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TEXTILE DYEING AND FINISHING JOURNAL

Vol.32, No.7, Jul.2010

Contents and Abstracts

FEATURES AND REVIEWS

Surface Modifying Agents to Dyeing and Finishing

By Jianping LIU, Changzhou Textile Vocational Technology College, Changzhou, Jiangsu

Abstract: An overview of using surface modifying agents to dyeing and finishing analyses the segregating relationship between the molecular structure of surface modifying agents and functional groups of the fabric, thus presenting the design ideas for functional modification of the surface of the fabric.

Key words: surface modification; functional group; dyeing and finishing; application

Oigital Printing Pattern Design Imitating Traditional Technologies on Cashmere

By Dan LI, Yi-nong YAN, Jian-Jian XU, Inner Mongolia University of Technology, Hohhot, Inner Mongolia

Abstract: Digital printed textile is an utterly new printed texeile product, which developed along with the development of computer technology, is a high-tech product integrating machinery, computer, and electronic information technologies. Textile digital printing technology is a new technology combining innovation designing nad engineering technology, a breakthrough to the traditional printing form. This article discusses the traditional pattern design's background and analyses current status of digital printing pattern design in the domestic cashmere industry, as well as imitating the traditional technologies.

Key words: domestic, imitating traditional technologies, cashmere, digital printing pattern

Wool Dyeing with Hydrolysed Reactive Dyes under Acidic Conditions

By Gong WEI¹, Xia XU², 1. Yantai Huabang Carpet Company Limited, Yantai, Shangdong, 2. College of Textile and Clothing Engineering, Soochow University, Suzhou, Jiangsu

Abstract: Reactive dyes, usually for cotton dyeing, tends to absorb water and hydrolyse. Its storage life is short and its color fixation is performed under basic conditions. Therefore, large amount of hydrolysed reactive dyes is resulted during its storage and dyeing of cotton fibres, they used to be cast away as wastes. Its recovery and use have become very necessary from standpoints of economy and environmental protection. After hydorlysation, the parent structure of reactive dyes is very similar to that of acid dyes. For this, we selected two commonly used X type reactive dyes, i.e., Reactive Brilliant Blue X-BR and Reactive Brilliant Red X-3B to dye wool after they had been fully hydrolysed. A range of single experiments are conducted and the influence of dyeing time and temperature, concentration of neutral salt, pH and bath ratio on the dyeing result is investigated. It finally draws a conclusion that if the loose color problem can be solved, it is feasible to dye wool with hydrolysed reactive dye under acidic conditions.

Key words: hydrolysed Reactive Brilliant Blue; hydrolysed Reactive Brilliant Red; wool; dyeing

PRODUCTION TECHNIQUE



"No bath" Dyeing of Beam (Cheese) for Light Shade

By Xiaojian LI, Yongxing TIAN. Jinghe REN, Shandong Demian Stock CO., LTD, Dezhou, Shandong

Abstract: In view of the current status of the textile industry, energy saving and emission reduction are imperative 万方数据

For light shade, using "no-bath" method dyeing under the premise of ensuring the quality of products plays a a crucial role in water and energy saving, and emission reduction, is a subject worthy of concern in the dyeing industry.

Key words: "no bath": energy saving and consumption reduction

Enzymatic Degumming of Hemp Fibres

By Honglin WU, Shaojun JIANG, Gansu University of Science and Technology, Lanzhou, Gansu; Xinpu CHANG, Shuanji XU, Gansu High-tech Textile Company Limited, Wuwei, Gansu

Abstract: Degumming of hemp with chemicals results in fibre damages. For this reason, a new degumming method of hemp fibres with enzyme is proposed, whose optimal process conditions are determined through orthogonal test as follows: reacting time 2h, concentration of pectinase 5g/L, pH=.5, treating temperature 50°C; concentration of sodium hydroxide for aftertreatment 0.6%. enzymatic degumming of hemp fibres has such advantages as mild process conditions, less fibre damages, easy control of the degree of degumming, beneficial to raising the yield, less water consumtion and slight pollution.

Key words: hemp fibre; chemical components; enzyme; degumming

CLEAN PRODUCTION

Photo-catalytic/oxidative Technologies to Discolouration of Dyeing Wastewater

By Yong CHEN¹, ², 1.College of Resource and Environmental Engineering, Wuhan University, Wuhan, Hubei; 2.Henan College of Engineering, Xinzheng, Henan

Abstract: Application of photo-catalytic/oxidative technologies to discolouration of dyeing wastewater and its principle are discussed. The results and defects when using either photo-catalysis or photo-oxidation alone for discolouration of dyeing wastewater are presented with examples, as well as the concept and advantages of combined use of photo-catalytic/oxidative technologies. The future prospects for photo-catalytic/oxidative technologies to discolouration of dyeing wastewater are described.

Key words: photo-catalytic/oxidative; dyeing wastewater; discolouration rate

STANDARDA AND TESTING

Test Standards and Methods of Textille Colour Fastness to Sunlight

By Yu-ling ZHENG, Nantong Textile Vocational Technology College, Nantong, Jiangsu

Abstract: Details of the Sino-US textile standards related to colour fastness to sunlight are described, and a comparason is made between the two countries in terms of test methods, technical requirements, standard materials, grading, and sample preparation, pointing out the practical significance of the testing techniques and methods of textile colour fastness to sunlight in textile printing and dyeing industry.

Key words: colour fastness to sunlight; test; standard; method

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