

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.

Felting of the wool is minimized in all wet treatment steps and a more even appearance in all forms results.

Improvement of the running properties and gliding effect of wool and polyamide fibres: 1 – 2 g/l BIAVIN BLI

Reduction of wool felting: 1 – 2 g/l BIAVIN BLI
In extreme cases it is possible to work with higher concentrations without danger of retention.

For anti-setting effects in acid pH ranges up to pH 4: 1 – 2 g/l BIAVIN BLI

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 emulsifying effect when pretreating white for colouring as non-ionic residual 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 liquors
1 – 2 g / l BIAVIN PCV in short liquors

BIAVIN TCC (n · liq)

Polyethylene emulsion

Crease preventing agent and lubricant for cellulose 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
 - dyeing in the same bath possible
- 0.2 – 0.5 g/l CHT-CATALASE BF
pH range: 4 – 9
temperature: cold – 60°C

CHT-DISPERGATOR ORM (a · liq)

Aromatic sulphonates

Universally applicable dispersing agent, levelling agent and special stripping agent. CHT-DISPERGATOR 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-DISPERGATOR ORM

CHT-DISPERGATOR SMS (a · liq)

Aromatic sulphonates

Universally applicable dispersing agent, levelling agent and special stripping agent. CHT-DISPERGATOR 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.

0.5 – 2 g/l CHT-DISPERGATOR SMS

CHT-DISPERGATOR XHT-S (a/n · liq)

Preparation of polyglycol ether derivatives

Low-foaming and APEO-free dispersing/levelling agent for dyeing polyester and blends. CHT-DISPERGATOR 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 unlevelness due to lack of dispersion stability can be solved with CHT-DISPERGATOR XHT-S. Light fastness of polyester dyed with CHT-DISPERGATOR XHT-S is not impaired.

0.5 – 3 g/l CHT-DISPERGATOR 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 levelness of the dyeing. With COLORCONTIN BDF you get a stable foam with fine bubbles in the steamer. Special product for continuous PA ribbon dyeing. It evens out the colour bath application and acts as frost prevention agent and in this way increases the colour levelness.

1 – 3 g/l COLORCONTIN BDF in PA continuous carpet dyeing
5 – 20 g/l COLORCONTIN BDF in PA ribbon continuous dyeing

COLORCONTIN VGP (a · liq)

Combination of modified phosphoric acid ester

COLORCONTIN VGP is a deaerating and wetting agent that was coordinated especially for dyeing with direct, reactive, vat, sulphur and dispersion dyes. The product is very compatible with the mentioned dye classes and can be used in all conventional continuous or semi-continuous dyeing processes without any negative effects on the fixing behaviour. The use of COLORCONTIN VGP contributes to excellent wetting of the goods both in dye padding liquors as well as in fixing liquors containing electrolytes.

2 – 5 g/l COLORCONTIN VGP

COTOBLANC KRS (a · liq)

Mixture of polyacrylates and modified phosphonates

COTOBLANC KRS serves to remove the unfixed reactive dye from reactive dyeings and reactive printings. As liquid product COTOBLANC KRS is suitable for aftertreatment processes on continuous aggregates, yarn dyeing apparatus and piece dyeing machines. Being non foaming, well miscible with cold water and being dosable without problems an easy handling is guaranteed. The product does not contain any surfactant and is absolutely non foaming. It has no surface tension and is not subject to the European regulation concerning detergents.

