MONICA INDUSTRIES



REACTIVE DYES

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Reactive dyes react with cellulose fibre to produce dyeing & printings of all-round fastness.

Pre-treatment

Goods ready for dyeing must be free from size and efficiently scoured as reactive Dyes

react with starches and gelatine.

With bleached goods eliminate traces of residual chlorine or peroxy componds before diluted Acetic Acid (0.5 to part of 30% acetic acid per 1000 parts water). This prevents prematured localized fixatiion and improves levelling of dyes on difficult substrate.

Washing off after Dyeing & Printing

To obtain maximum wet fastness, Reactive dyes dyeings must be washed off and soaped to remove unreacted or hydrolysed dye. Use the longest possible liquor with frequent changes of wash liquor. The most efficient washing off route is as followings:

'M' Brand dyes

These are fibre reactive dyes which are characterised by simplicity of dyeing and great diversity of produced colours. Thedyeings produced with the aid of these dyes are exceptionally brilliant with high light fastness on cellulosic fibres and fabrics.

Dyeing Methods:

a) Exhaustion c) Pad-steam

b) Pad-Batch d) Pad-Dry-Thermofix

Exhaustion Method:

Set the dyebath at room temperature with pre-dissolved dye and enter the goods. Run for about 15 minutes and then add predissolved common salt or calcined Glauber's salt. Run the goods for about 30 minutes. Add predissolved alkali, soda ask or equal part sodium bicarbonate and soda ash and continue dyeing for 30 to 60 minutes. Then drain the dyeing for 30 to 60 minutes. then drain the dyebath and give through washings.

Salt and Alkali Requirements:

		Soda Ash at M.L.R. in g/l						
Depth of Shade	Salt	1:5	1:10	1:20	1:30			
Upto 0.5%	30 g/l	5	5	3	2			
0.5% - 0.5%	40 g/l	10	5	4	2			
2.5% - 2.0%	50 g/l	15	10	8	4			
Above 4.0%	60 g/l	20	15	10	5			

Note: Add salt portion wish after the dye addition when dyeing.

- a) Shade less than 0.5% depth
- b) With Yellow MGR above 1% shade, do not exceed 40 parts Glauber's salt. Common salt should not be used.
- c) Yellow M4G, dye full shades for 60-90 minutesin alkali.

Pad Batch Process for 'M' dyes

Class of Dyestuff	Padding Liquor Constituents	Batching Time
'M' Brand	Dye+2-5 g/l Wetting Agent + Soda Ash equal to the weight of The dye Minimum = 5 g/l Maximum = 30 g/l.	2 hours
'M' Brand	Dye concentration upto 30 g/l. + 2-5 g/l Wetting agent + Bicarbonate/soad Ash (4:1) mixture equal to the weight of the dye but minimum = 5 g/l. Dye concentration above 30 g/l use 2:1 mixture of Bicarbonate / Soda Ash.	16-24 hours

Dyes

These dyes are specially developed for dyeing cotton and other cellulosic materials. These dyes process significantly high exhaustion and fixation efficiency even at high material to liquor ratios and therefore particularly recommended to dye cotton Hosiery good on winches.

The main features 'HE' Dyes are:

- Exceptionally high build up.
- Wide variation in material to liquor ratio does not affect the exhaustion and fixation efficiency.
- Due to high fixation of dye subsequent washing and soaping treatment is much easier and hence economical.

Dyeing Method:

Set the dyebath at room temperature with predissolved dye. Enter the goods and run for 10 minutes. Add common salt / Glauber's salt calcined in two instalments. Raise the temperature of the dyebath at 80-90 and run the good for 30 minutes. Add predissolved alkali and continue dyeing for 30-45 minutes.

Dyeing Method:

Set the dyebath at room temperature with predissolved dye. Enter the goods for 30 minutes. Add predissolved alkali and continue dyeing for 30-45 minutes.

Salt and Alkali Requirement:

Depth of Shade	Up to 0.5%	0.5% to 1%	1% to 2%	2% to 4%	4% and Above
Salt g/I	30	45	60	70	90
TSP or Soda Ash	10	15	15	20	20
g/l					

'H' Brand dyes:

These are hot brand reactive dyestuffs and are used both for dyeing and printing of cotton and regenerated cellulosic fabrics. This class of dyestuffs is mainly used in printing on account of their good-print-paste stability in presence of alkali.

'Vinyl Sulphone' Dyestuffs

These dyes are based on Vinyl suphone as reactive group and are mainly used in printing of cotton Textile. These dyes are comparatively less substantive but, they have excellent fixation properties and therefore after fixation of prints, the unfixeddyes can be washed off easily reserving the unprinted portion of the fabric unstained. These dyes process excellent brightness and goods light and wash.

Printing Methods:

- A) Print with alkali-dry-stream (5-10 minutes) at 100-120°C on rapid ager or 15-20 minutes at 90°C.
- B) Print with alkali-dry-thermofix for 5 minutes at 150°C or 1 minute at 90°C.
- C) Print without alkali-dry-pad with alkalin solution-flash age for 15-45 second.
- D) Print without alkali-dry-nip pad with sodium silicate 45° Be (100-102°Tw) Batch for 16 hours and wash. This type of dyes as this class of dyestuffs give excellent fixation goods washing off and brilliant prints.

'H' Dyestuffs

Printing Recipe:		
"H" Dyestuffs	X	Parts
Urea	6-10	Parts
Water	15-20	Parts
Alogogel MV (6%)	Y	Parts
Resist Salt	1	Parts
Sodium Bicarbonate	1.5	Parts
Total	100	Parts

Print-dry-stream for 15-20 minutes in star ager

Note:

1) 10-15 Parts of urea are recommended while printing Viscose rayon.

