Ecodyeing by Cationization

the challenging way towards the sustainable fashion

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COMPANY PROFILE



72 years experience in innovation for textile wet processing

R&D – Technology Transfer –
Special small-lot productions – Services

Key strategy:

Implementation of tailored R&D into the practice by use of own speciality TAA production:

- textile chemistry and biotechnology, colouristic
- textile testing and analytical lab (EN ISO 17025)
- via cleaner production towards sustainability of resources
- eco-services and consultancy





TECHNOLOGY SUPPORT BY TAA

ECO-DYEING BY CATIONIZATION

PREACTIVATION BEFORE DYEING

CATIONIZED SUBSTRATE (Co, Regenerated cellulosics, Linen, Wo)

SIGNIFICANT INCREASE OF AFFINITY TO THE ANIONIC DYES

- HIGHT YIELD OF DYES
- LESS SALT (SALT FREE)
- SHORTENING OF WASH-OFF PROCESS
- SPECIAL COLOURISTIC EFFECTS (DIFFERENTIAL DYEING)
- SPECIAL TREATMENT OF GARMENTS (WASH-OUT/VINTAGE ...)

REDUCTION OF COSTS-WATER-DYE CONSUMPTION

TEXAMIN ECE New



ECO AND EFFICIENT / EFFECTIVE DYEING PROCESSES

Improved conventional processes

Optimized dyeing process with reactive dyestuffs by use of TEXALKON MS + electrolyte / alkali calculation

Optimized aftertreatment of reactive dyeing by "bio-soaping" – black shades – TEXAPAL PR, TEXAZYM RBO

TEXAMIN ECE New technology reduces colour of wastewater significantly Reactive dyes – Bath utilization

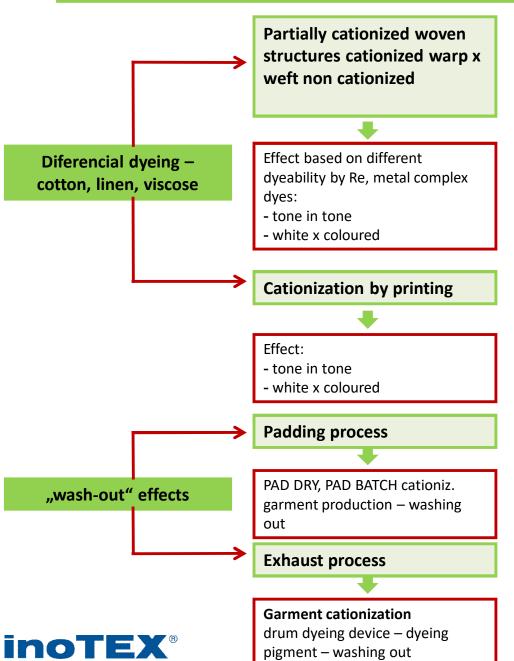


Initial Non Cationized condition modified substrate

Pre-modification of cellulose – anionic dye yield enhancement cationization of cellulosics -**TEXAMIN ECE New** bath procedure – jigger PAD-BATCH - foulard PAD-DRY - foulard, hot flue dyeing step exhaust bath procedure - jigger, drum device PAD-BATCH - foulard PAD-STEAM – foulard, steamer PAD-DRY - foulard, hot flue



CATIONIZATION – SPECIAL EFFECTS







TECHNOLOGY SUPPORT BY TAA

DYEING - PRE-CATIONIZATION for cellulosics (mainly cotton)

Feasible application procedures	
TEXAMIN ECE New	
BATH PROCESSING	very suitable
PAD BATCH	suitable
PAD DRY THERMOFIX	suitable
PAD DRY STEAM	suitable
PAD STEAM	limited suitability





