DESOFU® BLACK AB

Major component

• Metal-complex dye

Property

• Free of N-Methylpyrrolidone (NMP).
• Brilliant color.
• High resistance to spotting by water droplets.
• High lightfastness.
• Remain stable over long periods in storage.
• It can be used in water based finishing formulations as well as in organic solvent based ones.
• It is miscible with most liquid dyes, which enables a very wide range of colors to be matched.
• It can be applied by spray coating, curtain coating and printing to most types of leather.

Specification

Appearance(25 °C):	Liquid
Color:	Black
Solid Content, %:	15.0±1.0
pH(10.0% aqueous solution, 25 °C):	6.5±1.0

Application

• **DESOFU BLACK AB** can be used to dye finishes applied to virtually all types of leather. It is particularly recommended for use in the following applications:
Shading and enhancing the leveling of aniline, semi-aniline and Nubuck leather by spraying.
Shading and coloring aqueous finishes and lacquers with high coverage and high-gloss finishes.

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Creating fashionable effects.

- Solubility problems may occur if the water used to dilute the **DESOFU BLACK AB** is too hard. We would therefore recommend the following action to prevent problems caused by the dye forming sediment in spraying equipment or creating a bronzing effect on the surface of the leather, etc.
- The best method is to prepare dilute dye solutions with demineralized water.
- Another possibility is to add 1-methoxy-2-propanol, ethylene glycol monobutyl ether, diethylene glycol monobutyl ether or other appropriate solvents to the solution in order to solubilize the dye.
- To prevent any compatibility problems from occurring, we would generally recommend diluting **DESOFU BLACK AB** 1: 1 with glycol ethers such as 1-methoxy-2-propanol before they are mixed into aqueous binders. It is also possible to dilute them with other solvents such as short-chain alcohols, etc., but this needs to be tested in advance.
- To avoid stability problems **DESOFU BLACK AB** should generally be handled in floats with a higher proportion of solvent.
- The most effective organic solvents for diluting the dyes are glycol ethers such as methoxypropanol.
- The intensity of the shade can be controlled by adjusting the concentration of the dye solution and the type and quantity of solvent that is added. Solvents with high boiling point such as methoxypropanol and higher glycol ethers allow the dye to penetrate more deeply into the leather, which enables the grain layer to be dyed more effectively.
- Very dark shades can be obtained by replacing some of the high-boiling solvents with volatile organic solvents that are miscible with water, such as methanol, ethanol, isopropanol or acetone.

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- Finishes that contain **DESOFU BLACK AB** in their concentrated or diluted form should not be mixed until shortly before they are to be applied, and they should be used up as quickly as possible.
- We would always recommend testing the stability of dilute solutions of **DESOFU BLACK AB** in advance. Leathers that have been dyed or printed must be completely dry before they are piled on top of each other, because any unevaporated solvent that is still present can cause the dye to migrate into the interior of the leather.

  Examples 1. Spray dyeing.
- a) Here, the dye should be diluted with 2–4 times its own volume of methoxypropanol and then 5–8 times its own volume of water should be added.
- b) Dark, brilliant shades can usually be obtained by spraying the leather with concentrated dye solutions with a low solvent content. Here, it is sufficient to dilute the **DESOFU BLACK AB** with 1–2 times their own volume of water. However, the problem here is that the **DESOFU BLACK AB** are anionic and they can form sparingly soluble salts if dilute solutions are prepared with hard water. If solutions cannot be diluted with demineralized water, we would recommend sequestering the hard water salts with complexing agents such as Trilon A Liquid or Trilon B Liquid. Advice on the concentrations of complexing agents that are required relative to the water hardness is given in the Technical Information leaflets for these products.

  Examples 2. Dyeing and shading finishes.
- Aqueous finishes can be colored by diluting the **DESOFU BLACK AB** 1:1 with methoxypropanol and then mixing it into the dilute polymer dispersion.

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Safety

- This is not a hazardous chemical.
- Observe all the precautions required for handling chemicals.
- Read attentively and observe all the recommendations in our **Safety Data Sheet**.

Transportation and Storage

- The product has a shelf life of one year if it is stored in its tightly sealed original packaging at temperatures between 5°C and 35°C.
- This product should be stored in a cool and dry place, lidded and keep upright. Avoid direct exposure to the sun or frost.
- Separation or precipitation might occur during storage. Stir before use and properties will not be compromised.
- Re-seal the package immediately after using, use up as soon as possible once the package is opened.
- Read attentively and observe all the recommendations in our **Safety Data Sheet**.

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