GLOSSARY

BEIZYM SPELL (n · liq)
Special cellulase blend
Highly efficient neutral cellulase for biofinish and surface treatment at 40 – 60 °C, pH 5 – 7. BEIZYM SPELL is suited for the following application fields:
- Biofinish of cotton and cotton blends, especially of dyed articles
- Removal of fibre lint, pillings, chafe marks on cotton
- Can be perfectly combined with the 4SUCCESS process (VARIOBLEACH 3E, SARABID MIP, BEZAKTIV GO, COTOBLANC SEL) in the low temperature range
- Clearly less staining when treating dyed articles in the neutral pH range
- No or clearly less shade deviation when working in the neutral pH range
- Less weight and strength loss
0.5 – 2 % BEIZYM SPELL

BIAVIN 109 (a · liq)
Emulsified fat compound
Concentrated gliding agent and crease preventing agent. Dyeing machines can carry a higher load or the liquor ratio may be reduced which reflects in a considerable savings of salt, alkali and energy. Since it is resistant to acids, BIAVIN 109 can also be used for one-bath dyeing of fibre blends with reactive, acid or disperse dyes. A stock solution can be prepared.
Max. 0.3 g/l BIAVIN 109

BIAVIN BLI (n · liq)
Special polymer amides
BIAVIN BLI is mainly used for dyeing wool and wool mixtures in all forms and on all common machines and dyeing apparatus. Particularly under boiling temperature conditions, permanent fixation of the wool (=“setting”) is decreased to a large extent. The mechanical properties of the wool are improved and thus the quality of the wool is increased.
BIAVIN BLI minimizes the permanent fixation of the wool when dyeing it as yarn. Thus a better yarn elasticity is achieved and this results in better weaving and knitting properties. Permanent fixation of the wool when dyeing it as piece goods is also decreased. This minimizes running creases and crease marks. The mechanical stability such as tearing and abrasion resistance is improved and a better dimension stability during absorption of the moisture results.

BIAVIN BPA (no · liq)
Polymeric amides
BIAVIN BPA is a universally applicable crease preventing agent and lubricant. Sensitive qualities have better gliding properties and have a lower tendency to form creases if there is less mechanical friction and less mechanical load. BIAVIN BPA increases the liquor viscosity and therefore more liquor adheres to the product. The product is non-foaming and can be applied on all machines of cellulose dyeing and for all blends.
0.5 – 2 g/l BIAVIN BPA in long liquors, 1 – 2 g/l BIAVIN BPA in short liquors

BIAVIN DFG (a · liq)
Combination of polymer dispersion and sequestering agent
BIAVIN DFG is a crease preventing agent, lubricant and sequestering agent for cellulose fibres and cellulose fibre mixtures as well as for synthetic fibres by exhaust method. BIAVIN DFG gives good running properties and prevents creases on the material. The product also has a sequestering effect in an alkaline medium on hardening substances. Mechanical rubbing is reduced, the viscosity of the liquor is increased and the fabric tends less to crease formation. A part of the product remains on the fabric which improves the sewability. The application quantities depend on the machine, the substrate and the liquor ratio: 1 – 3 g/l BIAVIN DFG