Test of cationization efficiency

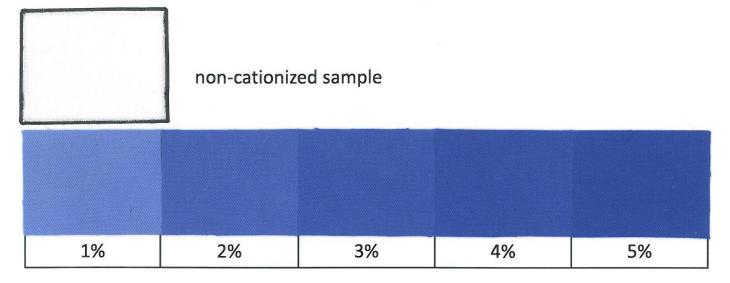
material sample after cationization



5% Reactive Blue C.I. 49 pH 6-7 liquor ratio 1:20



overflow washing, cold water 5 min., drying



TEXAMIN ECE New

EXAMPLES OF TEXAMIN ECE new APPLICATION

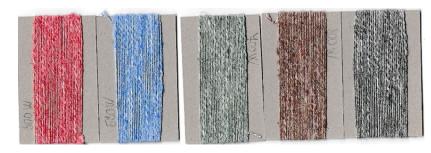
Garment Industry

- conventional dyeing machinery or the modern tumbler Spray machinery (like Tonello) by reduced consumption of Water
- "Stone wash" by enzyme



Differential dyeing

- Pre-cationization of yarns and then twisting with untreated one
- Final dyeing in order to reach Differential dyeing
- Stock of colours can be reduced



Effect yarns (cat linen/Vs(20/80) for upholstery





Pre-cationization by printing

Starts by padding of fabric by alkali and dry. Pre-printing of Texamin ECE
 New paste (special cationic (Nio) thickener for viscosity adjustment),
 design fixed by hot air or steam. Proper wash-out of thickener followed by
 Reactive dyeing. "Tone in tone" motives occur.





Texamin ECE New by printing

Printing in different concentration on cellulosics, then dyeing with Metalcomplex dyestuffs





Batik-art imitation

 Cationized Goods in bags, bound in different points, short contact with medium-hot dyeing liquor, rinsing, re-bound and re-dyed in different new liquor, 2-3-4 times...



Dyeing of Co (cellulosics) with natural plant dyes

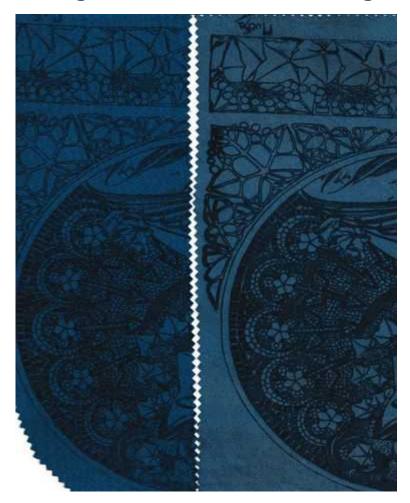
non predyestuf cationized cationized



Natural dyes mostly need tanning with metal salts or cationic agents before dyeing. The dyeing tests were realised on pre-cationized 100% Co fabric with **TEXAMIN ECE new** and compared with coloration on the same – not cationized fabric. Dyeing with natural indigo was realised after vatting by 50°C/30 min., the other dyes by 95°C/30min., 4% colour concentration. **inoTEX**®

Printing of Co (cellulosics) with natural plant dyes

Indigo Fera Tinctoria - Nat.Indigo







LIMITATION OF TEXAMIN ECE New APPLICATION

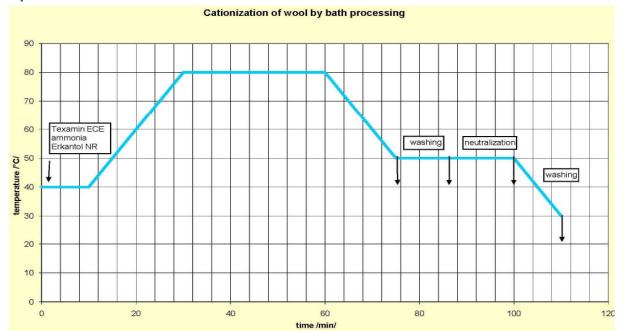
- The goods to be pre-cationized must be perfectly prepared, cleaned, no anionic residuals (soap, sizing agent, anionic spinn preparation), no residual hydrogen peroxyde
- By the application has to be avoided the addition of any anionic chemical (wetting agent for example)
- No way to pre-cationize the synthetic fibers with TEXAMIN ECE-IN New



CATIONIZATION OF WOOL

TEXAMIN ECE New

- Cationization of wool must be realised by significantly reduced alkalinity. The optimal effects can be achieved by use of ammonia optimum temperature 80°C (Texamin ECE New 3% o.w.f., Ammonia 25% 2ml/l, Nonionic wetting a. 1g/l)
- Reasonably higher affinity to the anionic dyestuffs particularly to the reactive dyes. Higher affinity is accompanied by the possibility to reduce dyeing temperature of 20°C with no influence on the exhaustability and dyeing fastness properties.





