

Landscapes

SEASONS

DYES FOR WOOL & SILK

COLOURS INSPIRED BY THE CHANGING SEASONS

Fun Summer days in the sun with family and friends

Warm days, cool nights, Autumn leaves, changing hues

Wintery days, snug evenings in front of a log fire

Spring blossoms, the promise of new life

SPRING



Tangerine



Tamarillo



Hyacinth



Lily



Mint



Iris

WINTER



Bordeaux



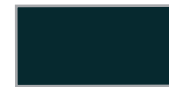
Merlot



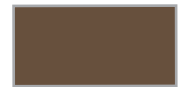
Smoke



Ginger



Cypress



Cocoa

AUTUMN



Magnolia



Chilli



Indigo



Saffron



Bronze



Aspen

SUMMER



Mango



Lipstick



Sorbet



Lagoon



Splash



Sherbet

Landscape Dyes are Made in Australia by Kraftkolour P/L

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Helpful Hints:

100gms (3.5oz) of Landscapes will dye 1 kilo (2.25 lbs) of fibre to a 'full shade'.

For paler shades use less dye, for darker shades, use more.

1 heaped teaspoon will dye 50gm / 2oz approximately.

2 heaped teaspoons will dye 100gm / 4 oz approximately.

Equipment:

- 1 dye pot, which can be heated - stainless steel, aluminum or enamel
- 1 stirrer - wooden, aluminum or stainless steel
- Rubber gloves
- White vinegar (if you are dyeing silk or to clear the dyebath)
- Landscape dye from a 100gm or 250gm jar

***We recommend having dedicated dyepots, stirrers & microwaves for your dyeing needs rather than using your household cooking utensils.*

Method:

- First wash fibre in warm, soapy water to remove any grease or gum. Rinse clean.
- Start your dyebath with enough warm water to generously cover the fibre.
- Decide how much dye you will need and dissolve it in hot water.
- Once the dye is completely dissolved, add the dye to your dyepot. If you are dyeing silk, also add one teaspoon of white vinegar to aid exhaustion of the dye.
- Place fibre into the dyepot, turning to gently distribute the dye evenly. Bring the dyebath slowly to just below the boil, turning fibre regularly to avoid unevenness (this is most important in the first 5 - 10 minutes).
- Maintain temperature **for at least 30 minutes**, the dye will eventually exhaust on to the fibre.
- During this time, check that that the fibre is completely submerged and give it a gentle stir. You can also use white vinegar at the end of your dyeing to help the last of the dye exhaust onto the fibre.
- When dyeing is complete and fibre has reached the colour depth you require, remove from dyebath and rinse a few times in water.
- Squeeze out excess water and if there is still dye coming out, you may need a warm soapy wash as well.

Handy Hints to Avoid Felting:

There are two things that wool doesn't like;

1. Too much movement in the dyebath

2. Extreme changes in temperature

To avoid felting, do not over-stir - gently turn the fibre. Do not plunge fibre from boiling water into cold water, instead take the temperature of the water down slowly.

The Colour Chart should ONLY be used as a guide to the colours and the difference between them - variations will occur between printed colour and the dyed fibre.

Health and Safety: On current available information, Landscape dyes have LOW ORAL TOXICITY.

However we still advise that users avoid generating dust and wear gloves.

AVOID INHALATION, INGESTION, EYE & SKIN CONTACT with all dyes & associated chemicals.

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