

THE GOSSIP WHEEL

ZUMBRO RIVER FIBER ARTS GUILD

March 15, 2018



Wednesday, April 28, 2018

1:00 Oronoco Community Center

12:00 Weavers study group



Wednesday, April 23, 2018

The program this meeting will be an introduction to art of Japanese Boro. A traditional patchwork style, boro grew out of necessity as opposed to aesthetics. Meaning “ragged” or “tattered,” the boro style was favored by nineteenth and early twentieth-century rural Japanese. Cotton was not common in Japan until well into the twentieth century, so when a kimono or sleeping futon cover started to run thin in a certain area, the family’s women patched it with a small piece of scrap fabric using sashiko stitching.

Treats: April 25 - Roxi Ziecina and Laurice Johnson

Wednesday, May 23, 2018

We will be introduced to Furoshiki, a type of traditional Japanese wrapping cloth traditionally used to transport clothes, gifts, or other goods. Furoshiki embraces the philosophy of eco-friendly living by challenging us on how many items



we really need. This beautiful and ingenious art allows one object to have many uses simply by folding and tying the cloth in a different way.

Treats: May 23 - Anne Black-Sinak and Joann Ronningen

Wednesday June 27, 2018



This event will be a field trip to two fiber farms! First will be at the Clear Spring Farm in Welch where Melodee Smith will introduce us to yaks which produce 'fantastic fiber' for spinning. We'll start with a picnic lunch (BYO) and short meeting and then turn it over to Melodee. Next, we will travel to the Pauley Alpaca Company farm in SE Rochester. Brett will show us his herd and talk about the luxurious Alpaca fiber. Carpooling will be planned at the May meeting. No Weaver's Study Group.

Treats: June 27 - Sara Pruett and Sue Kahle

Wednesday July 25, 2018



Representatives from Join the Journey and Mayo Clinic Oncology will share information about their organization and talk about the chemo caps initiative. Weaver's Study Group meets at 12:00.

Treats: July 25 - Marit Lomen

August 22nd Meeting Pot Luck & Silk Fusion Meeting

Everson Park next to Lands Lutheran Church, one mile west of Zumbrota on Highway 60

Treats: Everyone

Wednesday, September 26th Annual Meeting

October 24th Guild Meeting/Banquet

The Color Challenge - How far along are you on your challenge?
Willow Creek Golf Course & Event Facility in Rochester, Minnesota

Fiber Dyeing Part I by Leslie Hall

I get asked a lot of questions about dyeing fibers and thought I would put together an introduction to applying dyes to fiber. This will be a “series”. I will start with an overview of different dyes and then cover fiber reactive, acid and finally my favorite natural dyes.

Don't hesitate to ask me questions, if I don't know the answer you know I will enjoy researching it. I have “several” books on dyeing and would be happy to lend out. My “go to” for this series are:

Teach Yourself Visually Hand-Dyeing by Barbara Perry. 2009 Wiley Publishing, Inc.

The Surface Designer's Handbook-Dyeing, Printing and creating Resists on Fabric by Holly Brackman. 2006. Interweave Press.

Dyes & Paints. A Hands-On Guide to Coloring Fabric. By Elin Noble. 1998. Independent Publisher Book.

I hope this is helpful...

Leslie

Let's start with “fiber”.

Basically there are 3 groups of fibers-those derived from plants (cellulose), animals (protein) and synthetic.

Cellulose fibers include cottons, rayons (including bamboo), ramie, linen, etc.

Protein fibers come from animals including sheep, llama, alpaca, and silkworms (my favorite fiber).

Synthetics are nylon, polyester, etc.

It helps to know which dyes actually dye what kind of fiber.

This table provides some good information and compares the different synthetic dyes. Natural dyes (my favorite) are not included in this table because they overlap with some of the other groups. I have only had experience with the Procion MX fiber reactive dyes.