Continuous aftertreatment:

reactive dyeing 1 – 3 g/l COTOBLANC KRS

aftertreatment of prints:

prints with reactive dyes 2.5 – 5 g/l

COTOBLANC KRS

COTOBLANC NSR (a · pow)

Mixture of organic and inorganic sequestering agents and dispersing agents

COTOBLANC NSR pushes out non-fixed parts of the dyestuffs which stick to the surface and keeps them in the treatment liquor. A reabsorption can be prevented effectively. Being non-foaming COTOBLANC NSR can be used on all ranges. Due to its very good effectiveness COTOBLANC NSR allows 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 NSR

COTOBLANC PCS (a · liq)

Mixture of sequestrants and polymers with affinity to the dyestuff

Surfactant-free and non-foaming special product for removing reactive dyestuff hydrolysate from reactive dyeings and reactive prints from liquors containing electrolyte. Being a liquid product, COTOBLANC PCS is suitable for aftertreatment processes on continuous machines, yarn and piece dyeing machines. The product is easy to handle since it does not foam at all, is well miscible with cold water and easy dosing is ensured. A special feature of COTOBLANC PCS is its efficiency in the presence of electrolyte. On light dyeings (< 1.5 % dyestuff) an intermediate rinsing before the actual soaping process may be omitted by using 1 – 2 g/l COTOBLANC PCS. For soaping

darker dyeings (> 1.5%) without intermediate rinsing, we recommend using COTOBLANC SEL or COTOBLANC SEL 200.

COTOBLANC RS (no · pow)

Colloidal system free of surfactants

Special non-foaming product to remove non-fixed dye pigments. Particularly suitable to aftersoop vat dyeings. COTOBLANC RS removes non-fixed dyes and dyes 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.

0.5 g/l COTOBLANC RS with LR 1 : 10,

1 g/l COTOBLANC RS with LR < 1 : 10

COTOBLANC SEL (a · liq)

Mixture of sequestrants and polymers with affinity to the dyestuff

COTOBLANC SEL dissolves non-fixed reactive dyes from cellulose substrates. The product holds dissolved hydrolysate in the liquor and prevents its reabsorption. The efficiency of COTOBLANC SEL helps to save rinsing baths and also soaping baths because residues of salt and dyestuff hardly disturb the soaping process. Depending on the reactive dyestuff anchor, neutralisation is done after rinsing and the correct pH value is adjusted before afterwashing at the boil. The recommendations from the dyestuff producers are to be observed: for reactive dyestuffs with a vinyl sulphone anchor a pH value of 6.5 – 8 is recommended, for reactive dyestuffs with other anchor systems (such as monochlorite triazine) a pH value between 7 and 9 is recommended.

COTOBLANC SEL can be applied on continuous plants, yarn dyeing machines and jets or the like. On dark dyeings, best fastnesses are achieved using COTOBLANC SEL. When rewashing yarn-dyed materials, bleeding of the light colours or white is prevented to a large extent. COTOBLANC SEL does not contain any surfactant and is therefore absolutely foam-free. It has no surface tension and is not subject to the European regulation concerning detergents.

Continuous treatment:

1 – 3 g/l COTOBLANC SEL

Piece dyeing machines:

0.3 – 3 g/l COTOBLANC SEL

EGASOL MD (a · liq)

Aromatic carboxylic acid ester

Low foaming levelling agent for polyester in the HT range with levelling, dispersing and migrating properties. EGASOL MD has an affinity to dyes and fibres, and it has a dyeing accelerating 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 (no · liq)

Inorganic buffer 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 soilings 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 fabric. When dyeing under 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 on jets and overflow machines. For yarn dyeings we recommend combining CHT-DISPERGATOR XHT-S with EGASOL UP in order to improve the dispersion stability and oligomer dispersing. 1.5 – 2 % EGASOL UP 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 ethoxylates. 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

Sequestering 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)

Synergetic mix of different phosphonates

HEPTOL SF 4 has a very high sequestering power on alkaline earth ions and prevents the formation of alkaline earth silicates, 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, soilings containing dyes and organic sediments as well as precipitations of preparations. 2 – 5 g/l INTENSOL MR mostly together with reduction agent, the application quantity depends on the degree of soiling

INTENSOL OLI (n/c · liq)

Quaternary ammonium compound

INTENSOL OLI has the characteristic to saponify oligomers in the presence of alkali at temperatures between 70°C to 80°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 dyestuffs, oligomers, preparations and hardeners are dissolved and dispersed by the precipitation inhibitors so that they do not redeposit in the machine parts when drained. 2 – 5 % INTENSOL OLI

