

# Sustainable Innovation in Waterless Dyeing with SCF Technology



ELLIYAS MOHAMMED



## MAJOR CONCERN FOR TEXTILE INDUSTRIES

- Higher Water Consumption
- Higher Energy Consumption
- Higher CO<sub>2</sub> Emission



- Higher Effluent Generation
- Longer Dyeing Cycle
- Poor Reproducibility
- Intensive Labor

# MAJOR CONCERN FOR TEXTILE INDUSTRIES



Increasing Water Scarcity and Environmental Awareness Force to Adopt more Sustainable Technology.



So, What if you could dye fabric without water ?



No Water

No Waste Water

Low CO<sub>2</sub> Emissions

Low Energy Consumption

No Chemicals & Additives

Complete Automation

# WATERLESS DYEING TECHNIQUES

- ✓ Dyeing with Supercritical CO<sub>2</sub>
- ✓ Digital Printing
- ✓ Plasma Dyeing
- ✓ Transfer Printing
- ✓ Foam Dyeing

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## DYEING WITH SUPERCRITICAL FLUID (SCF)



### **CARBON DIOXIDE IS:**

- # NONTOXIC & NONFLAMMABLE
- # SUSTAINABLE & RECYCLABLE
- # INEXPENSIVE & ABUNDANTLY AVAILABLE
- # THE SAME QUALITY ANYWHERE IN THE WORLD
- # THE BEST OF BOTH WORLDS IN SUPERCRITICALPHASE  
(PERMEABILITY, DENSITY, CARRIER)

## DYEING WITH SUPERCRITICAL FLUID (SCF)

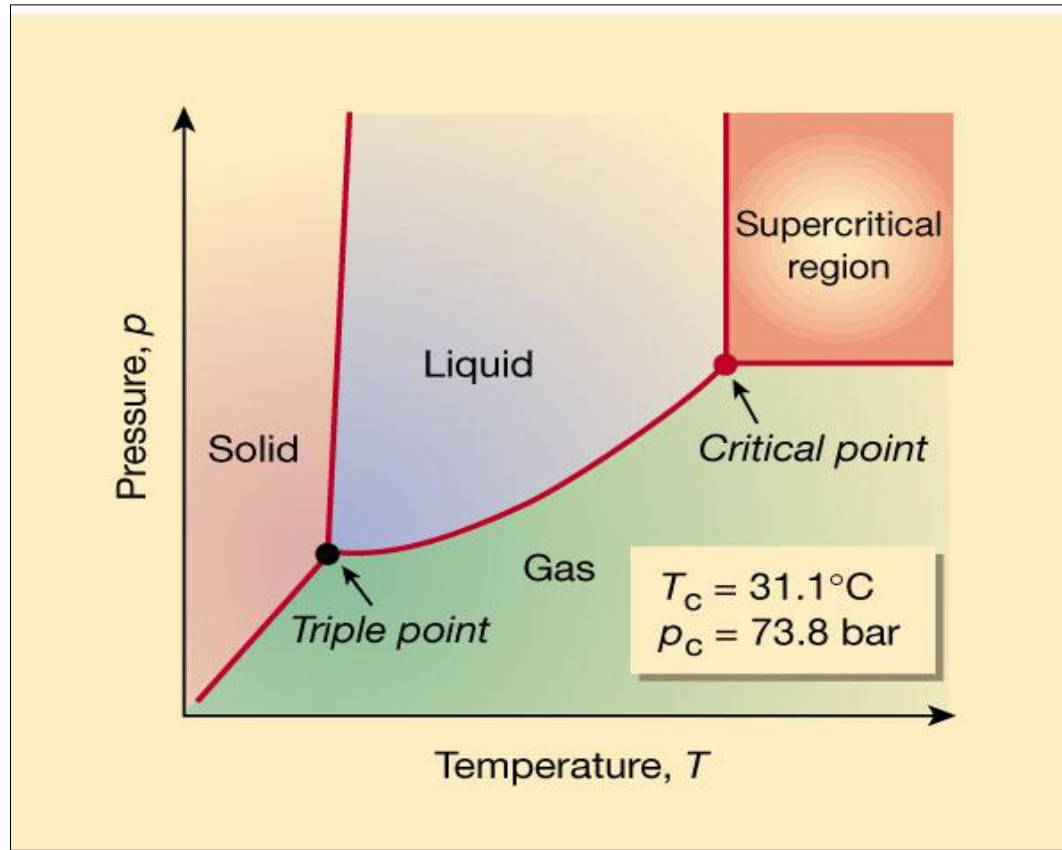
### SCF DYEING TECHNOLOGY DOES AWAY WITH

