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Project Three
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FASH 105

DYE PROJECT





01. NATURAL DYE

HISTORY

Natural dyeing is the practice of extracting color from natural resources to dye cloth and natural fibers. Originating in China in 2600 BC, natural dye comes from plants, invertebrates, minerals, roots, fruits, leaves, bark, fungi, and lichens. Some kinds of natural resources are considered luxurious due to the rarity of some natural resources. There are three types of natural dyes: mineral dye, animal dye, and vegetable dye. The mineral dye comes from minerals on the earth's surface and in mines. Scratching the rocks creates a fine powder mixed with water and oil for dying. Hematite creates red, limonite creates yellow, and lazurite creates blue. Animal dye comes from insects, lichens, and shellfish. This type of dye was commonly used in ancient times. Kermes and cochineal creatures produced scarlet and crimson red shades. Lastly, vegetable dye is derived from leaves, bark, and roots. It was most commonly used during the antiquity period by the Greeks and Romans. Madder makes red, saffron/safflower creates yellow, and indigo creates a blue-purple. Indigo garments were considered luxurious, and a unique lichen created Orchil Dye. Orchil dye, also known as Tyrian purple, creates a rich indigo color and remains the most expensive natural dye on the market and was often used by Greek and Roman nobility. In 1856, synthetic dye was created and replaced natural dying as it was cheaper and easier to produce. As chemical dying grew, the natural dying industry collapsed.

PROCESS

First, place avocado skins into the pot. Adding the pits will make the color more concentrated. In a pot, submerge the skins and pits into the dye pot. Heat the mixture for an hour, ensuring the pot doesn't boil. Turn off the heat, and let the skins soak overnight with the lid on so the dye keeps extracting into the water. The next day, reheat the dye for another 30-60 minutes. Once you are happy with the depth of the color, strain the dye so it is clear of any small bits of avocado skin. The fabric is ready to be dyed. Place the fabric in the dye and heat for around an hour, and then let the fabric soak overnight. When the desired color is achieved, squeeze the fabric and allow it to dry in the shade. Let the garment sit for a few days, wash it on a quick, gentle cycle, and then air dry.



EXAMPLES

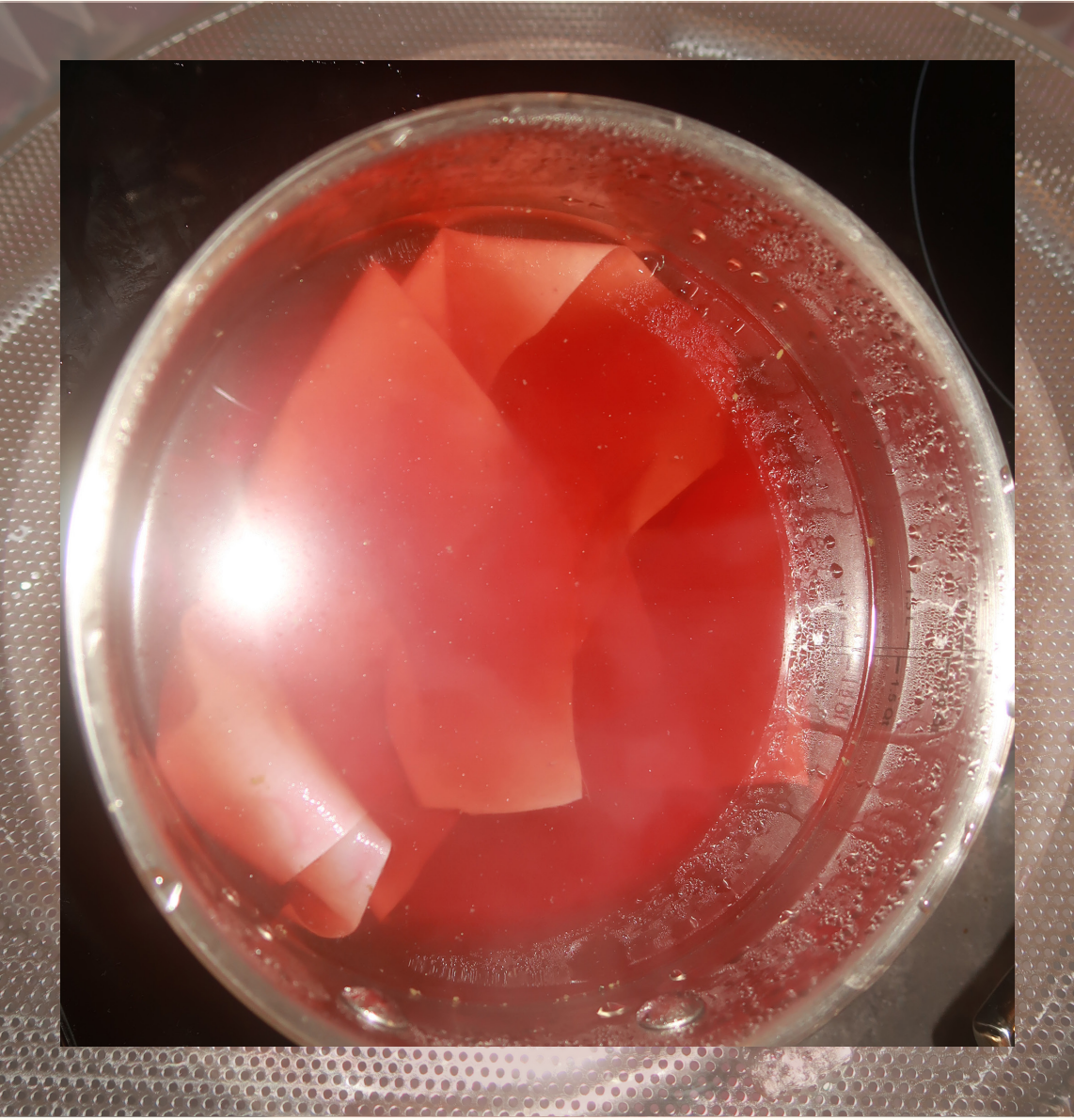
001_WASH FLESH AND OIL OFF AVOCADOS



002_BOIL THE SKIN AND PITS FOR 40 MINUTES



003_STEEP FABRIC



004_RINSE UNDER COLD WATER UNTIL RUNNING WATER IS CLEAR. AIR DRY.



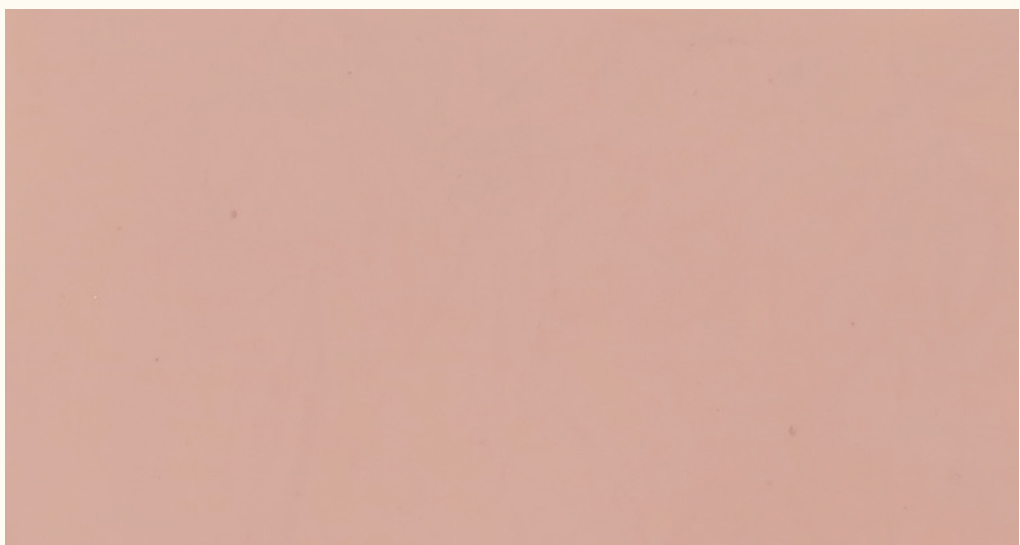
001_2 HOUR STEEP



002_4 HOURS STEEP



003_6 HOURS STEEP





02. ICE DYE

HISTORY

Ice dying was created in the United States in the 1960s and 70s. The process involves covering cloth in ice, sprinkling dye powder on top, and waiting for the ice to melt. Inspired by Shibori technique, ice dying was created by quilters looking for a resourceful way to dye quilts during the wintertime. The resulting product of ice dye is similar to Shibori and tie-dye.