CATIONIZATION OF WOOL

TEXAMIN ECE New

- Wool tops pre-cationization, spinning, blending with untreated yarn, weawing, then single bath dyeing in piece
- Resulting effect (pre-cationized weft yarn) on the wool fabric
 - single bath Re dyeing (magnified 10x)



Of course the same can be done on cellulosics



CATIONIZATION OF WOOL

TEXAMIN ECE New

• Antifelting and dimensional stability effect of wool cationization (effect confirmed on yarns as well as woven/knitted fabrics).

Below the combined effect demonstrated

- higher dye affinity (reactive dyes) + antishrinking/antifelting effect
 yarn cationized on the cone compared with the non cationized yarn.
 Both were coloured afterwards in the hank form in the same reactive
 dye bath.
- No chlorine or (PU)resin used





TEXAMIN ECE New

GreenScreen Certified™ - an independent, non-profit certification standard that promotes the use of inherently safer chemicals in products and manufacturing.



GreenScreen Certified™ Standard for Textile Chemicals Version 2.0

INOTEX spol s r.o.

Products Certified
TEXAMIN ECE new

20201018

EXPIRATION DATE
December 19, 2025

December 20, 2020

SIGNATURE

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Certified under Version 2 of GreenScreen Certified Standard for Textile Chemicals



 Bronze certification prohibits the use of any chemical of high concern listed on globally recognized chemical hazard lists as defined by the GreenScreen List Translator.

TECHNOLOGY SUPPORT BY TAA

DYEING with Reactive dyes SAFETY (REPRODUCIBILITY) IMPROVEMENT TEXALKON MS

1.ph Buffering agent keeps dyeing bath ph constant during the fixation

- UNDERTAKES THE OPTIMUM DYE YIELD AND FIXATION
- SUBSTITUTES ALKALI (SODA ASH, BLEND SODA ASH/CAUSTIC SODA)

CUSTOMISED FOR: Conventional VS dyes (SUMIFIX type)

Bifunctional dyes (SUMIFIX SUPRA type)
Polyfunctional dyes (SUMIFIX HF type)

Folylulictional dyes (SolviiFix IIF ty)

DOSING: Basic dose + colour shade correction

<u>SW- calculator:</u> optimum dose respecting the bath ratio – available for users Opt. fixation temperatures: SUMIFIX, SUMIFIX SUPRA types 55-60°C

SUMIFIX HF type 70-75°C

2. AFTERTREATMENT OF RE/VAT DYEING: 0,5 - 1,0 g/I TEXALKON MS

VERY SUITABLE ALSO FOR PRE-CATIONIZED Co DYEING

TEXALKON MS makes the dyeing process much safer and immune against in bulk often existing risk of inaccuracy

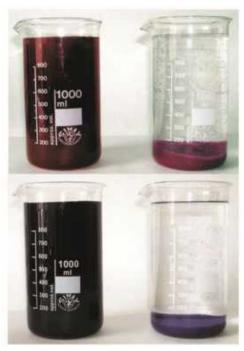


BE ENVIRONMENT FRIENDLIER DYEHOUSE WASTE WATER DECOLORATION

TEXAFLOK DCL 41

Simple conditions of use:

- pH above 8,5
- temperature below 40°C (possibly)
- anionic dyes presence (other classes co-precitate)
- dosage (1+9p water) into sewer system before bio
- sludge reduction mix with comon inorg. flocculant



Cationic type of organic flocculant developed specially for textile wastewater decolorization

Soluble dyestuffs (reactive, direct, acid,..) change to insoluble compounds

Coagulating reaction is speedy in alkaline conditions

Texaflok DCL is able to decolorize:

- slightly colored water
- fresidual exhausted dyeing bath

Coagulate is easy separable or it is possible to discharge into sewage clarification plant together with clarified water

Dosage of product and coagulate formation are both depend on wastewater color intensity





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Jointly towards the mutual business