KERIOLAN A2N (d · liq)

Polyglycol ether derivative

Levelling agent for dyeing wool and wool blends. The product controls the absorption rate of dyestuffs and increases their migration properties, so that even dyeings are achieved. KERIOLAN A2N does not impair the fastness level of the dyeings. 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 % KERIOLAN A2N

KOLLASOL CDS (n · liq)

Organomodified siloxanes in combination with alkoxylates
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 defoaming systems based on emulsified silicone oils, KOLLASOL CDS does not bear the risk of causing stains through silicone oil 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 antifoam with wetting properties. KOLLASOL LOK is used whenever an excellent deaeration of the material is absolutely necessary for an undisturbed process.
0.2 – 1 g/l KOLLASOL LOK (depending on foam formation)

MEROPAN BRE (no · liq)

Inorganic salt
MEROPAN BRE is applied for single-bath, two-step oxidative bleaching and dyeing of reactive dyestuffs on cellulose fibres. MEROPAN BRE quantitatively destroys the residual peroxide after the bleach so that it is possible to add reactive dyestuff 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 bleach (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)

Polycarboxylic acids and modified phosphonates
MEROPAN DA is a protective colloid with sequestering properties for hardening agents when prewashing, dyeing and aftersoaping cellulose and cellulose fibre blends. It disperses the cotton accompanying substances insoluble

in alkaline liquors. Dyestuffs containing metal are not stripped. MEROPAN DA is non-foaming and has no dyestuff retaining property.
1 – 4 g/l MEROPAN DA

MEROPAN DA 200 (a · liq)

Polycarboxylic acids and modified phosphonates
MEROPAN DA 200 is the double concentrated form of MEROPAN DA.

MEROPAN DPE (a · liq)

Polycarboxylic acids and modified phosphonates
MEROPAN DPE is a protective colloid with sequestering properties for hardening agents when prewashing and dyeing cellulose and cellulose fibre blends. MEROPAN DPE disperses the cotton accompanying substances insoluble in alkaline liquors. Dyestuffs containing metal are not stripped. MEROPAN DPE is non-foaming and has no dyestuff retaining property.
1 – 4 g/l MEROPAN DPE

MEROPAN EF 200 (n · liq)

Special esters
Acid donor when dyeing polyamide and wool. MEROPAN EF 200 is slowly saponified 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 for achieving even dyeings are created. In combination with suitable levelling agents (e.g. SARABID IPD, SARABID IPF, SARABID IPM and KERIOLAN A2N), an excellent colour levelness is achieved.
0.25 – 1 ml/l MEROPAN EF 200

MEROPAN EW (a · liq)

Proteolytic products
Fibre 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 applied to adjust pH values to approx. 3.5 – 7. The product is applied in dyeing baths for polyamide, polyamide carpets, 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. Metalliferous 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.
With 0.5 – 1 g/l MEROPAN KP pH values between 4 and 5.5 are achieved.
With 1.5 – 3 g/l MEROPAN KP pH values between 3 and 3.5 are achieved.

MEROPAN KWS (n · liq)

Heterocyclic N-methylol compound
Wool protective agent for dyeing wool or WO/PES blends in HT-ranges up to 120 °C. Due to its composition MEROPAN KWS prevents damaging of wool when dyeing in the HT-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 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 106 °C. On the one hand this increases the application flexibility and on the other hand the dyeing time of the preboiling method can be significantly reduced because cooling down before adding the dyestuff is no longer necessary. Particularly the surface levelness of streaky-dyed polyamide qualities are excellently evened out when applying MEROPAN LS together with the fibre affine levelling agent SARABID IPF. MEROPAN LS does not impair the fastness to light or the wet and rubbing fastnesses of the dyeings. MEROPAN LS decomposes at the boil in about 30 minutes.
1 – 3 ml/l MEROPAN LS (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/kg MEROPAN OJ
(These quantities are only guidelines. The factors which may influence 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 the dyestuff from 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 chemicals which are contained in the steam. For vat dyeing it is used as mild oxidising agents.
1 – 2 g/l MEROPAN XR GRANULAT for reactive and direct dyeing.
5 – 10 g/l MEROPAN XR GRANULAT for the pad-steam process with reactive dyes, approx. 3 g/l MEROPAN XR GRANULAT in vat dyeing during oxidation

