

DYING DICTIONARY

GARMENT DYED

Garment dyed pieces have given its color once the garment is already stitched together in its final shape. This in opposition to a yarn dyed item where dyeing takes place prior to the weaving of the yarn. The dye is applied on a white or very light colored base. From this you can still see the white base color through and around the stitches. Also in the thicker pieces of the garment the dye can be darker than other places. One way of revealing a true garment dyed piece is by looking at the pocket linings and the labels: they should have the same color as the self-fabric. Garment dyed clothes are preshrunk in the dyeing process, have a slight worn look at the seams and tend to have a softer, cuddlier feel to them. The product can fade if washed multiple times and also discard color in the washing machine. This makes the garment look more vintage and unique.

YARN DYE

Color is added to the thread before producing the actual garment. Yarn dyeing is adding color to the yarn that is used to create a garment or item. Industrial yarn dyeing takes place before the product is made. The color lasts longer but is less intensive.

DISCHARGE WASH

A wash to create a faded color effect. Process - Removing dye with chemicals or bleach. Discharge is often used to create patterns by removing the dye instead of using white dye.

BLEACH WASH

A wash to give a worn-in appearance to the denim by fading the color. It increases softness of the denim. Process - A strong bleaching agent is added during the washing. This can be done with or without stones.

BLEACHED

Bleach is an effective color remover as long as you confine yourself to natural fibers like cotton, linen, and viscose. If the fabric contains

polyester, the color may not discharge, since polyester is usually colorfast. This is hardly a limitation, considering how many types just of cotton there are knits, broadcloth, denim, piqué, gauze, velveteen, corduroy, and jacquard.

STONE BLEACH

A wash to give a worn-in appearance to the denim by fading the color. It also increases the softness of the denim. Process : The garments are placed in a large horizontal industrial clothes washer that is also filled with large stones and chemicals or bleach (sometimes cloths instead of stones are used in this process). As the wash cylinder rotates, the cloth fibers are repeatedly pounded and beaten. The bleach effect will be random which means that every denim is unique.

STONE WASH

A treatment to give a worn-in appearance. It also increases the softness of the denim. Process - The garments are placed in a large horizontal industrial clothes washer that is also filled with large stones. As the wash cylinder rotates, the cloth fibers are repeatedly pounded and beaten.



1.1 Yarn dye

COATING

A treatment to add a color or/and shine to the denim. Process - An extra layer is added on the top of the fabric by using a pigment or clear coating. It is dried and cured afterwards at very high temperatures.

SILICONE SPRAY

A treatment to increase softness of the denim. It is also used to add a light shine to the fabric. Process - silicone oil is sprayed on the garment.



1.1 Garment dye

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INDIGO DYE

Indigo is one of the first dyes man ever used to color fabrics and it'll probably be one of the last. The pigment is made from fermented leaves off of the indigo plant, which has flourished in India, China, Japan, Egypt, Africa, and Central South America. But indigo's beauty doesn't come from how hardy and colorfast a dye it is, in fact it's the exact opposite. The simple scuffs and scrapes that come with regular wear cause indigo to slough off and lead to individualized wear patterns, like denim fades

DIRTYWASH

A dirty wash mean that the fabric is garment dyed and at some places on the jacket more dye is placed. When the jacket is then washed for the least time stains (darker spots) will stay present which makes the jacket look more dirty at some places.



1.2 Pumice stones for stone washes

MARBLE WASHIING

It's a pants with a very dark navy pigment garment dye, and after that the pigment discharged from the fabric with acids / chemicals and a stone wash for the used effect

DIP DYE (ombré)

Ombré, rhymes with the Spanish word hombre, but is actually a French word meaning "shade" or "shadow" Ombré, also known as dip dyeing, color bleeding, or gradated dyeing, is an effect usually achieved by (hand) dipping fabric in dye so that it gradually goes from light to dark, or sometimes from one color to another.



1.2 Indigo dye

PIGMENT DYE

Pigment dyeing is not really "dyeing" in it's truest form because the pigments stick on the fabric with the help of binders. Pigments are insoluble in water.

When anionic dispersing agents are added, a slightly negative charge is present.

When a positively charged cationic pre-treat is added to the fiber a magnetic bond is formed. The process is complete when a cationic binder is added to "lock" the pigment into place.

Advantages

- 1 its applicable to a wide range of textiles and wide range of colors available.
- 2 the process chemicals are less toxic , environmentally friendly and least polluting.
- 3 the color fades with the repeated use, just like denims.

Limitations

- 1 color fading could be a problem if not desired, and can only be kept intact with further chemical treatments
- 2 dark and deep shades are better produced with other dyeing techniques.
- 3 the color can change when put in sunlight for a longer period of time.

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ENZYME WASH

Originally developed as a more environmentally-friendly alternative to stone washing, enzyme washing uses cellulase enzymes to “eat away” at the exposed cellulose, loosening some of the dye particles and giving the item a worn, aged look.

RINSE WASH

A treatment to increase softness of the denim.
Process - garments are washed with softener.

OVER DYE

A technique to add a colour to the denim.
Process - The fabric is dyed longer or dyed double to add an over-tone of colour to the denim.

SULFUR DYE

It is an extra step in the process of dyeing to decrease the amount of time needed to achieve the desired colour. This is done prior to indigo dyeing.



1.3 Marble wash