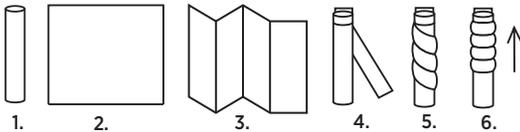


## ARASHI (POLE WRAPPING)



1. Find a pole or pipe that accommodates the amount of fabric you plan on dyeing.
2. Wet fabric and lay it flat on a clean work surface.
3. Accordion fold or 'fan fold' the fabric in 4" wide sections down the length of the fabric. This will form a long rectangle. For more pattern variations, vary the size and width of the sections.
4. Secure one end of the rectangle to the pole with a rubber band.
5. Wrap the rectangle tightly around the pole making sure the fabric does not overlap.
6. After the rectangle has been wrapped all the way down the pole, secure the other end with a rubber band. Hold the pole vertically and scrunch the fabric tightly towards the end of the pole.

Note: When dyeing, if the fabric on the pole is too long to fit in the dye bath, use a measuring cup to pour dye over the fabric.

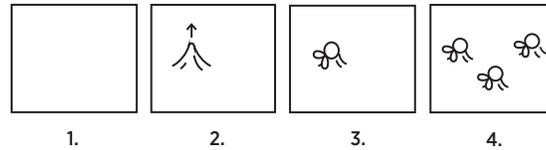


## CIRCLES

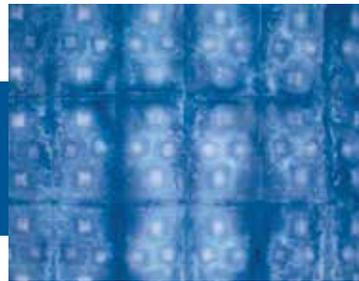


1. Wet fabric and lay it flat on a clean work surface.
2. Plan where you would like the center of each circle to be and pinch the fabric to make a slight mark.
3. Grab the pinched area and secure it with a rubber band or twine. The tighter you secure the pinch, the more defined the circle will be. The height of the pinched area will determine the radius of the circle.
4. Repeat to create desired look.

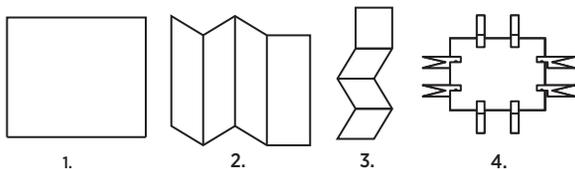
Optional: To create a more even circle shape, place a marble, small rock or even a bean under the tip of the pinched fabric before securing it with a rubber band.



## CLAMP



1. Wet fabric and lay it flat on a clean work surface.
2. Accordion fold or 'fan fold' the fabric in 4" wide sections down the length of the fabric. This will form a long rectangle. For more pattern variations, vary the size and width of the sections.
3. Fold one end of the rectangle into a square. Now fold the rectangle back and forth, creating a stack of folded squares.
4. Secure folded square with clamps (i.e. clothespins, binder clips, etc.). For more pattern variations, vary the placement of the clamps.



**INDIGO CAUTION:** Contains salt and surfactants. May irritate eyes or skin. Do not get in eyes, on skin or clothing. **FIXATIVE CAUTION:** Contains isothiazolinones. May be harmful if swallowed. Do not get in eyes or on skin. Wash thoroughly after handling.

**FIRST AID:** If swallowed call Poison Control or doctor immediately. Do not induce vomiting. If in eyes or on skin, rinse with water for 15 minutes. Keep out of reach of children.

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ritdye.com

SK 1

# Rit

## Shibori Instructions

### A Few Things to Consider

This kit includes Indigo All-Purpose Dye but can be substituted with any other dye in our All-Purpose line.

Not recommended for synthetic fibers, which are fabrics containing more than 35% polyester, acrylic or acetate. Instead, you can use our dye for synthetics, Rit DyeMore Synthetic Fiber Dye.

Color will vary by fabric type, amount of dye used, water temperature and time in dye bath.