PROCESS

First, you should pre-wash your fabric with dyer's detergent. This will remove anything that will impact the dying process. Then, mix soda ash and 2 cups/gallon of water. Add in the fabric and soak it for around 15 minutes. Pull the fabric out of the solution and ring it to get the excess solution out. Place the fabric randomly on a rack in a bucket and cover everything in ice. Sprinkle dye powder all over the ice and wait for the ice to melt. Take the fabric to the sink and rinse in cold water until the running water is clear. Lastly, machine wash the fabric in hot water and dry it.



EXAMPLES



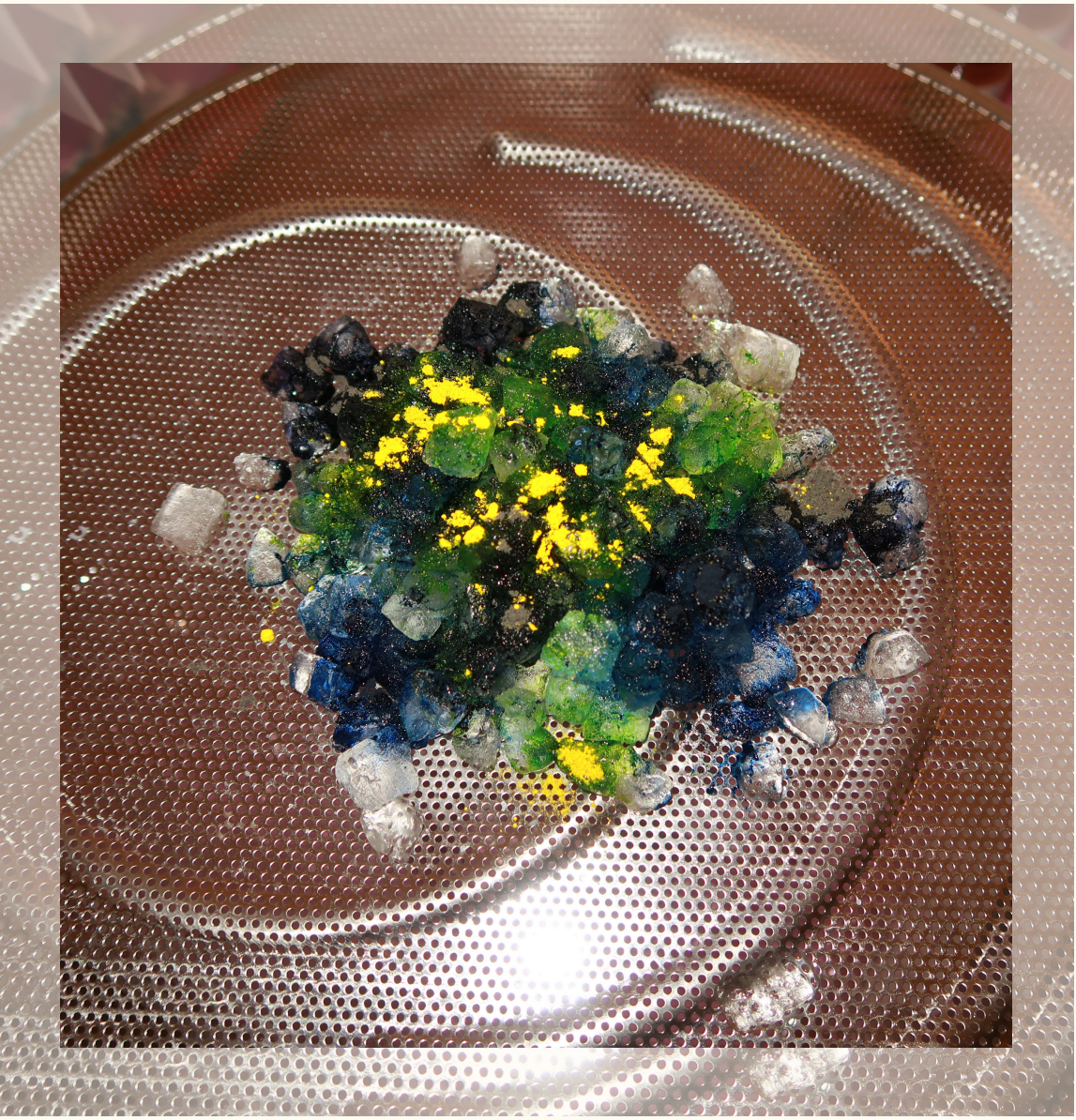
001_ RINSE FABRIC IN SODA ASH FOR 30 MINUTES



