



Skin and eco - friendly ECO dye

COLD DYE ALL

Instructions

Please read instructions before use.



- When you overdye colored textiles, the original color of the material effects the dyed color. Indicated color can only be achieved on white textiles.
- Textiles made of different fibers or materials like lace or embroidery may take dye uneven.
- Even textiles made of the same fiber may have a mottled result depending on their weaving or finishing process.



Fibers that dye well

Plant fibers, etc.

- cotton
- hemp
- linen
- rayon
- cupra



Fibers that dye light

Animal fibers

- silk
- animal hair (wool)
- nylon
- polyurethane



Fibers not suitable for dyeing

- acryl · acetate · polyester
- waterproof / resin-treated fibers
- ※Dye results of textiles blended with above fibers will be lighter, depending on the ratio of the blend.

What you need

in case of dyeing 2T-shirts (approx. weight of textiles 250g)

※ When you dye a single T-shirt, use half of the amount below.



- Dye : 1 jar (20g)



- Dye Container (plastic container, pot, etc.) large enough to move textiles easily inside
- approx. 7 liters of warm water of 30°C or more
Colors become more intense with hotter water.

salt



vinegar

- auxiliary (salt or vinegar)
※ It depends on the type of fibers to dye



- Rubber gloves



- Textiles to dye (in a dry state)
The example is 2 T-shirts (approx. weight 250g)



- heat-resistant container to dissolve dye



- boiling water of approx. 500ml to dissolve dye



- liquid neutral detergent for kitchen



- large chopsticks or tongs or a large spoon

Auxiliaries

Please use the appropriate auxiliary for the type of fibers to dye

Plant fibers, etc.	Animal fibers, etc.	Blended fibers of plant & animal
approx. 8g (1/2 tablespoon) of salt per liter of dye liquor	approx. 13ml (one tablespoon) of vinegar per liter of dye liquor	approx. 8g (1/2 tablespoon) of salt per liter of dye liquor and approx. 13ml (one tablespoon) of vinegar per liter of dye liquor Dye with salt before dyeing with vinegar. ⚠ Incorrect order of using auxiliaries will not work well.

➤ Please see reverse side for dyeing process

In case of removing color or re-dyeing in lighter color

- Use color remover commercially available.
- ※ It may be difficult to remove colors from some of the chemical fibers.
- ※ Please do not use chlorine-based bleaching agent (there is a risk of discoloration when re-dyeing).

Material not suitable for dyeing

Do not dye textiles that require dry cleaning, lose their shape or are otherwise difficult to handle. Avoid dyeing expensive items.

Disposal of dye liquor

Dispose dye liquor under a running faucet.

Instructions in other languages available (DE, FR, IT, ES, NL, DK):
www.ito-yarn.com/dyes
ITO Yarn & Design GmbH
Platz vor dem Neuen Tor 1 b
10115 Berlin, Germany
www.ito-yarn.com, +49.30.40040882

Cautions when using

- ① When using a plastic container for dyeing, dye may attach to the surface of the plastic.
- ② It is recommended to wear rubber gloves for work.
- ③ Please avoid laundering dyed textiles together with other items.
- ④ Please do not leave dye within the reach of children.
- ⑤ Please absolutely do not drink it. If swallowed by mistake, please let him/her vomit it by drinking water. If got in eyes, please wash eyes with plenty of water and take medical advice by the doctor.
- ⑥ To preserve the dye, please avoid direct sunlight / places with high heat and humidity.
- ⑦ Due to the nature of the product, we shall not be responsible for any loss, damages and troubles for uses other than intended original uses or carelessness by customers.

MADE IN JAPAN In-house production

KATSURAYA FINEGOODS CO., LTD.
14-7, Kobuna-cho, Nihonbashi, Chuo-ku Tokyo, Japan
https://www.katsuraya-fg.com/

How to dye

Wearing rubber gloves is recommended.

When you dye a single T-shirt use half of the amount below.

Keys for dyeing

- reduce amount of dye to dye lighter (do not reduce auxiliaries)
- dyes can be mixed as you like

- How to dye darker (you can also combine 1-3)
 1. raise dyeing temperature (50°C or more)
 2. use 1.5-2 times more dye and auxiliaries than instructed (increase auxiliaries in proportion)
 3. extend dyeing time (30-60minutes)

Plant fibers like cotton and hemp

(cotton / hemp / linen / rayon / cupra /)

1 wash textiles



Wash off dirt, stains and starch on the material to dye and leave it wet.

