

Product Information Process Auxiliaries

Sera® Gal C-FTC

Multi-purpose dyebath auxiliary for improved RFT

Function Special compound to improve levelness, process safety and reproducibility of

reactive dyeings on CEL fibres and their blends

Properties- improves process safety and reproducibility of dyeings on natural and regenerated cellulosic fibres and their blends with other fibres

- suitable for all reactive dyestuffs and textile processing conditions, inde-

pendent of the type of machine or apparatuscombination of levelling, buffering, crease preventing, penetration, wet-

ting/deaerating, sequestering and dispersing components

- does not influence significantly shade and dye yield

- has buffering capacity

- reduces the amount of required lubricants by at least 50%

- reduces reproduction and precipitation problems during reactive dyeing

Chemical Characteristics Sulfosuccinate, polyacrylates

Technical Data Appearance: white liquor

pH: approx. 7 (10% solution)

Density (20 °C): approx. 1.1 g/cm³ Viscosity (20 °C): approx. 160 mPas

lonicity: anionic

Dilution procedure: with cold water

Shelf life: about 1 year in originally sealed drums under the

stated conditions, recommended storage temperature + 3 to + 35 °C, sensitive to frost. Before use or sampling, stir well, protect from heat and sunlight.

Stability: sufficiently stable for the recommended fields of

application

Packing: polyethylene drums

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Application

Sera Gal C-FTC is a special non-foaming compound product to improve process safety and reproducibility and thus the so-called "light-first-Time Rate" of discontinuous reactive dyeings of natural and regenerated cellulosic fibres and their blends with other fibres.

The product is suited for all reactive dyestuffs and textile processing conditions, independent of the type of machine or apparatus.

Sera Gal C-FTC is especially characterized by its harmonious combination of levelling, buffering, crease preventing, penetration supporting, wetting/deaerating, sequestering and dispersing components.

The **dispersing and dye solubilizing action** is advantageous especially when dyestuffs of large molecular size are applied, namely blue, green and turquoise types on the basis of phthalocyanine.

The **sequestering and protective colloid action** reduces reproduction and precipitation problems during reactive dyeing which are due to a bad/unsteady water quality and to an insufficient pretreatment of natural CEL fibres and CEL/elastane blends.

This component which removes and sequesters the natural fibre-adjacent substances which hardly are soluble or even insoluble, is of special importance when grey material of natural cellulosic fibres is dyed.

The **levelling action** is especially due to a controlled reaction and an even fixation rate of the dyestuff all over the fabric during the reactant phase, i.e. during and after alkali dosing. Dye yield and shade are not significantly influenced.

The **buffering action** prevents a too high or too low initial pH value caused by a too weak or too strong acidification after pretreatment.

Bicarbonations are sequestered which have been carried in by water (including refined water) and which have a negative effect on the fixation yield.

All these effects contribute to the reproducibility of the dyeings.

Due to the **portion of lubricants and crease preventing components** the usual amount of crease preventing agents can be reduced by at least 50%. In cheese dyeing these portions improve the dye penetration, especially at thread crossings, which is of special importance for CV filament or linen yarn.

The **wetting/deaerating action** takes effect immediately after the product is added (rapid wetter), which increases the process safety. This applies even to fabrics which have been sufficiently pretreated.

Depending on the levelling problems to be expected due to water and fabric quality, we recommend the application of

0.5 - 2.0 g/l Sera Gal C-FTC.

This amount should not be increased unless the circumstances are extremely unfavourable. Thus we recommend 3.0 g/l in very delicate cases and 4.0 - 5.0 g/l when dyeing untreated natural cellulosic fibres.

When dyeing untreated natural CEL fibres, the amount of fixation alkali should be increased by 25%.

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