BIAVIN PCV (a · liq)
Modified triglyceride
BIAVIN PCV is based on a specifically modified ester which excellently reduces the fibre/fibre and fibre/metal friction on critical articles made of synthetic fibres, elastane blends and regenerated cellulose. Despite its anionic character the product has an outstanding emulsifying effect besides its...
gliding properties. This anionic character is a great advantage in every reactive and disperse dyeing because dye incompatibilities do not occur. BIAVIN PCV should also be preferred to non-ionic crease-prevention agents with emulifying effect when pretreating while for colouring as non-ionic surfactants are prevented from being dragged into the dyeing. This is particularly important when dyeing PES or CEL and their blends. BIAVIN PCV is excellently stable to electrolytes. 0.5 – 2 g / l BIAVIN PCV in long liquor 2 – 2 g / l BIAVIN PCV in short liquor BIAVIN TCC (n - liq) Polyethylene emulsion Crease preventing agent and lubricant for cellulosic fibres, mixtures and synthetic fibres. It is particularly suitable for microfibres and blends with elastane. BIAVIN TCC is low foaming and can be used in dyeing on all machines. 0.5 – 2 g / l BIAVIN TCC CHT-CATALASE BF (no - liq) Catalase Enzymatic auxiliary for destroying residual peroxide after bleaching. The following advantages are achieved through the application of CHT-CATALASE BF: - less water consumption - no ecological wastewater pollution - operation is possible in short liquor At 0.2 – 0.5 g / l CHT-CATALASE BF pH range: 4 – 9, temperature: cold – 60°C CHT-DISPERSATOR ORM (a - liq) Aromatic sulphonates Universally applicable dispersing agent, levelling agent and special striaing agent. CHT-DISPERSATOR ORM has an outstanding dispersing effect in a broad pH range. Handle of the treated fabric is not impaired at all. The product is non-foaming. 1 – 4 g / l CHT-DISPERSATOR ORM CHT-DISPERSATOR SMS (a - liq) Aromatic sulphonates Universally applicable dispersing agent, levelling agent and special striaing agent. CHT-DISPERSATOR SMS has an outstanding dispersing effect in a broad pH range. Handle of the treated fabric is not impaired at all. The product is non-foaming. 2 – 5 g / l CHT-DISPERSATOR SMS CHT-DISPERSATOR XHT-S (a / n- liq) Preparation of polyglycol ether derivatives Low-foming and APEO-free dispersing/ levelling agent for dyeing polyester and blends. CHT-DISPERSATOR XHT-S stands out for its very good dispersing and levelling capacity. It promotes the fine distribution and thus migration of disperse dyes throughout the entire temperature range and in this way prevents dyestuff agglomerations. Its outstanding property is stabilisation of the dispersion. Problems with unevenness due to lack of dispersion stability can be solved with CHT-DISPERSATOR XHT-S. Light fastness of polyester dyed with CHT-DISPERSATOR XHT-S is not impaired. 0.5 – 3 g / l CHT-DISPERSATOR XHT-S (depending on the application) COLORCONTIN BDF (a - liq) Combination of nonionic and anionic substances Frosting prevention agent for continuous PA carpet dyeing. Promotes wetting of the material and levelling of the dyeing. With COLORCONTIN BDF you get a stable foam of fine bubbles in the steamer. Special product for continuous PA ribbon dyeing. It even out the colour bath application and acts as frost prevention agent and in this way increases the colour levelling. 1 – 3 g / l COLORCONTIN BDF in PA continuous dyeing 5 – 20 g / l COLORCONTIN BDF in PA ribbon continuous dyeing COLORCONTIN VGP (a - liq) Combination of modified phosphoric acid ester A wetting agent that was coordinated especially to improve the dispersion stability and keeps them in the treatment liquor. A reabsorption can be prevented effectively. Being non-foaming COLORCONTIN VGP can be used on all ranges. Due to its very good effectiveness COLORCONTIN VGP improves savings of time, energy and rinsing baths. The product is free from surfactants; it does not have any surface tension and is not subject to the European regulation concerning detergents. 0.2 – 0.5 g / l COLORCONTIN VGP. COLORCONTIN PCS (a - liq) Preparation of disperse dyes and reactive dyes Surfactant-free and non-foaming special product for removing reactive dyestuffs from textiles. A special feature of COLORCONTIN PCS is its efficiency in the presence of electrolyte. On light dyes (< 1.5% dye) an intermediate rinsing before the actual dyeing process can be skipped. With using 1 – 2 g / l COLORCONTIN PCS. For soaping darker dyes (> 1.5%) without intermediate rinsing, we recommend using COTOBLANC SEL or COTOBLANC SEL 200. COTOBLANC KRS (a – liq) Mixture of polyoxymethylene and modified phosphonates COTOBLANC KRS serves to remove the unfixed reactive dye from reactive dyings and reactive prints. As liquid product COTOBLANC KRS is suitable for aftertreatment processes on continuous carrier films. COTOBLANC KRS removes non-fixed dyes and dyestuffs adhering on the surface from the material, disperses them and