

### **TECHNICAL INFORMATION**

#### **SEGASOL S**

Protecting agent, against the reduction of sensitive paint during the dyeing and printing

Segasol S is oxidizing material, prevent the reduction of dye in neutral and alkaline. It uses;

- when dyeing with direct and reactive dyes for cellulosic fibers, particularly with under alkaline conditions
- with reactive and direct dyes when direct printing fixed with steam.
- discharge printing flooring is painted with reactive dyes,
- as oxidizing agent for the development of vat and sulfur dyes

### **PROPERTIES**

Appearance	Yellowish grain
lonicity	Anionic
Chemical structure	Nitro aryl derivatives
pH	7.0 – 8.0 (20 °C, 2 g/l)
Solubility	200 g/l (water)
Durability	-Salts good
	-Acids precipitation may occur
	-Alkali good
	-Hard water good
Compatibility	-Anionic good
	-Nonionic good
	-Cationic not compatible

### **APPLICATION**

# **Preparing**

Segasol S dissolves easily in water and added in dye bath without problems. Due to the concentrated liquid form may participate directly in the printing paste.

### **Application**

- Continuous dyeing process
- Padding and drying with reactive dyes (Pad-Dry) / padding-chemical-vapor (Pad- Steam) process
  To protect the dye during steaming in liquor; 1-2 g / I Segasol S
  - Wet pad steam process with reactive dyes

In this process there is no need for intermediate drying. Recommended, 5-10 g/l Segasol S added in dye pad liquor accordance with the steaming time.

Pad-dry / steam process with reactive dyes

This process there is need for intermediate drying.1-2 g/l Segasol S added in dye pad liquor

- Printing
- <u>Direct printing with reactive dyes</u>
- 5 10 gr/kg Segasol S added in printing paste.
  - <u>Discharge painting on grounds dyed with reactive dyes</u>

If 4-10 g/l Segasol S added, tons changed blocked in the ground.



## **4** Exhaust Dyeing

• Dyeing with direct or reactive dyes on cellulosic fibers at boiling point

Cotton 1g / I Segasol S Viscose for 1 - 2 g / I Segasol S

• Soaping of the reactive dye

Soaping alkaline conditions on sensitive dyes at boiling point 0.5 – 1 g/l Segasol S (pH 9-10)

Oxidation of vat and sulfur dyes (mostly black)
 After dyeing and rinsing at 60 ° C for 20 minutes (or 80 ° C for 10 minutes), 3 g/l Segasol S

### SAFE USE AND HANDLING

When Segasol S is used in accordance with good hygienic and industrial practices, it will not present any hazard. However, prolonged skin contact with neat product should be avoided.

**Storage**: Under normal conditions and closed containers 12 months.

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The information and recommendations presented here were compiled with the utmost care, but cannot be extended to cover every possible case. They are intended to serve as non-binding guidelines and must be adapted to the prevailing conditions.

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