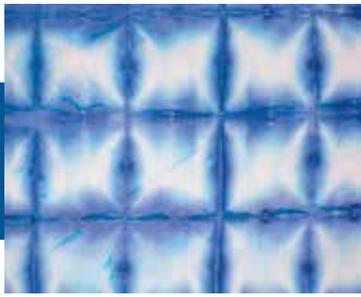
Use hottest water safe for fabric. Not recommended for fabrics with a rubber backing or labeled Cold Water Wash or Dry Clean Only.

May not be effective on bleach damaged fabrics. If in doubt, test dye a swatch first.

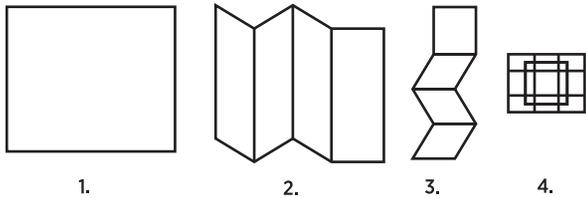
### Dye the Fabric

1. Pre-wash fabric. This helps to remove any finishes that may interfere with dye absorption.
2. As a general guideline, 1/2 bottle of dye (4 oz.) mixed with 3 gallons of water will dye 1 pound of dry fabric. Scale accordingly.
3. Fill a plastic container or stainless steel sink with hot water. Ideally, the water temperature should be 140°F or greater. If tap water is not hot enough, heat water on the stove, in a kettle or microwave and add to the dye bath. Use hottest water safe for fabric.
4. To enhance the color: (1) add one cup of salt when dyeing fabrics containing cotton, rayon, ramie or linen; (2) add one cup of vinegar when dyeing fabrics containing nylon, silk or wool. Add 1 teaspoon of liquid dish detergent to help promote level dyeing.
5. Wearing rubber gloves, add well-shaken dye.
6. Add bound fabric to dye bath.
7. For high contrast patterns, keep the bound fabric in the dye bath for 3 to 5 minutes. For more color and less white areas, keep the bound fabric in the dye bath for 10 to 20 minutes.
8. When desired color is achieved, remove bound fabric from the dye bath. Do not unbind the fabric.
9. Now it is time to use ColorStay Dye Fixative to enhance the color and reduce bleeding. Like the dye ratio above, 1/2 bottle (4 oz.) of ColorStay Dye Fixative mixed with 3 gallons of water is recommended per pound of fabric. Scale accordingly.
10. Fill a plastic container or stainless steel sink with water. Wearing rubber gloves, pour well-shaken ColorStay Dye Fixative into container or sink. Mix well.
11. Add bound fabric to bath.
12. Stir slowly and continuously for 20 minutes.
13. Remove bound fabric.
14. Rinse in cool water.
15. Remove bindings (i.e. twine, rubber bands, wood blocks, etc.).
16. Wash in cold water with a mild detergent, rinse and dry.

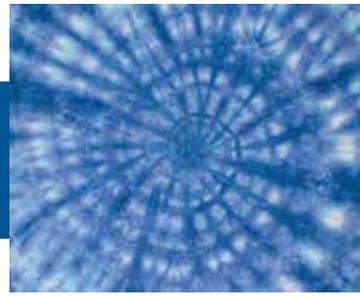
## ITAJIME (Square)



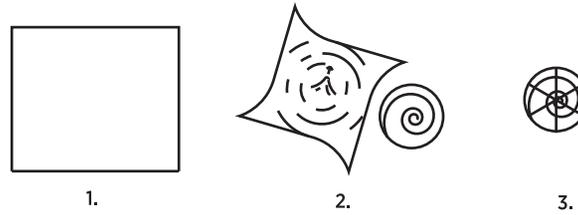
1. Wet fabric and lay it flat on a clean work surface.
2. Accordion fold or 'fan fold' the fabric in 4" wide sections down the length of the fabric. This will form a long rectangle. For more pattern variations, vary the size and width of the sections.
3. Fold one end of the rectangle into a square. Now fold the square back and forth, creating a stack of folded squares.
4. Place folded square between plastic squares and secure with rubber bands or twine.