prevents them from reabsorption. The product is free from surfactants and absolutely foam-free. It does not have surface tension and is not subject to the European regulation concerning detergents. Continuous aftertreatment: reactive dyeing 1 – 3 g / l COTOBLANC KRS (depending on the application) COLORCONTIN VGP of reactive dyes 2.5 – 5 g / l COTOBLANC KRS. COTOBLANC KRS (a – liq) Mixture of organic and inorganic sequestering agents and dispersing agents COTOBLANC KRS pushes out non-fixed parts of the dyestuffs which stick to the surface of the carrier films and keeps them in the treatment liquor. A reabsorption can be prevented effectively. Being non-foaming COTOBLANC KRS can be used on all ranges. Due to its very good effectiveness COTOBLANC KRS improves savings of time, energy and rinsing baths. The product is free from surfactants; it does not have any surface tension and is not subject to the European regulation concerning detergents. 0.2 – 0.5 g / l COTOBLANC KRS. EGASOL MD (a - liq) Phosphonic acid deuterivative Low foaming levelling agent for polyester in the HT range with levelling, dispersing and migrating properties. EGASOL MD has an outstanding dispersing effect. Due to the dyeing accelerating and levelling effect EGASOL MD is also well suitable for polyester microfibres. 0.5 – 2 % EGASOL MD EGASOL SF (n - liq) Phosphonate ester dispersion solution EGASOL SF is used as an alkali donor for reactive dyeing on CEL and its blends. EGASOL SF guarantees an optimum pH control throughout the entire dyeing process. Application quantities are stated in the technical leaflet. EGASOL UP (a - liq) Nearly colourless to yellow, clear liquid EGASOL UP has a good oil emulsifying effect. Lubricants, spinning oils or oil solings caused by weaving or knitting machines are emulsified and dispersed when dyeing with the appropriate application amounts even without pretreatment, so that no marks remain on the textiles. In the HT conditions the product keeps large oil quantities in emulsion, so that no stains are formed. EGASOL UP is low foaming and thus excellently suited for the application in high temperatures. In the case of continuous yarn dyeings we recommend combining CHT-DISPERSATOR XHT-S with EGASOL UP in order to improve the dispersion stability and alkali dispersing. 1.5 – 2 % EGASOL UF for light shades 1 – 1.5 % EGASOL UP for medium and dark shades FELOSAN RIZ 40 (n – liq) Ethylene oxide addition products Due to its composition FELOSAN RIZ 40 has a particularly distinct emulsifying capacity for silicone oils, knitting oils and fibre finishes based on fatty acid ester fattyalcohols. It has also very good washing properties. FELOSAN RIZ 40 is universally suited for all types of fibres and can be applied in slightly acid as well as in neutral to alkaline ranges. 2 – 4 % FELOSAN RIZ 40 HEPTOL ESW (a - liq) Phosphonate Sequestrator agent with an outstanding binding capacity towards hardening agents and heavy metals ions. The main application field is pretreatment, but HEPTOL ESW has also a stabilising effect on peroxide and combines the advantages of a stabiliser with sequestering properties. 0.5 – 3 g / l HEPTOL ESW depending on the metal content HEPTOL SF 4 (a - liq) Synergistic mix of different phosphonates HEPTOL SF 4 has a very high sequestering power on alkaline earth ions and prevents the precipitation of salts, alkaline earth carbonates and alkaline earth hydroxides and of heavy metal ions in an alkaline medium. HEPTOL SF 4 can be applied as sequestering agent in processes of pretreatment and dyeing. 0.5 – 3 g / l HEPTOL SF 4 depending on the metal content INTENSOL MR (a - liq) Mixture of solvents and surfactants boiling at high temperatures Cleaning agent for machines and apparatuses having a high solvent power for dyes, solings containing dyes and organic sediments as well as precaptions of preparations. 2 – 5 % INTENSOL MR mostly together with reduction agent, the application quantity depends on the degree of soiling INTENSOL OLI (n – liq) Guaternary ammonium compound INTENSOL OLI has the characteristic to saponify alkoxys in the presence of alkali at temperatures between 70 °C and 130 °C. The various components are mixed in such a way that a reliable boiling out of apparatus and machines is guaranteed. Deposits of dyes, alkoxys, preparations and hardeners are dissolved and dispersed by the precipitation inhibitors so that they do not redepit in the machines parts when drained. 2 – 5 % INTENSOL OLI KERIOLAN A2N (d - liq) Polyglycol ether derivative Leveling agent for dyeing wool and wool blends. The product controls the absorption rate of dyes and increases their migration properties, so that past dyings are achieved. KERIOLAN A2N does not impair the fastness level of the dyings. If PAN/WO blends are dyed with cationic or anionic dyes according to the single bath dyeing process, KERIOLAN A2N will guarantee a good dye bath stability
due to its good dispersing effect. 0.5 – 2 % KEROLAN A2N

