Technical - Information

AVCO-TEX AKS

LOW FOAMING ANIONIC WETTING AND DEAERATING AGENT FOR DYEING PROCESSES

AVCO-TEX AKS is a low foaming padding auxiliary, which possesses very good wetting and deaerating properties.

AVCO-TEX AKS is used mainly for dyeing cellulosic fibres and their blends with sulphur, vat, reactive and direct dyestuffs.

AVCO-TEX AKS is recommended for application in continuous, semi-continuous as well as for long liquor dyeing processes.

SPECIFICATION:

Appearance	Colourless to light yellowish clear liquid
Chemical nature	Aqueous solution of sodium salt of phosphoric acid ester.
Ionicity	Anionic.
pH (10% sol.)	6 - 8
Solubility	Miscible with water at any ratio.
Compatibility	Compatible with alkalis. Compatible with nonionics and anionics. Is not compatible with acids and cationics.
Storage	Freezes below $O^{o}C$. Fully usable after thawing. Shelf life is at least 12 months.

PROPERTIES & USES:

1. Wetting and deaerating agent applied in neutral and alkaline dyeing baths of cellulosic fibres and their blends.
2. Excellent compatibility with anionic dyestuffs such as reactives, indigo, sulphur, vat and directs.
3. Low foaming in padding ranges and in jet machines.
4. Stable to chemicals normally used in cellulose dyeing processes such as alkalis and electrolytes.
5. In continuous and semi-continuous dyeing baths AVCO-TEX AKS increases the liquor pick-up, improves the penetration, and thus enable to produce more uniform dyeing.
6. Recommended in dyeing baths to ensure level pick up of dyestuffs.
7. In yarn dyeing the excellent deaerating properties ensures better and even penetration of the dyeing liquor.

8. Improves reproducibility.
9. Fully washed out from the treated fibres during the final rinse and therefore can be used for fabric which are finished with water repellents.

APPLICATION:

AVCO-TEX AKS can be applied as is, or pre-diluted with cold water.
The amounts of application are the following:

1. Padding methods

a. On raw material: use: 3.0 – 6.0 g/l
b. On prepared material: use: 0.5 – 3.0 g/l

2. Exhaustion methods

a. On raw material: use: 2.0 – 4.0 g/l
b. On prepared material: use: 0.5 – 1.0 g/l