

INK DYES FOR WASHABLE LEATHERS

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Inks, contain pigments or dyes in liquid or paste form, are used to color an image, text, or design. Although some patents describing the ink jet printing methods for textile and leather were found, no report was found addressing the application of ink dyes in leather dyeing process and determination of washing and other fastness properties. In this study, the potential application of ink dyes in leather industry was investigated as an alternative to conventional dyes for the production of washable leathers in dyeing process. For this purpose, leather-dyeing recipes were developed by using two different ink dyes and applied at dyeing process of metis type crust leathers in order to produce washable leathers. The quality performance of dyed leathers were investigated in terms of color measurements, to-and-fro rubbing fastness, crockmeter rubbing fastness, and light fastness characteristics before and after washing leathers in a washing machine under specified conditions according to ISO 15702 standard. The color measurements prior and subsequent to washing process were determined with Minolta CM-3600A spectrophotometer. To-and-fro rubbing, crockmeter and light fastness properties were examined in accordance with ISO 11640, ASTM D5053 and ISO 105-B02 standards respectively. The results of the study showed that ink dyes could be used as a newly adapted dye group and applied successfully in leather dyeing process for the production of washable leather goods.

Keywords: washable leathers, ink dyes, color fastness, leather dyeing

INTRODUCTION

Dyes and pigments offer significant potential for functional and aesthetic design of leather materials. Search for viable alternative leather colorants, which have the potential to develop new creative designs and provide functionality are presently in focus. In this context application of alternative textile dye substances that can offer special effects to leather have been investigated (Eren, Adıgüzel Zengin, & Bitlisli, 2013).

During the last decade ink jet printing has made significant progress and expanded their fields of applications. Inks, used in these applications contain pigments or dyes in liquid or paste form, are used to color an image, text, or design. Although some patents describing the ink jet printing methods for textile and leather were found, no report was found addressing the application of ink dyes in leather dyeing process. In order to ensure the applicability of ink dyes in leather dyeing processes, to develop a leather dyeing recipe suitable for ink dyes, the initial treatment of leather samples with dye and subsequent determination of brightness, colour as well as testing the colour fastness performances are of critical importance.

In this study three types of ink dyes such as dye, pigment and sublimation based ink dyes were applied to crust leathers through newly developed dyeing recipes to investigate whether they can be considered as a new class of dye substance for the leather industry. The qualitative properties and fastness performance of ink-dyed leather were analyzed before and after washing trials.

MATERIAL AND METHOD

Material

In the study, metis type crust leathers were used for the application of the ink dye dispersions and pigments in the dyeing process. Three types of dyes were used in the trials such as pigmented, dye and sublimation based inks. All of them were water based dyes and supplied from Akici Inkjet and Laser Technologies in Istanbul, Turkey.

Experimental

The dyeing process of the crust leathers was given in Table 1. After drying and mechanical operations, the visual displays of the leathers dyed with pigmented, dye and sublimation based ink dyes were shown in Figure 1.

Dyeing Trials

Table 1. Dyeing recipe of crust leathers by three type ink dyes

Process*	%	Material	°C	Time (min)	pH
Re-wetting	1000	Water	35-40		
	2-3	Ammonium			
	1,5	Wetting agent stabile to electrolytes			5.0-5.5
Dyeing	80	Water	35-40		
	x	Ink dye		45	
	70	Water	50		
	7	Neutral fatliquoring agent with synthetic emulgators			
	5	Synthetic fatliquoring agent		45	
	3	HCOOH		30	3.8

*The dyeing process of the crust leathers were based on dry weight

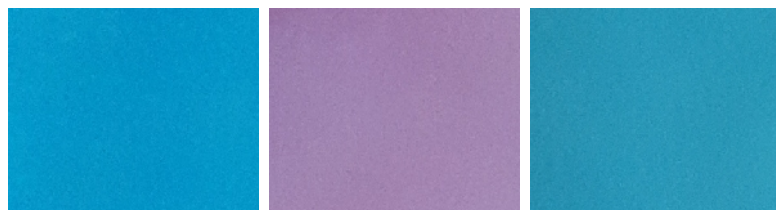


Figure 1. The leathers dyed with sublimation, pigmented and dye based inks, respectively

Color Measurements

The color measurements prior and subsequent to washing process were determined with Minolta CM-3600A spectrophotometer (Konica, Japan). The measurements were performed according to the Commission Internationale de l'Eclairage (CIE) Lab color system (McLaren, 1983). Color of samples was assessed performing multiple surface color measurements (minimum 10 measurements) from different regions of the sample, and triplicate experiments were performed.