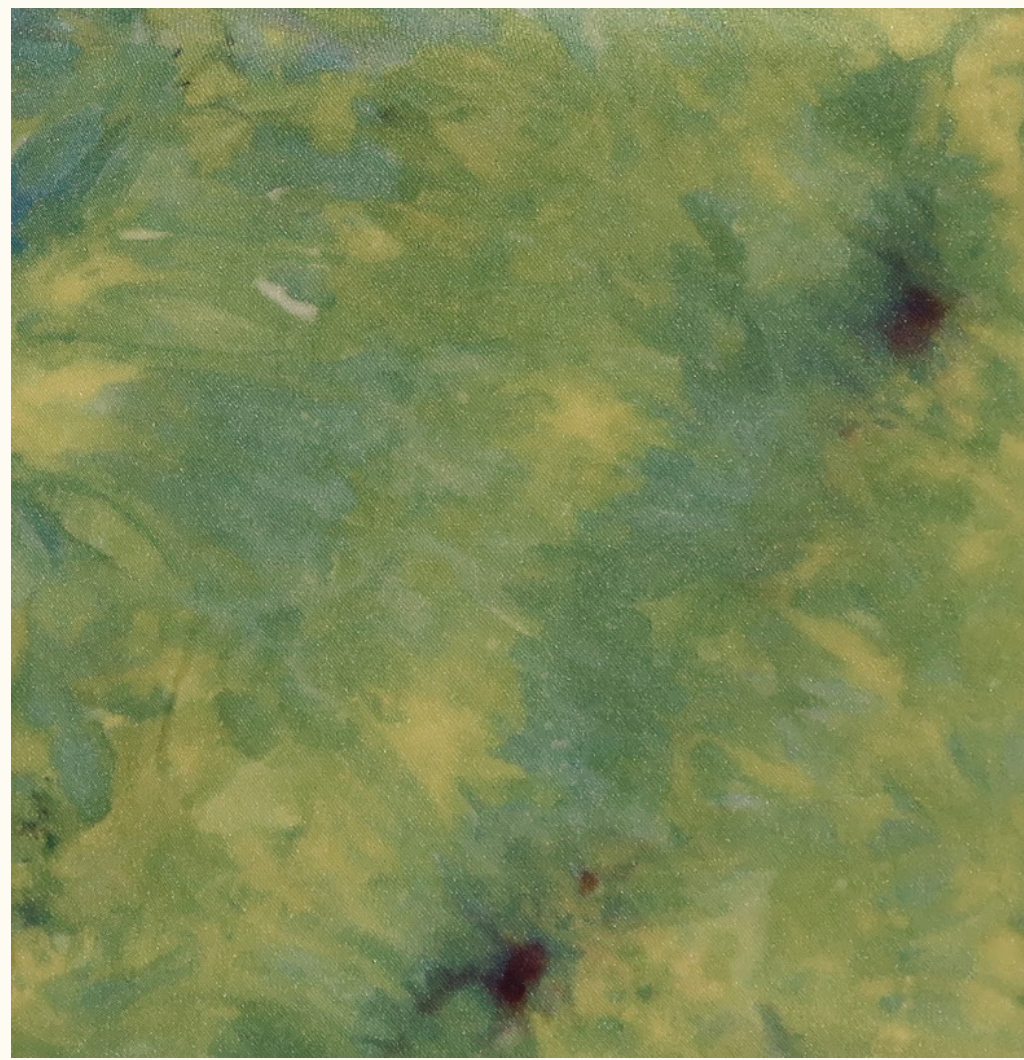
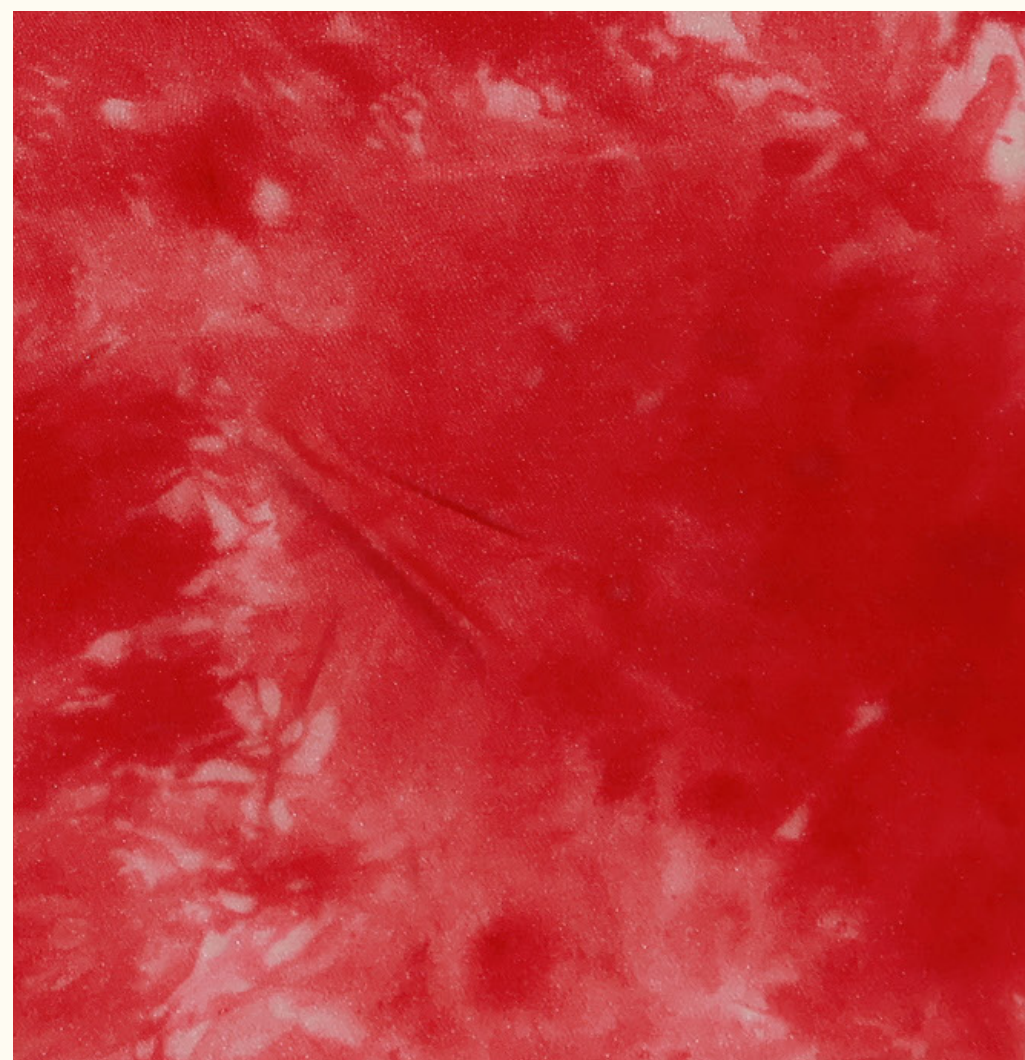
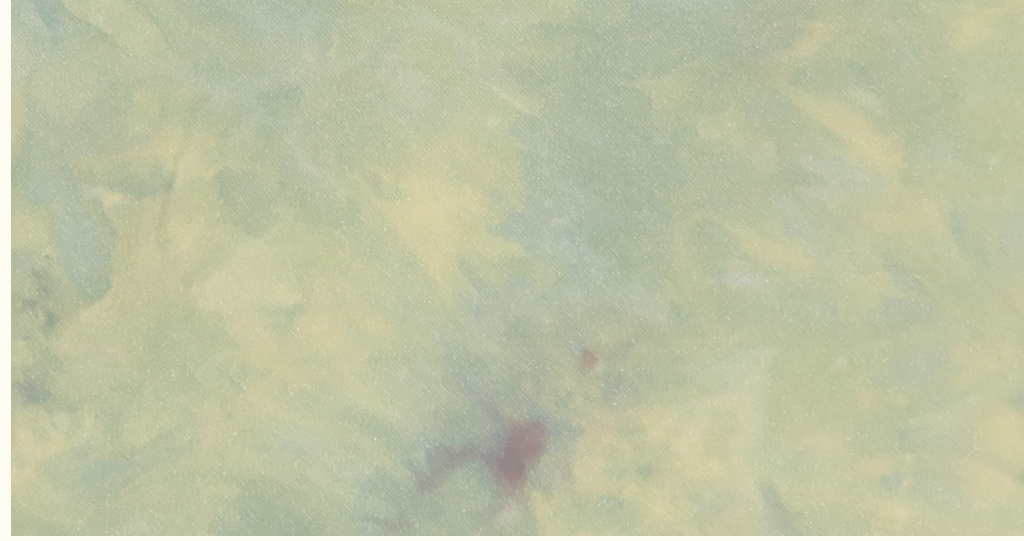
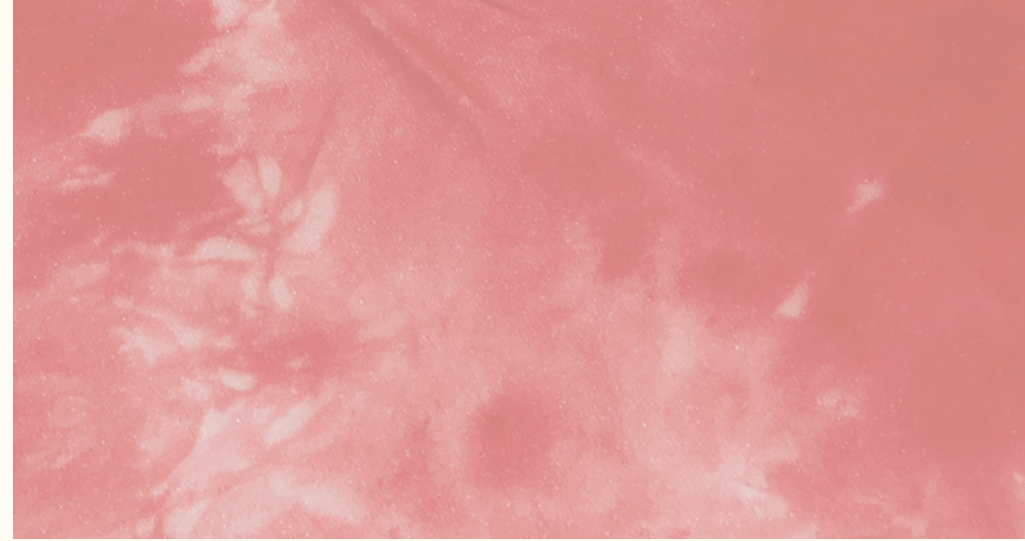
002_WRING FABRIC AND COVER WITH ICE

