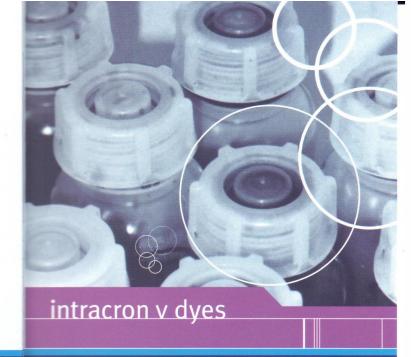
Important

The information contained in this document is based upon the present state of our knowledge and upon the results of detailed evaluation work, presented objectively. It is made without liability as to any results obtained by the application of the products described therein. It is strongly recommended that, before proceeding to industrial scale work, trials should be carried out to assess product performance under the specific conditions that will be encountered.







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intracron v dyes

Intracron V dyes are characterised by the general term -vinyl sulphone type. The main benefits of the range are:

- Full shade gamut
- Most dyes applicable by exhaust, cold pad batch and continuous dyeing
- High Stability to acid hydrolysis
- Excellent wash off properties
- High level of dischargeability for most dyes

Intracron	C.I. No type	
withdrawn	Y.160A	
Yellow V-GR 133% 2.2%	Y.15	
Golden Yellow V-RN 150% 2.2%	O.107	
Brill Orange V-3R 3.0%	O.16	
Red V-BB 150% 2.2%	R.21	
Red V-RB 160% 2.2%	R.198	
withdrawn	Br.18	
Violet V-5RL 130% 4.0%	V.5	1
withdrawn	B.19	
Blue V-RL 150% 3.0%	B.19	
· withdrawn	B.28	
Turq Blue V-G 133% 4.0%	B.21	
Green V-6B 4.0%	B.38	
withdrawn	B.250	
Black V-B 150 6,0%	BI.5	
Black V-CKN 150% 6.0%	BI. mix	

Dyeing Method

The preferred method is determined by a number of factors including dyeing machine type, degree of automation, availability of controlled dispensing, fibre quality and type, fabric and/or yarn construction.

Standard Method

Set bath at 20/25°C

- Add 1g/l Dyapol ML (lubricant/emulsifier)
 or 1g/l Serilube DAC (anticreasing agent)
 0.5 1.0 g/l Seriquest CAD (sequestrant)
 x g/l Glaubers salt or common salt
 All of the soda ash
- Run 10 minutes
- Add pre-dissolved Intracron dyes over 15 minutes.
- Raise to the dyeing temperature at 1°C/min and hold.
- Run 15 minutes
- Add 1/5 of caustic soda (where applicable) over 15 minutes
- Run 15 minutes
- Add remaining caustic soda (where applicable) over 15 minutes
- Run 30 minutes pale
 45 minutes medium
 60 minutes deep
- Drain and start rinse/soap cycle

Recommended Dyeing Conditions

The temperature range for exhaust application of these products is 40-80°C with 50-60°C being generally preferred.

Below 50-60°C the running properties of cotton knitgoods in jet dyeing machines are adversely affected.

For jig dyeing, dyes with an optimum dyeing temperature of 40-60°C are preferred.

Selected dyes can be applied at 80°C, these products being particularly suitable for Turquoise and Bright Green shades.

The optimum temperature range for each product is indicated in the table of properties.

Washing off Process

Intracron V dyes have reduced affinity in the hydrolysed form resulting in excellent clearing properties. The efficiency of the washing off process can be influenced by machine factors and the presence of alkali earth metal ions. In such cases a high liquor interchange and efficient machine draining coupled with the use of Seriquest CAD is recommended.

- Optimised washing off will involve the following stages:
 - Cold rinsing
 - Acidifying at 40°C
 - Hot rinsing at 70°C
 - Soaping at 90-95°C
 - Warm/ Cold rinsing to clear

Salt and Alkali requirements Liquor ratio 10:1

Dyeings carried out at 40°C

Depth of Shade						
up to 0.2%	20	5	1			
0.2-1.0%	30	5	1.5			
1.0-3.0%	50	5	2			
over 3.0%	50-80	5 .	3			

Dyeings carried out at 60°C

, 0			
Depth of Shade	Glaubers/ Common salt (g/l)	Soda Ash (g/l)	Caustic Soda (ml/l) 38°Bé
up to 0.2%	20	5	-
0.2-1.0%	30	5	1
1.0-3.0%	50	5	1.5
over 3.0%	50-80	5	2

Dveings carried out at 80°C

Dyeings came	d out at 60 C		
Depth of Shade	Glaubers/ Common salt (g/l)	Soda Ash (g/l)	Caustic Soda (ml/l) 38°Bé
up to 0.2%	20	5	-
0.2-1.0%	30	5	-
1.0-3.0%	50	5	0.5
over 3.0%	50-80	5	1

Note: Jig dyeing is usually carried out at L.R. 3:1 - 5:1. At these L.R.'s more alkali is required. The tables should be modified as follows:

- For L.R.'s of 5:1 use 25% extra caustic soda.
- For L.R.'s of 3:1 use 50% extra caustic soda.

Cold Pad Batch Dyeing

The rapid pad batch method (KKV) is by far the most popular. This requires caustic soda solution as alkali, either on its own or in conjunction with salt, soda ash or sodium silicate.

