

## G & S WATER BASED RESIST

### Introduction

G & S Resist is clean, non-odorous, economical and water based. It is used primarily for boundary technique hand painting on silk. G & S Resist prevents dye from diffusing from one area to another. It does not repel dye on the surface as in batik. Therefore, any dye painted on the line will become permanent during fixation.

Once resisted, the silk is then painted. Removal of the resist takes place in the final washout of the silk. This process has been thoroughly tested over the years on silk weights from 5mm Pongee to Fuji and 18mm Crepe de Chine. The resist is compatible with the 'French' Dyes, Procion 'H' Dyes, G&S Liquid Colours and Acid Dyes.

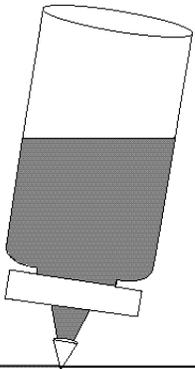
### Preparing For Use

**Clear:** G&S Clear Resist is formulated in a thick form. In order to use our resist, water is added up to a ratio of 1:1, water to resist. Experiment with the amount as an excess of that ratio may result in a line bleeding-out along the edges. **Black or Colours:** You can substitute the water for the dye you're using. Dilute only up to a ratio of 1:3, dye to resist.

### Storage and Application

We suggest refrigeration to ensure stability or consistency. The shelf life is about one year. This varies occasionally according to the component's manufacturing prior to our mixing. If it becomes thicker through open air standing, or develops a skin, simply remove the skin, and add water to the desired consistency. If straining is necessary because of lumps, use a nylon stocking to filter. If resist separates, shake before using. The resist is good as long as it maintains a syrupy consistency.

Bottles, brushes, cones or silk screens can be used as applicators for the resist. Because it is water based, all applicators can be washed clean. When brushing, dedicate a firm bristle with a sharp point as some of the residual wax content may remain in it.



Whichever method of application is used, the pressure should be perpendicular to the silk to ensure complete penetration. When thoroughly dry, the silk may feel crispy. Excessive amounts result in a thicker line and require longer drying periods. Forced drying with a hair dryer at close range will tend to spread the wax content beyond the actual line, creating a halo. This becomes a nuisance in painting as the dye does not run up to the line cleanly. The halo effect may also occur if the silk is stored near a heating unit or is exposed to direct and prolonged sunlight. An even application should be dry in 15 to 20 minutes, depending on the weight of silk used.

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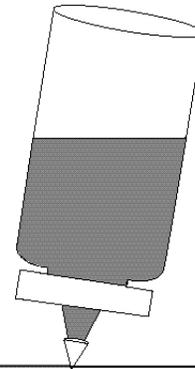
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