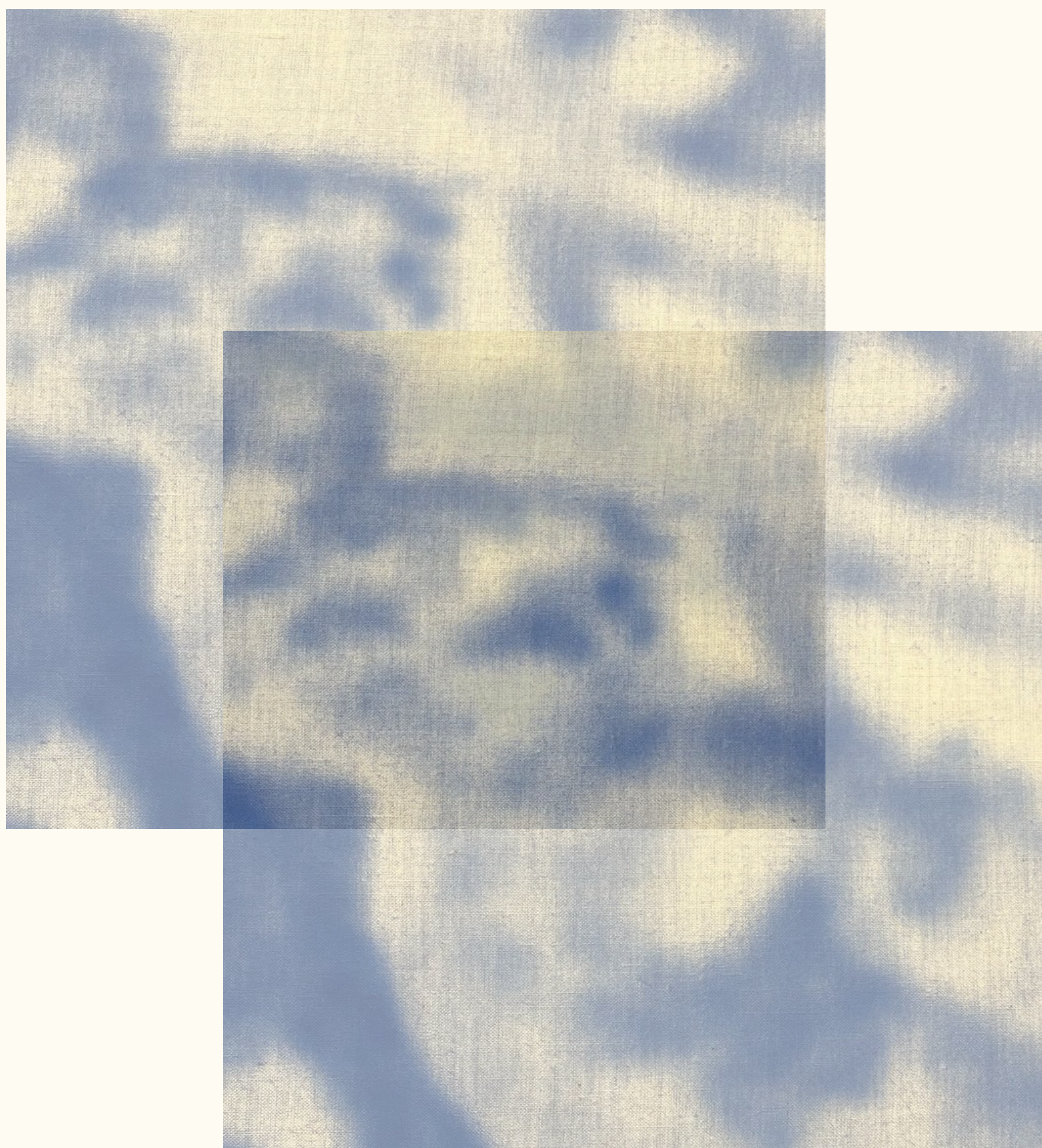


003_SPRINKLE WITH DYE POWDER AND WAIT TO MELT



004_RINSE UNDER COLD WATER UNTIL RUNNING WATER IS CLEAR. AIR DRY.





03. SHIBORI

HISTORY

Shibori is a Japanese dye technique originating in the 8th century. The term “Shibori” means ‘wring, squeeze, press.’ In the 8th century, silk was reserved for the nobles, so the common people developed shibori to have nicer clothing. Traditionally, wrinkles weren’t desirable, and dyed fabrics were often stretched to prevent them in the dying process. Shibori defied this notion, creating wrinkles and folds to achieve the desired look. Over time, the final product gained value and was viewed as luxurious. At the time of its origination, hemp and cotton were the most common fabrics used in production. Dye was hard to come across, so people made dye from indigo, rose madder, and beetroot- the color varies depending on the dye used. Traditionally, indigo has always been used for shibori dye, giving the rich blue/purple color often seen when observing the garment.

PROCESS

There are many types of shibori, and each method creates a different look on the textile. Nui shibori, Arashi shibori, Itajime Shibori, Kumo Shibori, Miura shibori, Kanoko shibori, Arashi shibori (pole wrapping), Bai shibori, Miura shibori (the looped-binding technique), Nui (stitch resist), Oke shibori, Boshi shibori, Guntai and makiage shibori, Itajime shibori (shape-resist), Kumo, Kumo shibori (spider web) are all different shibori techniques.

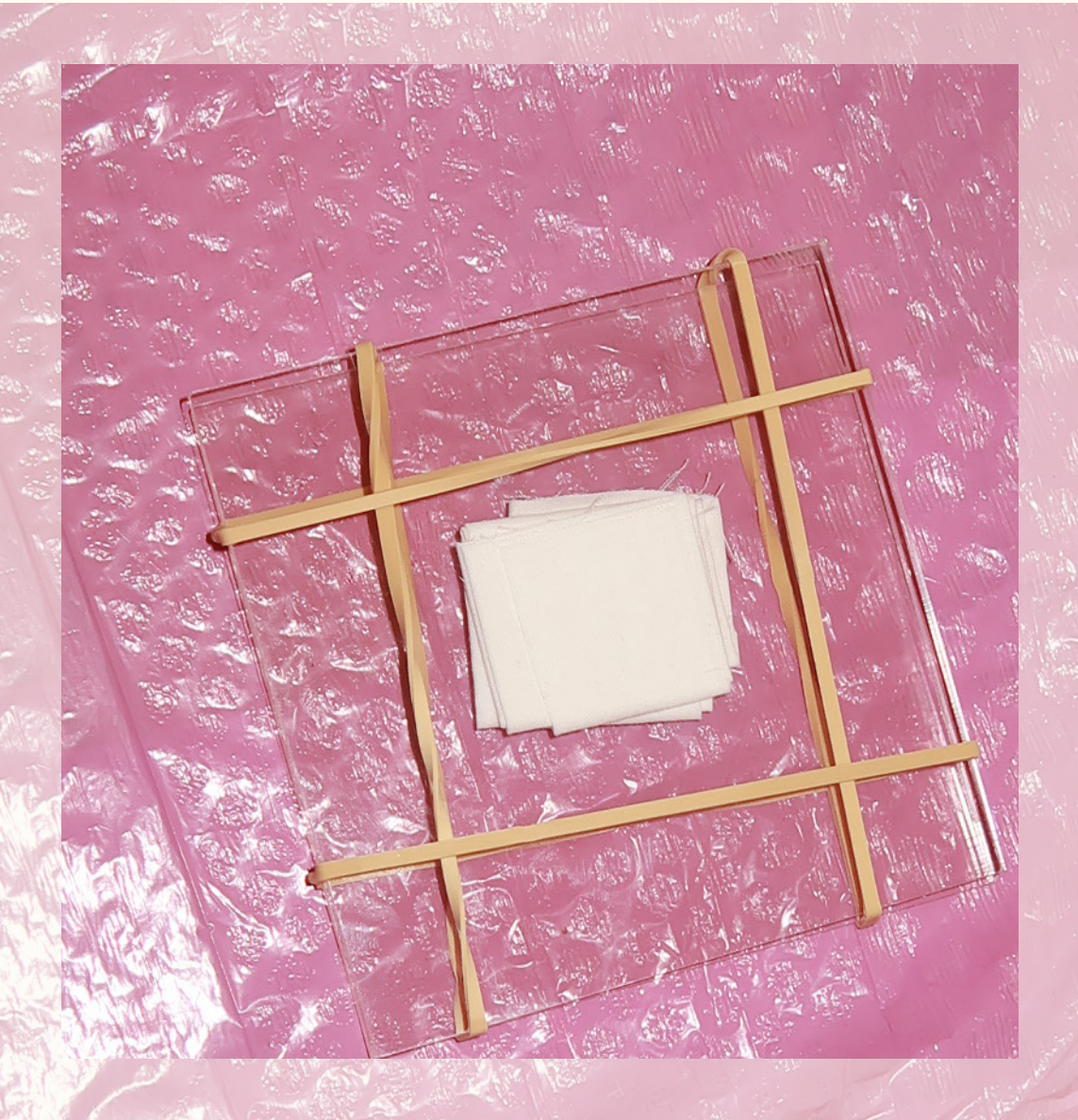
Kanoko Shibori is my chosen method of shibori. First, place rubber bands where you would like the dye to be resisted. Utilize different kinds of folds to get different results. After the fabric is bunched and folded, prepare an indigo vat and dip the pieces in water. Then, dunk them into the indigo. One dunk creates a light blue, and the more dunks the darker the color will be. After the desired number of dunks, take the fabric out and wait for 15-20 minutes to let the color develop. Rinse the fabric until the running water is clear and then unwrap the rubber bands. Do another rinse and wash and dry the fabric.



