

## Summary for PAINT Live Chat:

NOTE: swatching is always a good idea, but might be slowed by the spontaneity of mixing your own colors intuitively

Beet=dye; radish=paint Holly Brackman

Safety: don't need mask except airbrush and when heat-setting; most water clean up

### 1. Inks:

acrylic ink

Tsukineko ink (very saturated, intense color)

Inktense pencils & sticks (we will talk more in Other Techniques Live Chat)

Alcohol ink

india ink/china ink (hand wash if you think it might be high resin india ink)

printer cartridge ink: Suzie Hammond showed Epson inkjet printer ink cartridges (pigment inks). She extracts the inks, usually remains from cartridges that are "out of ink" with a syringe and adds the ink to plastic empty peanut butter jars and adds lots of water to mix up interesting shades. You can apply the inks with the syringe to fabric. You get interesting fine lines that way. You can also paint with the inks and ink and water for lovely transparent color washes like you do with any other inks. They will take lots of water and still have tremendous color and you can mix up just the shade you need. She expanded into bulk color bottles of the ink too. She heat sets after a session but accidental splashes not heat set didn't come out in the wash either.

Antispread/Antibleed:

aloe as medium to stop spreading, can mix directly in paint or paint aloe on cloth, dry, then paint.

Spray starch (ex Niagra) to stop bleeding of inks on fabric: spray on fabric, dry, mark or paint with ink/thin paint; heat set and wash or rinse to return hand. Good for crisp lines.

See Linda Syverson Guild website for some examples:

<http://www.lindasyversonguild.com/architectural>

I have had good results with soy milk (soak fabric, line dry, apply paints, dry, remove the soy milk by wash or rinse)

Another brand: I found in my stash of inks: Derivan Matisse INK EXTENDER (lightfast, water resistant, made in Australia) I have not used it yet; I also have some Derivan inks

### 2. Acrylic Paints: pigment + binder = acrylic paint (binder is a polymer resin)

direct painting on fabric, soaking fabrics in watery paints, airbrush (special paints and mediums to make thin enough to spray) and "cans of air"

#### Acrylic Paints for textiles:

Pebeo Setacolor

ProFab (ProChem)

Jacquard

Versatex

Neocolor

Marabu

Deka (no longer sold in US)

Artist Acrylics:

Golden\*

Liquitex

Amsterdam

House brands (Dick Blick, Cheap Joe's, Boesner, etc)

DecoArt

Delta

\*Golden has a line called "Open" which stays wet longer so you can work colors together for a longer time before the paint dries. They also have several mediums specifically for the Open paints that will "re-wet" the dry Open paints.

<http://www.goldenpaints.com/products/colors/open>

[http://www.goldenpaints.com/technicalinfo\\_openmeds](http://www.goldenpaints.com/technicalinfo_openmeds)

[http://www.goldenpaints.com/technicalinfo\\_open#rewetting](http://www.goldenpaints.com/technicalinfo_open#rewetting)

Acrylic paints can be either transparent or opaque. Try rinsing transparent acrylic paint painted or printed on fabric before the paint completely dries for a halo effect similar to deconstructed screenprinting.

Metallic acrylic paints (Lumiere, Pearl, Stewart Gill, Starbrite...)

Heat Set: 30 sec each side with parchment paper or pressing cloth; time will also cure acrylic paints on fabric (I allow 1-2 weeks)

3. Mediums:

Golden

Pebeo

Liquitex

Amsterdam

House brands (Dick Blick, Cheap Joe's, Boesner, etc)

urls for medium descriptions:

<http://www.goldenpaints.com/products/medium-gels-pastes>

<http://www.liquitex.com/Mediums/>

<http://www.royaltalens.com/brands/amsterdam/auxiliaries/mediums/>

Matte, semigloss or gloss (many are for rigid surfaces/substrates and are not used in fabric painting)

Mediums change paint consistency and viscosity, protect color, can be a varnish or sealer layer or used as glue

Retarder increases the "wet" time and is helpful for screenprinting to not clog screen

Useful for fabric:

matte medium (fluid matte medium—Golden description=same as matte medium; this is essentially binder with no pigment)

gel medium (thicker, printing techniques)

textile medium (GAC 900 or equivalent other brands)

retarder (also Golden Open line of paints)

silkscreen medium—contains retarders

extender (very similar to matte medium but doesn't change hand quite as much as medium)

plain water

fabric stiffener (GAC400)

