



# Fun With Embellishments



## Art Glitter

### Ultra Fine Opaque

Bright, jewel-tone colors.

### Ultra Fine Transparent

A sheer, watercolor effect.

### Ultra Fine Pearlescent

Soft matte finish.

Use any clear-drying fabric or jewel glue with glitter.

## Angelina Fiber

### Characteristics of Angelina Fiber

Angelina Fiber is a shredded iridescent polyester fiber that can be spun, woven, layered, trapped, or bonded.

**Heat Bondable** or "Hot Fix" Angelina fibers will bond to themselves at relatively low temperatures to produce a nonwoven type of fabric. Bonding occurs when the "hot fix" fibers soften and fuse together. Generally, Angelina heat-bondable fiber will only adhere to itself and not to other fibers, papers, or fabrics.

**Non-Heat Bondable** Angelina can be mixed with heat-bondable Angelina to create other colors. They tend to be more reflective and metallic-looking than bondable Angelina. However, the non-heat bondable fibers should be sandwiched between layers of bondable Angelina to fuse all fibers together.

### Bonding Angelina Fiber

- Fold a piece of baking parchment, an applique pressing sheet, or an Angelina Sheet in half. Place a small clump of Angelina heat-bondable fibers inside. Experiment to see how much fiber is needed for the desired effect. Add nonbondable fibers to create other colors.
- Use an iron set to the silk/wool setting. Place it on top of the parchment or applique sheet for just 2-3 seconds.
- Check the fiber—it may need to be ironed for a few more seconds to set it so that it bonds and turns into fabric. The intensity of the heat and the length the heat is applied will effect the color of the Angelina. If the heat is too intense, or if too much heat is applied, the metallic color will be lost.

For more ideas, see the book **Between The Sheets With Angelina** by Alysnn Midgellow-Marsden.

## Angelina Pressing Sheets

Use these for protecting your iron and ironing board when bonding Angelina fibers. They are thinner than applique pressing sheets and are semi-transparent.

## Fantasy Film

### Characteristics of Fantasy Film

Fantasy Film is Angelina in sheet form, before it has been shredded. It is polyester and can be bonded to itself or to Angelina using an applique pressing sheet and an iron on the silk/wool setting as described above. Fantasy Film is easy to cut and sew. It works well with bondable films such as Misty Fuse and Wonder-Under.

## Rainbow Spun

A non-woven, bonded polyester textile, Rainbow Spun comes in an assortment of colors. It adds a subtle, iridescent sheen when used as surface enhancement on any art quilt. Similar in weight to a lightweight interfacing, it is stitchable, bondable (at low temperatures), and machine washable on a gentle cycle. Rainbow Spun can also be painted or stamped.

## Cracked Ice

A stitchable plastic sheet that is highly iridescent and has been heavily embossed with a crackly, tightly puckered surface texture. It is easily stitchable and adds a bit of eye-catching dazzle on art quilts. Good for suggesting snow or rushing water.

## Razzle Dazzle

Made from metallic and polyamide threads, this dazzling open-mesh fabric adds texture and glitz.

## Canvas Mesh

Good textural addition, easy to dye and paint. Also great when used as a stencil for fabric painting. Polyester and cotton blend.



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## Jacquard Paints and Products

### Lumiere and Neopaque

For use with natural and synthetic fibers, leather, wood, and paper. Heat fix by dry ironing. Washable, dry cleanable, ultimately soft.

Lumiere comes in metallic and pearlescent colors. It brushes on easily and is designed not to spread. This allows for smooth application on soft or flexible surfaces like fabrics or uneven textures like Styrofoam. This paint remains flexible and soft. Lumiere paints are opaque and bright even on dark backgrounds, and they provide excellent coverage. Some colors in this range are meant only for dark surfaces such as the Hi-lite color.

Neopaque has a similar consistency to Lumiere and is designed primarily to cover dark grounds with a light application. You can use these colors to mix into an "antique" Lumiere. On a light or white fabric the colors produce a subtle "designer palette", an alternative to a more intense color scheme. Neopaque 579 Extender is also a suitable medium for Pearl Ex pigments. Both Neopaque and Lumiere can be painted, screened, stenciled, marbled, or stamped.

### Dye-na-Flow

For use with natural and synthetic fabric. Heat fix by dry ironing. Dye-Na-Flow is a free flowing, concentrated liquid color for use on any untreated fabric. It will spread on fabric until it is thoroughly absorbed. On silk it has an even luster. On cotton the color does not alter the feel of fabric. Dye-na-Flow is incredibly versatile. It is perfect for silk painting using techniques such as spray-on tie dye, watercolor, airbrush, salt technique, spritzing through stencils, sponge printing, and simplified batik or wax resist effects.

### Waterbase Resist

This superior resist washes out easily with warm water even after steaming. It holds a crisp line without spreading and does not shrink or pucker when dry. It can be colored with any water-base dye. Silk-screenable, odorless, alcohol free, and nontoxic.

