TRIADE

Triacell Dyestuffs

For Paper

TRIADE	Triacell B Dye concentration		Lightfastness Xenotest	Waterfastness	pH as supplied	Backwater	Solubility
Auramine B-O *		1 g/l	1-2	4-5	6,9	4-5	30
Yellow B-TL liq.		2 g/l	1	-	-	-	-
Chrysoidine B-Y *		2 g/l	1	4-5	3,2	4	25
Bismarck Brown B-G *		1 g/l	1	4-5	2,2	4-5	-
Pink B=GNT		1 g/l	-	-	3,5	-	-
Magenta B		1 g/l	-	-	7,4	-	100
Rhodamine B-B *		1 g/l	2	4-5	1,9	4-5	30
Red Violet B-3R *		1 g/l	1	5	2,5	5	-
Violet B-2B *		1 g/l	1-2	4-5	2,3	4-5	30
Violet B-10B *		1 g/l	1-2	5	4,4	5	50

* = also available in liquid form

Triacell dyestuffs for paper

Basic dyestuffs (Triacell B)

Basic Triacell dyes are cationic in character. These Triacell dyes have good affinity for all unbleached pulps. Their affinity for bleached pulps is low. With such wood-free pulps the basic Triacell dyes must be fixed either by sizing or by using a special additive. Basic Triacell dyes are mainly in use for cartonage packaging, cheap wrappings and newsprint industries, where light fastness is not very important.
Basic Triacell dyes are noted for their extremely brilliant shades.

Direct dyestuffs and direct fast to light dyestuffs (Triacell D)

Direct Triacell dyes are anionic in character. They are used for cellulose fibres of all types, bleached and unbleached. The Triacell direct dyes have the advantages that they are taken up well and hence the backwater is only slightly coloured. The direct fast to lightness Triacell dyestuffs have better fastness properties, especially better light fastness.

Acid dyestuffs (Triacell A)

Acid Triacell dyes are more soluble than direct dyes and anionic in character. They have a little or no affinity for cellulosic fibres and must therefore be mordanted with a suitable precipitating agent such as aluminiumsulphate. The brilliance of acid Triacell dyes is somewhere between direct Triacell dyes and basic Triacell dyes.

Method

The dyeings in this shadecard are performed by the steeping method (dip-dyeing technique).
The paper is passed through the solution of the dyestuff (1% - 4%).

Backwater

The amount of dye in the backwater is determined by comparing the backwater with the dye solution at the beginnig of the dyeing.

1 = very heavily coloured backwater
2 = heavily coloured backwater
3 = moderately coloured backwater
4 = slightly coloured backwater
5 = clear backwater

Lightfastness

The lightfastness of dyed paper is strongly influenced by the type of paper and the concentration of the dyestuff.
BS1006:1990

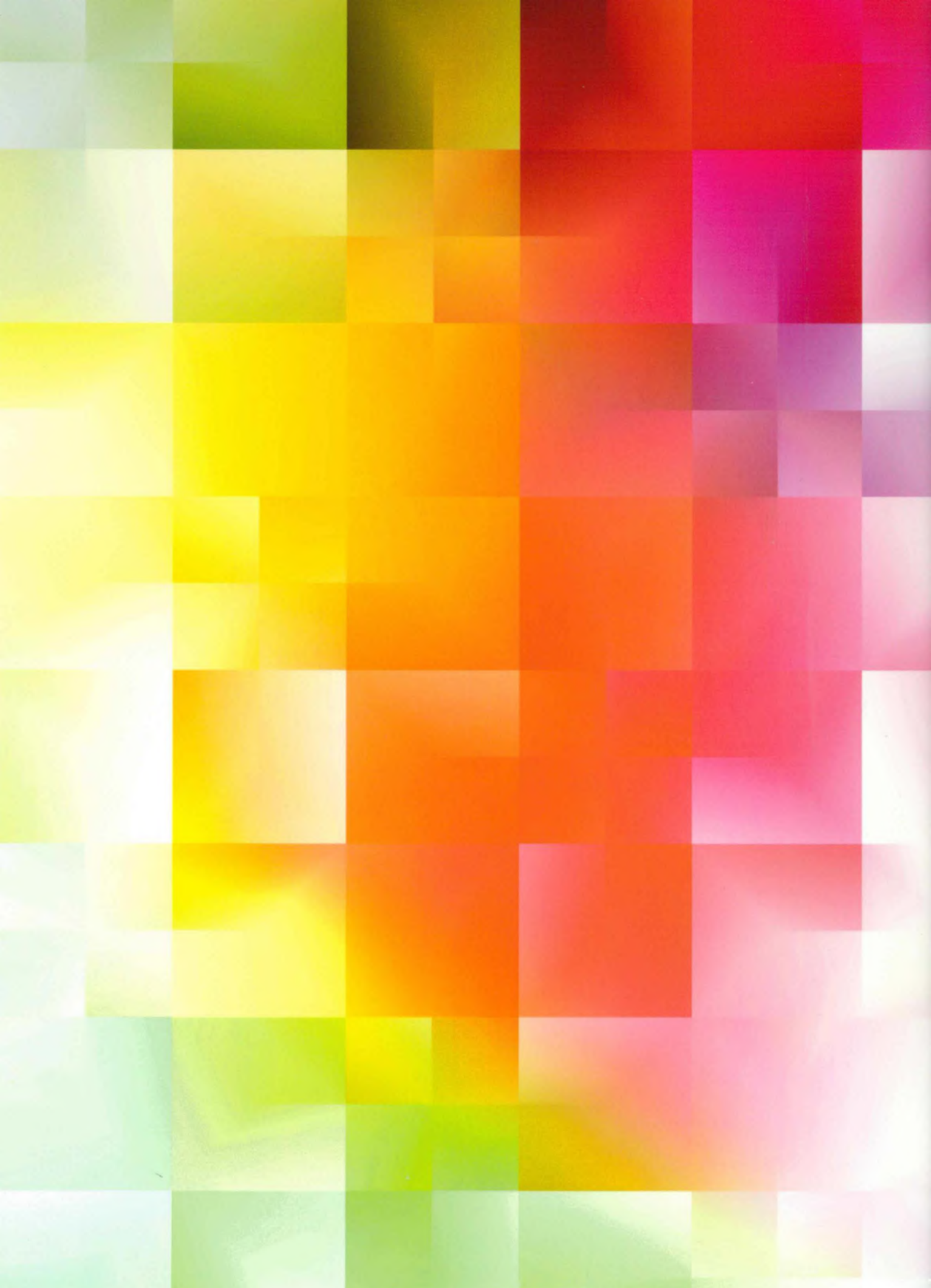
Waterfastness

A specimen of the paper in contact with two specified adjacent papers is immersed in water, drainend and placed between two glass plates under a 12.5 kPa pressure in a test device. The specimen and the adjacent papers are dried (4h) in a oven at 37°C. The staining of the specimen is assessed with the grey scale (ISO 105-A03).
BS1006:1990

Solubility

in gr/l at 90 °C

without guarantee



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