

Print on mercerized cotton fabric

30 g/kg

Characteristics

C. I.	Reactive Blue 234
CAS No.	94246-75-0
Chemical class	Reactive azodye

Suitability for application	cotton	viscose
Steaming	suitable	suitable
HT-steaming	suitable	suitable
Dry heat baking	suitable	suitable
Flash ageing	suitable	suitable
Wet development	suitable	suitable
Cold pad-batch	unsuitable	unsuitable
Washability	3	

Suitability for other materials

Polyamide	suitable
Natural silk	suitable
Wool	suitable

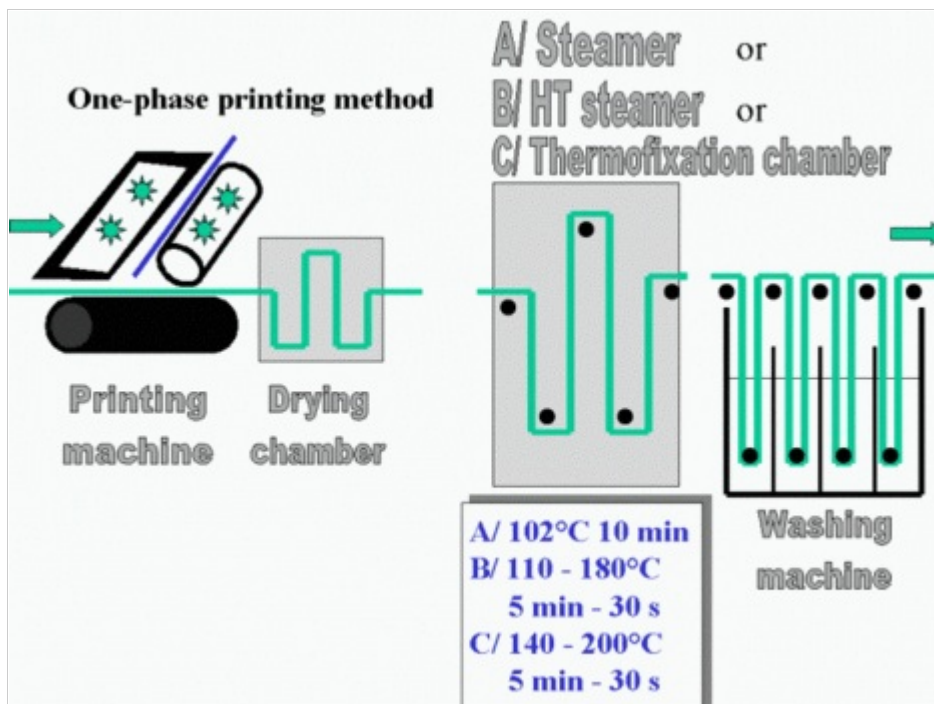
Suitability for additional finish

Neutral discharge	5 g/l 3	45 g/l 2
Alkaline discharge	5 g/l 3	45 g/l 2
Caustic crape	4	
PVC coating	suitable	
Rubberizing	unsuitable	