### Textile Paints

These are light-bodied acrylic fabric paints which are fluid and easy to apply but do not run and spread like Dye-na-Flow. They work well with many techniques such as painting, stenciling, screening or stamping. Heat fix by dry ironing. Textile Paints may be mixed with other Jacquard paints, such as Dye-na-Flow or Lumiere. Add white to create soft, pastel colors.

### Pearl Ex

This powdered, luminescent material is actually Lumiere in crushed form with no added liquid. Pearl Ex works extremely well for coloring air dry clay or shrink plastic. Apply it directly to surface of clay or to roughened side of shrink plastic (before shrinking) with brush or cotton swabs. To intensify color, more Pearl Ex may be added. It is non-tarnishing. Use Jacquard Varnish to seal, if desired.

### Silk Salt

Used to create a brilliant burst of color. Sprinkle on fabric that is still wet from paint. The salt crystals will absorb the paint, leaving halos of color.

## Artist's Paintstiks

Paintstiks are "self-sealing" which means a protective film forms over the Paintstik when it is not in use. To use, you must remove film, by peeling it away with a paper towel or carefully paring it with a knife.

Paintstiks can be drawn directly on fabric but also lend themselves to many other application methods. You may use a stencil brush and stencil, or may gently rub the edge of PaintStik on fabric that has been placed over some type of textured surface.

Paintstik colors are easily removed from tools and brushes with standard or citrus solvents. They can also be cleaned by scrubbing with soap and water.

Allow painted fabric to dry for 3-5 days. Heat-setting will make colors permanent. To heat-set the color, turn iron to proper setting for the fabric. Place an old piece of muslin on ironing surface, put the fabric paint side down on the muslin, and press 10-15 seconds in each spot. The muslin should absorb any excess oil that remains in the paint.

## Texture Rubbing Plates

Texture Rubbing Plates are ideal for creating dimension and pattern on materials such as air dry clay and fabric. They are available in a wide variety of styles such as leaves, tree bark, and optical illusions. For fabric, use them in combination with Paintstiks, crayons, or Jacquard paints. Tape texture plate to firm surface. Lay fabric on top and tape it in place so it will not slip. Rub across the texture with tip or side edge of Paintstik. Vary pressure to achieve lighter or more intense saturation of color. For use with air dry clay, rub a small amount of Pearl Ex powder onto surface of clay. Press Texture Plate gently down onto clay, then remove carefully.

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## Stencils

Transform fabric with stencils using Jacquard paints or Paintstiks and a stiff-bristled stencil brush or piece of natural sponge. Tape stencil on fabric. Apply color sparingly by picking up a small amount of pigment on the brush or sponge then wiping off excess on paper towel. Shade shapes to be a bit stronger around edges of stencil. Don't hesitate to pull in more than one color. Air dry, then heat set according to instructions on paints or Paintstiks. Use the outlines of simple stencils to trace onto Shrink Plastic and cut out for interesting charm and button shapes.

## Beads

**Glass Bead Mixtures** - Various sizes of seed beads, bugles, and a dash of Miyuki cubes. Many stunning color assortments available.

**Bead Accessories** - Headpins and jumprings are available in gold-toned metal for making charms and beaded dangles.

## Air Dry Clay

This is a fun and virtually mess-free product that is easy to use, and its possibilities are endless. Make original buttons, charms, medallions, beads, and more with this polymer-based clay. It does not require baking and hardens in 12-36 hours, depending on size and thickness of object. Air Dry Clay is easy to mold and shape, impress with rubber stamps and texture plates, and carve or cut with miniature clay cookie cutters.

Apply Pearl Ex powders to color clay and to keep clay from sticking to molds or stamps. Color when dry with Jacquard paints and Pearl Ex. Varnish may be used as a sealer if desired. Clean up with soap and water. Hardened clay is not washable.

Clay cutting tools are also available in a number of shapes and sizes for uniform cuts and clean edges.

## Rubber Stamps

Unmounted rubber stamps have multiple uses when working with fabric, air dry clay, and shrink plastic. Make your own one-of-a-kind fabric by stamping it with an endless variety of rubber stamps. They are sold individually or in sheets that can be cut apart for easy use. Cleanup is easy with water and an old toothbrush. Avoid stamps that are mounted on wood as this makes cleanup more difficult.

Jacquard paints work well with stamps. For fabric or shrink plastic, dab paint onto raised surface of stamp, taking care not to use so much paint or pressure that it fills in the background areas. Be sure to stamp before paint dries. Use an even, gentle pressure.

For best results when stamping fabric, try placing it on a thin layer of batting or on a smooth surface. You may also stamp on fabric using art glitter glue and a favorite color of glitter.

For shrink plastic, use Dye-na-Flow and stamp on the roughened side of plastic. Color will intensify considerably as plastic shrinks.

Use rubber stamps for creating impressions in air dry clay, using gentle pressure. Rub a bit of Pearl Ex powder onto clay before impressing, for ease of stamp removal.

