

DELIVERY - by Post Haste Courier, no deliveries to P.O. Box number.

Ph. 06 376 4617

teri.dyes@xtra.co.nz



For more information please visit www.teri-dyes.co.nz

PRE-MIXED COLOURS are combinations of the above **BASE** colours

F3	Forest Green	Use only 1 ml or less dye for every 2 grams fibre. The most khaki/ olive of the greens. If used too strong produces muddy brown. SHAKE F10:1part F5:5parts F2:3parts
F8	Mint Green	Try using 2 ml dye for every 2g fibre. Closest to flax green. SHAKE F5:1part, F2:1 part [Half and half ... Blue and Golden Yellow]
F12	Bright Green	Suggest using 1 ml dye for every 2 grams fibre. A Turquoise based green ... the most emerald of the greens. F11:1part, F14:3parts
F19	Soft Green	Use 1 ml dye for every 2 grams fibre. Similar in shade to Granny Smith apple... F16:30part, F2:1part. Use less blue => more lime.
F9	Purple	Suggest using 2 ml dye for every 2 grams fibre. Always SHAKE F10:1part, F2:1part [Half and half ... Blue and Red]
F7	Mid Brown	About 2 ml dye for every 2 grams fibre. Adjusting the blue and/or the yellow alters the darkness. SHAKE F10:7parts, F5:2parts F2:3parts
F13	Peacock Blue	Suggest using 1 ml dye for every 2 grams fibre. A brighter turquoise based blue. SHAKE F15:1part, F11:5parts
F6	Maroon	Try using 2 ml dye for every 2 grams fiber. Burgundy, wine coloured red. F10:8parts, F5:2parts, F2:1part. Lighten with more yellow
F17	Orange	About 1 ml dye for every 2 grams fibre. A basic orange...easily adjusted. F10:5parts F5:12 parts (can approximate with 1pt:2pt)
F18	Mod Red	Try using 1 ml dye for every 2 grams fibre. A stronger colour and more scarlet tone than F10 red. F10:12parts F14:1part

PHORMALAN LIQUID DYES FOR FLAX RETAIL PRICE LIST

BASE COLOURS

F15	Magenta	Suggest 2 ml dye for every two grams fibre. Stunning colour like the fuchsia flower.
F2	Blue	Try using 2 ml dye for every 2 grams fibre. Use stronger makes Navy. Looks purple in neck of bottle, <i>but it is blue!</i> Settles out in cold SHAKE
F5	Golden Yellow	About 1 ml dye for every 2 grams fibre, used weak makes a wheat colour, used stronger =>rust. Settles out in cold so always SHAKE!
F10	Red	Try using 1 ml dye for every 2 grams fibre. Can be slightly on the pink side if used weak. A good colour to mix with.
F11	Turquoise	Suggest 1 ml dye for every 2 grams fibre. Goes dark if left to boil for too long, so always watch till required colour achieved, then takeout.
F1	Black	At least 4 ml dye every 2 grams fibre. Initial solution must be strong , then topped up , or if weak produces either liquorice green or blue.
F14	Yellow	Try using 1 ml dye for every 2 grams fibre. A plain banana-type yellow... but a strong colour... always SHAKE before use.
F16	Bright Yellow	Probably 1 ml dye for every 2 grams fibre. More lemon in colour than F14 Yellow. Always SHAKE A good colour to mix with.

RETAIL PRICES ALL 18 COLOURS

Size	Price
250ml*	\$10.00
500ml	\$15.00
1Litre	\$25.00
2Litre	\$37.00
Prices include GST, but not freight...	
*colour about 20 flowers or 2 kete.	

**FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS about Phormalan Dyes for Flax,
available from Teri Dyes**

What is Phormalan Dye?	The name Phormalan is owned by Teri Dyes. It's a trading name for the range of dyes they developed for dyeing Harakeke/ NZ flax- the common names for <i>Phormium Tenax</i> . The dyes are supplied in ready-to-use liquid form ... for weaving strips or flax fibre.
What can be dyed?	Harakeke/NZ Flax. Similar plants inc e.g. other Pacific flax; also raffia. Phormalans are recommended for use with dry fibre, though many customers do use flax still green.
Is there certainty when dyeing with Phormalans?	No- there are so many things that can vary, especially the flax. But about 2000 folk use them! NB: Each colour is a different chemical, and so may behave slightly differently
What has to happen for Phormalans to work?	Phormalan Dyes will only dye fibre and stay fixed if the fibre is immersed in a boiling dye solution .
How should Phormalan be used?	It doesn't seem to matter how long the fibre is boiled – as long as it is boiled... but with most colours, the longer it is left boiling, the more dye will be taken up by the fibre, and a darker shade will result... and that is not always what was desired. NB Phormalan Dye <i>cannot effectively be applied other than by boiling</i> together with the fibre. It can't effectively be brushed on as a paint, or dipped in as a stain.
How much water?	It doesn't seem to matter how much water is put in, as long as there is enough to cover the fibre. All the water that is there at the beginning is still there at the end, less steam.
How much Phormalan dye is needed?	It does matter how much Phormalan dye (as supplied) is added... add in proportion to weight of fibre. See suggestions set out on colour illustrations chart page 1.
How to proceed?	Place the flax or raffia to be dyed in a suitable sized container and cover with hot water. Heat to boiling. Add the required amount (see chart on page 1) of liquid dye and hold just below the boil until the required depth of colour has developed. Remove the dyed flax and wash thoroughly with cold water to remove any unfixed dye. NB Some users prefer to add the dye before bringing to the boil... that works too, but without the same opportunity for colour depth control by quick removal.
Add salt?	There is no known advantage in adding salt using Phormalans... some folk do anyway!

Can you reuse leftovers?	If there is still dye left in the dye pot at the end of the dyeing, the dye liquid can be reused. The colour second time around will not be as intense as the original dyeing and may also differ somewhat in shade. If however the flax that was dyed first was green/fresh-picked, then the flax juice that has gone into the dye solution when first used may have fermented over time and spoiled the solution against future use.
Are Phormalan Dyes safe?	Anything boiling is not safe. The dyes as supplied are mildly acidic. They are not particularly hazardous to users or the environment, but they do stain and should be used with adequate ventilation, and diluted extensively before disposal. It's probably wise to not use the dye pot for food afterwards.
What problems sometimes occur?	Dyes containing any of the 3 Yellows or F2 Blue need to be shaken before use...some of the dissolved solids settle out, especially in cold weather, but readily shake back in. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unless F1 Black is used (and kept) strong can produce a green or a blue. • The dye on neck of the F2 bottle looks purple, it's not trying it b4 complaining! • If dye rubs off after drying, a rinse in warm water with a mild detergent helps • Sometimes fading from sustained bright sunshine.
How to order?	Orders by e-mail, telephone. Orders will not be sent without an arrangement for payment being agreed...a conversation or a correspondence. Say what you want, where to send, is it rural, how and when you going to pay. Your name & phone. If an email address is given, a PDF copy of invoice will be emailed ahead of the parcel. There is no order form. Other than by email or online ordering
How can you pay?	By Visa, MasterCard or Debit card.
What happens if customer doesn't pay by agreed date? Terms of credit.	Payment is due on or before receipt of the dyes unless a specific agreement for a later date is entered at the time of ordering, If any arranged payment is late, a credit charge calculated at 8% per month may be invoiced separately over and above. Also, any costs incurred in Credit Consultants recovering a late payment will be charged to the customer.