Table 1. Different Synthetic Dyes

Dye Group	Fiber	Types and Brands	Advantages
Fiber Reactive	Cellulose, Protein	Procion MX, Cibacron F, Procion H	Bright colors mix readily to great many hues, many techniques possible. Procion H and Cibacron F less reactive, so easier to rinse out, and stock solutions available
Acid	Protein, nylon and some acrylics	Kiton, 1;2 Metal Complex (Sabraset), WashFast	Bright Colors, easy to apply, exhaust well for less waste
Vat	Cellulose, Protein, Nylon, Acetate	Zymo Fast, Prochem Vat, Inkodye	Strike quickly, will discharge some fiber-reactive dyes; resistant to chlorine bleaching
Disperse	Synthetics	PROspense, Dispersol, Aljo Disperse,	Bright colors, easy to use, dyes water repelling polyesters, used for transfer printing

In case you are interested, here is little history:

Synthetic dyes were discovered by accident in 1856 by William Perkin. He was researching a treatment for malaria and stumbled upon a dye now known as mauve. Conditions were ripe for his discovery. The

Industrial Revolution had greatly increased the quantities of fabric being manufactured and required the harvesting and use of more and more natural dyestuffs. Subsequent discoveries made in the field of synthetic dyes led to a flourishing industry. It wasn't until the 1950's that fiber reactive dyes were developed. In 1956 Imperial Chemical Industries Limited (ICI) discovered that a dye molecule containing certain chemical groups ("reactive groups") could react chemically with cellulose under alkaline conditions. What makes these special is that the dye molecule reacts with the fiber molecule and becomes part of the fiber rather than remaining an independent substance trapped within it (like paints and prints). The original brand name was Procion, now called Procion MX. After the patent expired, several companies (PRO Chemical & Dye, Dharma Trading Company, Aljo Manufacturing Company and Jacquard) now mix their own colors.

More about Fiber Reactive Dyes:

There are only a few "pure" fiber reactive dye color. Elin Noble, a fiber artist that worked at PROChemical & Dye, provided this table during the class I took last summer.

"Pure" pigmented Dyes cross referenced with different Dye Houses

Color	PRO Chemical & Dye	Dharma Trading	Jacquard	Maiwa
Yellow w MX- 3R	104 Golden Yellow	4 Deep Yellow	010 Golden Yellow w	

Yellow MX- 8G	108 Sun Yellow	1 Sun Yellow	004 Lemon Yellow	Brilliant Yellow
Red MX- 5G	305 Mixing Red	12 Light Red	034 Magenta	
Red MX- 8B	308 Fuchsia	13 Fuchsia Red	040 Fuchsia	Fuchsia
Blue MX- R	400 Basic Blue	26 Sky Blue	072 Medium Blue	
Blue MX- 2G	402c Mixing Blue	22 Cobalt Blue	076 Cobalt Blue	
Turquoise MX- G	410 Turquoise	25 Turquoise	068 Turquoise	Turquoise
Blue MX- G	406 Intense Blue	23 Cerulean Blue	070 Cerulean Blue	Royal Blue
Blue MX- 4GD	414 Deep Navy	130 Strong Navy	078 Navy	

Violet MX-BR	802 Boysenberry		231 Violet	
Web Site	www.prochemicalanddye.com	www.dharmatrading.com	Available at retail stores	www.maiwa.com

Because these dye at room temperature they are very attractive to the home dyer. These dyes were designed to work on 100% cellulose: Cotton, linen, viscose rayon, jut, ramie or any combination of these fibers. They work on silk because the silks have an extra cellulose dye site. If you are dyeing silk it is suggested to add an acid such as citric acid or vinegar. Wools work better if you substitute the soda ash with citric acid or vinegar. Do not dye with fabrics treated with softeners, permanent-press, stain resistant, flame-retardant or water-repellent finishes. Mercerized cotton will give deeper colors-up to 25% darker.

The steps involved in fiber reactive dyeing include:

1. **“Scouring” the fiber.** This just means to wash out any chemicals used in the process of making the fiber. Usually this is done in the washing machine with some kind of detergent and hot water. (I use Synthrapol and my washing machine.)
2. **Soaking fiber in soda ash solution.** This needs to be done for at least 15 minutes. (Another option is to add soda ash to the dye/salt solution later.)

