



# LOGWOOD SHAVINGS Natural Dye

<b>ORIGIN</b>	Logwood is a dye made from the heartwood of a tropical tree. Our logwood shavings come from Belize, in South America.
<b>FIBERS</b>	Logwood dyes well on both protein fibers (such as silk and wool) and cellulose fibers (such as cotton and hemp). Cellulose fibers require more dye. It can also be used as a hair dye!
<b>FASTNESS</b>	Good fastness to light and washing. Poor fastness to acids.*
<b>HOW MUCH TO USE</b>	Use 12% - 50% by weight for dyeing silk or wool, depending on the desired intensity of color. Use 24% - 100% by weight on cellulose fibers, such as hemp or cotton.
<b>MORDANTS /FIXERS/ ASSISTS</b>	<p><b>Alum</b> and <b>Tin</b> give purples. <b>Alum</b> purples are bluer, and <b>Tin</b> purples are redder. <b>Copper</b> will give a true "navy blue". <b>Iron</b> gives blacks and greys.</p> <p>For a black, first soak the fiber in <b>Tannic Acid</b> at 25% by weight for at least an hour.</p> <p>Add <b>Cream of Tartar</b> to the mordant bath when pre-mordanting with <b>Tin</b>, as the Tin is slightly acidic.</p> <p>Logwood is highly pH sensitive. Acids (such as <b>Citric Acid</b>, <b>Oxalic Acid</b>, or vinegar) will turn the dye more red. Alkaline materials (such as Ammonia, <b>Washing Soda</b>, or <b>Chalk</b>) will turn the dye more blue. Add the substance to your vat until the dye reaches the desired tone.</p>
<b>HOW TO EXTRACT</b>	Soak overnight, extract by boiling the shavings in water four times the volume of the dyestuff. Strain, then reboil in more water for another 20 minutes. Strain again.
<b>HOW TO DYE</b>	<p>Submerge the material until it achieves the desired intensity of color, stirring gently every 10 minutes. For a black, this takes at least an hour. For light violets, much less time -- even just a few minutes!</p> <p>For black and dark tones, heating is recommended.</p> <p>For paint dyeing, mix with a little warm water. Add a thickener (such as cornstarch) if you wish a thickened paint.</p>
<b>DISPOSAL</b>	Add the spent dyestuff to your compost bin or spread around the base of plants.
<b>CARE</b>	<p>Handwash, use a mild soap such as Dr. Bronner's. <u>Do not soak.</u></p> <p>* Be mindful around acidic substances, such as salad dressings. Acids can stain any logwood-dyed fiber. If you do get an acid on your fabric, dab it with a little ammonia as soon as you can.</p>

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