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| ***SWICOFIL_NEU*** | |  | *1.8/1*  ***PASSION FOR*** *SUCCESS* |
|  | *Swicofil AG*  *CH-6021 Emmenbrücke* | | |

**Dyeability of yarns and fibers**

As a result of the economic pressure some of the customers have adopted a new habit not to carry out **fabric dye performance tests before going into mass production**. A few incidents during past months are forcing us to draw your and all customers attention to the technical importance of

**Control of fabric dye performance**

Every customer - especially the ones in weaving - has the duty to carry out **preliminary tests always before starting a production**. This is a **standing duty of diligence!**

**Textile yarns**

Generally speaking all our 1a grade textile polyamide 6.6 and polyester yarns and fibres are good for plain dyeing processes.

**Polyamide 6.6 bright trilobal**

Fabrics made from multilobal yarns are more prone to show barré effects than fabrics made from yarns with a round cross-section. This is due to:

the special extruding technique

the cross-section itself; the light reflection may be varying and therefore the finished fabric may appear to have a barré effect. This is extremely critical in unpigmented, bright yarns.

**Recommendations for the use of flat and textured multilobal yarns (trilobal)**

Multilobal yarns are suitable without restriction for prints and multicoloured applications.The use in woven and warp knitted plain fabrics may be a certain risk. Special care and test-dyeings are necessary for warp and weft material. For particular vulnerable shades we ask all customers to send us a test sample prior to start commercial production. Otherwise we cannot accept any responsibility for barré effects.

**Dyeing instructions**

1) Plain fabrics should be piece-dyed. For yarn-dyeing it is recommended that a careful sorting on hanks or cones is carried out.

2) For dyeing we recommend specially made acid dyestuffs for polyamide. By using proven levelling agents such as Lyogen P and Sandogen NH, Sandogen CN (Sandoz), Univadin PA or Univadin PS (Ciba), Teban ES (Dr. Th. Boehme), Levegal FTS (Bayer). Also reliable are procedures with acid donors like Sandacid V (Sandoz) or Eulysin products (BASF).

**Industrial high tenacity yarns**

Generally speaking all our high tenacity polyamide 6.6 and polyester yarns have not been developped for plain dyeing processes. High tenacity yarns have a different molecular structure compared to textile yarns and consequently different physical and chemical properties.

Therefore new customers must be informed that dyeing behaviour of any high tenacity yarn is critical.