

Knot, fold and dunk – batik effects add a unique touch to pillows, bags and T-shirts. The dye slowly penetrates the fibers of the fabric to create a captivating spectacle of color. We hope that you'll find working with these vibrant dyes as enjoyable as we do. Follow the useful hints and tips below to make using our Batik textile dye even more fun!

**KREUL Javana Batik textile dye**

**KREUL**  
seit 1838

## Dyeing and batikting light-colored fibers and fabrics

- Silk, cotton, viscose, linen, half linen, wool and polyamide
- The percentage of undyeable fiber should be no more than 50%. The dye result will be less vibrant on blended fabrics made from dyeable and non-dyeable fibers and fabrics containing up to 50% polyester or polyacrylic fiber.
- When dyeing silk or wool (any amount of fabric) add 300 ml vinegar or 50 ml vinegar essence (25%)
- **Always dye wool, wool blends, polyamide and delicate silk in a pot**

## Fibers and fabrics that cannot be dyed

- Very delicate wools such as mohair, cashmere and angora should not be dyed due to the risk of shrinkage and felting
- Pure synthetics made from polyester and polyacrylic fabric (stitching, for example, does not absorb dye), microfibers (Gore-Tex and Sympatex), textiles with down padding, fabrics treated with Scotchgard, dry-clean only and PU-coated fabrics

## 1. Choose your shade

- The shade shown on the packaging can be achieved by dyeing **pure white textiles**. Printed colors may vary. Dye result may also vary depending on the whiteness of the fabric.
- If the entire bottle of dye is used: **Strong, intense shade for 200 g fabric; a medium depth of shade for 400 g fabric** (see label)
- The more fabric you dye with one bottle, the lighter the result will be
- **Jet black** can be achieved by dyeing **200 g fabric**
- Dyeing the fabric in a pot on the stove will result in a stronger, more intense shade. Please do not leave the pot unattended!
- The final shade will be visible after the fabric has been washed and dried
- The shade may also change when ironing. After the fabric has cooled, however, it will change back to the original dyed shade.

## 2. Tips for dyeing

- Remember to wear rubber gloves and an apron while using the dye
- **Weigh the fabric when dry** to get your desired shade: "How much does it weigh?" at [www.c-kreul.com/batik-textile-dye](http://www.c-kreul.com/batik-textile-dye)
- The minimum temperature for dyeing is 50 °C - perfect for batikting with wax
- The hotter the dye bath, the more intense the dye effect will be. Please use the right temperature for the type of textile being dyed.
- Dyed fabric will be slightly lighter when dry
- Light-colored fabrics can be redyed with a darker dye to get an in-between shade.
- When denim is dyed, its characteristic appearance will change as the fabric is being dyed one single color
- You can repeat the dyeing process as often as you want. When repeating the process, always use the next darkest shade. Rinse out the fabric between dyes. Unknot if necessary and leave to dry.
- The dye bath can be kept for up to 4 days. Please remember, however, to reheat it before each use.
- Residual dye can be removed from your tools with 5 - 10% chlorine bleach
- Do not cook or eat with pots, spoons or tools used for dyeing or batikting

## 3. Getting ready to dye

- For preparing the fabric and dye: Scales, kettle, bucket with mat, cooking thermometer
- For dyeing: Rubber gloves, apron, metal/plastic/wooden rod for stirring
- For drying: Clothes drying rack or washing line
- For different dyeing techniques: String, wax, elastic bands, clothespins, sticky tape

## Remember to wash textiles before dyeing!

- Your fabric must be clean and free from stains, fabric softener, finishing agents and disinfectants

## 4. How to dye your fabric in a bucket:

- Fill your bucket with enough hot (but not boiling) water to completely cover your fabric
- Stir in 70 g Batik textile dye until it has dissolved
- Submerge the damp fabric in the dye bath (50 °C for batikting with wax). Dye for approx. 1 hour until the desired shade has been achieved (shade will be slightly lighter when dry). Move the fabric around at regular intervals so that it is dyed evenly. Tip: If dyeing using shibori (binding, folding or bunching), batik or dip-dyeing techniques, leave the fabric to rest in the dye bath.
- Remove the fabric from the bucket and rinse out with warm water until the water runs clear. Lay out to dry on the clothes drying rack.

## How to dye your fabric in a pot on the stove:

- Fill a large pot with enough water to completely cover your fabric
- Heat up the water until it starts to bubble (approx. 85 °C)
- Stir in 70 g Batik textile dye until it has dissolved. If you are dyeing wool or silk, add 300 ml vinegar or 50 ml vinegar essence (25%) as well.
- Submerge the damp fabric in the dye bath (50 °C for batikting with wax). Dye for approx. 1 hour, keeping the water at a consistent temperature, until the desired shade has been achieved. Move the fabric around at regular intervals so that it is dyed evenly. Tip: If dyeing using shibori (binding, folding or bunching), batik or dip-dyeing techniques, leave the fabric to rest in the dye bath.
- Remove the pot from the stove and leave to cool while stirring occasionally
- When the water in the dye bath is still lukewarm, carefully rinse the fabric in warm water until the water runs clear. Unknot the fabric if necessary and lay out to dry on the clothes drying rack.

## 5. Improve color fastness and wash fastness by fixing the dye

- When the dyed fabric is washed, the color will become lighter. **Fix the dye using liquid KREUL Javana Fixing agent for batik textile dyes (No. 98553) to improve the color fastness and wash fastness of your newly-dyed fabric.**
- Here's how: Rinse out the fabric with cold water to remove any residual dye. Fill a clean plastic bucket with enough warm water to cover the fabric. Add 20 ml fixing agent per 1.4 kg dry fabric and stir well. Place the damp fabric in the bucket and leave the fixing agent to work for at least 15 minutes. Stir frequently to make sure that the fixing agent is absorbed. Rinse the fabric well.

**Always wash dyed fabric in the washing machine separately at a maximum of 40 °C**

## How to dye fabric using squirt or spray bottle techniques:

- To tie dye fabric, bind it with string or knot it
- Prepare the dye bath (see instructions given in the "How to dye your fabric in a bucket" section)
- Fill up a KREUL Squeeze bottle (No. 818800, for more striking splatter effects) or an empty KREUL Pump Spray bottle (No. 81340, for a subtle mist of color) with some of the dye bath (max. temperature of 40 °C).
- Splatter or spray the dye on the fabric
- Place the wet, dyed fabric in a plastic bag. Fasten the bag securely and leave overnight. Then unknot the fabric and use warm water to wash out any residual dye.



KREUL Javana Fixiermittel für Batik-Textilfarben (Nr. 98553)  
KREUL Javana Fixing agent for batik textile dyes (No. 98553)  
KREUL Javana fixateur pour peinture textile batik (réf. 98553)

