

# ***Part D***

## **Helpful Hints**

- 1. Dos and Donts**
- 2. Considerations for Implementation**

## 1. Dos and Donts

The recipes provided in this Manual are factory-specific and are presented for guidance only. However, they are a good starting point for any other factory interested in modifying their sulphur black dyeing process and will reduce the amount of experiments needed to identify the optimum recipe.

To optimise the dyeing process and ensure an even colour:

### Do . . .

- ☺ Check that the pre-treatment is efficient and uniform to ensure even dyeing.
- ☺ Ensure that the number of turns (ends) (jigger dyeing) are even in each step (i.e. in pre-treatment, dyeing, oxidation, and washing.)
- ☺ Wash the fabric thoroughly after dyeing, to remove as much alkali as possible.

### Dont . . .

- ☹ Do not buy loose dyes and chemicals, as these can be contaminated very easily. Chemicals and dyestuffs should be purchased in sealed packages only.
- ☹ Do not add oxidising agents to an alkaline bath. Oxidising agents should be added only after making sure that the bath is acidic (pH ~ 4).
- ☹ Do not raise the temperature of any unit suddenly - good practice dictates that it should be raised gradually.

## 2. Considerations for Implementation

The washing fastness of fabrics dyed with sulphur black and oxidised with hydrogen peroxide or perborate, can be improved by:

- Adding para-nitroaniline (1% weight of fabric) to the oxidation bath or
- After-treating the dyed fabric under acidic conditions with a aromatic amine (such as para-nitroaniline, p-phenylene-diamine and m-toluene diamine).