



Angelina<sup>®</sup> Fibre - an exciting development  
in the world of textile fibres that “revolutionises  
the use of sparkle in all fabric”.

The fibre has a supersoft handle but has been produced in such a way that even just a little added to a fibre mix will result in a sparkling effect. Angelina Fibres can be spun, woven, layered, trapped, bonded etc. Its applications in textile art, embroidery, papermaking, papiere mache, modelling, card and candle-making etc. are endless!! Available in two forms - 'Hot-Fix' and 'Standard'

## 'Hot Fix' Angelina<sup>®</sup> Fibre

**Heat-bondable Iridescent Fibres**

**4" fibre length, 15 Denier**

**Sixteen Colours: Blaze, Blue Magic, Cobalt Sparkle, Forest Blaze, Wisteria, Pink Tickle, Raspberry, Peacock, UltraViolet, Lemon Sparkle, Mint Sparkle, Sugar Plum, Calypso Blue, Key Lime, Watermelon, Cotton Candy**

Soft lustrous fibre that will bond to itself at relatively low temperatures to produce a non-woven type of fabric. Bonding occurs when the 'hot-fix' Angelina fibres soften and fuse together.

Start by testing the procedure. Simply place a small amount of fibre between two sheets of baking parchment. Using an iron on the 'silk' setting (irons vary, so start with this setting - it may be necessary to increase the temperature, but avoid using too hot a setting to start with as this will affect the overall result), gently move the iron back and forth over the surface of the parchment. The fibres should bond quickly, so check frequently to see the progress. Too much heat or pressure can change the original qualities of the fibre. Generally, at low temperatures 'Hot Fix' Angelina will only bond to itself not to other fibres or paper. The result will be a sheet of web-like non-woven sparkling fabric that is peeled off the baking parchment.

The fibres can be blended for shimmering multi-coloured effects. Quite solid, dense sheets of fabric can be produced simply by using a larger amount of fibre without spreading or thinning. In this case, it may be necessary to increase the temperature slightly while applying the heat for longer, and to turn the whole Angelina/baking parchment 'sandwich' over and iron on the reverse side. Note that very dense or thick layers may lose colour or lustre in the bonding process due to the temperature and dwell time necessary to achieve a complete bond throughout.

Very delicate sheets of Angelina can easily be produced but be aware that these may require the use of a stabiliser when working further with the sheet.

# 'Standard' Angelina<sup>®</sup> Fibre

Non-bondable Iridescent/Metallic Fibres

4" fibre length, 8 Denier

**Seven Colours: Gold, Bronze, Silver, Gunmetal, Copper, Red, Green**

Due to the make-up of the 'Hot Fix' colours, they are not produced in metallic shades, so we have included these non-bondable colours to complement the 'Hot Fix' range. These fibres can be spun, woven, included in papermaking etc just like the 'Hot Fix' fibres, but they will not bond to themselves at the low temperatures used with 'Hot Fix'. At a much higher temperature the Standard fibres will melt into each other, but could lose the softness.

'Standard' & 'Metallic' Fibres can be combined with 'Hot Fix' to give an added metallic 'glitz'. The trick is to lay a quantity of 'Hot Fix' fibres down onto baking parchment, add a smaller quantity of the 'Standard' or 'Metallic' fibre over making sure the fibres are spread and open (not in clumps) and add another layer of 'Hot Fix' over the top. Heat to bond the fibres in the normal way. The non-'Hot Fix' fibres are then trapped within the fabric and will remain stable unless so much was used that it could not be successfully held by the 'Hot Fix'. In this case, the non-'Hot fix' fibres will loosen out of the fabric.

## Ideas to try:

Prepare one or more sheets of fine 'Hot Fix'. Cut strips/shapes from these sheets. Lay them onto the baking parchment. Lay fresh 'Hot Fix' fibres over the top. Bond again. The cut shapes will be bonded to a new background.

Increase the temperature of the iron and see the difference it makes to the 'Hot Fix' colours. The higher the temperature, and the longer the 'dwell' time the colours will become more matt.

In a sheet of mixed fibre ('Hot Fix' & 'Standard'), increasing the temperature of the iron will make the 'Hot Fix' colours more matte, but will not affect the 'Standard' colour and therefore make those metallic fibres more obvious.

Angelina is a polyester fibre and is therefore perfect for transfer paints. Apply Transfer Paints or Crayons onto paper, place face down onto the prepared fabric sheet of Angelina and iron. The image will be transferred to the Angelina fabric, giving a new dimension to the colours.

Pleat or crimp the sheet of Angelina fabric.

Cut shapes from baking parchment and place over Angelina sheet. Place protective sheet of baking parchment over the whole. Iron as before. Depending on heat/dwell time the areas that have had an extra layer of protection from the heat may show as slightly different colour or sparkle.

Cut through a sheet of Angelina with a soldering-iron.

***Finally - experiment! There will be lots of other ways of using Angelina!***