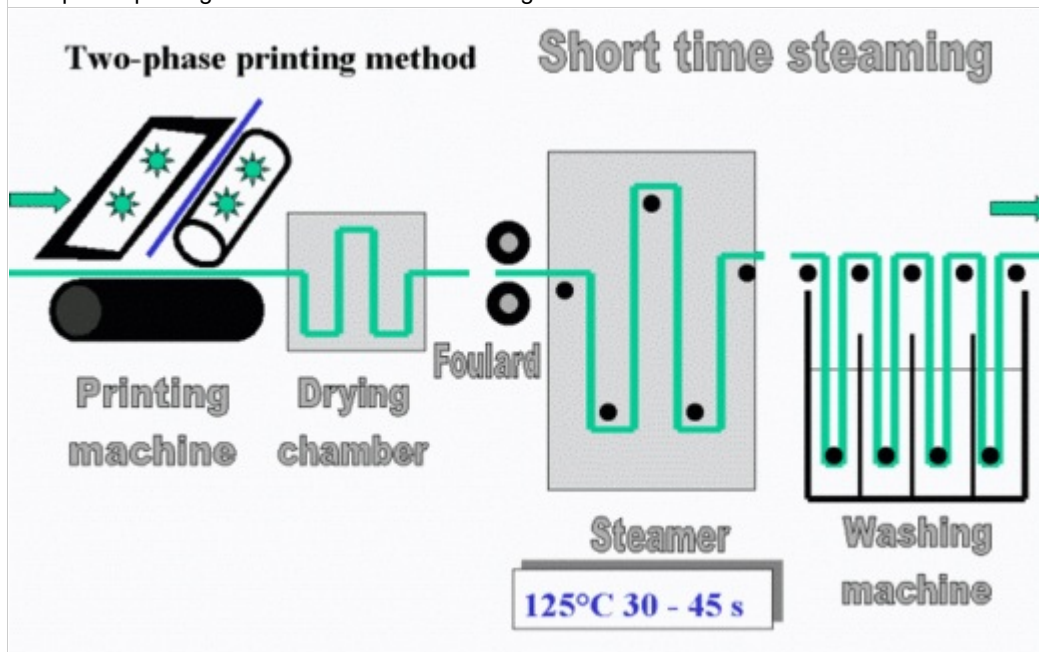
Fastness	cotton			viscose		
<i>standard depth</i>	<i>1/25</i>	<i>1/6</i>	<i>1/1</i>	<i>1/25</i>	<i>1/6</i>	<i>1/1</i>
Light Xenotest	3-4	4-5	5-6	3-4	4-5	5-6
Light Xenotest - Wet			2			
<i>standard depth</i>	<i>1/1</i>			<i>1/1</i>		
Water	4-5	5	5	4-5	5	5
Chlorinated watter	2-3			2-3		
Washing 95°C	4	5	5	4-5	5	5
Domestic laundering 95°C + perborate	3-4	4-5	4-5	3-4	4-5	4-5
Perspiration acid	4	4	4-5	4	5	5
Perspiration alkaline	4	4	4-5	4	4-5	5
Rubbing dry		4-5			5	
Rubbing wet		3-4			4-5	
Hot pressing dry immediately	3-4			4		
Hot pressing dry after 4 h	4			4-5		