KOLLASOL CDS (n-liq)
Organosilicone surfactants in combination with alkylpolysiloxanes
With KOLLASOL CDS an excellent and lasting defoaming effect can be obtained in all application fields. With low application quantities a good defoaming effect is therefore achieved on quickly running machines. The product is excellently compatible with dyes and can thus also be used in dyeing processes. Compared with deoiling systems based on emulsified silicone oils, KOLLASOL CDS does not bear the risk of causing stains through silicone of deposits. 0.1 – 0.5 g/l KOLLASOL CDS

KOLLASOL LOK (a-liq)
Mixture of surface-active substances containing silicone, with higher alcohols Deaerator and antiwet with working properties. KOLLASOL LOK is used whenever an excellent deoiling of the material is absolutely necessary for an undisturbed dyeing process. 0.2 – 1 g/l KOLLASOL LOK (depending on the application)

MEROPAN BRE (no-liq)
Inorganic salt
MEROPAN BRE is applied for single-bath, two-step oxidative bleaching and dyeing of reactive dyes on cellulose fibres. MEROPAN BRE quantitatively destroys the residual peroxide after the peroxide application is completed. It is possible to add reactive dye to the same liquor and to dye. The process technique is especially interesting when reactive hot dyeing processes are used. A slight surplus of MEROPAN BRE does not impair the subsequent dyeing. The application quantity of MEROPAN BRE is usually twice as much as the residual peroxide after the bleaching. (H2O2 35 %). The necessary quantity of MEROPAN BRE can be calculated if you know the residual peroxide quantity resp. if this value can be determined by means of titration.

MEROPAN DA (a-liq)
Polymeric acids and modified phosphonic acids
MEROPAN DA is a protective colloid with sequestering properties for hardening agents when prewashing, drying and afterwards in cellulose and cellulose fibre blends. MEROPAN DA displaces the cotton accompanying substances insoluble in alkaline liquors. Dyeysts containing metal are not stripped. MEROPAN DA is non-foaming and has no dyestuff retaining property.

MEROPAN DA 200 (a-liq)
Polymeric acids and modified phosphonic acids
MEROPAN DA 200 is the double concentrated form of MEROPAN DA.

MEROPAN DFE (a-liq)
Polymeric acids and modified phosphonic acids
MEROPAN DFE is a protective colloid with sequestering properties for hardening agents when prewashing and dyeing cellulose and cellulose fibre blends. MEROPAN DFE displaces the cotton accompanying substances insoluble in alkaline liquors. Dyeysts containing metal are not stripped. MEROPAN DFE is non-foaming and has no dyestuff retaining property.

MEROPAN EF 200 (n-liq)
Special esters
Acid donor when dyeing polyamide and wool. MEROPAN EF 200 is a slowly saturated during the heating and boiling phase of the dyeing process. The acid being released in this way slowly and evenly moves the pH value into the acid range. Thus, favourable conditions are given for the final condensation of dyeing auxiliaries are created. In combination with suitable levelling agents (e.g. SARABID IPD, SARABID IPF, SARABID IPM and KEROLAN A2N), an excellent colour levelling is achieved. 0.25 – 1 ml MEROPAN EF 200 / 1 litre dye liquor

MEROPAN EW (a-liq)
Protectolytic products
Bath protecting and levelling agent for wool dyeing. If used in the dyeing bath MEROPAN EW will prevent water-soluble accompanying substances from being removed from the wool. The characteristic features of the wool concerning softness, gloss and elasticity are preserved. Furthermore, the levelling behaviour of the wool dyestuffs is improved. 2 – 3 % MEROPAN EW

MEROPAN KP (no-liq)
Mixture of organic acids and salts
MEROPAN KP is a phosphate-free buffer and is adjusted to pH values to approx. 3.5 – 7. The product is applied in dyeing baths for polyamide, polyamide carbets, polyester and wool. MEROPAN KP makes sure the pH-value remains stable during the dyeing process. The product forms complexes with heavy metal ions and prevents changes of colour shade when applying dyestuffs containing iron or copper. Metallic dyes are not impaired by MEROPAN KP and the product can be pumped. The application quantities depend on the water quality and the additions to the dyeing liquors. 