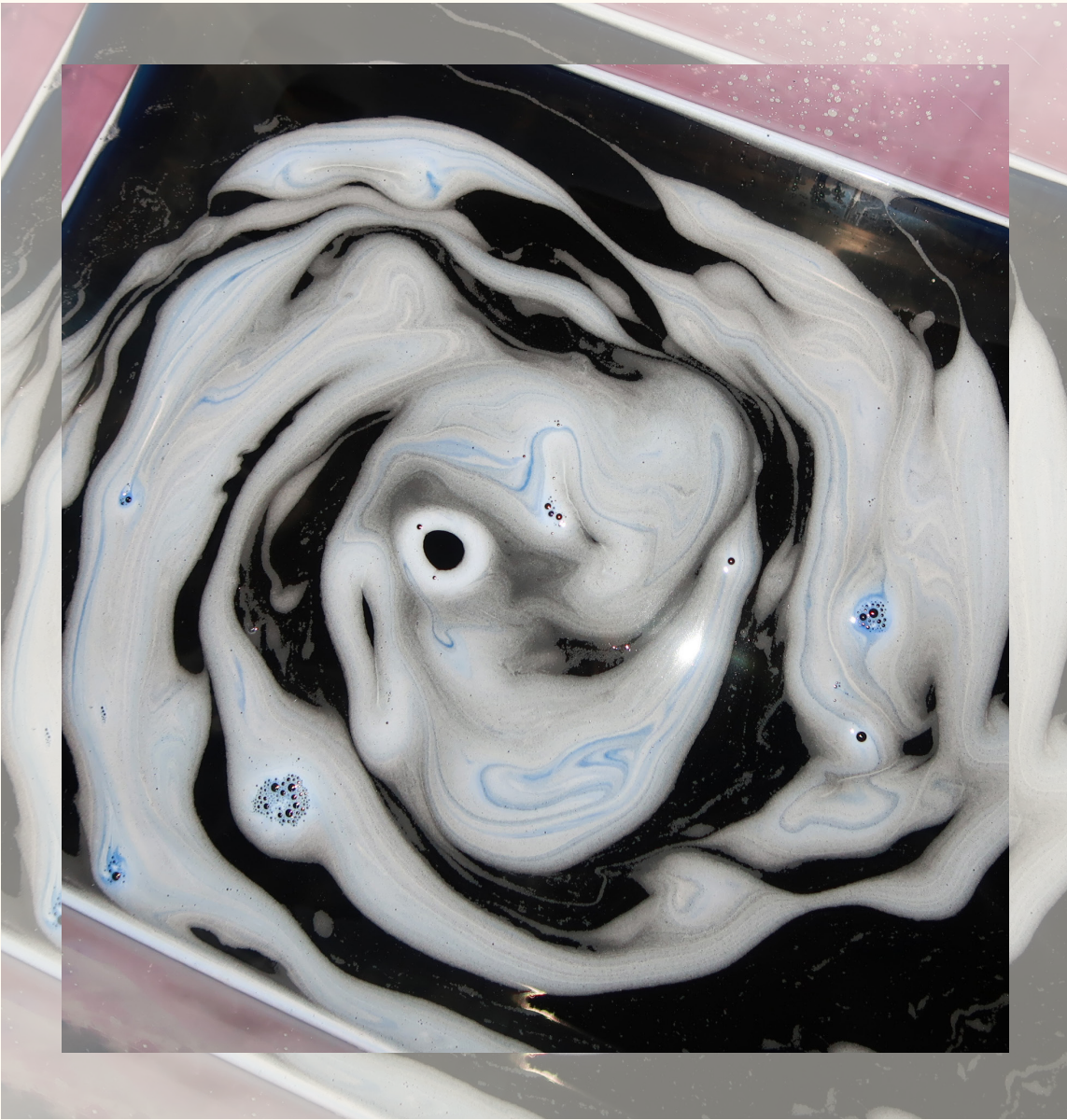
EXAMPLES



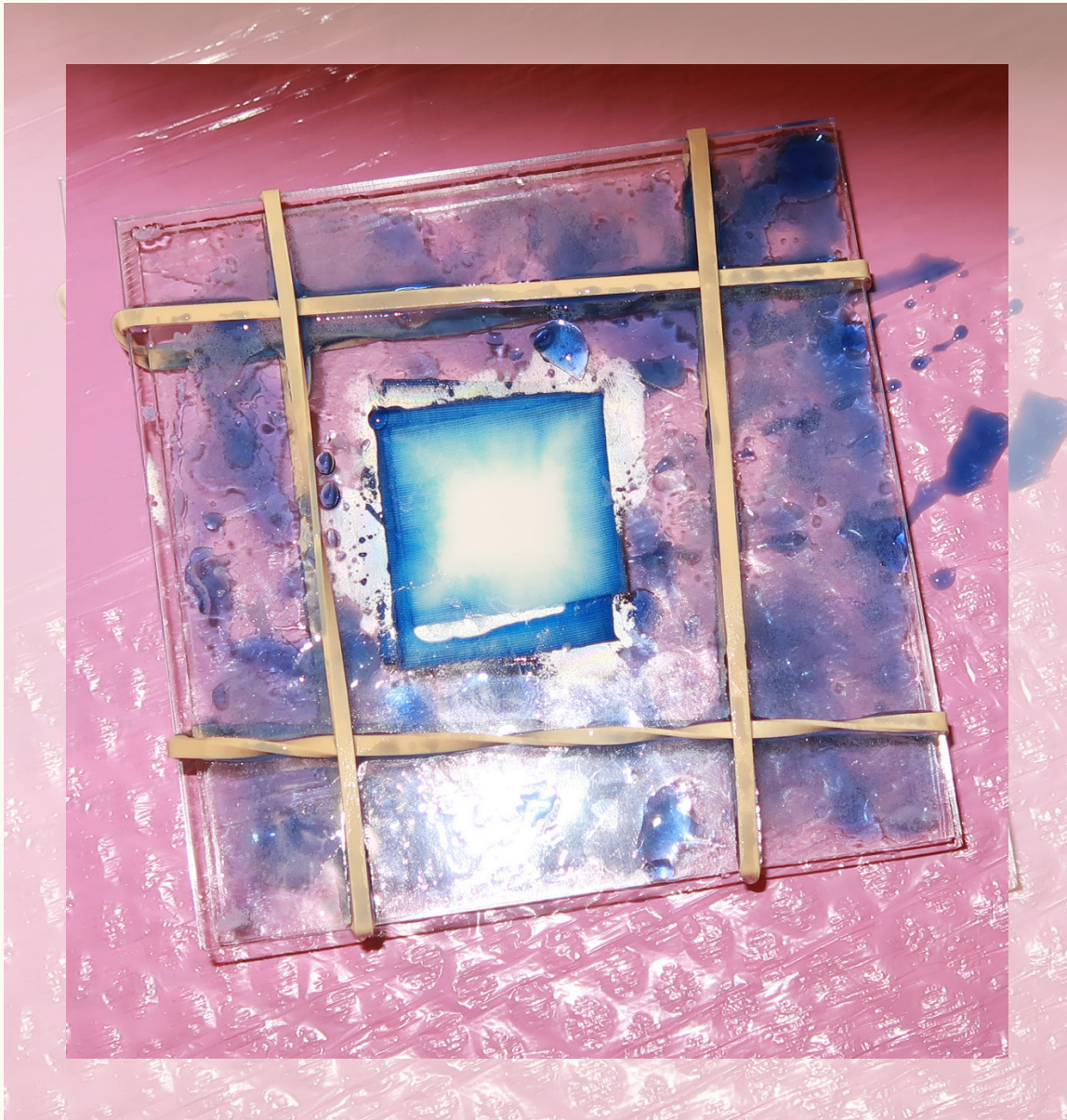
001_FOLD AND BIND FABRIC WITH BANDS



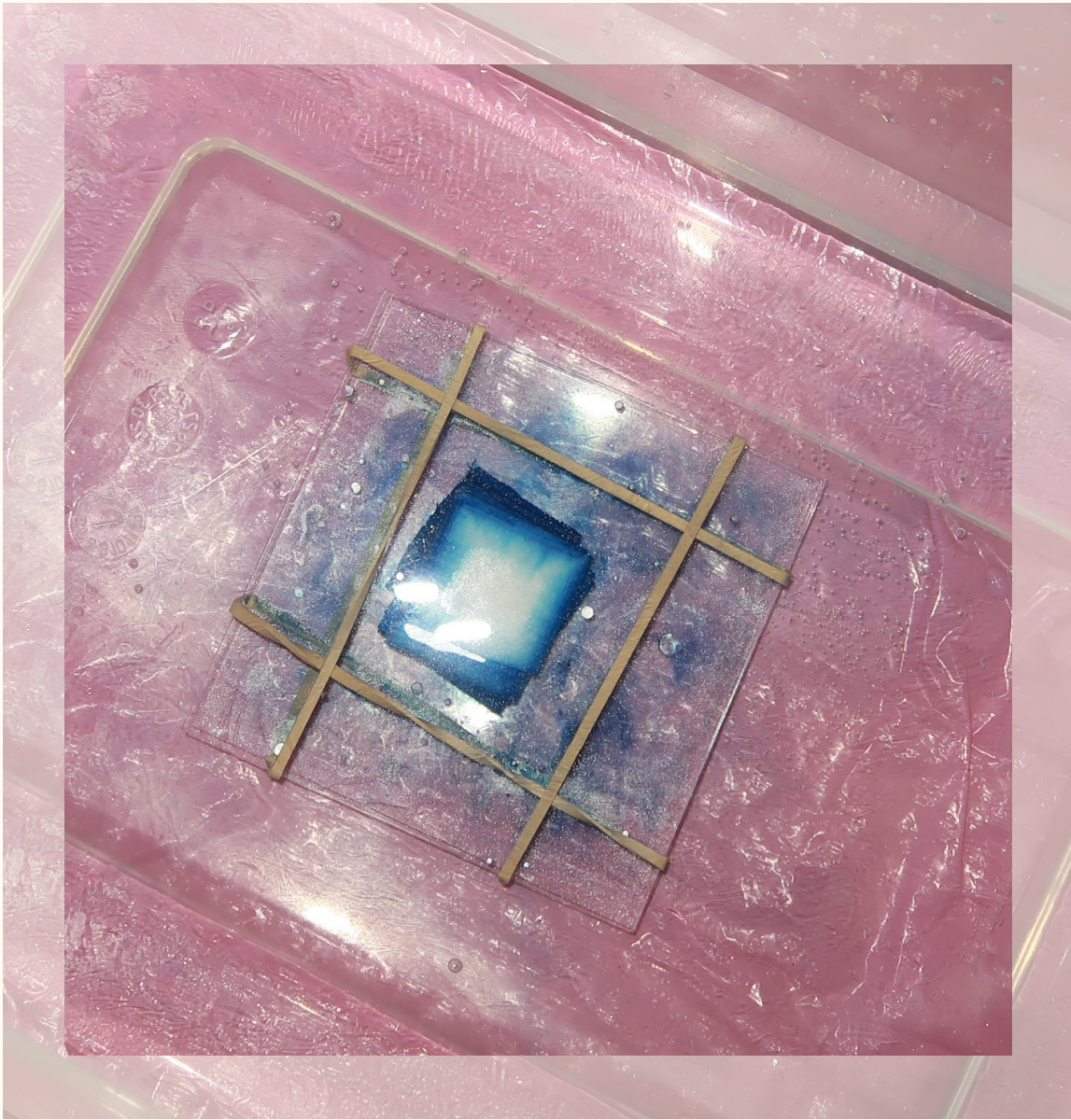
