

# MANUAL RIT DYEMORE

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English version  
Instructions provided by Nakoma Products

## Important Notes

Dyeing is always an experiment. Every fabric absorbs dye differently which causes results to vary. The color as indicated on our webshop is an indication of the most optimal color possible. Some fibers can't soak up color as well which means you won't always get the most optimal color.

**We urge you to test first!** To prevent disappointment.



### - Stovetop Method

Due to the complexity of dyeing synthetics, you must use the stovetop method to maintain an almost boiling temperature for the duration of your dyeing (200°F or greater) process. Accordingly: (1) you cannot dye anything that won't fit into a pot on your stove and (2) **you can not use your washing machine** because the machine won't be able to achieve the water temperature needed for Rit DyeMore to penetrate the fabric. Moreover, the dye could stain.

### - Color

If the garment you are dyeing is white or off white, then you should be able to achieve a good color. However, if your garment has an existing color, then your only option is to overdy it with a darker color. In this case the dye will also blend with the existing color. Meaning a different color than desired must be expected.

### - Patterns and Logos

If the garment you are dyeing has a pattern or logo, the color you use will mix with the existing color(s) in the fabric and create new colors. Patterns and logo's remain visible evenh if you dye with a really dark color.

### - Bleach Stains and Sun Damage

Sun and bleach damage fabric, making it very difficult to dye. Damaged fibers aren't always visible. It's basically impossible to dye when fibers are damaged because damaged fibers either won't soak up the dye or cause it to stain.

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Only 1 method Will be explained in this manual. You can really only use this method when you want to dye with DyeMore.

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## Stove-top Method

### Instruction

- 1) To determine how much dye is needed, weigh the item. As a general guideline, one bottle of Rit DyeMore will dye up to 900 grams of dry fabric. If dyeing 100% polyester or trying to achieve the most optimal/bold color, double the dye quantity.
- 2) Before you start, know fibers may not react to dye as expected. Every fabric react to dye differently, meaning dyeing is always an experiment. **To prevent dissatisfaction we advise to test with a sample first!**
- 3) Before dyeing, remove any visible stains on the garment. This will help achieve uniform color results when dyeing.
- 4) Cover work area around stove with plastic a table cover (or newspapers). Wear rubber gloves to protect hands from getting stained.
- 5) Fill a stainless steel pot with enough water for the fabric to move freely. If the fabric has too less room the dye may stain. We recommend using three liter of water for every kilo of fabric.
- 6) Add a teaspoon of dish detergent. This will help with dye absorption.
- 7) Heat water on stove top to just below boiling (93°C or higher). It is most important the water temperature remains constant from now on. If the temperature alters (especially when it gets lower) even for just a few seconds. The color most likely can't develop well and the result might get dissappointing.
- 8) When the water reaches the right temperature shake the dye well and add a fitting amount (see step 1) to the water.
- 9) Wet fabric in the sink and place carefully in the dye bath.
- 10) Stir the fabric slowly so the dye can asorb everywhere.
- 11) For the most optimal color leave the fabric in the dye bath for 30 to 60 minutes while stirring regularly. If you want a lighter color you take out the fabric earlier depending on how light. 100% Polyester is thougher to dye so we reccommend leaving this in as long as possile. Also keep in mind wet fabric always looks darker than when it is dry.
- 12) When dyeing is done grab the fabric with metal tongs and place in sink.
- 13) **Optional and only when dyeing a fabric blend that has some Natural fibers:** Run luke warm water from the tap onto the fabric to slowly cool it down. Rinse fabric and follow up with Rit Fixative to keep the color better for a longer period and to stop the dye from "bleeding". You can Find the Fixative instructions on our website as well.
- 14) Run luke warm water from the tap onto fabric to slowly cool it down. Rinse fabric well till (almost) no color runs off anymore. If color keeps "bleeding" let fabric dry and rinse under tap again. Repeat this if needed. Only if no color comes off anymore it is safe to wash in your washing machine.

### Needed supplies

- Rit DyeMore
- Stainless steel pot
- Measuring cup
- Metal Tongs
- Plastic gloves
- Diswashing soap
- Plastic table cover