## Tyvek

It's like fabric, paper, and plastic all rolled into one fun product. Tyvek is a non-woven material that comes in three weights and is easily transformed.

As a surface to paint, it takes color easily and they stay very vibrant. Try it with Lumiere & Dye-na-Flow.

Tyvek is also easily cut, stitched, pleated, crimped with a paper crimper, fringed, rolled into beads, and transformed with heat. Using a heat gun or iron held just above the surface, Tyvek shrinks and bubbles into unpredictable and delightful forms. If you heat Tyvek, be sure to wear a respirator mask and heat in well-ventilated area. Fumes are toxic.

## Lutradur

A type of polyester, non-woven interfacing, Lutradur is a cross between paper and fabric. It is easy to paint, though it doesn't take colors as brilliantly as Tyvek. Stamping techniques work well on Lutradur, as do stitching and felting. It also readily accepts image transfers using such products as T•A•P. While very durable, it is not recommended for clothing as it tends to be stiff and rough.

## T•A•P (Transfer Artist Paper)

Use TAP for permanent transfers onto many surfaces — cotton, silk, polyester, even leather!

Create images on your computer then run TAP through an inkjet printer. For a permanent transfer, all you do is iron TAP onto fabric. Transferred image will not fade or bleed, even in repeated washings.

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Great for transferring designs drawn directly on TAP using crayons, Paintstiks, markers, colored pencils and more. Remember that all original art will transfer as a mirror image, including words.

To transfer an image made on TAP, simply iron it onto fabric, using heat setting appropriate to fabric.

## Shrink Plastic

Working with this material will be more fun than you've had since you were a kid. It's also a great material for creating unique, one-of-a-kind charms, buttons, and enhancements for textile art projects. Besides a few sheets of Shrink Plastic, you'll need a heat gun, regular oven, or toaster oven, 400 grit sandpaper and a hole punch. If a heat gun is used to shrink the plastic, a knitting needle or wooden meat skewer works well to gently hold the object during the shrinking process. Use Pearl Ex powders or Dye-na-Flow to color plastic before shrinking if desired. There are many colors of Shrink Plastic available, from clear to brown, black, white, and cream.

- Sand one side of plastic in a cross-hatch pattern. This makes plastic more accepting of applied color.
- Cut desired shape using small scissors. Keep in mind that Shrink Plastic shrinks approximately 60-70%
- If shape will be stitched or hung, like a button or charm, punch hole with 1/4" or 1/8" hole punch. Don't punch hole closer than 1/8" from any edge.
- At this point, plastic may be stamped or colored on rough side, using Dye-na-Flow or Pearl Ex. Remember that color intensifies as plastic shrinks.
- Place on Teflon sheet and bake at 325° for approximately 3-5 minutes. If using a heat gun, place on ceramic tile or glass plate and heat, using something to keep plastic in place. Plastic will curl and twist as it shrinks but will almost always flatten out as it reaches its final size. Plastic may be gently shaped or stamped while it is still very warm but not too hot to touch. It may also be flattened better by pressing down on it with a smooth piece of tile.
- More color may be added to achieve different effects—Lumiere, Neopaque, Dye-na-Flow, even a bit of glue and glitter are all very effective.

We carry a wonderful book describing numerous techniques for working with Shrink Plastic called **Shrink Art 101** by Suzanne McNeill.

## Needle Felting

Learn this time-honored technique to decorate wool hats, scarves, jackets, purses, and more. Tools and materials needed are a felting needle and felting mat, silk or wool roving, and decorative yarns and fibers. Simply place base fabric such as a piece of wool, felt or flannel onto felting mat. On top, place shreds of roving, decorative fibers, or shapes cut from colored felt or wool. With needle tool, pierce lightly directly through top and base layers and into the felting mat. Through repeated "needling", the fibers will become interlaced, attaching themselves permanently to the base fabric. Create beautiful motifs such as flowers, simple animals, paisleys, and other simple shapes. There are numerous books and patterns available with countless ideas for using this charming technique.

## Wool Roving

We now carry assortment packs of 100% wool roving. Colors vary from soft, muted tones to pastels to bright "crayon" colors.

## Decorative Fibers

Enhance your projects, create purse handles, do some unique needle felting, wrap pipe cleaners, and more with our wonderful selection of decorative yarns and fibers. Useful for surface decoration of textile art and mixed media applications.

We now carry:

- Hanks of assorted yarns with as many as two dozen different types of color-coordinated fibers in varying styles.
- Experimental **Oliver Twist** packs from England containing an assortment of hand-dyed silk floss and fibers, abaca paper, silk carrier rods, wrapping wire, and silk roving. Packets are available in a variety of stunning colors.

## DIVA Custom Cord Maker

This amazingly simple product allows you to make your own cording using a variety of yarns, beaded strings, and ribbons. Create custom cords by the foot or by the yard in a variety of widths and color combinations. Great for purse handles or as trims on purses, jackets, or art quilts.

Kit comes with several sizes of bobbins, accessories and easy-to-follow instructions.

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