002_RINSE IN INDIGO DYE FOR 3-5 MINUTES



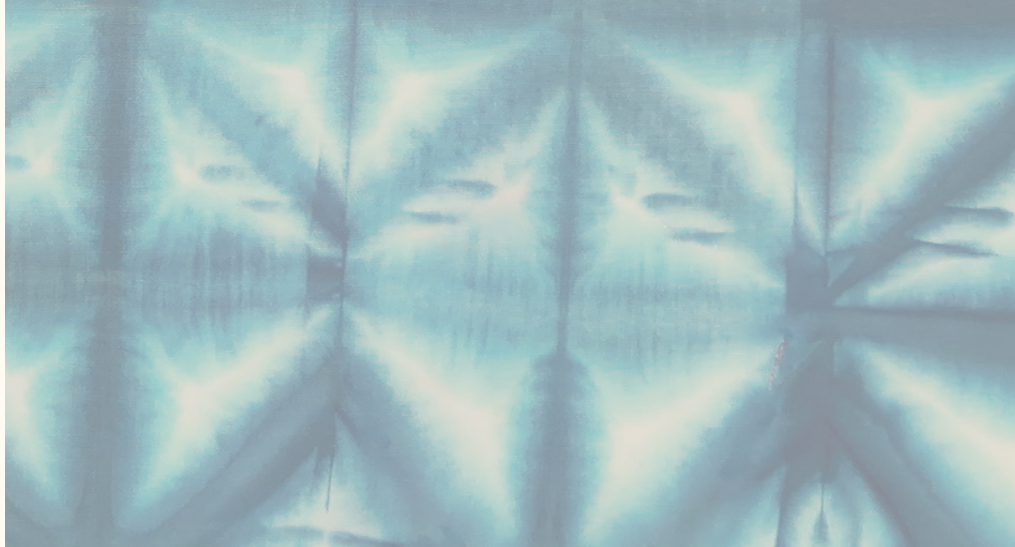
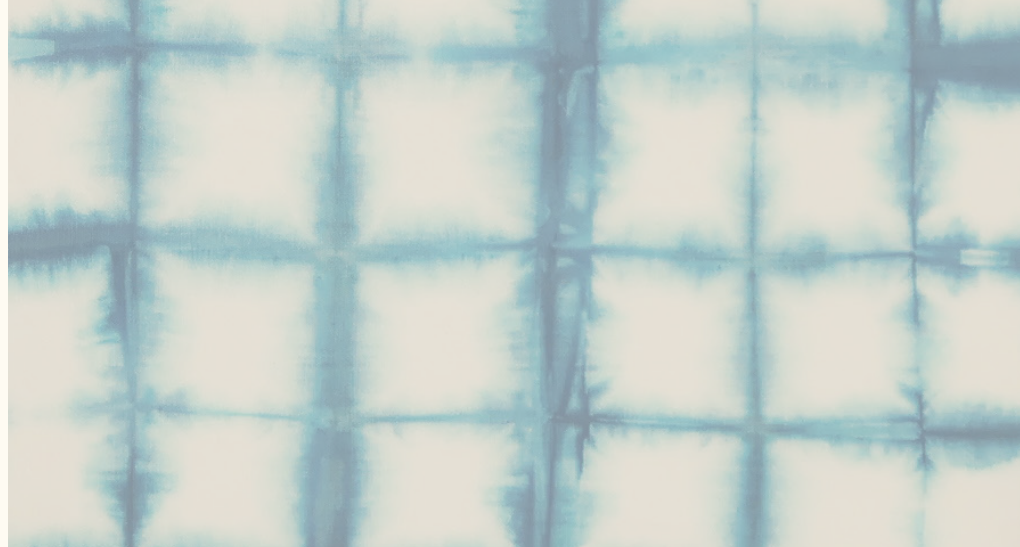
003_TAKE OUT THE FABRIC- DO NOT UNBIND



