










Batik is around 2000 years old. It was used in Egypt on the mummy wrappings. Indonesia is famous for its batik work. Batik is made either by drawing dots and lines of melted wax with a spouted tool called a *canting* or *tjanting*, or by printing the melted wax with a copper stamp called a *cap*. The image is usually drawn lightly with pencil first. The fabric needs to be stretched so that there are no wrinkles to make sure the image is clear. The wax soaks into the material and forms a barrier that stops the dye from bleeding out from an area. The wax can be applied over a dyed area to form another barrier so that colours can be layered up or changed. The wax is then removed by applying heat, leaving the pattern or picture behind. There are many traditional patterns and images that depend on where it is made. The word batik comes from the Javanese word 'tic' which means to dot or spot. Images and designs need to be clear to produce an effective finished piece. That hot wax needs to be handled carefully and know the safety procedures. That pattern, form, shape and texture are important aspects of a successful batik image.

<p>Batik A method of creating a pattern or image on fabric using melted wax and dyes.</p>		<p>Canting/tjanting – a tool with a small pot at one end and a spout at the other – used to draw the wax onto the fabric.</p>	
<p>Dye</p>		<p>Bleed – where dye/paint colour leaks into the fabric outside of the area where it is wanted.</p>	
<p>Complementary/Contrasting colour: These lay exactly opposite each other on the colour wheel. When complementary colours are placed next to each other, both look bright.</p>		<p>Wax resist – where wax forms a barrier so that dye or paint cannot spread out.</p>	
		<p>Taut – very tight from being pulled or stretched.</p>	