MIGRASOL SAP (a · liq)

Aqueous solution of a polymer
Na-acrylamide/acrylate
Migration inhibitor for continuous dyeing. MIGRASOL SAP prevents migration of disperse, vat, sulphur and pigment dyes in pad dyeing procedures on cotton, polyester and their blends.
Due to the better penetration and because of the lower surface migration, a more even fabric appearance is obtained. MIGRASOL SAP is most efficient in pH ranges between 5 and 9.
MIGRASOL SAP can be rinsed out easily and is non-foaming.
Cotton fabric:
10 – 15 g/l MIGRASOL SAP
Synthetic fibres:
10 – 20 g/l MIGRASOL SAP

PES/CO blends:
5 – 15 g/l MIGRASOL SAP

NEUTRACID BO 45 (a · liq)

Organic/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/l NEUTRACID BO 45 (polyester dyeings)
2 – 5 ml/l NEUTRACID BO 45 (wool dyeings; depending on the wool quality a stronger buffer such as MEROPAN KP may have to be added). The product is also highly suitable for optically brightening polyamide/cellulose mixtures.
0.5 – 2 ml/l 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-B (type rhodamine) and BEMACID Fluorescent Yellow E-B (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, then added to the aftertreatment liquor. Afterwards, the diluted acid is added.
2 – 5 % PAFIX No1

REDULIT F (no · pow)

Formamidine sulphonic acid
REDULIT F is a very stable reducing agent. Its full reducing effect is developed at temperatures above 70 °C and in the presence of alkali. Due to the big redox potential low application quantities can be used.
Application quantity: Reductive aftercleaning of disperse dyeings and prints:
0.3 – 0.6 g/l REDULIT F + NaOH
Cleaning of dyeing machines:
1 – 3 g/l REDULIT F + NaOH
Further application field: as reducing agent for dyeing cotton with sulphur dyes.
The product can also be used for the reductive bleach of various fibre types.

REDULIT GIN (a · liq)

Glucose mix with dispersing agents
REDULIT GIN is a liquid reduction agent mix for aftercleaning polyester dyeings. Also suited for polyester/cellulose dyeings dyed in one bath. Due to the dispersing unfixed and destroyed dye can be detached more easily and kept in the treatment liquor. REDULIT GIN does not foam, so that it can be applied on all dyeing machines. Due to the stability to air oxygen it can also be easily applied on jets and open systems.
2 – 3 g / l REDULIT GIN

REDULIT RED (no · liq)

Sulphinic acid derivative
REDULIT RED is a reduction agent for afterscouring PES in acid dyeing baths. It is also well suitable for the reductive cleaning of polyester with wool, cotton, polyacrylonitrile 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/l acetic acid 60 % are added.
For medium shades:
1 – 1.5 ml/l REDULIT RED
For dark shades:
1.5 – 2 ml/l REDULIT RED

RETINOL M (n · liq)

Polyfunctional nitrogen compound
RETINOL M can be used for stripping dyeings in blind vat and for pulling down dyeings which turned out too dark. Good stripping and pulling down effects are mainly achieved with vat, sulphur, direct and reactive dyestuffs. RETINOL M is also applied for washing out prints. Due to the dyestuff affinity, a staining of the white can be prevented.
1 – 3 g/l RETINOL M for pulling down,
2 – 5 g/l RETINOL M for stripping in the blind vat, Approx. 2 g/l RETINOL M for washing out prints of a 100 % liquor pickup.

