

Artbyildy



In the wood



batik painting
with Ildy Karsay

www.artbyildy.com

'Nature is our best teacher.'
Ildy





BATIK PAINTING

This course is about how to make batik paintings an easy way.

I want to help you understand the interesting as I call, 'up-side-down' creative creation process with step-by step videos.

Why up side down? Because in this process we have to think differently.

Before we start we have to think over all the colours we want in the painting.

We move from white, the lightest colour to the darkest.

Also we have to listen to the colour mixing too.

I will guide you to the wonderful World of miracle I discovered with young children during our summer camps. My little daughter make beautiful pieces since she was 6 years old.

This is not a conventional well known t-shirt rolling or tie-dye teknik, when the tied cloth is dipped into the paint and get circular patterns.

And also not the traditional Indonesian style, this is a bit different and I haven't seen this before neither on net nor from other artist maybe as it has some borders in the colour choice. But for sure this is traditional. This is a more simple way but works fine and here, special paintings are born.

What materials do you need?

Here is the supply list for the class. I want to reassure you that you do not need to get everything that I list I try to substitute with cheaper material and tools.

I will show you the material what is must need and some of I change for cheap or what you find in your household instead of buy one.

- paraffin pastille you may use white candle instead I use only paraffin but you should know: Paraffin wax cracks more readily and beeswax is more pliable. A combination of three parts of paraffin wax and one part of beeswax is a good basic wax medium. If more cracking is required (I prefer) use more paraffin wax or only paraffin wax as I'm, and if a smooth surface is required, use more beeswax.
- wax pot, as wax has to be heated to the correct temperature before it can be applied to the fabric. It is important to maintain a constant temperature, so the most practical and safest way to heat the wax is a thermo-controlled wax pot. You can buy in a specialist suppliers or a double-walled cookware eg. (PRO WAX 100, used in cosmetics, it is for removing hair from leg :)) Or an old electric frying pan, which has a built-in temperature control can be ideal as it is flatter and larger than a wax pot.



The temperature should not exceed 48C (120F) and it must not be allowed to smoke.

The wax should penetrate the fabric and should appear transparent. If it is opaque it is too cold.

- paint for dyeing fabric (in Hungary there is a cheap but wonderful old brand, it is more than 70 years old brand!) I saw on [Amazon](#) and [here](#) . or Procion MX cold water fibre-reactive dyes. The dye should be the one what you can mix and it is adding if you dye a darker colour over the lighter
- and should be use in cold temperature (not to cook the fabric)



- brush (CHEAP smaller and a bigger - for student or kids is perfect) Never leave brushes in the wax pot as they can lose their shape and bristles. It is better if the part which holds the bristles is made of metal instead of plastic.
- linen fabric (no synthetic in it) the best is an old pillowcase or a used (washed many times) sheet (you use for bed)
- hot plate iron (not a steam one) (cheap one just for this)
- many many black and white real newspapers
- small color theory
- patience
- airy spaced room, I love to paint batik in outdoors on the terrace in summer days :) in this lesson we use candle instead of big amount of wax so you can make it inside as well.
- clothes you wear what you don't mind to be dirty/waxy. You can remove wax with iron but it leaves fatty marks.

Who is it for?

The paraffin is hot, so if you love to work with your children be careful with the hot! According to my experiences a 6-8 years old child has been sufficiently serious to prevent exposure incident. But never leave children alone. MY girls was 6 when they created beautiful batik paintings.

What is the impact?

- you learn to use your imagination
- off you from everyday routine
- inhibitions disappear fears
- teach you patience and thinking forward
- common togetherness, beautiful memories

If you give any child the opportunity it can thrive.

If you give yourself an opportunity as adults can relive what it was like to be a child when you created from your heart.

