

Landscapes of Australia

Landscapes
Elements



Colours inspired by elements of the Australian environment

30 beautiful new colours inspired by elements of the Australian environment.

DESERT - the harsh, raw colours of our red centre.
RURAL - the heartland of Australia.
MOUNTAIN - softer, cool colours of our forests.
COASTAL - fresh, crisp, salty seascapes.
DESTINATIONS - let the names tell the story.

Landscapes will dye wool, mohair, alpaca (protein fibres), silk or nylon either as fleece, spun yarn or fabric.

Desert						
	Dingo	Mallee	Dusk	Red Ochre	Granite	Burnt Umber
Mountain						
	Lichen	Mist	Cloud Ears	Heath	Sun Orchid	Wombat
Coastal						
	Shell	Saltmarsh	Tasman	Kelp	Coral	Pacific
Rural						
	Maize	Rye	Clay	Wheat	Alfalfa	Sugar Cane
Destinations						
	Barossa	Waratah	Broome	Pilbara	Daintree	Apollo Bay

Landscapes of Australia

Colours inspired by the clarity of light and the unique natural beauty of the Australian landscape.



Landscapes
Dyes for Wool and Silk

Colours inspired by the clarity of light and the unique natural beauty of our Australian landscape. Landscapes have been developed to give a professional colourfast result with a simple dyeing method. Based on a spectrum format and uniform strength - Landscapes encourage the dyer to use colour as a flexible medium - to be mixed and matched, strengthened and weakened to suit your needs. Colours are based on dyes with good to excellent fastness properties. Landscapes will dye wool, mohair, alpaca (protein fibres), silk or nylon either as fleece, spun yarn or fabric.

Wattle	Mustard	Citrus	Desert Pea	Grevillea	Wild Raspberry
Galah	Cyclamin	Clematis	Marine	Sky	Opal *
Ice	Kingfisher *	Fern	Tanbark	Chamomile	Sandstone
Rust	Kangaroo Paw	Salmon Gum	Plum	Bloodwood	Sarsparilla
Mountain Blue	Night	Sage	Tarragon	Moss	Wallaby
Quarry	Currawong	Sulphur Yellow °	Azalea °	Flax °	Fuchsia °

° NEW Colours - The colours you asked for are here!

Instructions

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

For paler shades use less. For darker shades use more.

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

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

To start your dyeing you will need -

1 dyepot which can be heated - stainless steel, aluminium or enamel.

1 stirrer- wooden, aluminium or stainless steel.

Rubber gloves.

White vinegar (If you are dyeing silk or to clear the dyebath) .

Pack sizes: 100gms, 250gms.

Have dedicated dyepots, stirrers & microwaves for you 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.

Add this to dyepot (make sure it is completely dissolved).

If you're dyeing silk you will need a teaspoon of white vinegar to aid exhaustion of dye.

White vinegar can also be used at the end of your dyeing to help the last of the dye to exhaust onto the fibre.

Place fibre into dyepot, turning gently to distribute dye evenly. Bring dyebath slowly to just below the boil, turning fibre regularly to avoid unevenness (this is most important in the first 5 to 10 mins). Maintain temperature for at least 30 mins. The dye will eventually exhaust onto the fibre. During this time check that it is completely submerged & give it a gentle stir. When dyeing time is completed 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

The two things that wool doesn't like are:

1. Too much movement in the dyebath.

2. Extreme changes in temperature.

Avoid too much stirring, just gently turn fleece.

Don't plunge fibre from a boiling dyebath into cold water.

Take temperature down slowly in warm water.

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

* These dyes are bright unique shades, but have poor light fastness by comparison to the other colours in the range.

Health & Safety: On current available information Landscapes dyes have LOW ORAL TOXICITY. However we still advise that users avoid generating dust and wear gloves and a mask when dealing with dye powders.

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

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SPIRAL DYEING WITH LANDSCAPES:

Spiral dyed & multi coloured effects can easily be achieved with any combination of colours from the Landscapes range.

Choosing your colours – you won't need more than 3 separate colours for spiral dyeing. Keep in mind that the dyes are going to overlap & mix and by doing so, will produce additional colours. When you select your 3 dyes, take into account the colours produced when they mix. For example – Yellow and Red will produce Orange; Yellow and Blue will produce Green; Red and Blue will produce Violet.

You will also need some heavy cling wrap and a rubber lino roller or rolling pin and a vegetable steamer.

TO START:

Before starting, rinse your fibre in warm water with a little wetting agent to remove any grease or sizing. This will help the dye to penetrate, your aim is to avoid white undyed areas. Squeeze out excess water.

Have your steamer ready to use on the stove.

Cover your workspace with a plastic sheet. Lay 2 lengths of heavy cling wrap on top of the plastic sheet, overlapping it lengthways in the centre and allowing enough either end and at the sides to wrap your fibre/yarn. Choose 3 dye colours.

Using 100mls of very hot water, dissolve 2 teaspoons of each dye powder in separate containers.

This is enough to dye 200 to 300gms of fibre.

Lay fibre in the centre of the cling wrap, flatten it out to no more than 1cm thick.

Start at one end and pour a little dye solution onto the fibre. Using the lino roller, work the colour into the fibre, always running along the length of the hank. When you've worked it right through to the other side, introduce a second colour and work it in as before, overlapping the 2 colours will give you a third combination shade. Work your way along the fibre with the 3rd colour. Make sure there are no white areas by pushing the dye well into the fibre and adding more dye solution if necessary. Avoid using an excess of solution, this will cause the colours to bleed into each other excessively and muddy them.

Repeat the 3 colours for a second time or until you reach the end of the hank.

When you've completely covered the fibre in dye, carefully fold in the ends and then the sides of the cling wrap to create a long snug 'sausage'.

Coil it around the inside of the steamer, set it on moderate heat, cover and steam for 20 to 40mins.

Turn off the heat and allow it to sit and cool in the steamer for at least 2 hours or overnight.

Rinse fibre in warm water until it runs clear, squeeze out excess water and hang outside to dry.

MICROWAVE DYEING WITH LANDSCAPES:

Microwave dyeing allows you to speed up the dyeing process and produce multi coloured effects which are somewhat more difficult to achieve in a dyebath. Fibre or Yarn can be dyed far more quickly in a microwave and because it needs less water multi colours are less likely to bleed into each other and muddy. You may dye spun yarn or unspun fibre.

As before, choose dyes which will compliment each other.

You will need 2 to 3 dyes and a microwave proof plastic container to dye in.

TO START:

Rinse your fibre/yarn in warm water to remove any grease or sizing. Make sure it's completely saturated then squeeze out excess water.

For every 100gms of fibre, you'll need 10gms (2 teas) dye powder. If you're using 2 different colours, you'll only need 5gms (1 teas). Dissolve dye in 100ml of very hot water.

Place your fibre in a shallow microwave safe container. Spread it evenly over the base of the container.

For multi coloured/random dyeing, pour dye solutions over fibre and work it through so it's completely saturated.

Allowing for the steam to escape, cover the container and cook on high for 5 mins.

Remove from microwave and carefully turn the fibre over with some kitchen tongs, add more dye if necessary to any white areas, return to microwave, cover and cook again on high for 5 mins.

Remove from microwave and allow to cool completely. By letting it sit until its cold, this allows all the dye to be exhausted into the fibre.

Rinse with warm water to remove any unfixed dye.

If an excessive amount of dye washes out: you have either used too much dye or haven't dyed it for long enough. Times may vary for different microwaves.