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Handbook on Textile Auxiliaries, Dyes and Dye Intermediates Technology

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Description

Textile auxiliaries are defined as chemicals of formulated chemical products which enables a processing operation in preparation, dyeing, printing of finishing to be carried out more effectively or which is essential if a given effect is to be obtained. Certain Textile Auxiliaries are also required in order to produce special finishing effects such as wash & wear, water repellence, flame retardancy, aroma finish, anti odour, colour deepening etc. The prime consideration in the choice of Textile materials is the purpose for which they are intended, but colour has been termed the best salesman in the present scenario. The modern tendency is towards an insistence on colour which is fast to light, washing, rubbing, and bleaching; this movement makes a great demand on the science of dyeing. Auxiliaries, dyes and dye intermediates play a vital role in textile processing industries. The manufacture and use of dyes is an important part of modern technology. Because of the variety of materials that must be dyed in a complete spectrum of hues, manufacturer now offer many hundreds of distinctly different dyes. The major uses of dyes are in coloration of textile fibers and paper. The substrates can be grouped into two major classes-hydrophobic and hydrophilic. Hydrophilic substances such as cotton, wool, silk, and paper are readily swollen by water making access of the day to substrate relatively easy. On other hand hydrophobic fibers, synthetic polyesters, acrylics, polyamides and polyolefin fibers are not readily swollen by water hence, higher application temperatures and smaller molecules are generally required. Dye, are classified according to the application method. Some of the examples of dyes are acid dyes, basic or cationic dyes, direct dyes, sulfur dyes, vat dyes, reactive dyes, mordant dyes etc. Colorants and auxiliaries will remain the biggest product segment, while faster gains will be seen in finishing

chemicals. World demand for dyes and organic pigments is forecast to increase 3.9 percent per year through 2013, in line with real gains in manufacturing activity. Volume demand will grow 3.5 percent annually. While the textile industry will remain the largest consumer of dyes and organic pigments, faster growth is expected in other markets such as printing inks, paint and coatings, and plastics. Market value will benefit from consumer preferences for environmentally friendly products, which will support consumption of high performance dyes and organic pigments.
Some of the fundamentals of the book are antimony and other inorganic compounds, halogenated flame retardants, phosphorous compounds, dyes and dye intermediates, textile fibers, pigment dyeing and printing, dry cleaning agents, dry cleaning detergents, acrylic ester resins, alginic acid, polyvinyl chloride, sodium carboxy methyl cellulose, guar gum, industries using guar gum, gum tragacanth, hydroxyethyl cellulose, polyethylene glycol, industries using polyethylene glycols, etc.
The book covers details of antimony and other inorganic compounds, halogenated flame retardants, silicone oils, solvents, dyes and dye intermediates, dry cleaning agents, different types of gums used in textile industries, starch, flame retardants for textile and many more. This is very resourceful book for new entrepreneurs, technologists, research scholars and technical institutions related to textile.

Content

4. Urea-Formaldehyde Resins
Composition Variables
Melamine
5. Melamine-Formaldehyde Resins
New Nitrogen Compounds for Amino Resins
6. High Styrene-butadiene Rubber Resins
7. Chlorinated Biphenyls
8. Chlorinated Paraffins
9. Synthetic Rubber Resin Latexes
Procedure
10. Silicone Oils
Procedure
11. Solvents
TYPES OF VOLATILE SOLVENTS
12. Dyes and Dye Intermediates
Textile Fibers
Cotton and Rayon
Wool and Silk
Cellulose Acetates
Polyamides
Polyester
Acrylics
Vinyls
Polyolefins
Glass Fibers
Paper
THE PROPERTIES OF DYES
CLASSIFICATION OF DYES
Acid dyes
Basic or Cationic Dyes
Direct Dyes
Sulfur Dyes
Vat Dyes
Reactive Dyes
Disperse Dyes
Mordant Dyes
Azoic Dyes
Oxidation Dyes
Ingrain Dyes
THE APPLICATION OF DYES

Fiber Preparation
Dye Bath Preparation
Dye Application
Finishing
DYEING EQUIPMENT
PRINTING
PIGMENT DYEING AND PRINTING
NONTEXTILE USES OF DYES
PRODUCTION AND USES
RAW MATERIALS FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF DYES
DYE INTERMEDIATES
Nitration
Reduction
Amination
Sulfonation
Halogenation
Alkaline Fusion
Oxidation
Other Important Reactions
PRODUCTION OF DYE INTERMEDIATES
THE MANUFACTURE OF DYES
Azo dyes
Manufacturing Processes for Azo Dyes
Triphenylmethane Dyes
Xanthene Dyes
Anthraquinone and Related Dyes
Indigoid and Thioindigoid dyes
Sulfur Dyes
Phthalocyanines
Fluorescent brightening agents
PRODUCTION STATISTICS
NEW DEVELOPMENTS IN DYES
13. Dry Cleaning Agents
Stoddard Solvent
Specification Tests
Perchloroethylene
Specification tests
Procedure
Fluorocarbon Solvent
Used Drycleaning Solvents

Paint Removers
Paper Products
Pharmaceuticals
Printing Inks
Resins
Elastomers
Textiles
Tobacco Sheet
COMMERCIAL USES: Processing Aids
Ceramics
Leather
Polyvinyl Chloride
INDUSTRIES USING ALKYL AND HYDROXYALKYLCELLULOSE
Formulations
Latex Paint
Exterior High-Solids Acrylic
Paint Remover
Scrape-off paint and varnish remover
Mixing
Flash-off Paint Remover Formulation
Construction Industry Products
Food Products
Pharmaceutical products
Tobacco
Leather
17. Sodium Carboxy Methyl Cellulose
Chemical Nature
Physical Properties
Manufacture
Biological Properties
Toxicological Properties
Rheology
Storage and Handling
Applications
18. Guar Gum
Manufacture
Chemical and Physical Properties
Biological Properties
Handling
Applications

Paper
COMMERCIAL APPLICATIONS: Compounding and Formulating
Food
Explosives
COMMERCIAL USES: Processing Aids
Oil and Gas
Textile
Mining
INDUSTRIES USING GUAR GUM
Oil and Gas
Explosives
Food
Paper
Textile
Mining
19. Gum Arabic
Chemical Nature
Physical Properties
Manufacture
Biological/Toxicological Properties
Rheological Properties
Additives/Extenders
Handling
Applications
Application Procedures
Compatibility
COMMERCIAL USES
Food Applications
Pharmaceuticals
Medicines
Cosmetics
Adhesives
Paints
Inks
Lithography
Textiles
Miscellaneous Uses
20. Gum Tragacanth
Chemical Nature
Physical Properties

Plastics Compounding
Rubber Products
Textile Products
Wood Products
INDUSTRIES USING POLYETHYLENE GLYCOLS
Adhesive
Agricultural Products
Ceramics Products
Chemical Specialties
Cosmetics and Toiletries
Electroplating and Electrowinning
Food Products
Inks and Printing
Leather Processing
Lubricants and Hydraulic Fluids
Medical Sundries
Metal Fabricating
Packaging Materials
Paints and Coatings
Paper Products
Petroleum Recovery and Processing
Pharmaceuticals
Photographic Products
Plastics Products
Rubber and Elastomers
Textile Products
Wood Processing
26. Poly-Ethylene Oxide
Chemical Nature
Physical Properties
Manufacture
Biological/Toxicological Properties
Rheological Properties
Additives/Extenders
Applications
Application Procedures
COMMERCIAL USES: Compounding and Formulating
Adhesives
27. Polyvinyl Alcohol
Chemical Nature

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