

<p>Cellulose fibres</p> <p>Typically those made from plant matter and include cotton, linen, rayon, hemp, ramie, lyocell (tencel), bamboo, and pineapple plant fibre.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Fibre reactive dyes (best results) ● Direct dyes ● Vat dyes ● All purpose dyes ● Naphthol dyes
<p>Protein fibres</p> <p>Usually the hair of animals: wool, angora, mohair, cashmere, etc. Silk (including soy silk) is the only non-hair animal fibre. It can be dyed like wool or like cellulose fibres.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Acid dyes (usually best choice) ● Acidic reactive dyes ● Natural dyes ● Vat dyes ● All-purpose dyes
Synthetic fibres	
Polyester	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Disperse dyes
Nylon	<p>Reacts much like protein fibre</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Acid dyes (better) ● Disperse dyes
Spandex	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Metal complex acid dyes <p>note: polyester spandex blends cannot be dyed.</p>
Acetate/Acetate Rayon	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Disperse dyes
Acrylic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Disperse dyes ● Basic dyes
Blends	
Acrylic and wool blends	Acid dyes will colour both the acrylic and the wool.
Silk and linen blends	Fibre-reactive dye in the first instance, and then follow it up with an acid dye. You can try an all-purpose dye instead, but the colour won't be as intense.
Cotton and spandex	Fibre-reactive dyes
Blended fabrics with both synthetic and natural fibres	Depending on the blend, all-purpose dyes or dyeing in a two-step process.