REWIN ACP (c · liq)

Polyammonium compound
REWIN ACP improves the wash fastness and wet fastnesses of dyeings with reactive and direct dyestuffs on natural and regenerated cellulose fibres. REWIN ACP meets highest fastness demands made to an aftertreatment agent today.
2 – 3 % REWIN ACP

REWIN DMT (c · liq)**Polyammonium compound**

REWIN DMT improves the wet fastness and wash fastness of dyeings with reactive dyestuffs on cellulose fibres. REWIN DMT highly improves the wash fastness at 60°C of reactive dyeings, especially in critical reactive red and scarlet ranges.

2 – 3% REWIN DMT

REWIN DWR (c · liq)**Reactive polyammonium compound**

REWIN DWR is applied as aftertreating agent to improve the wet fastness and wash fastness of dyeings with reactive dyestuffs on cellulose fibres. With REWIN DWR it is especially possible to improve the wash fastness of critical dyeings with reactive turquoise and reactive green in 60°C washing with household washing agents and washing agents containing perborate.

3 – 5% REWIN DWR at pH 8, then acidify

REWIN FSN (c · liq)**Polyammonium compound**

REWIN FSN is applied as cationic aftertreatment agent with affinity to the fibre for improving the wash fastnesses of dyeings with direct and reactive dyes on cellulose fibres. Aside from the good wash fastness improvement, the contact fastnesses of direct and reactive dyeings on cellulose fibres are improved very much. REWIN FSN can be applied in exhaust as well as in padding procedures.

2 – 3% REWIN FSN

REWIN KF (a · liq)**Aromatic sulphonate**

REWIN KF is an aftertreatment agent to improve the wet fastness of dyeings and prints with acid dyestuffs on polyamide fibres. As a reserving agent when dyeing polyamide and cellulosic fibre blends, REWIN KF prevents the direct dyestuffs from staining the polyamide through substantive dyestuffs. Besides the product will improve the shade-in-shade dyeing of polyamide and wool blends with 1:2 metal complex and acid dyestuffs. Aftertreatment with REWIN KF is carried out with a fresh bath. A product feature which stands out is the jet stability or the relative insensitiveness towards non-ionic or pseudo-cationic tensides from previous finishing processes. Conventional auxiliaries of this type with similar chemism sometimes cause jet stability problems. Alternating effects of such products with disturbing tensides often

result in precipitations and stain formation together with deficient fastness level. REWIN KF does not cause such difficulties. It is jet-stable, permits stain-free aftertreatment and considerably increases the colour fastness level.

3 – 5% REWIN KF

REWIN KMB (a · liq)**Aromatic sulphonate**

REWIN KMB is applied for one-bath dyeing and fastness improving aftertreatment of polyamide. When dyeing polyamide with acid dyestuffs, REWIN KMB has a positive influence on the levelness. The fibre surface is covered with a coat that prevents the dyestuff from discharging. A better fastness level is achieved. The product is stable to shearing forces and to a large extent stable to nonionic residual substances.

2 – 4% REWIN KMB

REWIN KNR (a · liq)**Condensation product of aromatic sulphonic acids**

Fastness improving aftertreating agent for PA dyeings and reserving agents.

2 – 4% REWIN KNR

REWIN LAN (c · pas)**Polyammonium compound**

Special fastness improving aftertreatment agent for dyed wool. REWIN LAN interacts with the dyestuffs and the dyed wool improving thus the colour fastness of normal, chlorinated and Hercosett wool. In addition, the product prevents the wool from felting and makes its handle softer. REWIN LAN is normally applied in the exhaust process, but can also be applied by means of the padding process.

3 – 5% REWIN LAN

REWIN MRT (c · liq)**Polyammonium compound**

REWIN MRT is applied as aftertreatment agent to improve the wet fastnesses of dyeings with direct dyestuffs on natural and regenerated cellulose fibres as well as on semi-wool in exhaust and padding processes. If reactive dyestuffs are applied, REWIN MRT will avoid poor wet fastnesses caused by dyestuff hydrolysates.

