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## PAINTING POWDER

FOR USE WITH REACTIVE DYES - PROCION MX, DRIMARENE K, etc.

This powder makes up an unthickened solution for painting or airbrushing onto Cotton, Silk and Viscose rayon. Dye solutions can be used with GUTTAS, HOT & COLD WAX. The fabric can be steamed, air cured, ironed or treated with "REACTAFAST" for fixation.

### TO MAKE UP SOLUTION:

Dissolve 100g of powder in 900mls warm water.

If you are using it on cotton add 10gms of Soda Ash per Litre of solution (if using pre-soak method DO NOT add Soda Ash)

### TO ADD DYE:

1. Dissolve the dye with warm/hot water and dilute with painting solution. For full strength COLOURS you will need 50gm of dye per litre of painting solution (5G DYE POWDER in 100mls). To make BLACK you will need 100-120gms of dye per litre of solution (10-12G DYE POWDER in 100mls). For PALE COLOURS just use less dye.
2. Make up your dye solutions fresh each time you paint. They will keep for a while but gradually lose strength. If the solutions include Soda Ash they should be used within TWO hours to achieve best depth of shade. Dye solutions that DO NOT include SODA ASH can be kept for up to 1 week depending on the colour. Best results are then achieved by steaming. If you wish to keep dye solutions check their strength before commencing your work (all dye solutions will eventually weaken with time).
3. PRESOAK METHOD: When working on COTTON and RAYON a good alternative to adding Soda Ash to your dye solutions is to pre-soak the cloth with the SODA ASH before painting. Dissolve 10-25g of SODA ASH per Litre in warm/hot water. Soak cloth for 10-15 minutes stirring occasionally.
4. Dry flat or paint dyes on while still damp. Stronger colours and less bleed will occur on dried fabrics.
5. Paint dyes onto cloth with PAINTING SOLUTION ONLY, DO NOT add any more Soda Ash to the Painting solution.
6. Leave painted fabric for a minimum of 2 hours (preferably overnight), before washing out excess dye.

### TO FIX DYE:

**STEAMING:** Wrap fabric in light weight cotton sheeting or plain paper and steam for 20-30 minutes.

**AIRCURING:** Cover dry painted fabric (wrap in plastic if possible) and allow to sit for 24-48 hours.

**IRONING:** Allow fabric to dry, cover with light weight cotton sheeting and thoroughly steam iron for 2-3 mins.

**WATERGLASS:** Allow painted fabric to dry, paint on 'Waterglass' (Sodium Silicate Solution/PROFIX) and wrap fabric in plastic for 8-12 hours. DO NOT leave Waterglass on fabric for much longer than 12 hours otherwise it becomes difficult to remove.

### TO THICKEN THE DYE:

1. Paste 50-80g (depending on desired thickness) of Manutex F with a little Methylated Spirits.
2. Stir in 1 litre of Painting Solution. Allow to sit for a few hours to fully thicken. This can be thinned with more painting solution if it is too thick.
3. Add dye powder to this the same way as for Painting Solution. The thickened painting solution can be painted directly onto the fabric, allowed to dry and used as an antidiiffusant. This will give you a more painterly look (similar to watercolours). The addition of a small amount of antiseptic (eg 1 Teas Dettol) will help to preserve the Manutex paste. If you are using this paste as an antidiiffusant the dyes need only be mixed with water. (The chemicals are already on the fabric in the thickened Painting Solution/Manutex Paste).

### TO USE SOLUTION:

1. Lay fabric on a flat surface or stretch onto a frame. The best results will be achieved if you use a stretching frame. This keeps the fabric tight and up off the table, stopping the dyes bleeding under the gutta or wax lines. Wax or Gutta fabric, allow to dry.
2. Paint or airbrush dye solution onto fabric and allow to dry. The thickened painting solution can be painted on in the same manner, for use as an antidiiffusant. Interesting and unusual effects can also be achieved by laying the fabric (particularly silk) on a sheet of plastic allowing the dyes to bleed and mix as they move across surface.

**TO FINISH:**

Excess dye and chemicals must be removed by first rinsing well in cold water. Wash well again in warm/hot soapy water then rinse clean in warm water until water runs clear. Try to ensure that all excess dry is removed!! The use of MESITOL will help to prevent any loose dry staining WHITE areas during the rinsing process - it's use is optional. Wash fabric or garments separately the first few times.

## USING PAINTING POWDER in a DYEBATH

PAINTING POWDER can also be used as a [dyebath](#) for cramjar dyeing.

**TO MAKE UP SOLUTION:**

Dissolve 250g of chemical powder in 2½ litres warm water. If you are using it to dye cotton add 10gms of Soda Ash per Litre or PRE-SOAK fabric in Soda Ash @ 15-20gms per litre. This can be kept as a stock solution.

**DYEBATH:**

1. Pour chemical solution into a jar or ice cream container. Make sure you have enough liquid to cover the fabric you intend to dye.
2. Add concentrated dye solution to the chemical solution.
3. Immerse the fabric in your dyebath.
4. Allow to sit for 20mins.
5. Squeeze out excess dye solution.
6. Rinse well in warm water then wash in hot soapy water.

**SAFETY INFORMATION:**

According to current available information "reactive" dyes are considered to have low oral toxicity. However contact with skin & eyes may result in irritation. Inhalation of dust may result in respiratory irritation (or sensitisation). Reactive dyes of this type have been associated with respiratory sensitisation or allergy. This sensitisation is caused by the dye powders rather than dye solutions or dyebaths. Individuals known to suffer from allergies and respiratory or bronchial ailments would be well advised to handle reactive dyes very carefully. As a general rule it is best to **avoid inhalation ingestion, eye and skin contact** with all dyes & associated chemicals.

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEETS ARE AVAILABLE UPON REQUEST