre of dyebath for pale shade
3mls per litre of dyebath for medium shade
4mls per litre of dyebath for strong shade
6mls per litre of dyebath for BLACK

SALT If you add 2gms per litre of Glauber Salt to the dyebath you will get more even dyeings.

WHITE VINEGAR You can use white vinegar instead of Acid. Use 3 times the above quantities. Vinegar is not as stable in boiling water as ACETIC ACID or TEXACID SB So you may need to add more to the dyebath as you go.

INSTRUCTIONS

- Start by dissolving the dye powder in hot water. Make sure there are no undissolved lumps.
- Make up a dyebath with warm water (the best pots for dyeing are stainless steel). If you're using Glauber Salt, dissolve this also in hot water and add to dyebath with the Acid or White Vinegar.
- Add the fibre to the dyebath. Stir gently to thoroughly saturate, move it to one side and add the dye solution.
- Slowly bring the dyebath to a gentle simmer, stirring regularly to promote even dyeing.The dye will gradually exhaust into the fibre over 30 – 60mins. Avoid extreme changes in temperature & excessive stirring – this will felt your fibre.
- When the dyebath is almost clear most of the dye has exhausted into the fibre. Allow the dyebath to cool before removing the fibre.
- Rinse thoroughly in warm, clean water. Wash in a neutral detergent or mild soap powder then rinse again in clean warm water.
- If the exhaustion process is very slow at any stage in the dyeing and you're using White Vinegar as your acid – you may need to add more to the dyebath. You can add more dye at any stage but but to avoid uneven dyeings always dissolve the dye first, cool the dye bath and move the fibre to one side before adding the extra dye solution.


Pipettes


Scales


Gloves

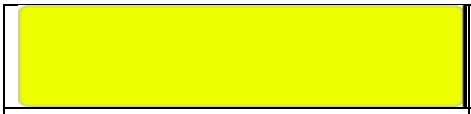
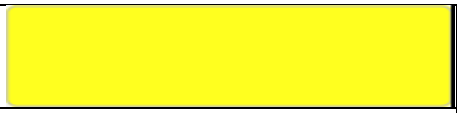
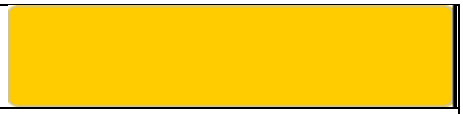
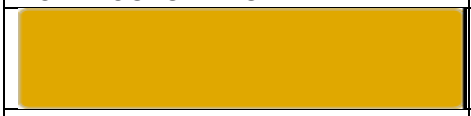
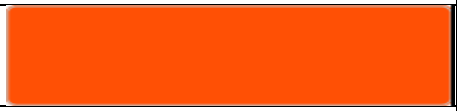
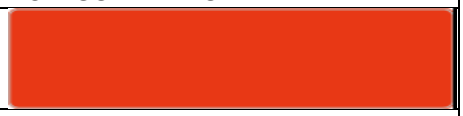
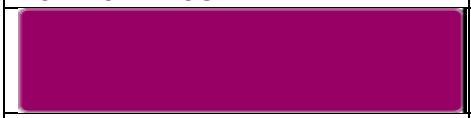
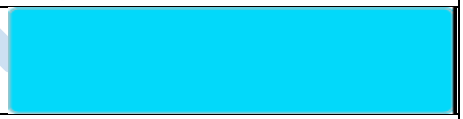

Stirring Spoon


Dye Pot


Dust Mask


Measuring Spoons


Jug

		
ACID FLUORO YELLOW	ACID YELLOW 4GL	ACID GOLD YELLOW R
		
ACID YELLOW OCHRE	ACID ORANGE GSN	ACID DEEP ORANGE
		
ACID SCARLET GWL	ACID PILLARBOX RED 3BLN	ACID DEEP RED RB
		
ACID RUBINE 3GP	ACID RED 3BN	ACID RED 10B
		
ACID GRAPE	ACID HOT PINK BR	ACID PEACH
		
ACID VIOLET FBL	ACID VIOLET 2B	ACID BRILLIANT BLUE BL
		
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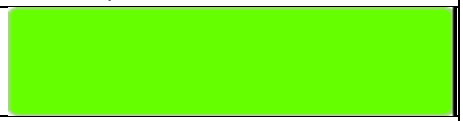
ACID BLUE N5GL	ACID TURQUOISE BLUE EV	ACID AQUA BLUE
		
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	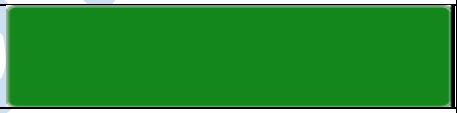	
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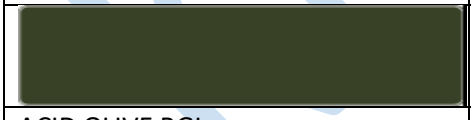		
ACID OLIVE BGL	ACID CAMEL	ACID UMBER
		
ACID BRON 2G	ACID MAHOGANY RED BROWN V	ACID CHOCOLATE
		
ACID BROWN GL	ACID SOFT GREY	ACID SLATE GREY
		

NOTES