3. **Making dye solutions** (these are powders and can cause allergic reactions so be sure to wear a dust mask).
4. **Dyeing** by adding salt and dye solution to a container containing water or by immersion dyeing, or surface dyeing, snow or ice dyeing, etc.
5. **Allowing the fiber to “batch”** at least 24 hours.
6. **Rinsing out the dye** and washing in the washing machine.

Here are some commonly asked questions when dyeing with Fiber Reactive Dyes

- What is **PFD**? “Prepared for dyeing” fabrics have no surface treatments that will interfere with the dye process. These fibers may have been treated with a mercerization process but it does not mean soda ash or any other dye fixative has been added.
- What is **mercerization**? This is a process using caustic alkali on the fiber when it is under tension. This is done on thread before it is woven. It puts a slight sheen to the fabric. It makes the fabric look and feel more lustrous and results in colors that appear more intense. The fibers are actually “rounded” by the process and the surface fibers are visible to the eye.
- What is **Synthrapol**? This is a concentrated “surface active” soap designed for use with fiber reactive dyes. It is usually used to wash (also known as “scour”) fibers before the dyeing process. It also breaks the surface tension so the dyes can penetrate the fiber more easily. After dyeing, you can wash lights, darks, blacks, reds and yellows together with Synthrapol because it is pH neutral. I usually give my fiber a good rinse in lots of water before washing. Just an FYI, normal laundry detergents actually add alkali to your washout process and change the pH. Once the dyed fiber has been washed with Synthrapol and hot water, you can wash with regular detergents. The hot water actually removes all the dye particles that have not bound on to the fiber.

- What kind of a **container** do I need to dye? To dye with fiber reactive dyes, you can use plastic containers. This dye process doesn't require heat. If you are doing immersion dyeing there should be enough room for your fiber to move freely. One author suggests using a container that will hold 1.5 gallons of water for 3.5 oz of fiber you are dyeing.
- How do **fiber reactive dyes work**? These dye molecules contain reactive sites that bond directly with sites on cellulose fibers. The chlorine ions in the dye actually do two things. They bind with fiber and react with water, leaving excess unbound dye at the end of the process. The dye starts to bind to the fiber in the first 10-15 minutes and then the soda ash actually sets the dye. Most recipes state the fiber should be in contact with soda ash and dyes for 60 minutes.
- What does the **salt** do in the immersion dye bath? Salt actually forces the dissolved dye to get into the fiber molecules by changing the electrical charge. 1 yard of fabric should have ½ cup to 1 cup of salt. When dyeing with darker colors, use more salt. When salt is added in increments, the dye migrates into the fiber at an even rate producing even color. When applying dyes directly to fiber (such as in the snow dyeing method we did in January) salt is not required.
- What is **soda ash**? The chemical name of soda ash is sodium carbonate, which is found in many detergents such as washing soda. Because washing soda contains ingredients that will interfere with dyeing it is not ideal for fiber reactive dyeing. Soda ash can be obtained from chemical, dye or swimming pool suppliers (least inexpensive).
- What does **soda ash** do? It creates an alkaline environment to activate the dye causing it to attach to the fiber molecule so it will not wash out. It can be applied to the fiber first (like we did in January) or it can be added to the immersion dye vat. It is suggested that acid (citric acid or vinegar) be used instead of soda ash when working with protein fibers.