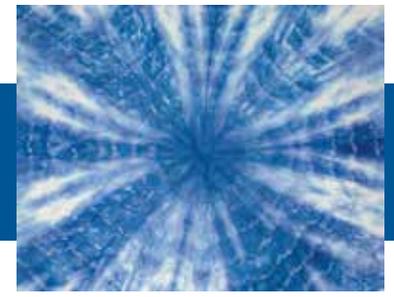
## SWIRL



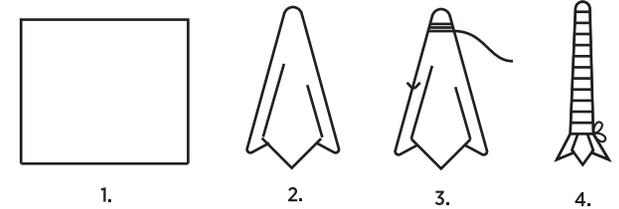
1. Wet fabric and lay it flat on a clean work surface.
2. Pinch the fabric where you want the center of the spiral to be and slowly twist in a spiral direction.
3. Once you can't twist anymore, secure the spiral with rubber bands or twine.



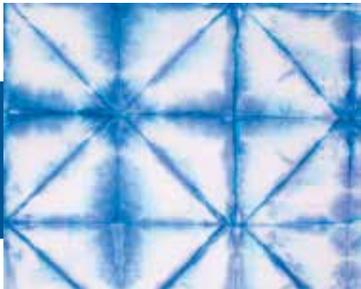
## KANOKO



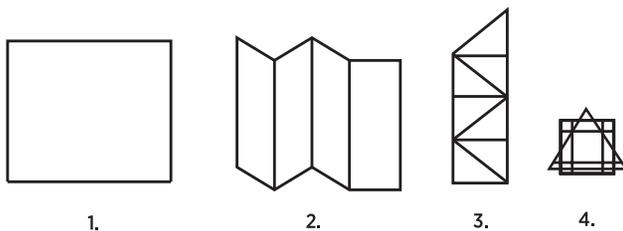
1. Wet fabric and lay it flat on a clean work surface.
2. Pinch the center portion of the fabric and hold in the air, letting the 4 corners drop.
3. At about 1/2" from the pinched center, secure twine to the fabric with a knot.
4. Wrap twine in a crisscross pattern down the length of the fabric. Pattern will vary based on the spacing and wrapping of the twine. The more tightly you wrap the twine, the more white space you will see in the final result. Secure twine to fabric with a knot.



## ITAJIME (Triangle)



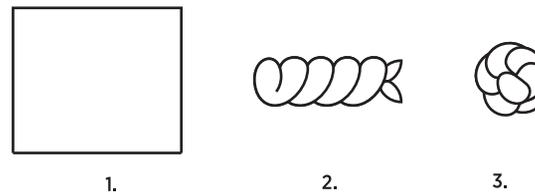
1. Wet fabric and lay it flat on a clean work surface.
2. Accordion fold or 'fan fold' the fabric in 4" wide sections down the length of the fabric. This will form a long rectangle. For more pattern variations, vary the size and width of the sections.
3. Fold one end of the rectangle into a triangle. Now fold the triangle back and forth, creating a stack of folded triangles.
4. Place folded triangle between plastic squares and secure with rubber bands or twine.



## TWIST



1. Wet fabric and lay it flat on a clean work surface.
2. Hold two opposite corners of the fabric and twist as if you were wringing a towel. Twist until you can't anymore and fabric forms into a ball as shown in Step 3.
3. Secure the twist with rubber bands or twine.



## SCRUNCH



1. Wet fabric and lay it flat on a clean work surface.
2. Scrunch a section of fabric.
3. Secure with rubber bands or twine. The more tightly you secure the scrunch, the more white space you will see in the final result.
4. Repeat scrunching various sections of the fabric. With each section, vary the amount of fabric scrunched. Continue until the majority of the fabric is scrunched.
5. Now shape the fabric into a ball with more rubber bands or twine.