- **Use of TOXIC** components
- **Use of FRESH WATER**
- **LARGE WASTE** streams
- **HIGHER ENERGY** Consumption
- Intensive **LABOR**





# DYEING WITH SUPERCRITICAL FLUID (SCF)



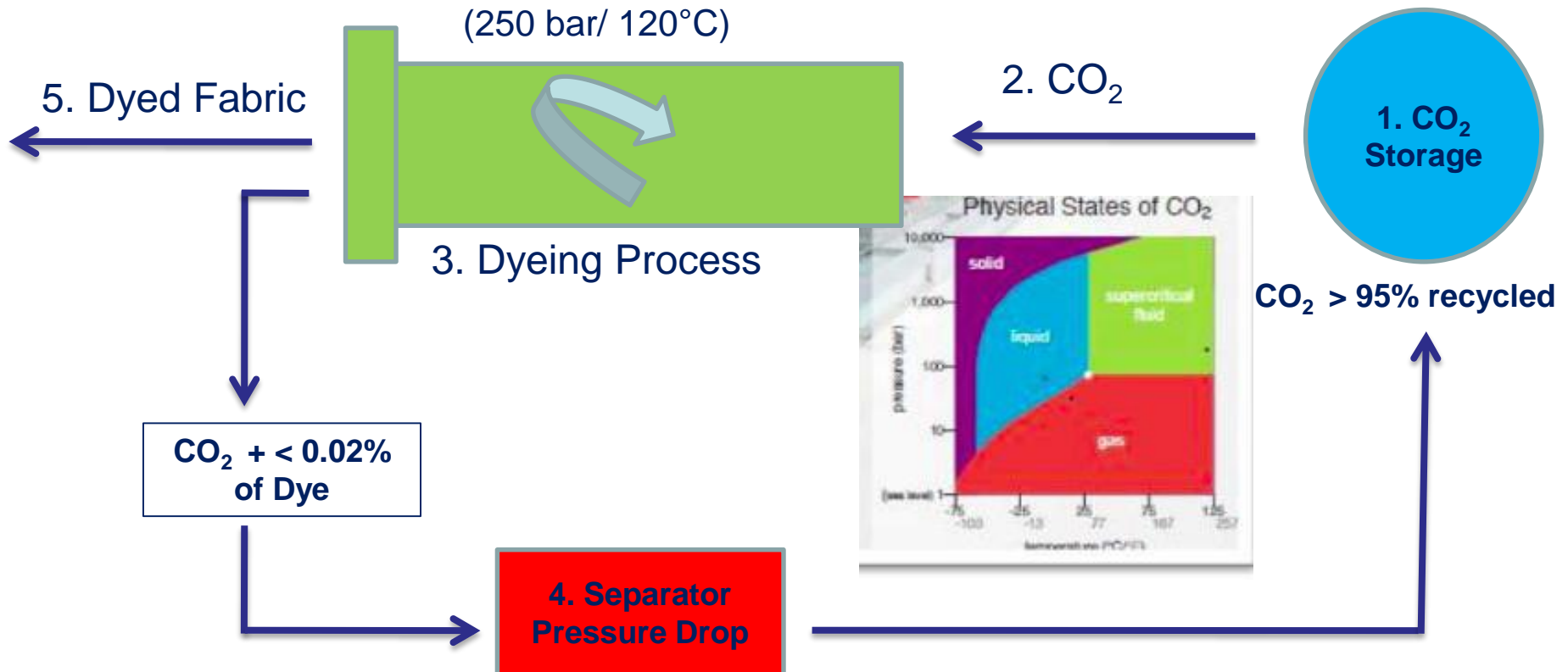
- Above  $31^\circ\text{C}$  and under 74 bar,  $\text{CO}_2$  becomes supercritical - a state of matter that can be seen as an 'expanded liquid', or a 'heavily compressed gas'.
- Unique Characteristic of Supercritical fluid is its high density that enables dissolution of compounds.