And another fabric stiffener: <http://imaginationinternationalinc.com/terial-arts/101/>

#### 4. Watercolor paints & gouache

Text description of Peggy Brown watercolor technique is on SAQA Seminar website  
Peggy heat sets her fabrics which helps but notes that she doesn't recommend washing

Also in SAQA Seminar resources section is the video interview of Susan Shie who explains about her airbrush technique & link to the Gallery for painted art quilts examples

#### 5. Silk Paints:

Silk paints have higher flow (Dynaflow, Setasilk, Marabu Silk, ProChem Silk Paints); you can add thickener or extender

Dupont silk dyes are water-based dyes that need steam-setting, very water-like viscosity  
Silk dyes require gutta to contain spread; without gutta you can get good wash effects

#### 6. Thickened dyes, dye painting (Reference: Ann Johnston Color By Design)

Sodium Alginate:

mix with urea & water (ProChem calls theirs "Thick F" for cotton, "Thick SH: for silk; Dharma calls theirs High Viscosity HV for cotton or Low Viscosity LV for silk); depending on the humidity in your workspace, you need more or less urea

Urea is a humectant which keeps dyed or dye-painted fabric moist for batching

Alternative to Sodium Alginate is pre-mixed print paste (ProChem calls theirs "PRO Print Paste Mix F" for cotton; "PRO Print Paste Mix SH: for silk) which is a premixed sodium alginate, urea and metaphos water softener/smoothener; Dharma doesn't sell a paste mix.

You can add soda ash to activate the paste or thickened dye or soak fabric (line dry; no dryer); citric acid crystals = alternate activator for thickened MX dyes on silk or other protein-derived fabrics

I recommend swatching for thickened dyes (results can be different than with other dye techniques after batching)

#### 7. Tools

brushes: bristle or sponge brushes, all widths

handmade tools; fingers, sponges, feathers, sticks, corn husks, straws...

rollers (brayer, sponge, wall paint, textured)

old hotel keys/credit cards, squeegees, scrapers

larger: brooms, mops

recommendation: seek out brushes and mark-making tools from estate sales

Lovely video (thanks Martha Wolfe!) on Australian brush maker who makes brushes from nature: <http://vimeo.com/204478586>

*Dishu* is Chinese water calligraphy. The brushes, usually handmade, are interesting for large scale mark-making. Here are a few videos:

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=XWDWr4nhyzE&feature=youtu.be>

(ambidextrous!) <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ftct65Ouucc>

mop <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=INQ6dh4yda8&feature=youtu.be>

another artist: <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=JhQtN8R7fA8&feature=youtu.be>

**PRINT = NEXT LIVE CHAT: Oct 10, 11am EDT**  
**(Charlotte Scott PAINT Live Chat is today, Sept 26 8pm EDT)**

PAINT Live Chat 2: Reference Books and various urls:

### **Paint Books**

Elin Noble: Dyes & Paints, A Hands On Guide to Coloring Fabric  
Jane Dunnewold: Art Cloth, A Guide to Surface Design for Fabric  
Jane Dunnewold: Complex Cloth  
Holly Brackman: The Surface Designer's Handbook  
Ann Johnston: Color By Design  
Ruth Issett: Colour on Cloth  
Ruth Issett: A Passion for Colour  
Ruth Issett: Colour on Paper and Fabric

\*Ann Johnston: Dye Painting  
\*Vicki L. Johnson: Paint & Patches  
\*Jill Kennedy & Jane Varrall: Silk Painting  
\*= older books, may be hard to find

### **Paint Suppliers:**

#### *US Suppliers*

ProChemical for dyes, paints, auxiliaries  
<http://prochemicalanddye.net/>  
Dharma Trading Co. for dyes, paints, auxiliaries  
<http://www.dharmatrading.com>  
Dick Blick  
Cheap Joe's  
Mister Art  
Artist & Craftsman Supply  
Jerry's Artarama

#### *Europe:*

Boesner  
Quilt Star (Freiburg)  
Quilt und Textilkunst (Munich)  
[www.patchworkshop.de](http://www.patchworkshop.de)  
ArtVanGo  
Stef Francis  
Sennelier

Fabrics: do not need to be PFD (prepared for dyeing), but pre-washing is recommended to remove finishes; silk, cotton, synthetics, rayon, linen all good for fabric painting (painting with thickened dyes works best with PFD fabric)

NOTE: general art stores are great places to find artist paints & things for fabric painting