2) 2.5 Parts of Sodium Bicarbonate are recommended while printing with Turq. Blue H5G.

Vinly Sulphone Dyestuffs:

Printing Recipe 'V.S.' Dyestuffs	X	Parts
Water at boil	10-15	Parts
Sodium Alginate Thickening Algogel MV (6%)	Y	Parts
Total	100	Parts

Print-dry-nip pad through a liquor containing Sodium Slicate-batch the material and cover with polyethylene sheet for 16 hours.

Subsequently soap the goods in open soapers.

Note: Sodium Silicate to be used should have a weight ratio of Sodium Oxide to Silicon Dioxide as 1:2:1.

'ME' Dyes

These are low temperature high exhaust dyes with higher grode of allround fastness

properties including perspiration, light, chlorines and Washing.

These dyes have also an advantage of high degree of exhaustion and fixation rates, better alkali stability and levelling properties. As these dyes react with cellulosic fibres at low temperature and can also be applied by cold-batch method hence, these dyes are real energy saving dyes.

Exhaust Dyeing

Dyestuff is dissolved in water and run material for 30 minutes. Add Glauber's salt 50 g/l and temperature is raised to 60°C in about 30 minutes. Add alkali 20 g/l at 60°C and run for 60 minutes more.

(WITHOUT GUARANTEE)

PATTERNS

MONICA INDUSTRIES 4.0%			30°C	Fastness to			
		'M' DYES PRODUCT NAME C.I. REACTIVE	Solubility At	Light	Washing	Hypochlorite	Perspiration
		Yellow M8G # Yellow 86	80	5	5	2	4-5
		Yellow M4G # Yellow 22	100	6	4-5	1	5
		Gold. Yellow MR # Yellow 44	100	6	5	5	3
		Yellow M4R # Orange 14	100	4	5	2	4
		Brill. Orange M2R # Orange 4	100	4.	5	4	4
		Brill. Red M5B # Red 2	100	4-5	4-5	1	5
		Brill. Red M8B # Red 11	100	4	4-5	1	5
		Brill. Magenta MB # Violet 13	80	3-4	4-5	1	4-5
		Violet C4R # Violet 24	80	3-4	4-5	1	4-5
		Blue M2R # Blue 81	100	4-5	4-5	1	4-5
		Blue MR # Blue 4	70	4	4-5	2-3	4-5
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		30°C	Fastness to			
MONICA INDUSTRIES 4.0%	'H' DYES PRODUCT NAME C.I. REACTIVE	Solubility At 3	Light	Washing	Hypochlorite	Perspiration
	Brill. Yellow P4G # Yellow 18	120	6-7	4-5	1	4-5
	Gold. Yellow P3R # Orange 12	100	6	4-5	3	5
	Brill. Orange P2R # Orange 13	180	4-5	5	4	4
	Brill. Orange PC2R #	180	4-5	4	4	4
	Red 6BX # Red 76	100	4-5	3-4	2-3	4-5
	Brill. Red P8B # Red 31	100	4-5	4	2-3	4
	Red P2B #	100	4-5	4	2-3	4
	Magenta PB # Violet 13	100	6-7	5	4	4
	Purple H3R # Violet 1	100	4-5	4	4	3-4
	Brill Turq. Blue H5G # Blue 25	80	5-6	4-5	3-4	4
	Navy Blue RX # Blue 59	100	4	4-5	1-2	4
	Blue 5RH (H5R) # Blue-13	80	4	4-5	2	4

		At 30°C	Fastness to			
MONICA INDUSTRIES	'VS' DYES PRODUCT NAME C.I. REACTIVE	Solubility At	Light	Washing	Hypochlorite	Perspiration
	Yellow FG # Yellow 42	100	5	5	1	5
	Gold. Yellow RNL # Yellow 107	40	6	4-5	3	5
	Gold. Yellow R # Yellow 17	70	6	4	1	4-5
	Orange 2R # Orange 7	90	5-6	4	1	4
	Red C2G # Red 106	100	4	4	1.	4-5
	Red 5B # Red 35	80	4	4-5	1	5
	Violet 5R # Violet 5	100	6-7	4-5	2-3	4
	Turq. Blue G # Blue 21	100	5-6	4-5	3-4	5
	Black B # Black 5	100	4	4-5	1	5
	Black N150 #	100	4	4-5	4-5	4
	Black WNN #	100	4	4-5	4-5	4
	Black HFGR #	100	4	5	5	4-5

			30°C	Fastness to			
	MONICA INDUSTRIES 4.0%	'VS' DYES PRODUCT NAME C.I. REACTIVE	Solubility At 3	Light	Washing	Hypochlorite	Perspiration
		Brown GR # Brown 18	100	6	3-4	1	4-5
		Maroon R #			-		
		Jet Black # Black 66	100	4	5	5	4-5

		At 30°C		Fastn	ess to	,
MONICA INDUSTRIES 4.0%	'ME' DYES PRODUCT NAME C.I. REACTIVE	Solubility At	Light	Washing	Hypochlorite	Perspiration
	Yellow ME4GL # Yellow 160	120	5	5	3	5
	Gold. Yellow MERL # Yellow 145	100	5-6	5	3-4	4
	Orange ME2RL # Orange 122	70	4-5	4		4
	Red ME4BL # Red 194	100	5	4-5	4	3-4
	Red ME6BL # Red 250	80	5	4-5	1	3-4
	Blue ME2RL # Blue 248	70	5	4-5	2	3-4
	Red RB # Red 198A	80	5	4	1	4-5
	Red BS # Red 111	110	5	. 4	1	4-5
	Red RR #	100	5	4-5	4	3-4
	Yellow RR #	100	5	5	3	5