The sodium silicate method is widely used to improve pad liquor stability and to overcome the problem of atmospheric carbon dioxide which can cause loss of yield at the selvedges.

Recipe: see below

Procedure

Pad liquor temperature Fixation Temperature Batching Time Pick Up 25 - 30°C 25 - 30°C 4 - 24 hours 70 - 90%

Alkali Recommendations (KKV)

Dye Concentration	up to 20g/l	up to 30g/l	up to 40g/l	up to 50g/l	up to 60g/l
Sodium Silicate 40°Bé ml/l	80	80	80	80	80
Caustic Soda 50% ml/l	13.5	16	17	19	22

For 38°Bé caustic multiply by 1.75

When preparing pad liquors by gravimetric measurement, full account should be taken of the high specific gravity of the chemical solutions.

Recipe

- x g/l Intracron V dyestuff
- 2 g/l Dyamul CDW
- 100 g/l Urea (only if required for solubility)
- alkali (see table for quantities)
- It is necessary to use a mixing pump

Wash Off

Rinsing in cold water followed by hot water (50 - 70°C) Soaping at the boil with Seriquest CAD Rinsing with hot and cold water

NB. Do not acidify when using sodium silicate.

								PF	ROPE	ERTIE	ES					
FASTNESS		Yellow V-4G 120%	Yelow V-GR 133%	G. Yellow V-RN 150%		Brill Orange V-3R	Red V-BB 150%	Red V-RB 160%	Brown V-GR 110%	Violet V-5RL 130%	Blue V-RL	Blue V-RL 150%	Blue V-3RL	Turq Blue V-G 133%	Green V-6B	
Lightfastness	1/6	4	4-5	4-5		5	4-5	4-5	5-6	5-6	6	6	6	5	6-7	
Xenotest	1/1	5	6	5		5-6	5	5	6	6-7	7	7	6-7	6	7	
Washing @ 60°C	SCo	4-5	4-5	4-5		4-5	5	. 5	4	5	5	5	5	4-5	4-5	
	CS	5	5	5		5	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	4-5	4-5	
Washing @ 95°C	SCo	5	4-5	4-5		4	4	4-5	5	5	3-4	3-4	5	4	4	
	CS	4	2-3	4		3-4	2-3	5	3-4	2-3	4	4	3-4	3-4	4-5	
Cold Water	SCo	5	5	5		5	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	
	CS	5	5	5		5	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	4-5	4-5	
Acid Perspiration	SCo	5	4-5	4-5		4-5	5	4-5	5	5	5	5	4-5	4-5	5	
	CS	5	5	5		5	4-5	5	4	4-5	5	5	4	5	4	
Alkali Perspiration	SCo	4-5	4-5	4-5		4-5	5	4-5	5	4-5	5	5	4-5	4-5	5	
	CS	5	5	5		5	4-5	5	4	3-4	5	5	3-4	5	5	
20mg/l active chlorine	CS	3-4	1	2-3		4	2	2-3	1	4-5	4	4	3-4	2-3	4	
Optimum dyeing	40°C		+	+		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+			
temperature	60°C	+	+	+		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	
range Solubility in g/l at	25°C	100	100	100		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	80	100	+ 100	
Solubility in g/r at	60°C	100	100	100		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	80	100	100	
Solubillity in g/l with	25°C	>20	>20	>20		>20	>20	>20	>20	>20	>20	>20	>20	>20	>20	
50g/l Glaubers salt	60°C	>20	>20	>20		>20	>20	>20	>20	>20	>20	>20	>20	>20	>20	
Cold pad batch suitability	000	-	+	+		+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	
Dischargeability	N	А	A	A		А	A	В	C	A	D	D	В	C	D	
- Jona godanicy	ALK	A	A	A	1	A	A	В	В	В	D	D	A	В	D	
D65 → Tungsten	CS	R	R	R		Y	Y	Y	Y	R	R	R	R	Y	Y	

Navy Blue V-RGB 150%	Black V-B 133%	Black V-CKN 150%	TEST METHOD
3-4	3-4	3-4	BS EN ISO 105 BO2
4-5	5	5	
4-5	4-5	5	BS EN ISO 105 CO3
5	4-5	5	
4-5	4-5	4-5	BS EN ISO 105 CO4
4-5	4	4	
5	5	5	BS EN ISO 105 EO1
5	4-5	5	
5	4-5	5	BS EN ISO 105 EO4
5	4-5	5	
5	4-5	4-5	BS EN ISO 105 EO4
5	4-5	4-5	
4	4	4	BS EN ISO 105 EO3
+	+	+	
+	+	+	w respectively
100	100	100	
100	100	100	
>20.	>20	>20	
>20	>20	>20	
+	+	+	
В	Α	Α	Dischargeability
Α	Α	Α	
G	R	G	

The dyeings used for fastness testing were produced on bleached unmercerised cotton knit at 1/1 standard depth for all Colours with the exception of: Intracron Navy Blue V-RGB 150% Intracron Blacks V-B 133%, V-CKN 150% which were tested at NB/DK or B/DK standard depth

Staining on cotton Staining on polyamide Neutral

N ALK Alkali Polyamide PA

Wo Wool

Change in shade CS Suitable Unsuitable Redder

Yellower Greener

Dischargeability:

А. В. Dischargeable

Near white dischargeable In the case of lower demand still sufficiently dischargeable C.

D. Not dischargeable