



## Sun Block Technique In Indigosol Dyeing For Textile Artwork



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*The Shadow of  
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Indigosol, Textile Craft.*

**ABSTRACT**

*Indigosol is one of the chemical color substances widely used in textile coloring through coletan (brushing) or celupan (dipping) to result in bright color. The coloring process requires the sun's ultraviolet rays. Early observations about the process of coloring fabric with indigosol indicate the importance of using the gap in the heating process with the sun as a new technique in decorating the fabric. It is assumed that when the radiation process occurs, if there is something attached to the fabric exposed to the sun, then the indigosol dye can not appear because it is blocked by an object so that the part attached to an object maintains the original color. The process of heating with the sun in indigosol dyeing technique is a diversification technique or transfer of function in fabric decoration. This study employs the library and observation methods to collect data. The practice-led research method is used to create and reflect on new work. The method focuses on the practice of scientifically written creation processes. Experimental methods are carried out mainly on the indigosol dyeing process combined with remazol and batik techniques. Improvisation is made in cultivation to find new ideas to create works. In applying indigosol, the coloring techniques will be done with blocks using such unique and artistic objects as flora, especially leaves and flowers, and such materials as brocade, tulle, or terawang woven combined with remazol color. In addition, dyes will also be involved in batik techniques. The works are all functional and made in silk and cotton sheets. Six types of works are made with engineering techniques obtained from the results of experiments.*

**Kata Kunci:**

*Teknik Rintang, Proses  
Warna, Indigosol, Kriya  
Tekstil*

**ABSTRAK**

*Indigosol merupakan salah satu zat warna kimia yang banyak digunakan dalam pewarnaan tekstil melalui cara coletan atau celupan*

dengan hasil warna warna cerah. Pada proses pewarnaannya, membutuhkan sinar ultra violet matahari agar warna muncul. Melalui pengamatan awal tentang proses pewarnaan kain dengan *indigosol* ini merangsang pikiran dan memunculkan ide atau gagasan untuk menggunakan celah pada proses pemanasan dengan sinar matahari tersebut sebagai teknik baru dalam menghias kain. Diasumsikan bahwa saat terjadi proses penyinaran, bila ada sesuatu benda melekat pada kain yang terkena sinar matahari maka warna *Indigosol* tidak bisa muncul karena terhalangi oleh suatu benda tersebut, sehingga bagiankain yang terlekat suatu benda tersebut tetap berwarna sesuai warna asli kain. Dengan demikian proses pemanasan dengan sinar matahari pada teknik pewarnaan *Indigosol* ini merupakan deversifikasi teknik atau alih fungsi sebagai teknik menghias kain. Pada penelitian ini digunakan beberapa metode yaitu metode pustaka dan metode observasi digunakan untuk mengumpulkan data. Adapun metode *practice-led research* merupakan penelitian praktik digunakan untuk menciptakan dan merefleksikan karya baru melalui riset praktik yang dilakukan. Metode tersebut berfokus pada praktik proses penciptaan yang ditulis secara ilmiah. Metode eksperimen yang dilakukan terutama pada proses pewarnaan *indigosol* dan kombinasinya dengan *remazol* serta kombinasi teknik batik. Metode improvisasi digunakan bila dalam pelaksanaan penggarapan menemukan ide-ide baru yang dapat diterapkan pada pembuatan karya. Pada terapan teknik pewarnaan *Indigosol* ini akan dilakukan dengan halang rintang menggunakan benda benda yang bentuknya unik dan artistik yaitu flora terutama daun dan bunga dan bahan terawang seperti kain brokat, tule ataupun anyaman terawang yang dikombinasikan dengan warna remazol. Selain kombinsi pewarna juga beberapa akan dikombinasi teknik batik. Karya yang dibuat berupa karya fungsi dan karya ekspresi yang kesemuanya berupa lembaran dengan bahan sutra dan katun. Ada 6 jenis karya yang dibuat dengan teknik teknik yang diperoleh dari hasil eksperimen.



## INTRODUCTION

Indigosol is a widely used chemical dye for textile. Compared to natural dyes, Indigosol is easier to use. It has a faster coloring process (the color appears quickly) and a cheaper price, making it more efficient and profitable.