- What does **urea** do? It is a “moisturizing agent”. (Yes, it is used in hand lotions!) It actually allows more dye to be dissolved in water. Usually you make a 10% solution and add that to the immersion vat. It requires HOT water to dissolve urea.
- How **long** does it take to dye? Immersion dyeing requires 10 minutes to penetrate the fibers and a minimum of one hour for the dyes to react in the alkaline environment created with the soda ash. It takes 24 hours to actually “batch” or set the dye to the fiber. When snow or ice dyeing, the dye process is slowed down (the dyes actually work best at room temperature, especially to set the dye.) So I wait a day before I wash out the dyes.
- What **temperature of water** is best? Do not use excessively hot water to dissolve the dye powder. Ideal temperatures are 85-105° degrees F. I have found that my hot water works just fine. An exception is fiber reactive turquoise dye, which requires temperatures around 130-140°F. Reds have a tendency to clump over time and may need to be gently heated or urea added to re-dissolve. When washing out the dyes use as hot of water as the fiber can tolerate. This will remove any excess unbound dye.
- How do I test for **colorfastness**? Iron the wet fabric on a piece of clean, dry white cotton and if any color bleeds through, wash again on a HOT cycle.
- How do I **dispose** of my dye bath? You can safely pour the exhausted fiber reactive dye bath down the drain with plenty of water. If you are on a septic system, you can neutralize the dye bath with citric acid crystals or vinegar.
- Is **RIT dye** a fiber reactive dye? NO. RIT is a “union” dye which is an all-purpose dye used to dye all kinds of fibers. Union dyes are easy to use, and inexpensive. They do not have the brilliant color hues of other types of dyes and the color may fade over time.
- What is the **Shelf life** of fiber reactive dyes? Powders will last for two years. Solutions with water will last 4-5 days, but if refrigerated the shelf life can be extended for at least 2 weeks. If they are in solution with soda ash they only last 5-6 hours.

Other events:

May 18th at 12:00 pm



My Favorite Things Craft and Boutique Sale, Sally Bystrom

Old Frontenac, MN

Sally Bystrom invited you.

Next event occurs on May 18 at 12:00 pm

Saturday June 16th event

Fiber Arts Fair at Darrel Waters Yard 4886 Liverpool Place NW

Saturday June 16th – Rain Date Saturday June 23th. Set up and ready to go 10:00 AM Close 5:00 PM. Space as much as you want. You must furnish your own tables, table cloths, canopy (there is no shade).

Demonstrate your product; weaving, crochet, dying, kitting, etc. Special demonstration will be scheduled at 11:00 and 2:00. Let me know special needs IE: hot water. Cost – space if free. Advertising – free - advertise in 507. I will place a yard sign out on Monday June 11th, I need help designing the sign and installing it: cost ?? Get the word out on your Facebook. Bring your own lunch (coffee will be provided maybe homemade cookies) Please I don't want to make this a rummage sale. Darrel Murkywaters@charter.net Cell 507 2693663

Saturday, September 15, 2018 10 am - 4 pm

13th Annual Zumbro River Art Splash Art tour

The guild will have a display at this event at the Zumbrota City Hall site.

Guild members may demonstrate and display their fiber art.

There is no cost to participate as the guild has paid the fee.

Tables and chairs are provided, each person brings any display items they may need and cash box, packaging, etc if any items are for sale.

If you are interested or have questions, please contact Marit Lomen
maritlomen@yahoo.com

FESTIVAL IN THE AREA CHECK OUT THE WEBSTES

Shepherd's Harvest Wool and Sheep Festival Mau 11-13

<http://shepherdsharvestfestival.org>

Iowa Wool and Sheep Festival June 16-17

<http://iowasheepandwoolfestival.com>

Wisconsin Sheep and Wool Festival September 7-9

<http://wisconsinsheepandwoolfestival.com/>

Can anyone help me? At the church I attend they have a commemorative quilt hanging on the wall. Food was served in front of it, food splashed on the lower part of the quilt how do I clean it?

Newsletter: contact Darrel Waters if you have news you would like to share in the newsletter. murkywaters@charter.net
website: <http://.zumbroriverfiberartsguild.org>
Facebook: <http://facebook.com/groups/1656219207971338/>

Meeting site and time: meetings are held o the fourth Wednesday of most months (a combined November/December meeting is held the first Wednesday of December, for example). All meetings are in the Oronoco Community Center, 115 2nd Street N, W., Oronoco, MN, 55960, lower level, unless otherwise noted. Dues are \$20.00 per year. **Guests are always welcome**