To and Fro Rubbing Fastness

The rubbing fastness properties of leathers were examined by Bally Finish Tester 9029 according to ISO 11640 standard (100 rubs in dry and 25 rubs in wet) (ISO 11640, 2012). Prior and subsequent to the rubbing tests, color measurements were performed and the changes in color were compared.

Crock-meter Rubbing Fastness

The crockmeter rubbing fastness of the leathers was performed in accordance with ASTM D5053 standard (ASTM D5053, 2003). The dry and wet rubbing fastness (10 rubs for each) was tested by Atlas CM5 (SDL ATLAS Company, USA) test device. The fabric used in the test was evaluated according to the standard ISO 105-A03 while the leather samples were evaluated as follows; 1 = Good, 2 = Medium, 3= Poor (ISO 105-A03, 1993).

Light Fastness

The light fastness properties were determined in accordance with the standard of ISO 105-B02 by the Atlas-Xenotest Alpha+ device (Illinois, USA) (ISO 105-B02, 2013). The color change of the leathers was evaluated using gray scale with the standard of ISO 105-A02 (ISO 105-A02, 1993).

Washing Trials

Washing fastness tests were carried out in accordance with ISO 15702 (ISO 15702, 1998) to determine the color fastness of ink-dyed leathers to washings. Dyed samples were exposed to 30 minutes washing process in a detergent medium (4g/L) using a steel laundry machine at 40°C and 40 rpm.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The spectrophotometric color measurements of ink- dyed leathers prior and subsequent to washing are shown in Table 2 and 3. The results were evaluated according to CIE Lab color system and the explanation of the CIE coordinates are as follows: L* = 0 yields black and L* = 100 yields white; negative values of a* indicate green, positive values indicate red; negative b* values indicate blue and positive values indicate yellow (Mutlu *et al.*, 2014).

Table 2. Color measurement values of ink dyed leathers before washing

	L	a	b	dL	da	db	dE
Dye based_grain	68.71	-26.43	-13.14	-30.20	-26.32	-12.78	42.07
Dye based_suede	58.80	-29.56	-17.38	-40.11	-29.45	-17.02	52.62
Sublimation dye_grain	57.93	-28.62	-26.71	-40.99	-28.52	-26.35	56.49
Sublimation dye_suede	61.05	-24.13	-14.90	-37.86	-24.02	-14.54	47.50
Pigment based_grain	60.60	28.87	-9.72	-38.31	28.97	-9.36	49.16
Pigment based_suede	44.54	23.99	-4.95	-29.65	24.07	-4.68	41.52

*L, a, b values of white color as a target given as respectively; 98.92, -0.105, -0.36

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The color measurement values of ink dyed leathers showed that there was a color difference between the grain and suede side of the leathers (E). Sublimation based dyes resulted similar L values compared to other ink dyed leathers. The values of 'a' and 'b' indicated that dye based ink dyed leathers had more green color compared to leathers dyed with sublimation based dyes. The leathers dyed with pigmented based ink dyes had positive a values indicating the red color of the leathers. The negative values of b gave the blue color to the leathers dyed with pigmented based ink dyes that resulted purple colored leathers (Table 2).