0.5 – 1 g/l MEROPAN KP pH values between 4 and 5.5 are achieved. With the help of MEROPAN KP pH-values between 3 and 3.5 are achieved.

MEROPAN KWS (n-liq)
Hexamethylene-N-methylol compound
Wool protective agent for dyeing wool or WO/PES blends in HI-ranges up to 120 °C. Due to its composition MEROPAN KWS prevents damaging of wool when dyeing in the HI-range, so that there are not any significant losses of tearing and rubbing fastness, and no handle hardening or yellowing of the wool. The product is low-foaming and therefore suitable when applying piece fabrics on jets. 2 – 3 % MEROPAN KWS

MEROPAN LS (a-liq)
Carboxylic acid ester
MEROPAN LS is used as acid donor when dyeing polyamide. The big advantage of this product is that MEROPAN LS is the slow decomposition and detachment of acid at dyeing temperatures so that MEROPAN LS can also be directly added at 98 °C or 108 °C. On the one hand this increases the applicability of the product, and on the other hand the dyeing time of the prebathing method can be significantly reduced because cooling down before adding the dyestuff is no longer necessary. Particularly the surface levelling of steely-dyed polyamide qualities are excellently evened out when applying MEROPAN LS together with the fibre affinity levelling agent SARABID PF. MEROPAN LS does not impair the fastness to light or the wet and rubbing fastness of the dyeings. The product decomposes at the boil in about 30 minutes. 1 – 3 ml MEROPAN LS / 1 litre dye liquor (depending on the desired final pH)

MEROPAN OJ (no-liq)
Inorganic salts
As a mild oxidising agent MEROPAN OJ prevents shade deviations caused by reductively acting substances during dyeing and printing with disperse dyes. Reducing substances can be dragged in the dyebath by the substrate or by the water and chemicals. Prior to adding the dye MEROPAN OJ is added directly to the dyebath or print paste. Pure PES dyeing 0.5 – 1 g/l MEROPAN OJ PES/cellulose dyeing 2 – 3 g/l MEROPAN OJ PES printing with heat-setting 5 – 10 g/l MEROPAN OJ (These quantities are only guidelines. The temperature and the reduction capacity of the bath are very versatile depending on the working conditions and material composition.)

MEROPAN XR GRANULAT (a-gran)
Sodium-m-nitrobenzene sulphonate
MEROPAN XR GRANULAT is used as a mild oxidising agent for textile finishing and prevents the unwelcome reducing effects during the various finishing steps. In direct and reactive dyeing MEROPAN XR GRANULAT prevents damages caused by boiling off in direct and reactive dyeing processes. In the pad steam process with direct and reactive dyes, MEROPAN XR GRANULAT avoids damages caused by boiling in. The product is excellently suitable for all application fields. The product forms complexes with heavy metal ions. (These quantities are only guidelines. The temperature and the reduction capacity of the bath are very versatile depending on the working conditions and material composition.)

MIGRASOL SAP (a-liq)
Condensation product of aromatic sulphonic acids
MIGRASOL SAP is most efficient in pH ranges between 5 and 9. Inorganic or inorganic buffer mix Slightly acid buffer, preferably for polyester and wool dyeings in a pH range of 4 – 5. The product has an outstanding buffer capacity which guarantees the highest possible pH constancy in dyeing baths. 1 – 2 ml NEUTRACID BO 45 (polyester dyeing) 2 – 5 ml NEUTRACID BO 45 (wool dyeings); can thus also wool qualify a stronger buffer such as MEROPAN KP may have to be added. The product is also highly suitable for optically brightening polyamide/cellulose mixtures.

NEUTRACID BO 45 (a-liq)
Slightly acid buffer, preferably for polyester dyeing
0.5 – 2 ml NEUTRACID BO 45

PAFIX No1 (a-liq)
Condensation product of aromatic sulphonic acids
PAFIX No1 is an innovative premium aftertreatment agent which stands out for its unique properties and high environmental friendliness. This all-round fixing agent is excellently suited for brilliant PA dyeings with fluorescent dyes such as BEMACID Fluorescent Red E-II (type rhodamine) and BEMACID Fluorescent Yellow E-II (type flavine). PAFIX No1 guarantees an outstanding and lasting balance between good fastness level and high fluorescence. PAFIX No1 is particularly suited for sportswear and functional wear which must be frequently washed. Prior to use PAFIX No1 is diluted with water in a ratio of 1 to 4 to 5. Afterwards, the diluted acid is added. 2 – 5 % PAFIX No1

REDULIT RED (no-liq)
Sulphonic acid derivative
REDULIT RED is a reduction agent for afterdyeing PES in acid dyeing baths. It is also well suitable for the reactive cleaning of polyesters with wool, cotton, polycrylonitrile etc. The application amount of REDULIT RED depends on the colour depth and the dyestuff components. After cooling down the dyeing bath to 70 – 80 °C, 2 ml acetic acid 60 % are added.

