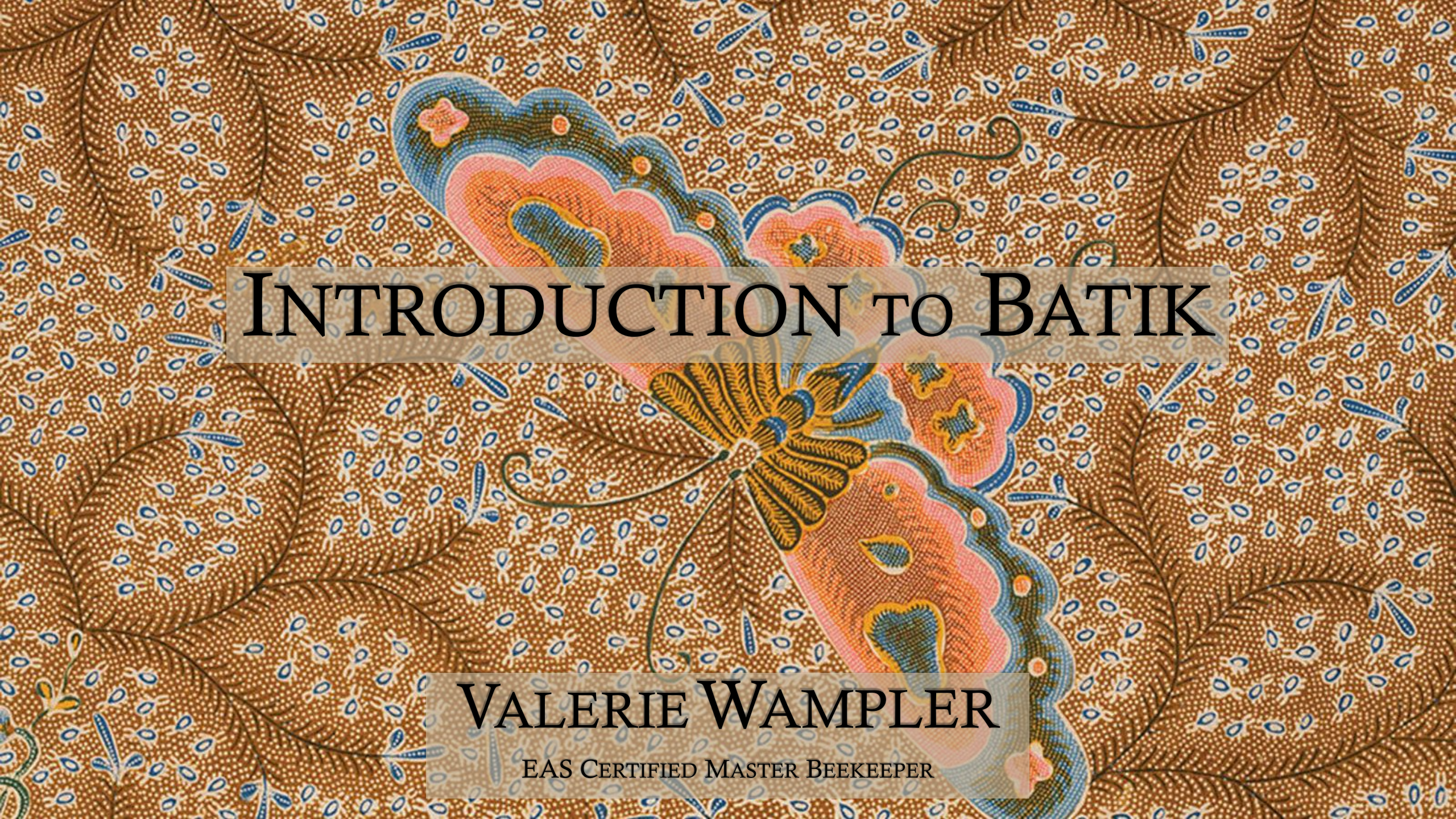


The background is a traditional batik pattern. It features a brown base with a repeating motif of stylized, elongated leaves or petals in a darker brown color. Overlaid on this are numerous small, blue, teardrop-shaped elements, some of which are outlined in white. In the center, there are larger, more complex shapes in shades of pink, orange, and blue, resembling stylized flowers or abstract forms. The overall texture is dense and intricate.

INTRODUCTION to BATIK

VALERIE WAMPLER

EAS CERTIFIED MASTER BEEKEEPER

BATIK

- ❖ Wax Resist dyeing patterns onto fabric – wax is applied to a surface to repel paint, glazes or dyes.
- ❖ Examples can be found back to 4th century BC in Egypt and Sui Dynasty in China
- ❖ Most recognized is Indonesia, specifically Java
- ❖ Ambatik – a cloth with little dots
- ❖ Indonesian batik is internationally recognized by UNESCO in 2009



Example of ambatik. Indoindians.com

GENERAL BATIK STEPS

- ◆ Gather your tools
- ◆ Select + Prepare your fabric
- ◆ Select your design
- ◆ Apply the wax – tjanting tool rests on the fabric and is pulled along to lay a trail of wax
- ◆ Apply the dye
- ◆ Apply wax to another area on top of dyed fabric and reapply another darker dye
- ◆ Remove the wax + final fabric care

Resist Dyeing

- ◊ Batik is fabric that is layers of dye and wax to create a design/picture
- ◊ For example, using tjanting tool, draw a leaf.
- ◊ Apply very light green Dye within the leaf wax boundary
- ◊ Next, using tjanting, draw leaf veining with wax
- ◊ Then apply darker green.
- ◊ Because you drew wax leaf veining on top of the light green, when you wash off dye, you will have dark green leaf except where veining was drawn and these will be light green.

