

Illustration on wool

4,0%

Characteristics

C. I.	Mixture
CAS No.	-
Chemical class	Azodye

Properties

Solubility (g/l at 90°C)	50
Levelling	3
Dyeing method - wool	I, II

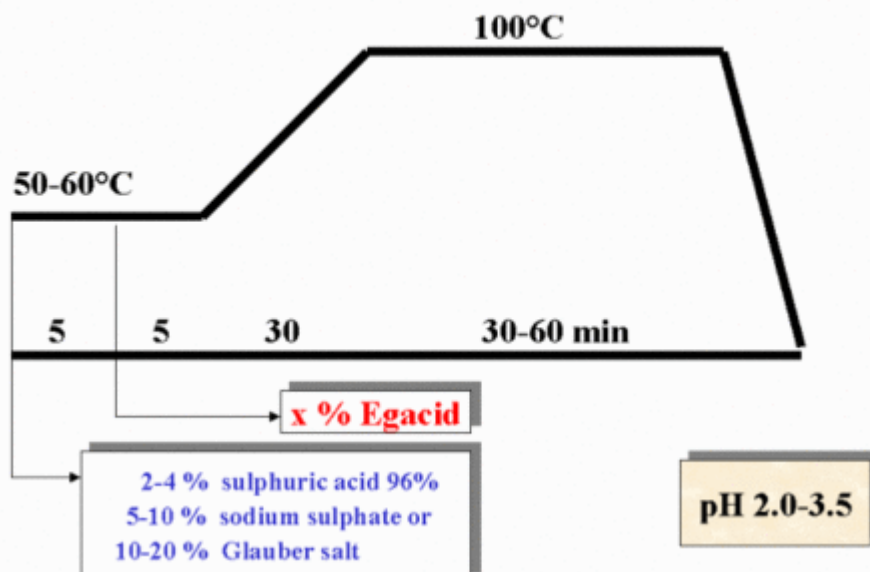
Fastness

	wool					
<i>standard depth</i>	1/25	1/12	1/6	1/3	1/1	2/1
Light Xenotest					5	
	wool					
<i>standard depth</i>	1/1					
Water	4		1		3	
Washing 40°C	4		4		3-4	
Perspiration acid	4-5		2-3		2-3	
Perspiration alkaline	4		1		1	
Sea water	3-4RW		1-2		2	
Hot pressing dry after 4h	4Y					
Rubbing dry					4-5	
Milling alkaline, mild	3-4		4		3	
Carbonizing	4Y		4Y			
Decatizing	5					
Dry cleaning	4-5					

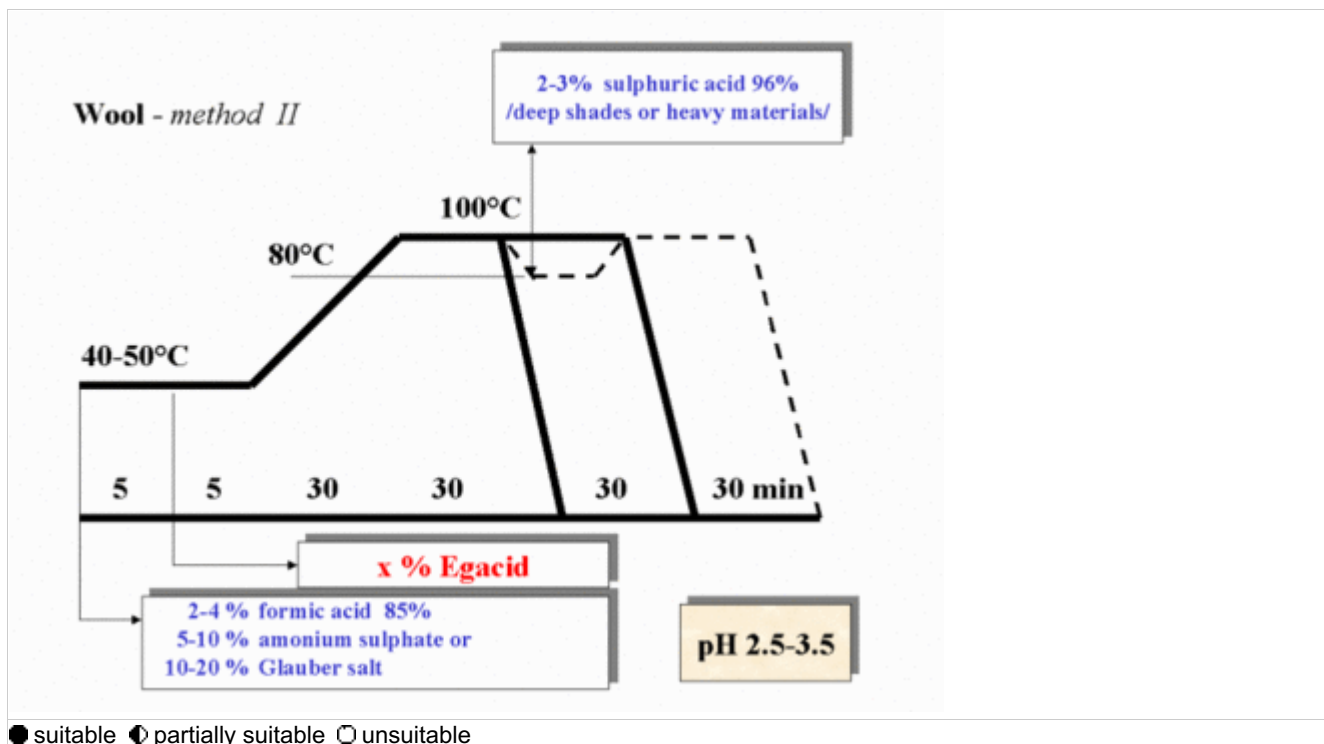
Application possibilities

Wool I ●

Wool - method I



Wool II ●



Testing methods

Solubility

The figures express solubility of dye in grams of dissolved dye in one liter distilled water at 90°C

Levelling

The given figures mean:

5 - excellent levelling

4 - very good levelling

3 - good levelling

2 - lower levelling

1 - poor levelling

Fastness standards

Light Xenotest ISO 105-B02-1994

Water ISO 105-E01-1994

Washing ISO 105-C03-1989

Perspiration ISO 105-E04-1994

Sea water ISO 105-E02-1994

Ironing ISO 105-X11-1994

Rubbing ISO 105-X12-1987

Milling DIN 54 040

Carbonizing ISO 105-X02-1993

Decatizing ISO 105-E10-1994

Dry cleaning ISO 105-D01-1993

The fastness figures in the tables show:

fastness to light other fastness

1 - very poor 1 - poor

2 - poor 2 - moderate

3 - moderate 3 - fairly good

4 - fairly good 4 - good

5 - good 5 - very good

6 - very good

7 - excellent

8 - unsurpassed

The individual values at fastness data mean:

first number - change of shade

second number - staining on undyed adjacent woolen material

third number - staining on undyed adjacent cotton material

The figures at carbonizing mean:

first number - change of shade before neutralizing

second number - change of shade after neutralizing