For medium shades: 1 – 1.5 ml REDULIT RED For dark shades: 1.5 – 2 ml REDULIT RED

RETINOL M (n-liq)
Polyfunctional nitrogen compound
RETINOL M is most efficient in pH ranges between 5 and 7. The product forms complexes with heavy metal ions. (These quantities are only guidelines. The temperature and the reduction capacity of the bath are very versatile depending on the working conditions and material composition.)

REWIN ACP (n-liq)
Sodium-m-nitrobenzene sulphonate
REWIN ACP improves the wash fastness and dry fastness of the dyed fabrics. Due to the very high redox potential low concentration is able to achieve an intensive dyeing. 2 – 3 % REWIN ACP

REWIN M (n-liq)
Sulphonic acid derivative
REWIN M is most efficient in pH ranges between 5 and 7. The product forms complexes with heavy metal ions. (These quantities are only guidelines. The temperature and the reduction capacity of the bath are very versatile depending on the working conditions and material composition.)

SAP is most efficient in pH ranges between 5 and 9.
Fastness of dyeings with reactive dyestuffs

REWIND DWR is applied as aftertreating

REWIND KMB (c · liq) Aromatic sulphonate

REWIND DWR (c · liq) is applied on all machines types. The product is low foaming and therefore SARABID OPTI is also suitable for levelling out faulty dyeings. The wool soiling during dyeing of PES/wool is low. The light fastness is not affected.

REWIND DWR (c · liq) Reactive polynylonm compound

REWIND KF is used as cationic aftertreatment agent with affinity to the fibre for improving the wash fastnesses of dyes with direct and reactive dyes on cellulose fibres. It improves the good wash fastness improvement, the contact fastnesses of direct and reactive dyes on cellulose fibres are improved very much. REWIN BN is used as exhaust as well as in padding procedures.

REWIND KF (c · liq) Alkyl polyglycol ether

REWIND LAN (c · pas) Special fastness improving aftertreatment agent for dyeing polyamide with acid and 1:2 metal complex dyes. SARABID IPD is a levelling auxiliary with affinity to the dyestuff. It controls the absorption speed of the dyestuffs in the heating up phase and promotes an even distribution of the dyestuffs in the migration phase. The product forms additional compounds with anionic dyestuffs which split again during the heating up and migration phase. This results in good bath exhaustion. SARABID IPD does not impair the wet and light fastness levels of the dyed goods. It reduces the contrasts when continuously dyeing anionic differently dyed fibre. Depending on the kind of polyamide fibre and the dyeing machines SARABID IPD is applied on all machines types. The product is stable to salt up to 120 g/l. 0.5 – 2 g/l SARABID LDR in the exhaust process, 3 – 10 g/l SARABID LDR in the continuous process

REWIND DWR is applied on all machines types. The product is low foaming and therefore SARABID OPTI is also suitable for levelling out faulty dyeings. The wool soiling during dyeing of PES/wool is low. The light fastness is not affected.

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deposits on padders, rollers, machine parts and in wash compartments.
Si-CONTROL KKV can be washed out much easier than silicate of soda 38°Bé which allows for an early neutralisation of the goods.
Si-CONTROL KKV and silicate of soda 38°Bé have exactly the same alkalinity and buffering capacity and can be replaced 1:1. Application quantities in pad dyeing liquors: see the technical leaflet
Application in pretreatment: e.g. bleaching on HT apparatus: 1 – 2% Si-CONTROL KKV

**VISCavin S 700 (a · pas)**
Modified esters with ethoxylates and sulphonates
VISCavin S 700 is a levelling and dispersing agent for dyeing PES and PES blends with a considerable crease-prevention effect. Since the product does not foam, it can be applied on all dyeing machines.
1 – 2 g/l VISCavin S 700 are normally added to the dyeing liquors.

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