Application possibilities

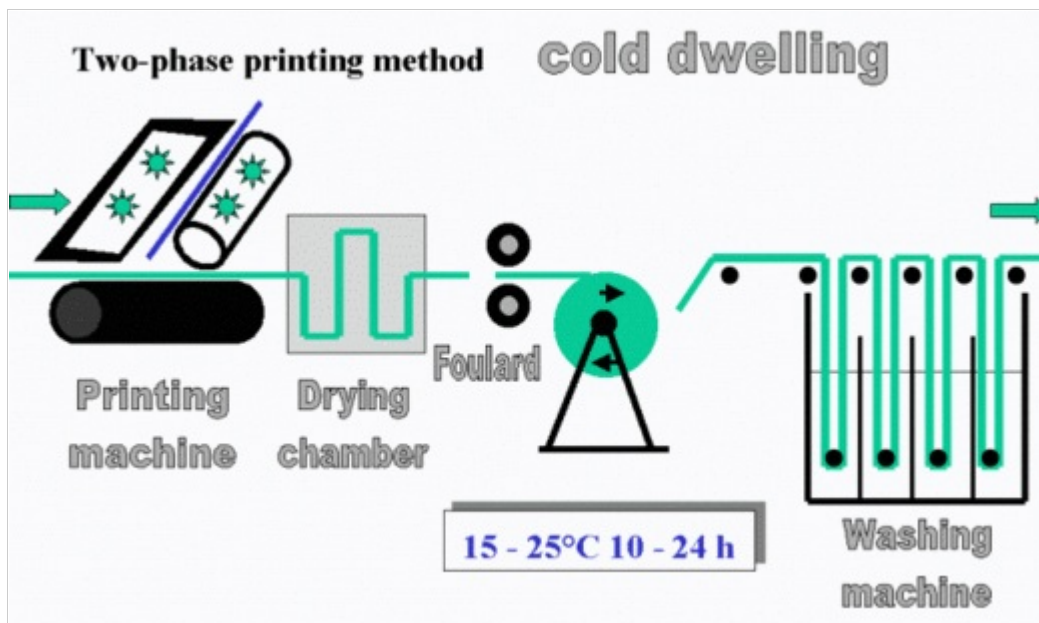
One-phase printing method ●



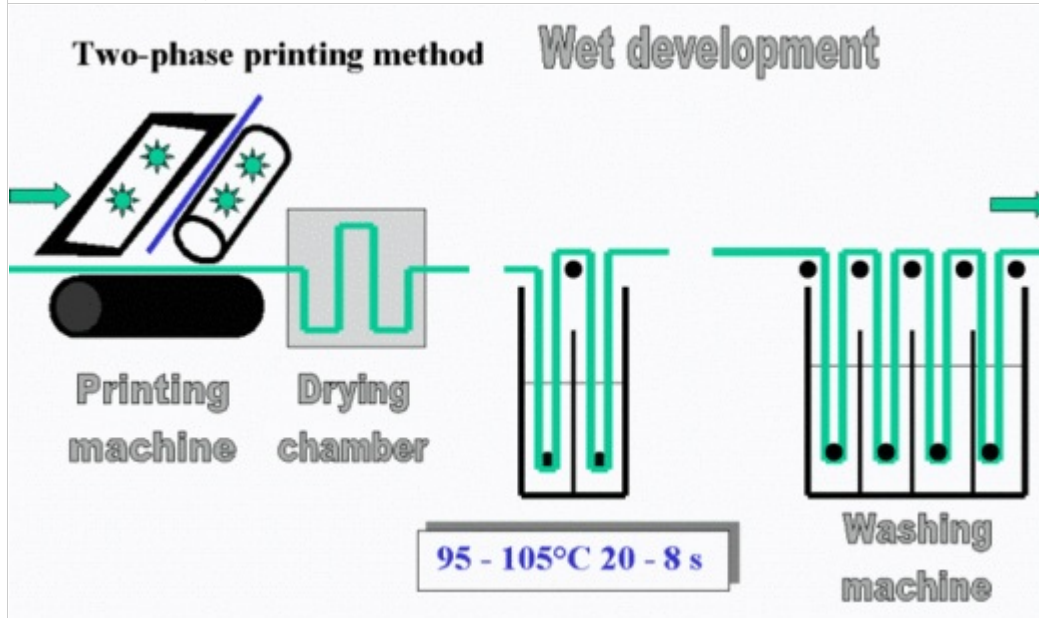
Two-phase printing method - Short time steaming ●



Two-phase printing method - Cold dwelling ●



Two-phase printing method - Wet development ●



● suitable ● partially suitable ○ unsuitable

Testing methods

Fastness standards

Light Xenotest	ISO 105-B02-1994
Wet light Xenotest 30 weathering cycles	ISO 105-B04-1994
Water	ISO 105-E01-1994
Chlorinated water	ISO 105 E03-1994
Washing 90°C	ISO 105-C04-1989
Domestic laundering with perborate	ISO 105-C06-1994, test E2S
Perspiration	ISO 105-E04-1994
Rubbing	ISO 105-X12-1993
Hot pressing	ISO 105 X11-1994
Migration into PVC	ISO 105-X10-1993

The fastness data given in tables denote

for light fastness for other fastness data
(incl. Wet light)

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 numbers at the individual dye fastness data mean

First number	- change of shade
Second number	- staining on a white adjacent fabric made from the same material as a test sample
Third number	- staining on a white adjacent fabric according to the given standard

At the fastness to hot pressing the numbers mean:

First number	- change of shade just after the testing
Second number	- change of shade after 4 hours

Washability

The degree specifies the unfixed dye portion washability from the printed cellulose material

- 1 - very good
- 2 - good
- 3 - poor

Dischargeability

Neutral or alkaline discharges are printed on predyed material. The dyed material is steamed at 102°C for 10 minutes and then washed in cold and hot water. The dischargeability is evaluated according to scale

- 1 - undischageable
- 2 - little dischargeable
- 3 - coloured dischargeable
- 4 - well dischargeable
- 5 - white dischargeable

Caustic crape

A perfectly washed and dried, dyed or printed material is craped by printing with sodium hydroxide solution 40-45%. After dwelling for 15 minutes the material is washed in cold water then in the bath containing 5-7 ml/l acetic acid 30% and again

rinsed in cold water. The change of shade is evaluated according to the grey scale.

Rubberizing

The suitability for additional rubberizing is determined on the rubber poison content basis.