WARM WELCOME

Before we start important:

SAFETY RULES

- Pay attention to the fire protection regulations during batik!
- Wax is flammable, never heat wax directly over an open flame.
- Never leave the room without turning off the heat source.
- In the unlikely event of a fire, snuff out the flames with a cover or lid - never use water!
- Be careful not to burn yourself with hot wax. Never touch the metal while you are working.
- If the wax begin to smoke, turn down the temperature.
- Wax and paint in a well ventilated area.
- During batik painting process wear clothing that you do not mind if it breaks down!
- During batik process with children, never leave them stay alone!
- Wear gloves when coloring!
- Do not use any dishes or utensils used for batik for eating or cooking!
- The wax should be at a suitable temperature. If it is too hot, it flows through the material so that we cannot accurately follow the pattern. If it is not hot enough, it does not absorb into the fabric and does not block the paint. The latter can be controlled by inverting the material to ensure that the wax has penetrated the fabric. If there are parts where the wax has not penetrated completely, repeat the waxing on the other side. Recognizing the right temperature for wax is a matter of practice.
- if you drop the wax by mistake there will be on, where you splatter it will remain in the painting, so don't rush, take your time, be patience
- Remember that the original color has an effect on the repaint or the next layer: for example, painting blue over the yellow makes green!

Batik is a textile dyeing process in which we draw patterns on the fabric with 'wax'. Not the contour like in Indonesian batik! The waxed parts retain their original or previously painted color despite painting another colour over it. Batik can be used to make beautiful pillowcases, lampshades, shawls or even clothes and paintings. Batik with a centuries-old tradition should not be confused with the tie-dye technique. Batik of Indonesian origin is on the UNESCO list of Intangible Cultural Heritage, while traditional batik motifs are also found in Malaysia, Japan, China, India, Egypt, Nigeria and Senegal.

COLOUR CONSIDERATION:

Understanding color can be tricky for the beginners. In this system we can work with an analogous color range; take a wedge of three neighboring colors from the color wheel, and work with just these three colors. (for example, work with yellow, orange, and red,

White—in this case, the color of the plain cloth we're starting with— carries a great deal of weight in a design. Using white is very important it creates the elements that will pop within the composition. Each piece of cloth you create should have some pop.

SUPPLIES need for this project:

If you want to dive deep to batik painting you can be friend with different methods and you can choose which is close to your heart. Now I want to share with you the low cost and easy way which is why you have to know it has many borders in colour choice.

- a pieces of cotton fabric
- a pencil
- candle
- salt
- dye: yellow, red, brown
- newspaper
- iron

How to start - **STEPS:**

- Choose the right textile! For beginners primarily cotton is recommended, and at the beginning a worn-out sheet is the best. Wash the textiles as dirt can leave a mark on the dyeing. Once dry, iron it.
- Draw the desired design, make a fairly simple drawing in the same size you want the final batik painting on a thicker paper with a pencil, and if you are satisfied with the drawing, rewrite it with a thick black felt pen.
- Attach the paper to a flat table with cellux glue and place the cloth on it. The material can be fixed to the paper using a pin.

