

EFFECT OF SODIUM HYDROXIDE ALONG WITH SODA ASH ON FIXATION OF DEEP SHADE

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ABSTRACT

This paper presents the influence of sodium hydroxide along soda ash on fixation of deep shades (8.0%, 7.6% & 7.2%) of Novacron super black G and Cottofix black B reactive dyes. The experiment explores the possibility of using the sodium hydroxide with soda ash (mixed alkali) as a fixing agent for deep shade in the dyeing of single jersey cotton fabric instead of soda ash only. By using the proper amount of mixed alkali during dyeing, the fastness properties of the dyed fabrics show very good to excellent and the process cost is reduced due to high exhaustion and fixation of dye molecule. The results show that the reactivity of reactive dye increases by adding mixed alkali and 10% dyes can be saved and the rubbing & washing fastness properties are improved for each shade.

KEYWORDS: Mixed Alkali, Reactive Dye, Deep Shade and Knit Fabrics.

INTRODUCTION

A reactive dye is a colored compound which has a suitable group enable of forming a covalent bond between a carbon atom of a hydroxy or an amino group of the substrate ^[1]. This dye consists with chromophoric grouping - contributing the color, reactive system - enabling the dye to react with the hydroxyl groups in cellulose, a bridging group that links the reactive system to the chromophore and one or more solubilising groups ^[2]. Reactive groups are the responsible for the fixation on alkaline condition. The role of the alkali is to cause acidic dissociation of some of the hydroxyl groups in the cellulose, and it is the cellulosate ion (Cell-O⁻) that reacts with the dye ^[3, 4]. The hydroxyl groups in cellulose are weakly acidic and absorption of hydroxide ions causes some dissociation, forming cellulosate ions. It is these that react with the dye by nucleophilic addition or substitution. In general, the lower the reactivity of the reactive groups of the dye towards the alkaline cellulose, the higher the final dyeing temperature and the higher the final pH of the dyebath. Unfortunately, under the alkaline conditions necessary for the dye-fiber reaction, hydroxide ions of water also react with the reactive group of the dye in much the same manner as the cellulosate ion. This produces the hydrolyzed dye, which is incapable of reaction with the fiber ^[5, 6]. Hydrolysis of the dye is slower than the reaction with the alkaline cotton but it is significant and reduces the efficiency of the fixation process ^[7]. In case of deep shade, it requires higher

amount of alkali for higher pH to increase exhaustion and fixation which is done by using soda ash only^[8]. But if mixed alkali (soda ash and caustic soda) is used instead of soda ash or caustic soda only then it shows higher exhaustion and fixation results less hydrolysis of dye reduce less amounts of dye for required shade and improve the fastness properties and overall dyeing performance of reactive dye^[9].

EXPERIMENTAL

Single jersey (Scoured, Bleached and Enzyme) fabrics were cut in rectangular weighing 5 gm. The samples were marked by numbering to distinguish each others. The chemicals used as Sandoclean PCLF- (Detergent), Centafoam SC (Anti-foaming agent), Sirrix 2UD- (Sequestering agent), Leveling Agent (Drimazin E2R), Electrolyte (Common Salt), Sodium Carbonate (Soda ash, Na_2CO_3), Caustic Soda (NaOH), Weak acid (acetic acid), Sandoper Sp- RSK. (Soaping agent) and Sandofix EC-(Fixing agent) were laboratory grades. Dye NOVACRON SUPER BLACK G was collected from Huntsman and COTTOFIX BLACK B from Orient Chemtex.

Recipe for dyeing

Table - 1: Recipes for various samples with various amounts of soda ash and alkali

Shade	Mill practice	Sample-A	Sample-B	Sample-C	Sample-D
8.0%	20 g/l Na_2CO_3	10 g/l Na_2CO_3 + 0.72 g/l NaOH	5 g/l Na_2CO_3 + 1.43 g/l NaOH	5 g/l Na_2CO_3 + 2.15 g/l NaOH	2.86 g/l NaOH
7.6%	20 g/l Na_2CO_3	10 g/l Na_2CO_3 + 0.72 g/l NaOH	5 g/l Na_2CO_3 + 1.43 g/l NaOH	5 g/l Na_2CO_3 + 2.15 g/l NaOH	2.86 g/l NaOH
7.2%	20 g/l Na_2CO_3	10 g/l Na_2CO_3 + 0.72 g/l NaOH	5 g/l Na_2CO_3 + 1.43 g/l NaOH	5 g/l Na_2CO_3 + 2.15 g/l NaOH	2.86 g/l NaOH

Sequestering agent 1.0 g/L, Wetting Agent 1.0 g/L, Leveling Agent 1.0 g/L, Anti creasing agent 0.5 g/l, salt 80 g/l were used for all experiment

DYEING PROCEDURE

The dyeing was performed in COPOWER sample dyeing machine made by Copower Technology Co. Ltd. Taiwan model no: SUPERMAT V which consists of 24 stainless steel pot running 55 rpm and fully electric heating system with 1:7 liquor ratio. In this experiments dye exhaustion and fixation was conducted with the addition various amount of alkali by the combination of Na_2CO_3 and NaOH.