TOOLS OF THE TRADE

- ◇ Tjanting (chanting)
- ◇ Tjap (chop)
- ◇ Brushes – must be natural bristle
- ◇ Found objects – cookie cutters, copper or brass stamps
- ◇ Fabric (natural / no synthetics – cotton, linen, silk)
- ◇ Wax
 - ◇ Beeswax
 - ◇ Paraffin
 - ◇ Soy
 - ◇ Mixtures (Paraffin/Beeswax 75/25%)
- ◇ Personal Protection – gloves, mask



Additional Tools

- ◆ Soda Ash
 - ◆ acts as a chemical fixative that raises water pH to 10.5-11 enabling fiber-reactive dyes to form permanent chemical bonds with cellulose fibers\
 - ◆ prevents colors from washing out
 - ◆ increases vibrancy
 - ◆ prepares natural plant fabric.
- ◆ 1 cup per 1 gallon of water (can be stored for future use)
- ◆ 1 gallon of water will prep 10-12 t-shirts for dyeing
- ◆ Use as a scouring agent
- ◆ Pre-soak fabric for 10-15 minutes before dyeing
- ◆ Safety: wear gloves and mask when working with dry powder

Additional Tools

- ◊ Dye thickeners – helps to control dye spread
 - ◊ Sodium alginate – made from seaweed and washes out easily
 - ◊ Guar Gum- made from guar beans. Good for acid and silk dyes
 - ◊ Superclear/modified starches – makes a gel-like paste
- ◊ Dyes
 - ◊ Acid dyes – used for wool and silk
 - ◊ Fiber-reactive dyes – used for cellulose based fibers
 - ◊ Disburse dyes – used for polyester / rayon
 - ◊ Natural dyes – plant based and need mordant to help bind to fabrics
 - ◊ Vat dyes– indigo, durable dyes for work clothes
 - ◊ Direct dyes – Ritt, not as long lasting

PREPARING FABRIC

- ◆ Scour fabric
 - ◆ Pre-wash with textile detergent – to get rid of oils, sizing, used in manufacturing
- ◆ Hang flat to dry
 - ◆ If using Procion dyes, pretreat by soaking fabric in soda ash and letting dry
- ◆ Fabric must be taut, straight with no wrinkles to apply wax
 - ◆ Place fabric right side up on shiny side of freezer paper and iron flat
 - ◆ Use hoop or tack to frame



TEMPERATURES OF WAX

Wax Composition	Melting Temp	Best Working Temp
BEESWAX	~150°F (65°C)	~200°F for flexibility
PARAFFIN	125°F to 145°F (52°C to 63°C)	between 195°F and 225°F
SOY	120°F (49°C)	applied ~150°F
BATIK WAX MIXES Pre-mixed blends <i>(like 75% paraffin and 25% beeswax)</i>	~150°F (65°C)	between 215°F and 230°F

BATIK DYING

- ◇ Pre-dye fabric or use white, all natural fibers
- ◇ Apply wax
- ◇ Spray fabric with soda ash water
- ◇ Paint sections
- ◇ Let dry
- ◇ Re-apply wax
- ◇ Paint
- ◇ Repeat



POST BATIK DYING

Keep dyed fabric in bag, sealed for at least 24 hours

Remove Wax

- ◆ Make sure your area for removing dye is clear of any cloth/towel, etc that can be stained. Wear gloves and old clothes
- ◆ Wash fabric out to remove dye, gentle squeeze under water. Water should be clear. Use small amount of syntrapol to help remove dye. Save tablespoon for washer
 - ◆ Beeswax/Paraffin / Wax Mixes – boil or use Iron with fabric between newsprint/brown craft paper. If fabric feels like no wax from ironing, do final wash with syntrapol.
 - ◆ Final wash in washer with Syntrapol
 - ◆ Soy Wax – wash with water and Synthrapol, final wash in washer with Synthrapol

REMOVAL OF WAX

- ◆ Make sure dye is washed out of fabric
- ◆ Paraffin and Beeswax
 - ◆ Boil
 - ◆ Iron between newsprint or brown craft paper
- ◆ Soy
 - ◆ Wash with soap/water



END

◆ Resources:

- ◆ Dharma Trading Company, www.dharmatrading.com
- ◆ Pro Chemical and Dye, www.prochemicananddye.com
- ◆ Grateful Dyes. <https://www.grateful-dyes.com>
- ◆ Art and Craft Retailers

SOY