3% REWIN MRT in the exhaust process,

30 g/l REWIN MRT in the padding process with a liquor pick-up of 100%

SARABID DLO CONC. (n · liq)**Combination of special ethoxylates**

Dyestuff affinity auxiliary for pretreatment, dyeing and aftertreatment. Due to its dyestuff affinity character, its good dispersing capacity and high washing power the product has a broad field of application, e.g.:

- pre-washing of CV, CA and synthetic fibres
- intermediate and aftercleaning of PES and PES/WO qualities
- dyeing of wool, semi-wool and PA fibres
- 1 – 2 g/l SARABID DLO CONC.
- bleaching of coloured goods for vat dyeings

SARABID IPD (psc · liq)**Fatty amine polyglycol ether**

SARABID IPD is a low foaming, highly efficient levelling 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 addition 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 fastnesses of the dyeings. It increases contrasts when continually dyeing anionically differentiated polyamide carpet fibres. Depending on the kind of polyamide fibre and the dye class, SARABID IPD is applied to the dyeing bath alone or in combination with the levelling agent SARABID IPF which has affinity to the fibre.

0.5 – 3% SARABID IPD

SARABID IPF (a · liq)**Aromatic sulphonate**

Levelling agent with affinity to the fibre for streaky dyed polyamide fibres. SARABID IPF is a levelling agent with affinity to the fibre which levels out streaky dyeing of PA with acid and 1:2 metal complex dyes. SARABID IPF is active as anionic retarder. It slows down and evens out absorption of the dyestuffs during the heating up phase and levelled dyeings result. The product is low foaming and therefore well suited for application on jet dyeing machines. It does not impair the colour fastnesses or the light fastnesses. Depending on the polyamide fibre and dyestuff class, SARABID IPF is applied either alone in the dye bath or in combination with the dyestuff affine levelling agent SARABID IPD.

0.5 – 4% SARABID IPF

SARABID IPM (a · liq)**Composition of fatty amine polyglycol ether and aromatic sulphonates**

SARABID IPM is a low foaming, multifunctional levelling agent when dyeing polyamide with acid and 1:2 metal complex dyestuffs. The product has affinity to the polyamide fibre as well as to the dyestuffs which guarantees an exact control of the dyestuff composition and a levelled dyeing, even on streaky dyed articles. SARABID IPM stands out for the following properties:

- low foaming
- affinity to dyestuff and fibre
- imparts best surface levelness
- evens out streakiness caused by the material
- absorption speed of the dyestuffs is decelerated and therefore even absorption of the dyestuffs
- good and even dyestuff penetration
- no impact on the wet and light fastnesses of the dyeings

1 – 4% SARABID IPM

SARABID LDR (a · liq)**Special polymers**

SARABID LDR improves the solubility of reactive dyestuffs and disperses the dyes excellently. Due to the prevention of agglomerates, the levelness of the dyeing is improved. Dyes containing metals are not stripped. SARABID LDR is almost foam-free and can therefore be 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

SARABID MIP (a · liq)**Mixture of special polymers, fatty alcohol ether phosphate, enzyme**

Multiprocess product for prewashing, dyeing and aftersoaping cellulose fibres and their blends. SARABID MIP is a mixture of numerous components with parts of very stable enzymes. Due to its large activity spectrum, it can be applied in many different processes and on all kinds of fibres. SARABID MIP has sequestering, washing, pectine degrading and antcrease properties. It masks disturbing nonionic parts and increases the liquor throughput in apparatus. When applied in the dyeing bath, the product can improve the fastnesses, particularly on dyeings with

vat and sulphur dyes or on wool blends.

0.5 – 3 g/l SARABID MIP

SARABID OPTI (a · liq)**Polyarylphenyl ether sulphate**

SARABID OPTI is a highly concentrated anionic dispersing agent for optimising the PES dyeing recipe. The special application field of this product is the oligomer dispersing in the dye bath. SARABID OPTI prevents deposits on the fabric and in the machine caused by oligomers.

It has a very good dispersing effect on disperse dyes and promotes the levelness in the dye bath. Therefore, it is used as anionic levelling agent in PES dyeing. SARABID OPTI has a washing effect and removes finishes from PES goods. When using the product on jets a deaerator such as KOLLASOL ZIP must be used.

