

# Dyeing Faults can be remedied

## Retouching Dyeing Faults with Tinctures

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It is particularly frustrating when faults are discovered in the cloth, tufting or carpet production at the stage of intermediated or final inspection.

It would be beyond the scope of the present article to enumerate the possible origins of such faults, it suffices all too much to discover that the fault exists, and the cause is usually established too late. The main question after that is how such a fault can be remedied as quickly and at the same time, as easily as possible.

## Special finishes solve the problem

An after wash or even the mending or carbonizing afford the first opportunities or making good the fault and are no doubt used wherever possible.

In the case of a faulty coloration, for example, with a wrongly set up printing machine for printed tufted fabrics, every effort must however be made to cover over the white fabric edges.

With the aid of special dyestuffs this particular problem can be overcome. Our company is a family undertaking, and has been in the textile dyeing business for more than 140 years, and can therefore confidently claim to be well versed with all problems of this nature. By virtue of their continual contact with cloth, carpet and tufted fabric manufacturers world-wide our company has been able to keep abreast of the changing trends in dyestuff usage and have modified their tincture and dye aids accordingly, and have also systematically developed new special retouching aids. Retouching operations with traditional burling pencils and tinctures is generally known from numerous trade publications, so that mere repetition thereof at this stage would be superfluous.

Textilan-pens and textilan-inks are the latest products to be used in the textile finishing trade in ever increasing quantities. The main advantage of these aids is to be seen in the excellent covering and fastness properties. Faults in any fibre material currently in use can be remedied under practical conditions.

At the same time, these good properties prove to be also a disadvantage of these retouching aids, even though such a statement may appear a paradox on the surface. Whereas previously, falsely retouched material positions could be rubbed off with stain remover or in an extreme case, the whole length of material could be scoured again, such efforts would be to no avail with the new textile finishes. With the new products, wrongly retouched areas cannot be cleaned off, which means therefore that retouching work must be carried out with the utmost care, and it is advisable that some preliminary trials be carried out before undertaking retouching work on an actual faulty fabric.

Textile retouching aids may be grouped into five classes namely:

- 1.) Textilan-pens in standard colours: no. 1 - 150
- 2.) Textilan-pens in Jeans-colours or special colours: no. about 151
- 3.) Textilan-inks
- 4.) Diluents
- 5.) Spare parts



Textilan-pens, filled with textilan-ink, shall delivered in the 150 colours of the big colour card and 100 colours of Jeans-colour-card. Also it is possible, to produce special colours, if you send us fabric samples (with faults !).

With the Ventil-pen no. 1 or K-200 – white it is possible to bright up dark faults. Since textile tinctures have a combustion point of above 23° C, it is essential that the manufacturers safety stipulations with respect to fire precautions be observed.

Under certain circumstances, the breathing in of concentrated solvent mixture fumes could be injurious to health and the manufacturer recommends therefore, that containers of ink be sealed again immediately after filling of the textilan-pens. Furthermore, it is advisable that the workrooms where this retouching work is carried out should be well ventilated.

By adhering to these recommendations, which after all, from only part of normal good workshop practice, no difficulties are anticipated in using these new preparations.

All textilan-inks are readily miscible with one another, so that any shades can be prepared by the users.

The capacity of one container is 250ml. dyestuff solution.

About 2-3ml. textilan-ink are required for one filling of the textilan-pen, which means that one container is sufficient for nearly 80 re-fillings.

Application of the textilan-ink preparation should be as rapid and as rational as possible. Worn components can be and should be replaced as quickly as possible; this operation is straightforward and requires no training.

The following components are available:

- Textilan pen complete, unfilled, with fine or thick head
- Writing heads with fine or thick tip
- Filters
- Cap for textilan-pen
- Filling pipettes – to refilling the textilan-pens with ink



It is important that the cap be replaced on the writing head immediately after use. Failure to do so will result in the pen tip becoming hard and dry, after which the top cannot be softened again and hence becomes useless.

It is also recommended by the manufacturer that after use, the textilan-pen should be topped up in order to prevent the pen tip from drying out under any circumstance. This procedure also ensures that there will be no delay from this aspect when another retouching job presents itself.

All textilan-inks can be diluted to a lighter shade by means of the special diluent "V3". It should almost go without saying that the textilan-ink can be used only to darken light positions and cannot be used to lighten dark places.

Exception: Textilan-ink no. 1/white or Ventil-pen no. 1 and 200 filled with ink no. 1/white.

## Instructions for use

Textilan-pens with standard fine tips will be found simple to use; in the case of retouching carpeting, tufted goods or jeans, a pen with thick tip may prove more suitable. Retouching of a faulty dyeing is carried out, with a dye pen and the contours of the retouching are merged out with a sponge of rag. After a relatively short drying time, the remedied fault can be inspected. As mentioned however at the outset, preliminary trials are advisable before carrying out actual retouching work. Warp stripes should not be retouched so as to give a continuous line. An attempt should be made to "bread" the line, as is the case also with stripes and streaks.

A continuous retouched line would give the appearance of a continuous dark strip, which would also be an undesirable feature. Theoretically, the possibility also exists of redyeing stripes and streaks by means of the known brush methods or by means of a compressed air spray gun. However we have been unable to obtain any comments from the trade with regards to these methods in conjunction with textilan-ink.