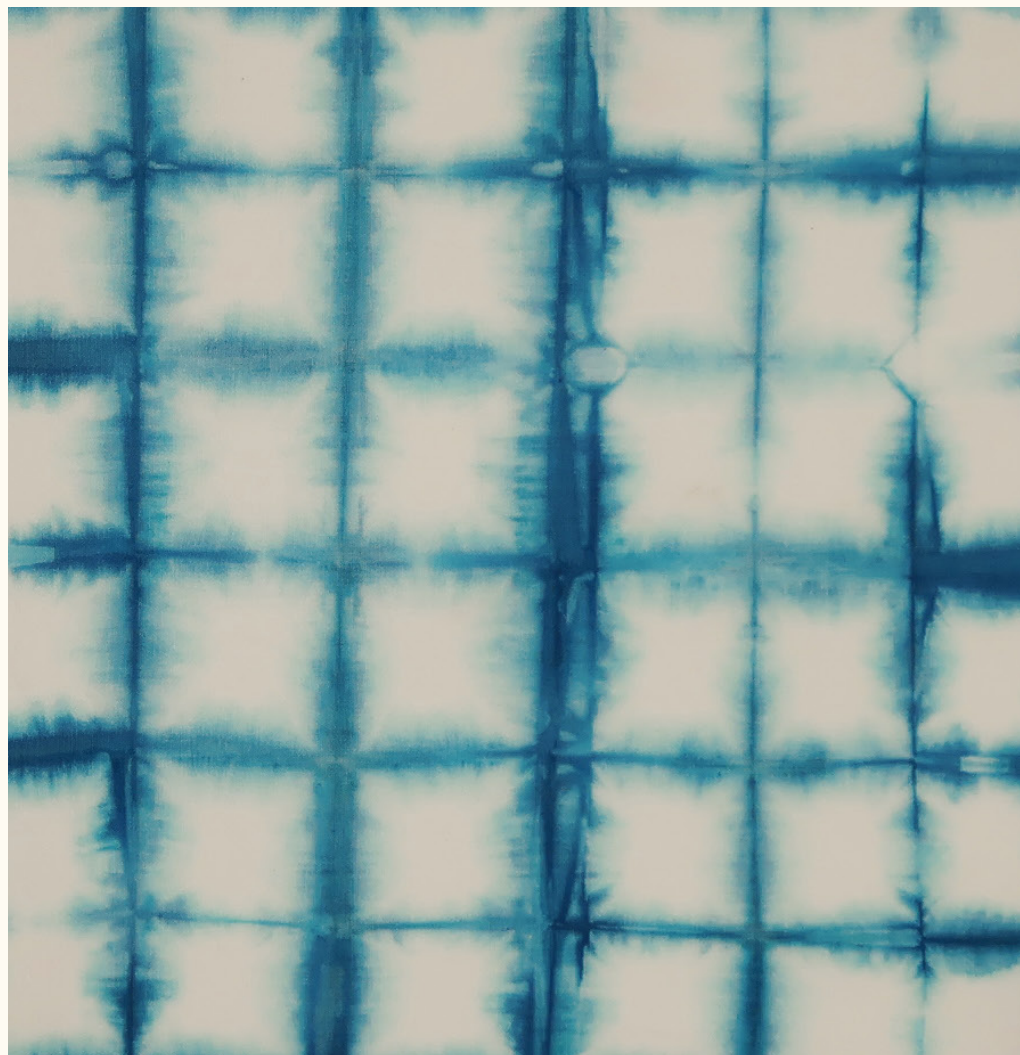
004_RINSE FABRIC IN DYE FIXATIVE FOR 20 MINUTES



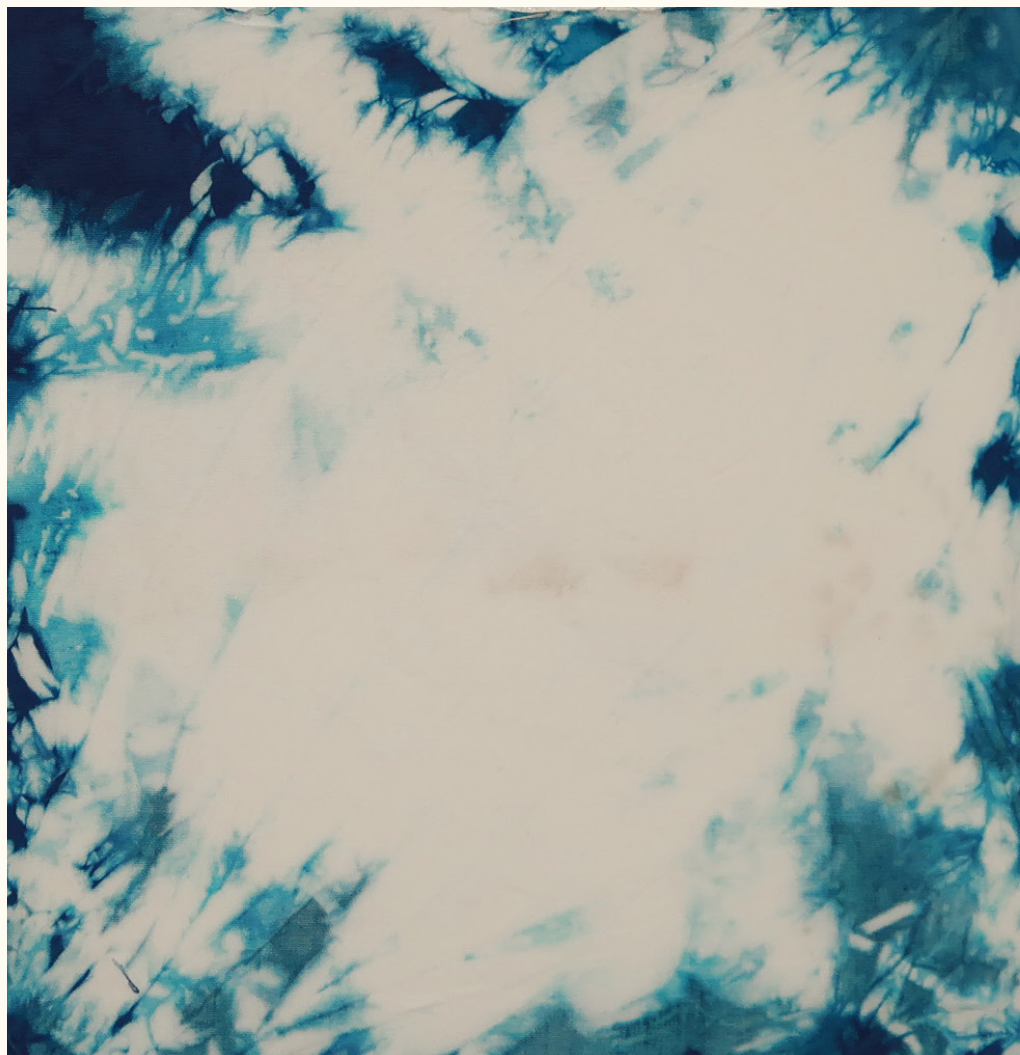
005_RINSE UNDER COLD WATER UNTIL RUNNING WATER IS CLEAR. AIR DRY.