Application in the dye bath:

1 – 1.5% SARABID OPTI

SARABID PAW (n · liq)**Fatty amine polyglycol ether**

Levelling agent with affinity to the dyestuff when dyeing with wool reactive dyes, particularly for tippy dyeing wool fibre qualities.

0.5 – 2% SARABID PAW

SARABID SBF-N (a/n · liq)**Alkyl polyglycol ether with sulphonates**

SARABID SBF-N is applied as low-foaming levelling agent for dyeing with substantive and vat dyes on cellulose fibres of all kinds.

0.4 – 0.8 g/l SARABID SBF-N

with LR 1:20 – 1:30,

1 – 1.5 g/l SARABID SBF-N

with LR 1:3 – 1:12,

1.5 – 2.5 g/l SARABID SBF-N on the padder

SARABID VAT (c · liq)**Condensate containing nitrogen**

SARABID VAT is used as foam-free, not surface-active levelling agent for vat dyes without wetting, washing and protective colloid effect. SARABID VAT does not have any retarding effect and has affinity to dyes.

0.5 – 1.5 g/l SARABID VAT

with LR 1:30 – 1:15,

1 – 2 g/l SARABID VAT

with LR 1:15 – 1:8,

2 – 5 g/l SARABID VAT

with LR 1:8 – 1:3

SARAPOL BLU (a · liq)**Carboxylic acid ester**

Ecological dyeing accelerator for dyeing polyester fibres, Trevira CS, PES which can be dyed with cationic dyes and polyester/wool blends. Wool is only slightly stained when dyeing PES/WO. SARAPOL BLU is also suited for levelling out misdyeings.

SARAPOL BLU is bluesign® listed.

2 – 5% SARAPOL BLU at boiling temperature

1.5 – 3% SARAPOL BLU at 102 – 120°C

1 – 2% SARAPOL BLU at 120°C and higher

SARAPOL DLN (a · liq)**Aromatic esters and hydrocarbons**

SARAPOL DLN is a dyeing accelerator for dyeing PES and PES mixtures with good emulsion stability and good levelling capacity. SARAPOL DLN causes little soiling of wool with selected suitable disperse dyes for dyeing PES/WO blends at 98 – 120°C (with wool protective agents), has good emission values and is well degradable in biological sewage plants.

at 98 – 120°C: 1.5 – 4 g/l SARAPOL DLN, at 120 – 130°C: 0.5 – 1 g/l SARAPOL DLN

SARAPOL GFD (a/n · liq)**Carboxylic acid ester**

Dyeing accelerator for dyeing PES fibres and PES fibre blends. The main application field of SARAPOL GFD is at HT range > 106°C. At all temperatures it has a distinct levelling effect and therefore SARAPOL GFD is also suitable for the levelling out of faulty dyeings. The wool soiling during dyeing of PES/wool is low. The light fastness is not affected.

2 – 5 g/l SARAPOL GFD at boiling

temperature,

1.5 – 3 g/l SARAPOL GFD at 102 – 120°C,

1 – 2 g/l SARAPOL GFD at 120°C and at

higher temperatures

Si-CONTROL KKV (no · liq)**Modified silicate of soda with deposit inhibitors and dispersing agents**

Si-CONTROL KKV is a modified silicate of soda and serves as alkali donor and buffering agent in reactive dyeing on cotton and its blends in all forms. Moreover, the product can be applied in alkaline peroxide bleaching processes. Si-CONTROL KKV has an outstanding peroxide stabilizing effect also in the presence of heavy metal traces like iron, copper and manganese. Si-CONTROL KKV stands out for its special inhibiting properties which prevent or distinctly decrease the alkaline earth silicate

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.

Key

a	=	anionic
n	=	nonionic
c	=	cationic
d	=	amphoteric
psc	=	pseudocationic
no	=	without ionic character
liq	=	liquid
pow	=	powder
pas	=	paste
gran	=	granulate