All auxiliaries and dyes have been taken in the dye bath with water to maintain 1:7 liquor ratio from the stock solution at room temperature and dyeing was performed by the following process diagram:

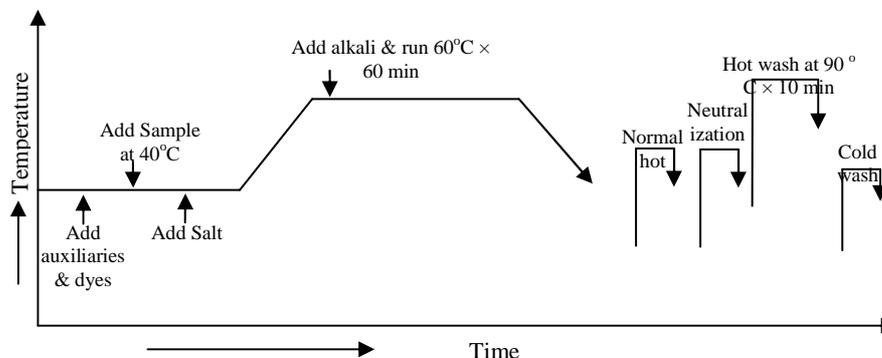


Figure 1: Dyeing curve

AFTER TREATMENT

Removal of hydrolyzed and unreacted dye from the goods is a vital step after dyeing. The amount of unfixed dye remaining in a cotton fabric dyed with reactive dyes may have to be less than 0.002% (owf) ^[3]. To remove unfixed dye the fabric was washed in hot water and neutralization was done through acid wash to remove unfixed dye properly.

The excess water in the sample was removed by squeezing and dried in the CARBOILITE oven dryer and the drying temperature was 100° C for 20 minutes. Calendaring was done at a temperature 150° C for few minute to make smooth surface of the fabric.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Mixed alkali (caustic soda and soda ash) was used as exhausting & fixing agent to dye the cotton fabric for deep shade with two reactive dyes (Novacron Super Black G) and (Cottofix Black B). Comparative results of different fastness (rubbing and washing) were investigated after dyeing the cotton knit fabrics using soda ash and mixed alkali.

COMPARISON OF COLOR FASTNESS TO RUBBING USING MILL PRACTICE AND MIXED ALKALI RECIPES

The rubbing fastness (dry and wet rub) of dyed cotton fabrics were examined in ISO 105 X 12: 1993 ^[9] methods by crock meter. The change of color of dyed fabrics and rubbing cloth were assessed with the staining Grey scale and rate from 1 (poor) to 5 (excellent). This visual assessment was done in a color matching cabinet under standard lighting D65 (Artificial Daylight). The comparative results are shown in the table 1 and 2,

Table 2 & 3 show that the fastness test to rubbing (dry and wet rub) of samples (sample A, B, C) that has been dyed with Novacron Super Black G and Cottofix Black B in the presence of mixed alkali and caustic soda are nearly comparable with formal recipe from very good to excellent. In case of wet rubbing, fastness is increasing slightly for the samples A, B, C and D. It is clear that reactive dyes gives better wet rubbing fastness on cotton fabric samples. The fastness improvement may be as a result of better dye penetration and thus good covalent fixation with cotton fabrics.

COMPARISON OF COLOR FASTNESS TO WASHING USING MILL PRACTICE AND MIXED ALKALI RECIPES

The color fastness to washing is measured by ISO Recommendation No. 1 (ISO 105 C01)^[9]. A rating of 1 (poor) – 5 (excellent) was assigned to each of the six fiber strips on the fabric. Each of these test would carried out at 50:1 liquor ratio in a 2.0 liter wash wheel vessel with 5.0 g/l standard soap solution. Cross staining of a third party fabric is assessed using an adjacent fabric fixed to the fabric test sample. Adjacent fabrics come in many types and many forms including cotton, wool, polyamide, acrylic, acetate and polyester. Evaluation of the wash fastness is established using the Grey- Scale for the change in color for dyed samples and staining for adjacent multifiber fabrics.

