

STANDARDS OF QUALITY

TEXTILES: Print and Dye

Technique

1. Pigments, paints and dyes should be evenly applied (unless inconsistency is part of the design) and should be used so that they become part of the fibre without injuring the structure of the fabric.
2. Pigments, paints and dyes should be correctly fixed and set according to the requirements of the materials used.
3. If a resist is used the dye must be contained by the resist.
4. All traces of resist, i.e. wax, paste, gutta, etc. should normally be removed. Exceptions may be made when a resist is used as a design feature.
5. Unless irregularity is intended, registration on a given design must be as exact as possible given the limitations of a person-based rather than machine-based system.
6. Printing should be consistent through a run.
7. All fabric printing must be done by the craftsperson; commercial screening, etc. is only permitted if it is an original design of the craftsperson and forms part of the finished product.
8. Cut stencils should leave a sharp, clean edge with no fuzziness or blurring.

* Applicants should note that standards for sewing and garment construction may also be pertinent and should be consulted.

* Fibre content labelling for textiles is subject to Industry Canada regulation. Garments must carry correct labelling noting fibre content and maker identity. In addition, the N.L.C.D.A. recommends that instructions for use and care accompany each article.