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A wax resist or a flour/starch paste resist can be used with warm dye. Wax resists, like those used in batik, prevent dye from soaking into the fabric in areas where the wax is applied. Flour or starch paste can also be used as a resist, which is then cracked or removed to reveal the dyed fabric.

Wax Resist (Batik):

- Melted wax is applied to the fabric in desired patterns using tools like brushes or stamps.
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- The fabric is then dipped into the dye bath.
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- Where the wax is present, the dye will not penetrate, creating a patterned design.
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- The wax can be removed with heat or solvents after dyeing.
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Flour/Starch Paste Resist:

- A paste made from flour or starch and water is applied to the fabric in desired areas.
- The paste dries and creates a barrier that prevents dye from penetrating.
- Once dry, the paste is cracked or removed to reveal the dyed fabric.
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Other Resist Methods:

- **Mechanical resists:** involve tying, knotting, or folding the fabric to prevent dye from reaching certain areas, as in tie-dye.
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- **Chemical resists:** involve applying a chemical solution to the fabric, which then reacts with the dye to create a resist pattern.
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- **Glue resist:** Elmer's glue can also be used to create a resist pattern on fabric.

A common chemical resist used in warm dye processes is a vinyl sulfone-type dye. This method involves combining a chemical-resisting agent with one dye, printing it on the fabric, and then printing a second dye type (not of the vinyl sulfone type) overtop. Additionally, some resist techniques utilize wax or paste as a resist medium, like in batik, where the resist is applied before dyeing.

Here's a more detailed explanation:

1. Vinyl Sulfone-Type Dyes:

- These dyes are specifically designed to be used in conjunction with a chemical-resisting agent.
- The agent and dye are mixed and printed on the fabric.
- After drying, a second type of dye (not vinyl sulfone) is printed over the first.
- This method allows for creating complex patterns and designs by blocking dye absorption in specific areas.
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2. Wax or Paste Resists (e.g., Batik):

    Wax or paste is applied to the fabric:
    This creates a barrier that prevents the dye from penetrating certain areas.

Fabric is then dipped in dye:
The resist medium blocks the dye from reaching the fabric in those areas, creating a pattern.

Multiple colors and layers can be achieved:
By applying the resist and dyeing in a series of steps, complex designs can be created.

3. Other Resist Methods:

Mechanical Resist:
Involves physically blocking areas of the fabric from the dye using methods like tying, stitching, or folding.

Clay Paste:
Can be used as a resist for indigo dye, applied to the fabric before dyeing.

Flour Paste:
Another type of resist, where a flour and water paste is applied to the fabric before dyeing.

QUICK LINKS

- *Acid Dye*
- *Basic Dye*
- *Cochineal*
- *Concentrated Vinyl Sulphon*
- *Ice Dye*
- *iDye*
- *Indigo*
- *Procion MX*
- *Silk Colors*
- *SolarFast*
- *Super Fast Acid Dye for Wool*

Acid Dye

Using vinegar (acetic acid) to set the dye, this dye produces the most vivid colors possible on protein fibers.

Basic Dye

Bright and easy-to-use dyes for wood & reeds, acrylic fibers, most plastics and leather.

Cochineal

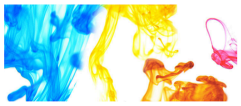
Beautiful, natural dye produces range of reds, fuchsias, scarlets and purples on all natural fibers.

Concentrated Vinyl Sulphon

Professional, highly concentrated dyes. Produce deep, rich, permanent colors an all natural fibers.

Ice Dyes

The ice causes the component colors of the blended dye to "split" and separate, producing an incredible crystalline pattern of many distinct colors.



iDye

Easy-to-use dye packets dissolve in water - no handling of messy powders! Gorgeous color for natural and synthetic fibers.

Indigo

Already 60% reduced, this indigo dye is quick and easy to use on any natural fiber.

Procion MX

Renowned for tie dye, this cold water fiber reactive dye is the most vivid dye for cellulose fibers.

Silk Colors

Flowable, paint-on dye. Available in 20 beautiful colors and gorgeous on silk and cellulose fibers.