- Put your cotton textil over it and copy your drawing/motif on the fabric/textiles with a soft black pencil! (Of course, better ones can also draw directly on the fabric.) The pencil lines will dissapear at the end. :)
- Heat the wax! (melt)To do this, you can use a double-walled cookware eg. (PRO WAX 100) or fill a conventional pan with water and heat the wax in a larger diameter tin can. It is important that since the wax has to be kept hot, it is worth getting an electrical heater or wax-heater with a thermometer as we can keep it with us throughout the waxing process.
- If you work with a smaller piece you can light some candles and use the melted wax from the candle. It is a bit trickier (I show you in the lesson this method) but very cheap way to start and try without investment and see if you like batik painting or not.
- Cover with brush the paraffin those part of the picture what you want to stay white. Simple paint with the paraffin.
- It temperature of the wax is good if the wax darken the fabric on both sides. If you see white candle on it it means that it wasn't warm enough.
- Where the wax is applied to the pattern the covered first colour or layer stays white after the area is painted.
- Fill the toner in a larger bowl and carefully cover the fabric with paint everywhere. It is important to proceed with caution, otherwise the wax will break and the paint will penetrate the sample. (this is also an option if you want to make a direct fragmented part) Let the fabric stand in the paint until the desired color is achieved and hang on a rope and let it dry. You can speed up the drying time with hairdryer but NOT with the hot air.
- Now paint with paraffin over those parts what you want to preserve the colour you dipped into the paint before.eg. the yellow parts if you covered the whole fabric into yellow first.
- Now dip the whole fabric into the next darker color (eg. dark yellow) . . let it dry again
- Now paint with parrafin all parts what you want orange .
- now the next color . . . dry and so on. . .
- paraffin, paint, paraffin, paint till everything is covered with paraffin.
- When the whole painting is ready, got all the colours, then
- Remove the wax. Place the textile between the newsprint and iron it until all the wax has been removed. Change newspaper as they become saturated with wax. Iron till all of the wax is removed. You may buy a 'dedicated' iron from Walmart to use for these projects. The wax may damage your good iron.













This is the process:

1 Draw your subject to the fabric with pencil



2 light some candles and wait a bit till melts



3 In the meantime make your dye because it needs to cool down not to be hot. I add a tablespoon salt to it. (salt for cotton, vinegar for silk if you have dye for silk :))



4 and boiling water



5 and add the colour powder and stir it a bit and let cool because the hot water melts the wax if you use it hot.



6 With the wax paint over those parts what you want to remain white. The white colour of your cotton will be the white colour in the painting.



7 Dip the fabric into the yellow paint. The longer you leave in it the darker will be. If you want a lighter yellow you can add a little amount dye into a bowl and more water.



8 Let the fabric dry in a rope or use hairdryer with cold air



9 Save the dye for later use in a glass jar (salt is the preservation as well) add label on the jars to remember what colours are in it. (the darkest colours looks same from outside :))



10 In the meantime make your next colour (salt, boiling water and dye. Next colour will be red.



11 Paint with the wax, cover all part what you want to be yellow



12 Mix yellow and red to get orange (add red to the yellow) In colour mixing the rule is to add dark colour to the light! In acryl oil aquarelle and in everything this is a rule because if you add light to dark you need to add huge quantity to get the desired colour.



I3 Dip your fabric into the orange colour



I4 Hang on a rope and let it dry



I5 Save the paint in a jar



I6 Paint with the wax those parts on your painting what you want to be orange



17 A little wax was on the border by mistake what cannot remove so I decided to add dots all around the border as a decoration element.



18 Now comes the red colour



19 Dip the fabric into the red colour



20 After drying cover all parts what you want to be red. I covered all of the body of the bird and finished the tree evry part what was empty and all right sides.

I build the tree from left to right as I decided that the light comes from left. From left to right white yellow orange and finally red.



21 I dip a little clothes into the next colour - brown - as I want to show the colour difference of the pure colour on white and on red. Colours adds up and makes different shades. It is useful to make a fabric colour chart or to test your colours before you dip the whole paintings maybe into the colour you don't want.



22 Dip your fabric into the brown dye you made before (salt boiling water, dye)



23 Let it dry



24 Save the paint for further use.



25 Cover all parts of the fabric with wax which hasn't before.



26 In the video I show you an old painting which was not covered with wax.

Some part of it hard some soft and around the pattern there are a darker parts which is from the wax but it has oily looks. So don't step out this step.



27 Ironing. Between newspaper. Lots of newspaper.





28 If you iron it for a long time until the newspaper has no wax on it, you will receive your beautiful soft painting.

My son's 8 years old painting is in a frame. You can put it into a frame :)



Thank you for be with me, please try it and share your result in the facebook group and don't hesitate to write if you have any question.

love and hug from Budapest 

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