With the bright colors, this Indigosol color can be used by dabbing and dyeing. In the dyeing process, these dyes require the direct sun to help bring out the color of the fabric. The book *Art of Indonesian Batik Crafts* written by Sewan Susanto (1980:89) suggests that the dyed cloth is lifted and placed and then dried in the sun by opening it flat. To create innovative and novel works, careful observation of objects and ideas is needed. Anas (2011:11) stated in a more detail manner that creativity is the ability to use imagination, insight, thinking, feelings, and emotions to produce a new idea.

The initial observations about the use of the sun in indigosol dyeing process have resulted in the emergence of the idea of using a gap in the heating process with the direct sun as a new technique in decorating cloth. Through this gap, it can be assumed that during the radiation process, if there is something attached to the cloth directly exposed to the sun, then the light cannot generate Indigosol dye because it is blocked by an object. The surface of the cloth that is attached to an object maintains the original color with traces or footprints of the shape of the object attached to the surface. In this study, objects with unique floral artistic shapes will be used, especially leaves and flowers. Such translucent objects as brocade, tulle, or woven fabrics are used. The purpose of this research is to develop engineering through technical diversification and to produce new, creative and innovative textile artworks to be transferred to students.

Besides that, the general public is expected to appreciate it and develop it into a new product. This research is also expected to improve the skills in creative, innovative, and novel textile artworks. Soedarso (1990:79) stated that modern art is pursuing novelty, pursuing the new, different from others. Modern art has no limit but the artist's imagination. The standards are always faltering and constantly changing. Consequently, what we already know at one time may be obsolete to create to anticipate a new art.

Two types of artworks will be made. They are functional works of long fabrics, shawl, and scarves, and non-functional works of expressive art of wall decoration. The textile artwork will be applied to silk and cotton fabrics in a creative style leading to an artistic contemporary and more freely according to the abilities and tastes of the artist or creator. Batik techniques in combination with chemical dye remazol will be applied.

## METHOD

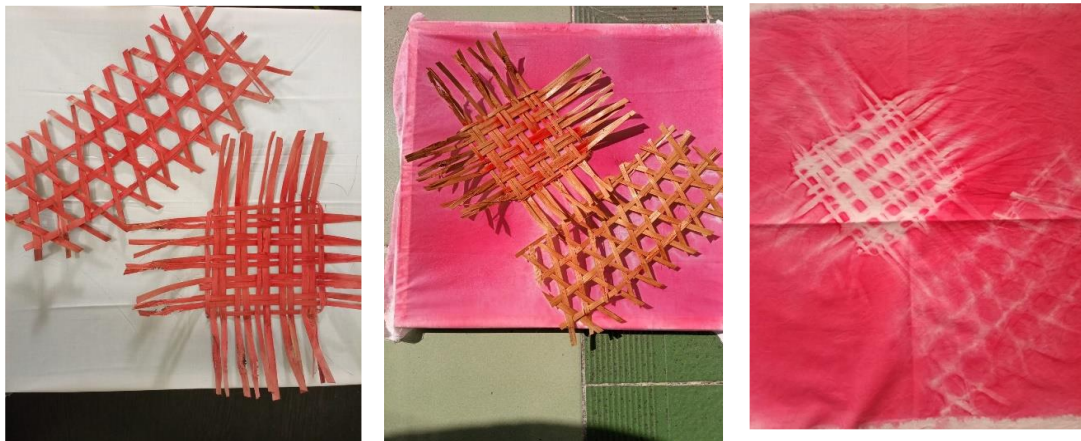
This research employs the Practiced Based Research Method. This is practical research of creating and reflecting practical research on new works. Practice-led Research has the following characteristics:

- Focusing on the scientifically written and elaborately described practice of the creative process, from pre-concepts to actual works of art;
- Referring more to issues and problems found in the community;
- Absence of objects or forms of artworks when research activities were carried out,
- Focusing on creating and reflecting on new works through research on art practice (Hendriyana, 2018:21).

## RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Block experiments are carried out with various kinds of leaves and translucent objects such as brocade and woven objects. At this stage, various batik techniques and sun block techniques are combined to produce different effects. The followings are the results of the experiment with the sun block technique combined with the batik technique.

### a. Blocks using one-colored woven bamboo



### b. Blocks using one-colored woven leaves.



c. Blocks using one-colored translucent.



d. Blocks using two-colored leaves



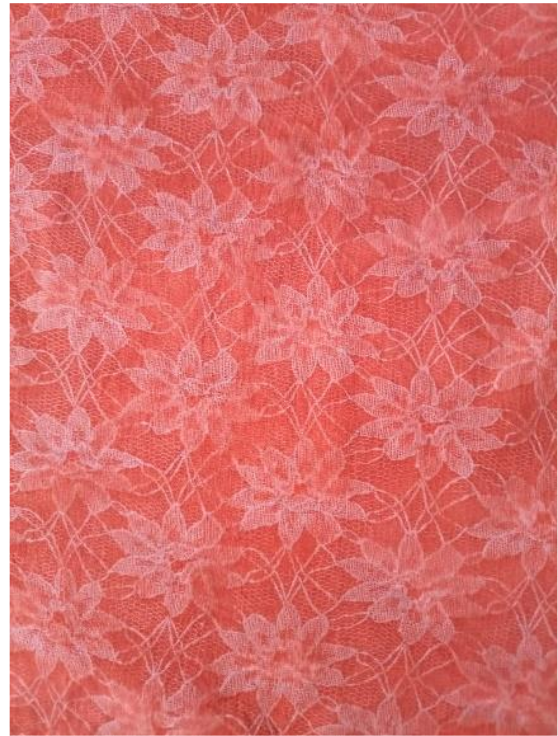
e. Blocks using two two-colored leaves combined with batik techniques.



f. Blocks using leaves combined with batik techniques.



g. Blocks with translucent fabric combined with leaf.



h. Blocks using leaves with 2 indigosol colors.