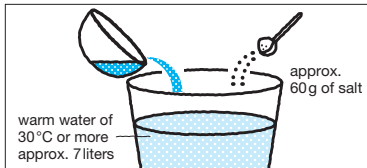
2 dissolve dye



Put dye in a container of approx. 1liter and add approx. 500ml of boiling water. Dissolve dye well so that no grains remain.

※Add boiling water if difficult to dissolve.

3 make dye liquor



Prepare approx. 7 liters of warm water of 30°C or more in another container. Add dissolved dye 2 and approx. 60g of salt that make dye liquor approx. 7.5liters in total.

4 put textiles to dye for 20-30minutes

◆Move textiles well to the right and left and upward / downward with hands or chopsticks or tongs or a spoon for even dyeing results.



Spread and put wet textiles 1 to dye for approx. 20-30minutes while stirring.

Animal fibers, etc.

(silk / animal hair (wool) / nylon / polyurethane)

※Please note that these fibers tend to shrink in a sudden change of temperature or rough treatment.

1 wash textiles



Wash off dirt, stains and starch on the material to dye and leave it wet.

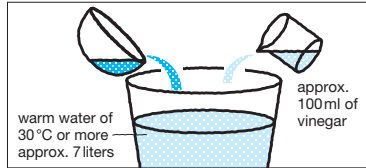
2 dissolve dye



Put dye in a container of approx. 1liter and add approx. 500ml of boiling water. Dissolve dye well so that no grains remain.

※Add boiling water if difficult to dissolve.

3 make dye liquor



Prepare approx. 7 liters of warm water of 30°C or more in another container. Add dissolved dye 2 and approx. 100ml of vinegar that make dye liquor approx. 7.5liters in total.

4 put textiles to dye for 20-30minutes

◆Move textiles well to the right and left and upward / downward with hands or chopsticks or tongs or a spoon for even dyeing results.



Spread and put wet textiles 1 to dye for approx. 20-30minutes while stirring. ※Woolen yarn and woolen fabrics can shrink easily, stir gently. Using a coarse net bag can prevent shrinkage.

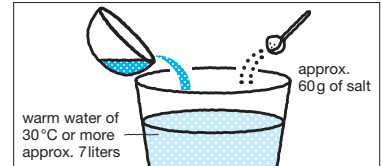
Blended fibers of plant & animal

When dyeing blended items, use appropriate auxiliary for each fiber (salt and vinegar)

△ Incorrect order of using auxiliaries will not work well.

Prepare textile and dye as for plant fibers 1 - 2

3 make dye liquor



Prepare approx. 7 liters of warm water of 30°C or more in another container. Add dissolved dye 2 and approx. 60g of salt that make dye liquor approx. 7.5liters in total.

4 put textiles to dye for 10-20 minutes

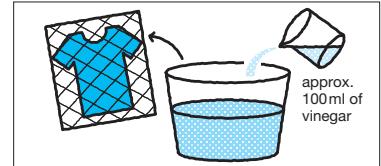
◆Move textiles well to the right and left and upward / downward with hands or chopsticks or tongs or a spoon for even dyeing results.



Spread and put wet textiles 1 to dye for approx. 10-20minutes while stirring.

※Woolen yarn and woolen fabrics can shrink easily, stir gently. Using a coarse net bag can prevent shrinkage.

5 take out textiles and put vinegar



Take out textiles and add approx. 100ml of vinegar into dye liquor.

6 put textiles to dye for 20-30 minutes

◆Move textiles well to the right and left and upward / downward with hands or chopsticks or tongs or a spoon for even dyeing results.

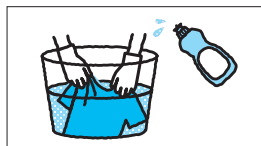


Put textiles back into dye liquor and dye for another 10-20 minutes.

To soaping

Soaping

1 wash out



Take out textiles to rinse lightly with water, then wash with lukewarm water dissolved with liquid neutral detergent for kitchen. ※Rinse with water of which temperature is a slightly lower than that at dyeing as the sudden change of temperature results in the shrinkage for silk-animal hair (wool).

2 rinse with water



Then, rinse with water.

color fixing

Plant fibers, etc.

Color fixing with [Color fixing agent] separately sold is effective for cotton / hemp / linen / rayon / cupra / Blended items to reduce color loss when washing.

Animal fibers, etc.

No need for color fixing.

3 dry in the shade for completion



Dry it in the shade before pressing for completion.

※Please do not wash dyed items together with other items.