

Basics In Colors Dyes And Pigments Chemistry A Review

This classic, essential guide to the science of photography has been fully updated throughout with all-new material on digital photography.

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In the ten years since publication of the second edition of Heinrich Zollinger's "Color Chemistry", significant trends in colorant research and application have become important. Particular emphasis is given to the discussion of the synthesis, properties, and application of pigments.

Fundamentals and Practices in Colouration of Textiles CRC Press

New Trends in Natural Dyes for Textiles addresses 20 natural dyes that are finding innovative uses in industry and academia. It comprehensively addresses issues relating to natural dyes and dyeing problems, including efficient extraction and standardization of dyes, dyes structure, dyes characterization and identification. Readers working in the dyeing of textiles will learn how to improve practices to minimize environmental pollution, avoid bad dyeing, and select the best mordants to fix colorant compounds. Key benefits of natural dyes over synthetic are examined in detail, providing readers with an understanding of the importance of natural dyes and the proper methods for applying them. Provides suitable extraction processes for each of the 20 dyes described Offers complete and practical coverage of the whole dyeing process, from source selection to post-treatments Covers practical advice on the application of these dyes to cotton, silk and wool

"This book is the final integration of a series of 24 papers [...] which were published in Textile Chemist and Colorist between October 1991 and November 1993"--Preface.

Textile auxiliaries are defined as chemicals of formulated chemical products which enables a processing operation in preparation, dyeing, printing of finishing to be carried out more effectively or which is essential if a given effect is to be obtained. Certain Textile Auxiliaries are also required in order to produce special finishing effects such as wash & wear, water repellence, flame retardancy, aroma finish, anti odour, colour deepening etc. The prime consideration in the choice of Textile materials is the purpose for which they are intended, but colour has been termed the best salesman in the present scenario. The modern tendency is towards an insistence on colour which is fast to light, washing, rubbing, and bleaching; this movement makes a great demand on the science of dyeing. Auxiliaries, dyes and dye intermediates play a vital role in textile processing industries. The manufacture and use of dyes is an important part of modern technology. Because of the variety of materials that must be dyed in a complete spectrum of hues, manufacturer now offer many hundreds of distinctly different dyes. The major uses of dyes are in coloration of textile fibers and paper. The substrates can be grouped into two major classes-hydrophobic and hydrophilic. Hydrophilic substances such as cotton, wool, silk, and paper are readily swollen by water making access of the dye to substrate relatively easy. On other hand hydrophobic fibers, synthetic polyesters, acrylics, polyamides and polyolefin fibers are not readily swollen by water hence, higher application temperatures and smaller molecules are generally required. Dye, are classified according to the application method. Some of the examples of dyes are acid dyes, basic or cationic dyes, direct dyes, sulfur dyes, vat dyes, reactive dyes, mordant dyes etc. Colorants and auxiliaries will remain the biggest product segment, while faster gains will be seen in finishing chemicals. World demand for dyes and organic pigments is forecast to increase 3.9 percent per year through 2013, in line with real gains in manufacturing activity. Volume demand will grow 3.5 percent annually. While the textile industry will remain the largest consumer of dyes and organic pigments, faster growth is expected in other markets such as printing inks, paint and coatings, and plastics. Market value will benefit from consumer preferences for environmentally friendly products, which will support consumption of high performance dyes and organic pigments. Some of the fundamentals of the book are antimony and other inorganic compounds, halogenated flame retardants, phosphorous compounds, dyes and dye intermediates, textile fibers, pigment dyeing and printing, dry cleaning agents, dry cleaning detergents, acrylic ester resins, alginic acid, polyvinyl chloride, sodium carboxy methyl cellulose, guar gum, industries using guar gum, gum tragacanth, hydroxyethyl cellulose, polyethylene glycol, industries using polyethylene glycols, etc. The book covers details of antimony and other inorganic compounds, halogenated flame retardants, silicone oils, solvents, dyes and dye intermediates, dry cleaning agents, different types of gums used in textile industries, starch, flame retardants for textile and many more. This is very resourceful book for new entrepreneurs, technologists, research scholars and technical institutions related to textile.

Includes proceedings of American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists

The Chemistry of Synthetic Dyes, Volume VII covers the synthesis and application of dyes, fluorescent brightening agents, color and electronic states of organic molecules, photochemistry of dyes, and physical chemistry of dyeing. This book is organized into five chapters—sulfur dyes; Bunte salt dyes; state of dye in dyebath and substrate; kinetics, equilibrium, dye-fiber affinity, and mechanisms; and applications of synthetic dyes to biological problems. This compilation specifically discusses the sulfur dyes of known constitution, analysis of sulfur dyes, and chemistry of Bunte salts. The chemical modification of proteins and dyes as antibacterial and therapeutic agents is also treated. This volume is recommended for organic chemists and technologists interested in the synthesis of dyes and their applications.

This is a comprehensive book that imparts technological skills about the colouration of textiles. It discusses academic as well as shop-floor aspects of colouration. It also covers eco-friendly enzymatic processing and differential coloured effects.

Mounted samples.

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