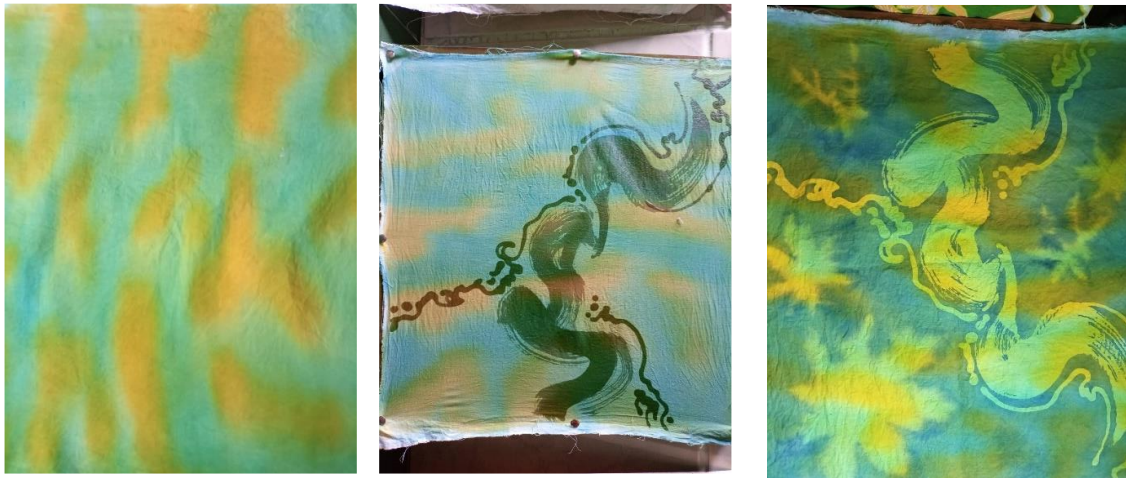




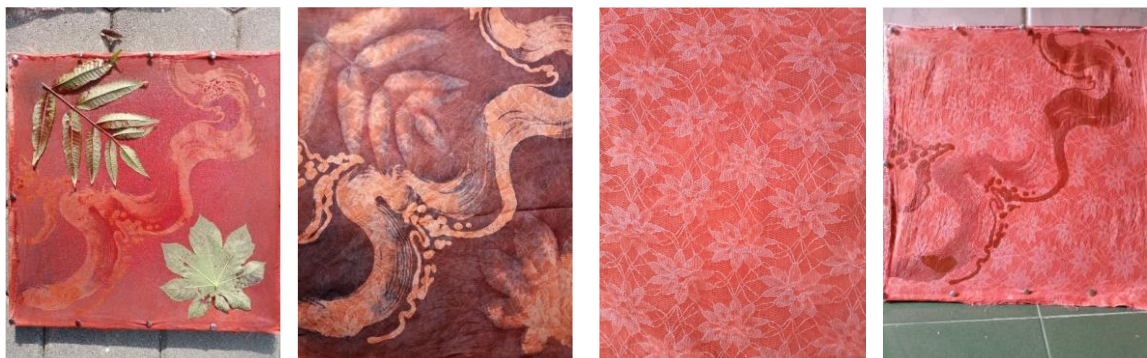
i. Blocks using translucent fabric and leaves combined with batik technique using remazol and indigosol dyes.



j. Blocks using leaves combined with batik techniques using remazol and indigosol dyes.



k. Blocks using translucent fabric and leaves combined with batik technique using Indigosol dye.



l. Blocks using leaves combined with batik technique using remazol and indigosol staining.



From the experiments that have been carried out, it was found that blocks using flora, woven bamboo, and woven cloth can be printed well on the cloth. Even though translucent fabrics have small and soft threads, they can leave a soft trail and can still be seen well. The bamboo block is not used because according to the author it is less flexible.



## Realization

### 1. Preparation of Materials and Tools

Batik material and block material are needed in making batik. The main materials are cloth, cotton, and silk. Besides that, Indigosol and Remazol dyes are needed. Wax is used as a block material. The tools used for making batiks include pencils, stoves, handrails, brushes, cantings, and tacks; coloring utensils such as bowls, spoons, sprinklers, hurdles, washing buckets; equipment for melorod (washing) such as lorod pans, gas, gas stoves, buckets, and clotheslines.

### 2. Design of Works

In this case, the work design is not made on paper but is made directly on cloth.

### 3. Crafting

a. Works with the Sun Block Technique

b. Works with a Combination of Sun Block Technique and Batik Technique.



Figure. Remazol Dyeing Technique combined with Sun Block Technique Using Leaves and Brocade





Figure. Artwork Combining Sun Block Technique and Batik Technique Using Brocade



Figure. Process of Realization



Figure. Art Work of Batik Technique Combined With Sun Block Technique Using Brocade and Leaves

## CONCLUSION

The application of the sun block technique to the indigosol dye process on the fabric is an innovative technique found during the dyeing process, where the tapak is the effect of the



inability of the sun to penetrate objects that hinder the fabric on which indigosol has been applied. Various kinds of objects can act as a block to the sun in this indigosol dyeing process includes various kinds of fabrics and translucent fabrics such as brocade.

In the process of combining remazol dye and the batik technique, remazol staining on the fabric is the first step, which is then exposed to the sun with the block of such large leaves as teak leaves and or brocade fabric. Batik is applied to the edges of the leaf to create contours. After that, it is proceeded with the blocking process again using various leaf shapes.

The combination of batik techniques can also be applied differently. Batik technique can be the first step, followed by the block technique using brocade and leaves. In the realization, certain natural condition cannot be avoided. Cloudy or rainy weather may hinder the the completion of the work. Doing that process in that condition will result in the absence of tread on the fabric and consequently the coloring fails.

From this research, it can be concluded that:

1. The sun block technique in the indigosol dye process can be used as technical innovation and alternative in making motifs on silk or cotton fabrics
2. Blocks can be used with unique and beautiful shapes of leaves such as jatropha, papaya, grape, ferns, fingered tread leaves, and others. Besides that, it can be applied in translucent fabrics such as brocade, vitrage, tulle, and other translucent objects.

The sunblock technique, the indigosol dyeing process can be combined with Remazol dye. The sunblock techniques can also be combined with batik techniques.

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