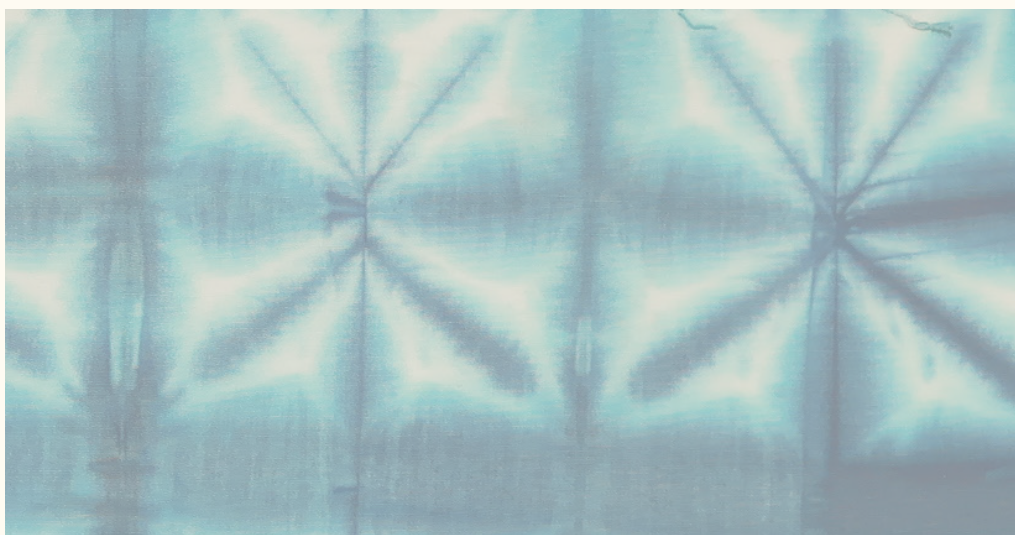
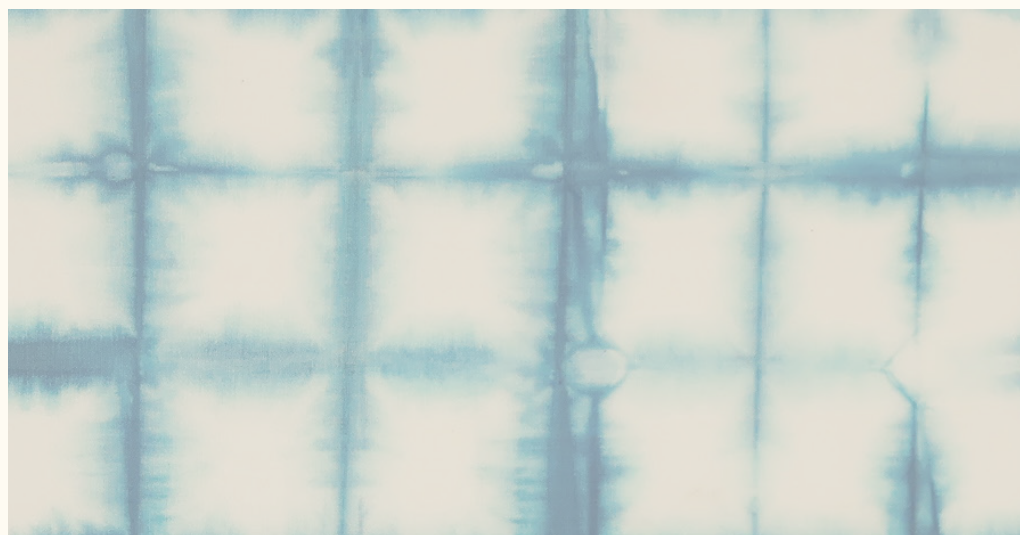
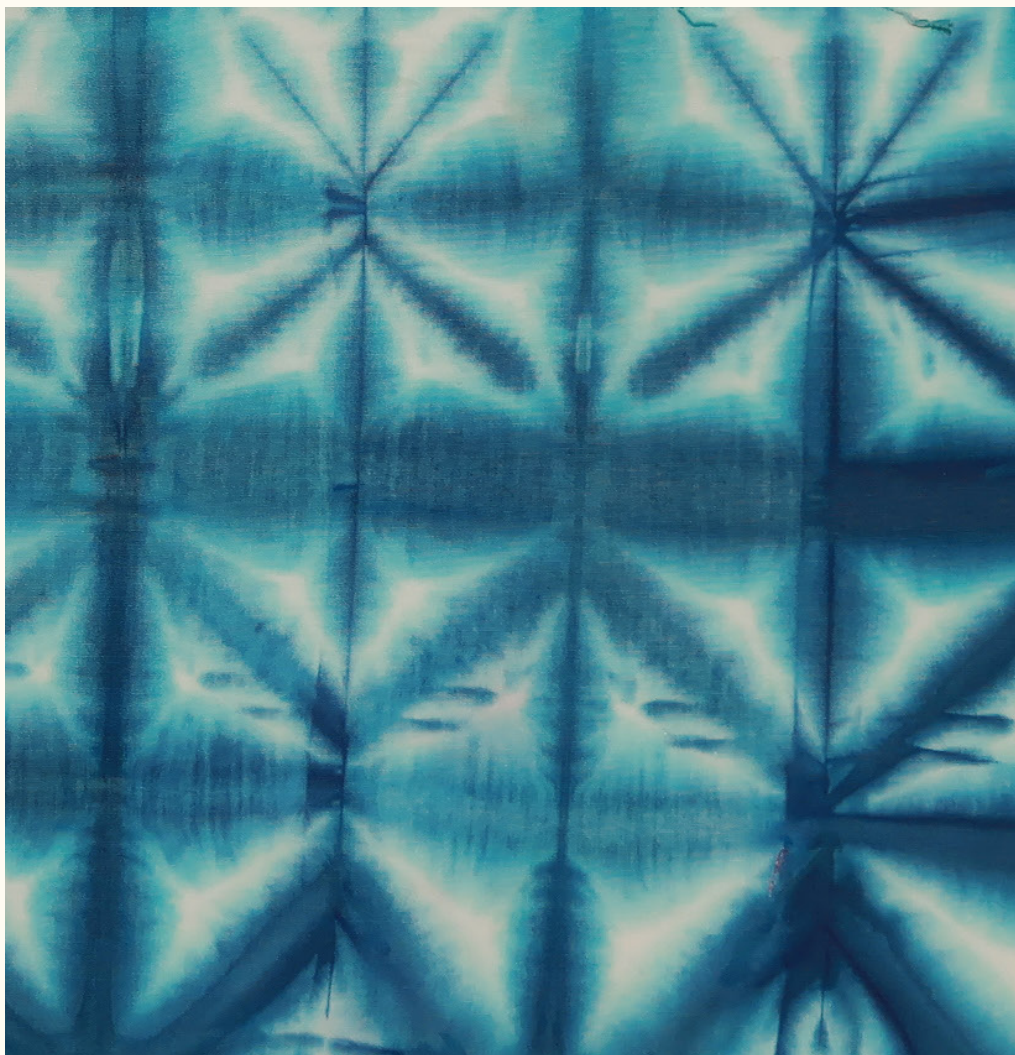
001_ITAJIME SQUARE



002_TWIST



003_ITAJIME TRIANGLE



GARMENT



001_WASH AND BOIL AVACADO PITS AND SKINS



002_STEEP FABRIC FOR 2 HOURS



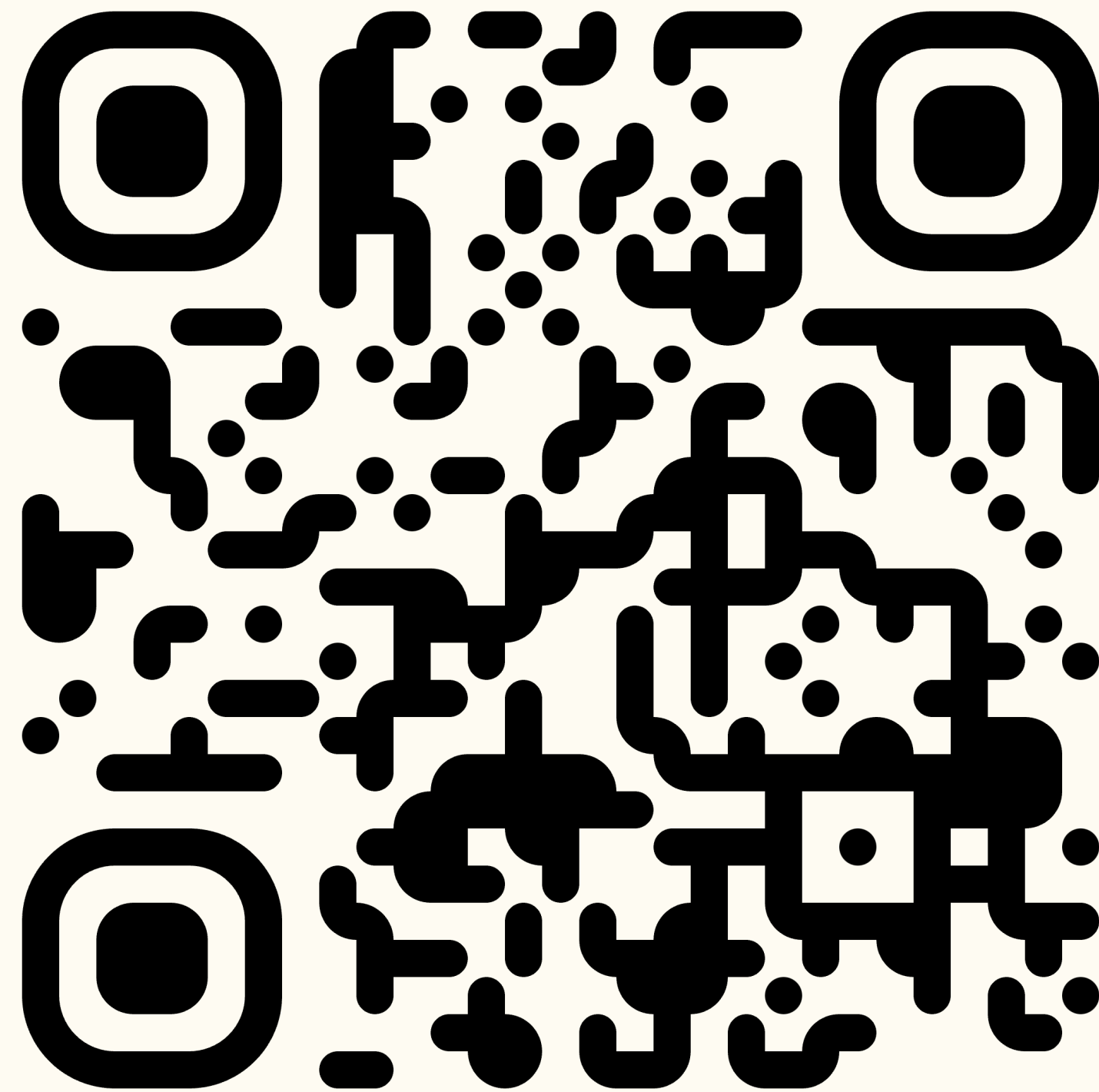
003_RINSE UNDER COLD WATER UNTIL RUNNING WATER IS CLEAR. AIR DRY.

FINAL





BIBLIOGRAPHY



SCAN HERE FOR ALL REFERENCES USED IN PROJECT THREE