

Brilliant Turquoise with good wash-off properties and high light fastness



Uses

Exhaust dyeing	
OEKO-TEX® 100 label	■
HT cross-dyeing PES/CEL	■
post-bleaching	—
post-mercerizing	□
neutral discharges	—
alkaline discharges	—

Key:
■ very good □ good □ moderate — not recommended

Dyeing Properties

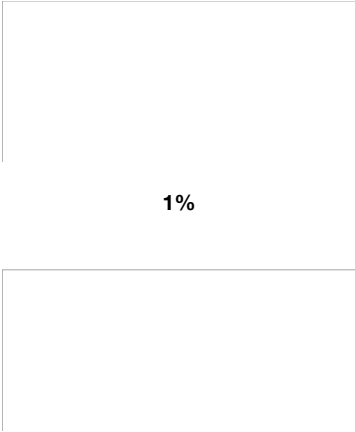
Solubility	+ Na ₂ SO ₄	g/l	—	60	60
	+ Soda ash	g/l	—	—	20
30°C		g/l	100	30	30
70°C		g/l	100	30	30

Final exhaustion	82%
Final fixation	58%
Washing-off properties	□
Coverage of dead cotton	■
Coverage of the barriness of viscose	■

Influence of liquor ratio	6:1	8:1	10:1
Yield	100	100	95

Influence of salt addition	— 10%	normal	+ 10%
Yield	95	100	104

Stripping methods	
Most suitable stripping method	AB, BA
Suitable stripping methods	B
Partial stripping	35%



Fastness Properties

Xenon light fastness			Artificial light		
1/25 SD	Ch	4	TL 84	Ch	W Br
1/12 SD	Ch	4–5			
1/6 SD	Ch	4–5	Tungsten	Ch	GG
1/3 SD	Ch	5			
1/1 SD	Ch	5–6	CWF	Ch	W Br
2/1 SD	Ch	–			

Wet fastness			
Washing	Ch	CO	CV
60°C, C1S 1x	5	4	4–5
60°C, C1S 5x	4–5	4	5
95°C, E1S 1x	4	4	4–5
Peroxide wash, 95°C, E2S	4	4	4–5
Ox. bleach damage M&S C10A	4–5	–	–

	Ch	CO	WO
Water	5	5	5
Sea water	5	5	5
Chlorinated water, 20 mg/l	2–3 G	–	–
Perspiration, alkaline	5	5	5
Perspiration, acid	5	5	5

Process Robustness

During dyeing	
Reduction	■
Cu ions in the dyebath	□
Fe ions in the dyebath	□
Chlorine in process water	–

During cationic aftertreatment	
Shade change	□
Reduced light fastness	□

During drying (shade change)		
Residual alkali		■
Residual acid		□
Residual hardness salts		□
Gas-heated dryers (nitrogen oxides)		■
Hot pressing	immediately	–
Hot pressing	after 4 hours	■

During finishing	
Shade change with	MU
Reduced light fastness with	MU, MM, Flame retardant

Key: ■ not sensitive □ slightly sensitive □ moderately sensitive – highly sensitive