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TEXTILE DYEING AND FINISHING JOURNAL

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Contents and Abstracts

FEATURES AND REVIEWS

PRODUCTION TECHNIQUE

Abstract: A preliminary study of printing of PTT fabric makes an analytical comparison of the results of printing as a function of fixing temperature, relative moisture of fixing, fixing time, amount of urea, amount of ammonium sulfate etc, based on the depth of shade of PTT fabric dyed with disperse dyes.
Key words: PTT fibre; disperse dyes; printing process

CLEAN PRODUCTION

By Wei1 SUN, Xue-yan[1] WANG, Yong-hong[2] LIU, Ying[1] LI, 1.School of Textile and Material, Xi'an Polytechnic University, Xi'an, Shanxi; 2.College of Environment and Chemical Engineering, Xi'an Polytechnic University, Xi'an, Shanxi
Abstract: Discolouration treatment of dye wastewater is carried out via coagulation and sedimentation with finishing agent from waste bio-protein and the discoloured wastewater is analysed for its quality and reused in the dyeing of cotton with reactive and direct dyes and of wool top with acid, Lanasol and Lanaset dyes. The dyeing properties are compared with those by using running water. The results show that discoloured dye wastewater can be reused in cotton and wool dyeing and their dyeing results are basically the same as that by running water. Furthermore, it saves water, reduces dye wastewater discharge, thus achieving the goal of energy saving and emission reduction.
Key words: dye wastewater; recycling use; dyeing; cotton fabric; wool top

DYES AND AUXILIARIES

By Yemei LUAN, Meijing CUI, College of Textile, Hebei University of Science and Technology, Shijiazhuang, Hebei
Abstract: A new macromolecular dyes is synthesized from polyvinyl alcohol (PVA) and Reactive Blue KN-R, then subjected to coagulation and sedimentation with sodium sulfate and borax, followed by acetalization with acetaldehyde for the purpose of lowering the water solubility of it. The rubbing fastness, soaping fastness of the fabric pigment dyed with this macromolecular dyes are investigated and synthesis conditions of the macromolecular are selected and optimized by single factor experiment and orthogonal experiment as follows: 2.5h, 75℃ and pH=7.0.
Key words: reactive dyes; PVA acetal dyes; water solubility; soaping fastness; pigment dyeing

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