Table 3. Color measurement values of ink dyed leathers after washing

	L	a	b	dL	da	db	dE
Dye based_grain	77.30	-12.17	-1.92	-21.61	-12.07	-1.56	24.85
Dye based_suede	71.17	-17.81	-5.44	-27.74	-17.71	-5.07	33.34
Sublimation dye_grain	63.01	-28.25	-22.52	-35.90	-28.15	-22.15	50.75
Sublimation dye_suede	65.86	-21.69	-10.92	-33.05	-21.58	-10.56	41.00
Pigment based_grain	64.70	22.41	-6.40	-34.21	22.51	-6.04	42.93
Pigment based_suede	66.68	11.93	-3.38	-32.24	12.04	-3.02	34.61

*L, a, b values of white color as a target given as respectively; 98.92, -0.105, -0.36

After washing, the brightness of the ink dyed leathers was obtained higher than the brightness values of the leathers before washing. The color difference of the grain and suede side of the leathers was still found (E). The less affected leather group from the washing treatment was determined as the leathers dyed with sublimation based dyes. The decrease of the negative 'a' and 'b' values were the indication of the unfavorable washing effect (Table 3). The to and fro rubbing fastness results of ink dyed leathers are given in Table 4 and 5.

Table 4. To and fro rubbing fastness results of ink dyed leathers before washing

	Dry		Wet	
	Felt	Leather	Felt	Leather
Dye based	4/5	4/5	4/5	4/5
Sublimation dye	4/5	4/5	4/5	4/5
Pigment based	5	4/5	4/5	4/5

All three groups of ink dyed leathers gave the highest wet/dry rubbing fastness results for the felt and leather examination according to gray scale (Table 4) before washing. The only slight difference was observed for the leathers dyed with pigmented based ink dyes for the dry felt examination.

Table 5. To and fro rubbing fastness results of ink dyed leathers after washing

	Dry		Wet	
	Felt	Leather	Felt	Leather
Dye based	5	4/5	4/5	3/4
Sublimation dye	5	5	4	4/5
Pigment based	5	4/5	4	4

No difference was observed from the dry to and fro rubbing fastness test results after washing for the ink dyes. However, lower values were obtained from the ink dyed

leathers in terms of wet rubbing fastness of leathers especially for dyed based ink dyes, in addition similar results were obtained from the leathers dyed with sublimation based ink dyes (Table 5).

The crockmeter rubbing fastness results of the ink dyed leathers prior and subsequent to washing are given at Table 6 and 7. The dry crockmeter fastness results of the ink dyed leathers were found quite high. Although, wet crockmeter fastness results of the leathers were found lower than the dry crockmeter results, satisfactory fastness results were obtained before and after washing of the leathers.

Table 6. Crockmeter fastness results of ink dyed leathers before washing

	Dry		Wet	
	Fabric	Leather	Fabric	Leather
Dye based	4/5	1	3	2
Sublimation dye	4	1	4	2
Pigment based	4/5	1	3/4	2

The evaluation of the leather for crockmeter; 1 good; 2 medium; 3 poor

Table 7. Crockmeter fastness results of ink dyed leathers after washing

	Dry		Wet	
	Fabric	Leather	Fabric	Leather
Dye based	5	1	3/4	2
Sublimation dye	4/5	1	3/4	1
Pigment based	4/5	1	4	1

The evaluation of the leather for crockmeter; 1 good; 2 medium; 3 poor

The color fastness to machine-washing results of the ink-dyed leathers, are shown in Table 8. Washing fastness results were indicated that the leathers dyed with sublimation based ink dyes had the highest results, however the dye of the leathers dyed with dye based ink dyes was removed. Also, pigmented and sublimation based dyes discolored the fabric.

Table 8. Washing fastness results of ink dyed leathers

	Fabric	Grain Side	Suede Side
Dye based	1	1	1
Sublimation dye	1	4/5	4/5
Pigment based	1	4	4

The lightfastness properties of sublimation and pigmented based ink dyes were found quite high (4/5). This property was also kept after the washing treatment that provides a good opportunity for the production of washable leathers (Table 9). The washing and light fastness properties were correlated for the leathers dyed with dyed based inks. The dye based ink dye was almost removed after the washing process that also affected the lightfastness results.

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Table 9. Light fastness properties of ink dyed leathers

	Before Washing	After Washing
Dye based	2	1
Sublimation dye	4/5	4/5
Pigment based	4/5	4/5

CONCLUSION

In this study, the application of ink based pigments/dyes as an alternative dye substance for leather industry was investigated. Three ink dyes such as pigment, sublimation and dye based ink dyes were evaluated within this scope and the results of the study showed that ink dyes especially sublimation based dyes could be used as a newly adapted dye group and applied successfully in leather dyeing process for the production of washable leather goods.

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