

# Online Workshop Materials & Supplies List

## Project: Scarf

### MATERIALS

**Important Note: This materials list is for creating a scarf which will be felted and then hand painted with dye. You will use mostly un-dyed fibre and fabric, with a small amount of coloured fabric and fibre for embellishment. If you are not hand-painting your scarf, all fibre and fabric will be coloured.**

#### Fabric

**Base fabric: 4.5 mm silk gauze** – for a light and gauzy effect, I recommend a 4.5 mm silk gauze – chiffon will work as well, but will appear a bit heavier

**A typical silk scarf base fabric that I use is 33-36 cm (13-14 inches) by 2.7 m (106”)**

You can make your piece larger or smaller; it is entirely up to you. Shrinkage will vary depending on whether the fabric has been pre-shrunk, the amount of wool used, the direction the fibres are placed, and the amount of fulling the piece receives. I normally plan on a 35% shrinkage rate for scarves and wraps.



#### Wool

**Merino roving** – 60 grams (approx. 2 oz.)

#### Embellishment

- **3.0 mm silk gauze fabric** – 1 metre (or 1 yard) un-dyed, also will need small amounts of dyed fabric if you wish to embellish with leaves and shapes as shown in the photo – a 30cm x 30cm (12” x 12”) square of dyed fabric should be sufficient
- **5 mm habotai fabric** – 0.5 metre (or 0.5 yards), dyed and un-dyed, also will need

small amounts of dyed fabric if you wish to embellish with leaves and shapes as shown in the photo – a 30cm x 30cm (24" x 24") square of dyed fabric should be sufficient

- **silk roving** (mulberry/bombyx/cultivated or tussah) – *approximately 10 grams (1/3 oz.)*, dyed and un-dyed
- **spun silk yarn** – un-dyed – if you are a spinner... or know one... overspun silk yarn is great for embellishment – this isn't crucial but creates a nice impact, however a similar effect may be obtained by using strands of unspun mulberry silk roving

Other supplies can be found around the house or obtained at a hardware store:

- **table** – I use a 6-foot (183 cm) table in my studio and can show you how to roll your work up as you finish one area
- **plastic sheets** – 2 pieces, 2mm painter's plastic – plastic should be about 20 cm (8") wide, than your scarf base fabric, all the way around
- **spray bottle** for water - should be able to spray a mist
- **fabric scissors**
- **ball brauser or other type of sprinkling device** – also called seedling or bonsai sprinklers – you can possibly use a small watering can or pump sprayer – it has to be able to deliver a gentle steady sprinkle of soapy water to your project
- **old towels** – 3 or 4 – have them handy for spills, wrapping your project for the dryer – "Sham Wow" or other artificial chamois, if you have them, are wonderful and could replace two of the towels
- **wide bubble wrap** – approximately 50cm (20") wide by 76 cm (30") long – you can tape 2 narrow pieces of bubble wrap together
- **ties** – 46 cm (18") long – can be strips of old bed sheets, strips of pantyhose, hair elastics – my favourite material is green garden velcro, the kind used to stake tomato plants
- **small plastic tub** like a large yogurt or ice cream tub for soapy water, needed only if you are using a ball brauser
- **soap** - prefer olive oil or goat's milk as it tends to suds less and be kinder to your skin
- **white vinegar** – 60 ml (1/4 cup)
- **hot water** source – I use an electric kettle to get my water hotter than the tap
- **clothing dryer** – we will use the air fluff cycle

### **For Hand Painting (Dyeing)**

Keep in mind that any pots and utensils coming in contact with the dye can no longer be used for cooking.

- **acid dyes** - You are welcome to use what you have as long as you have experience with that particular dye. I have always used Jacquard and know the idiosyncrasies of the individual (primary) colors. Have played with Sabraset. I am not able to advise on other dyes.
- **apron**
- **protective gloves**
- **mask** to wear when measuring and mixing dye colors from powder
- **white vinegar** – 500 ml (2 cups)
- **brushes**, 2-6, inexpensive (or keep rinsing one out) – 1 cm (half inch) brush for details is useful.
- **plastic sheet** – you can reuse the plastic from the felting
- **cups or tubs** for mixing dyes – 10-15 – I use old cottage cheese and yogurt tubs – disposable plastic cups would work – need to be clear or have a white interior so you can see the true color of the dye solution
- **hot water** source

There are several ways to heat set your dye:

In a microwave. If you have one, you will need

- **plastic dishpan**
- **small towel** to cover dishpan

If you don't have a microwave, you will need some way to steam the piece. A pot with a steaming rack works. A steamer/rice cooker works great for smaller projects such as scarves.

*Caution: utensils and appliances used for dyeing should not be used for food preparation.*