<div align="center">Dyeing Notes</div>

1. We are using ProChemical MX dye (https://prochemicalanddye.net)
   A. These dyes must be used with soda ash so the dye sets.
      a. One generous tsp soda ash per cup of warm water
      b. Scant half cup soda ash per gal warm water
      c. 1-3/4 cups soda ash per 5-gal warm water
2. For medium colors use 1/2 tsp dye powder to 1 cup soda ash water (SA). For lighter or darker colors, adjust the amount of dye per cup of SA.
   a. The proportion of soda ash to water stays the same – see 1A above
3. Once the dye and SA are mixed, the dye will stay active for about 15 minutes. It is best to use it within 10 minutes and toss out after 20 minutes. Old dye won't adhere to the fiber so you will get washed out colors
   a. It is best to work with small batches of dye
4. We are mixing colors using Kathrin Weber's "not your grandmother's dye pot" (Blazingshuttles.com)
   a. MX 108 sun yellow
   b. MX 308 Fuchsia (cool)
   c. MX 312N Strongest Red (Warm)
   d. MX 400 Basic blue (cool)
   e. MX 410 Turquoise (warm)
   f. MX 5213 Rust brown (warm)
   g. MX New Black (cool)
5. Mixing warm colors with warm or cool with cool gives jewel tones. Mixing warm and cool colors makes earthy colors
6. Jewel tones
   a. Fuchsia + basic blue= purple
   b. Turquoise + sun yellow = green
   c. Strong Red + sun yellow = orange
7. Earth tones
   a. Strong red + basic blue= purple
   b. Basic blue + sun yellow = green
   c. Fuchsia + sun yellow = orange
8. Add rust to give warm tones to primary colors
9. Add new black to give cool tones to primary colors
10. After fiber has been dyed, wrap it in newspaper and put it in a plastic trash bag. Leave it to sit for at least 24 hours. (You can leave it longer. I left mine in the bag for 5 days and it was fine)
    a. Rinse in cold water then in hot water with a drop of Dawn
    b. To speed the rinsing process, spin out excess water with a washing machine set to spin cycle between rinses. DO NOT agitate
    c. Hang to dry