Table - 2: Comparison of Color Fastness to Rubbing using mill practice and mixed alkali recipes of Novacron Super Black G

Sample	Test Result				
	Shade %	Dry	Wet	Cloth view	
				Dry	Wet
Mill practice	8.0%	4	2		
	7.6%	4-5	2		
	7.2%	4	2		
Sample-A	8.0%	4	2-3		
	7.6%	4	2-3		

	7.2%	4	3		
Sample-B	8.0%	4	2-3		
	7.6%	4-5	3		
	7.2%	4	3		
Sample-C	8.0%	4	2-3		
	7.6%	4-5	2-3		
	7.2%	4	3		
Sample-D	8.0%	4	2-3		
	7.6%	4-5	3		
	7.2%	4	3		

Table- 3: Comparison of Color Fastness to Rubbing using mill practice and mixed alkali recipes of COTTOFIX BLACK B dyes

Sample	Shade%	Test Result			
		Dry	Wet	Cloth view	
				Dry	Wet
Mill practice	8.0%	4	2-3		
	7.6%	4	2		
	7.2%	4	2		
Sample-A	8.0%	4	3		
	7.6%	4-5	3		
	7.2%	4-5	3		
Sample-B	8.0%	4	3		
	7.6%	4-5	3		
	7.2%	4	3		
Sample-C	8.0%	4	3		
	7.6%	4	3		
	7.2%	4	3		
Sample-D	8.0%	4-5	3		
	7.6%	4	3		
	7.2%	4	3		

Table - 4: Color fastnesses to Washing of NOVACRON SUPER BLACK G dyes

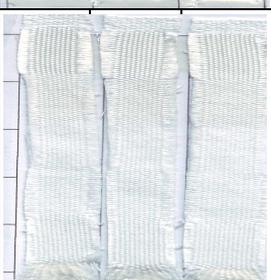
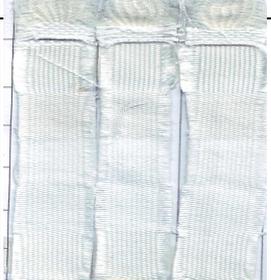
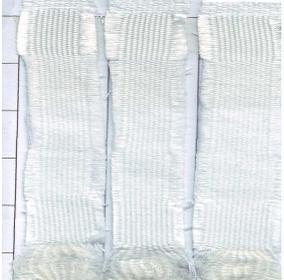
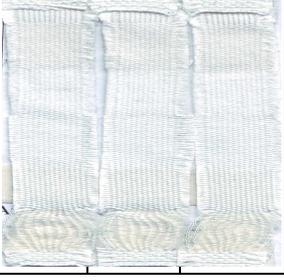
Sample	Test Result				
	Staining in	Grade			
		grade	8.0%	7.6%	7.2%
Mill practice	Acetate	4-5			
	Cotton	4-5			
	Nylon	4-5			
	Polyester	4-5			
	Acrylic	4-5			
	Wool	4-5			
Sample-A	Acetate	4-5			
	Cotton	4-5			
	Nylon	4-5			
	Polyester	4-5			
	Acrylic	4-5			
	Wool	4-5			
Sample-B	Acetate	4-5			
	Cotton	4-5			
	Nylon	4-5			
	Polyester	4-5			
	Acrylic	4-5			
	Wool	4-5			
Sample-C	Acetate	4-5			
	Cotton	4-5			
	Nylon	4-5			
	Polyester	4-5			
	Acrylic	4-5			
	Wool	4-5			
Sample-D	Acetate	4-5			
	Cotton	4-5			
	Nylon	4-5			
	Polyester	4-5			
	Acrylic	4-5			
	Wool	4-5			

Table - 5: Color fastnesses to Washing of COTTOFIX BLACK B dyes

Sample	Test Result				
	Staining in	Grade			
		Grade	8.0%	7.6%	7.2%
Mill practice	Acetate	4-5			
	Cotton	4-5			
	Nylon	4-5			
	Polyester	4-5			
	Acrylic	4-5			
	Wool	4-5			
Sample-A	Acetate	4-5			
	Cotton	4-5			
	Nylon	4-5			
	Polyester	4-5			
	Acrylic	4-5			
	Wool	4-5			
Sample-B	Acetate	4-5			
	Cotton	4-5			
	Nylon	4-5			
	Polyester	4-5			
	Acrylic	4-5			
	Wool	4-5			
Sample-C	Acetate	4-5			
	Cotton	4-5			
	Nylon	4-5			
	Polyester	4-5			
	Acrylic	4-5			
	Wool	4-5			
Sample-D	Acetate	4-5			
	Cotton	4-5			
	Nylon	4-5			
	Polyester	4-5			
	Acrylic	4-5			
	Wool	4-5			

Color difference measurement of trial sample (dyeing with mixed alkali) from the mill practice sample (dyeing with soda ash only)

Under the light box (Verivide light box made by England) all samples which are prepared by the different concentration of alkali used to fixing system are matching each to others. The Illuminant D65 is used to matching the shade. Which samples are similar depth of shade to the observer those have sent to make CMC report to compare difference of shade each to others. The CMC reports are taken from X-rite SCOPE- Supreme Color Physics Expert, Model: Color Eye - 7000A.

Color difference measurement of trial sample from the mill practice of NOVACRON SUPER BLACK G dyes:

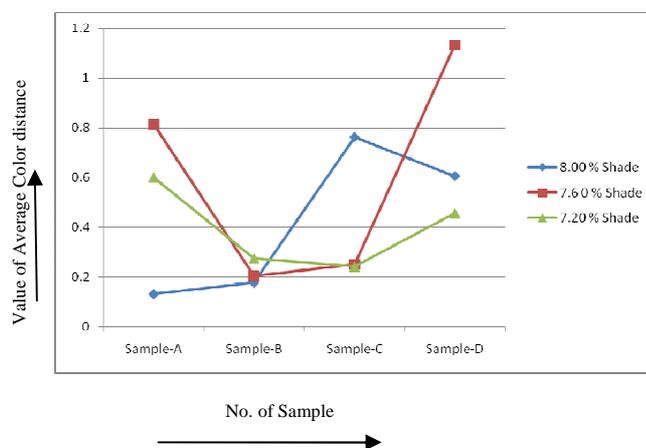


Figure 2: Graphical presentation of CMC report of Novacron dyes

The more acceptable Sample is 7.2% Shade (Sample-A). The color difference from the Standard Sample (Shade 8.0% & without caustic) is 0.242.

Color difference measurement of trial sample from the mill practice for COTTOFIX BALCK B dyes:

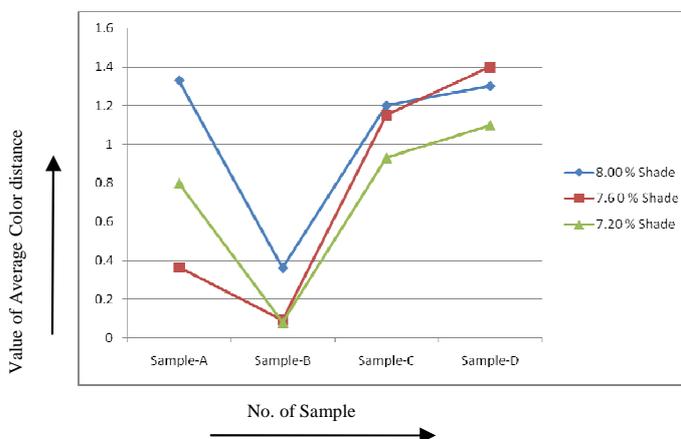


Figure 3: Graphical presentation of CMC report of Cottofix Black B dye

Here, the more acceptable Sample is 7.2% Shade (Sample-B). The color difference from the Standard Sample (Shade 8.0% & without caustic) is 0.081.

CONCLUSIONS

This study explores the viability of replacing the soda ash (sodium carbonate) by mixed alkali (sodium carbonate and sodium hydroxide) as fixing agent agents, which is widely used in the dyeing of cotton fabric with reactive dyes for deep shade. By using the proper amount of caustic soda with soda ash as a mixed alkali than the fastness properties are shown very good to excellent and the process cost also reduced due high fixation and less hydrolysis of dye molecule on the fixation process during dyeing. The overall performances of dyeing with mixed alkali found in the experiment are given;

- (i) Using up to 1.5% (owf) or 2.15 gm/l caustic soda with 5 gm/l soda ash as a mixed alkali reduce 10% dyestuff from its original shade% to get same depth of color in case of Novacron Super Black G.
- (ii) Using up to 1.0% (owf) or 1.43gm/l caustic soda with 5 gm/l soda ash as a mixed alkali reduce 10% dyestuff from its original shade to get the same depth of color in case of Cottofix Black B.
- (iii) The mixed alkali fixation process of Reactive dyes for deep shade is more economical with respect to mild alkali fixation process.
- (iv) Fastness properties are improved for the same depth of shade and dyeing cost is reduced due to using less quantity of dyes, soda ash and salt.

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