# DYEING WITH SUPERCRITICAL FLUID (SCF)



- The supercritical fluid CO<sub>2</sub> causes the polymer fiber to swell allowing the disperse dye to easily diffuse within the polymer.
- This deep penetration provides effective coloration of hydrophobic polymers.
- Dyeing and removing excess dye are processes that are done in the same vessel.
- Residue dye is minimal and extracted, can be recycled.

# BASICS OF SCF DYEING TECHNOLOGY



# WATERLESS DYEING SCIENCE





# ADVANTAGES

- Significant Lower Operational Costs
- Shorter Batch Time ( up to 50%)
- Reduction in Energy Cost (40%)
- Zero Water Consumption
- Zero Waste Water
- Zero Processing Chemicals
- Zero Drying Cost for Dyed Fabrics
- 98% Colour Consistency
- Significant Less Re-dyeing
- EASY Colour Correction
- Above 95% CO<sub>2</sub> is Recycled







SCF Dyeing results  
are equal or better  
than  
Conventional dyeing  
in  
Leveling  
Color-fastness,  
washing,  
staining

# Quality

**Washing Fastness:- (AATCC 2A)** at 49°C/45 mins.    AATCC Soap 0.15%    Liquor 150 ml  
 Steel Balls    50 Nos.

**YELLOW**  
Treated Shade

Staining on multifibre fabric



**SCF Dyeing**

**Conventional Dyeing**  
post Heat setting at 110°C/30 Sec

**Conventional Dyeing**  
post Heat setting at 180°C/30 Sec

**RED**



**SCF Dyeing**

**Conventional Dyeing**  
post Heat setting at 110°C/30 Sec

**Conventional Dyeing**  
post Heat setting at 180°C/30 Sec

SECONDARY CELLULOSE ACETATE (Diacel)	BLEACHED UNMERCERIZED COTTON	NYLON (6. 6)	POLYESTER (TERYLENE)	ACRYLIC (COURTELLE)	WOOL WORSTED
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# Quality

**Washing Fastness:- (AATCC 2A)** at 49°C/45 mins.    AATCC Soap 0.15%    Liquor 150 ml  
Steel Balls    50 Nos.

**BLUE**

Treated Shade

Staining on multifibre fabric



**SCF Dyeing**

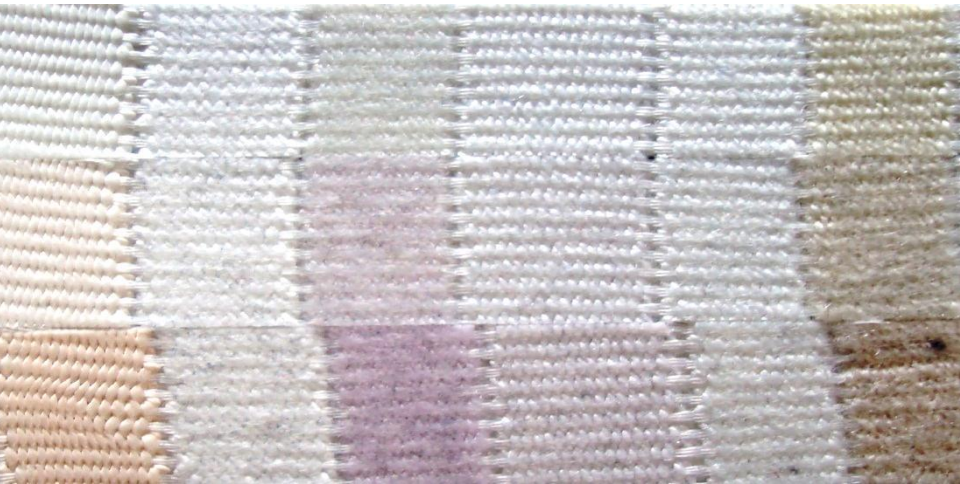
**Conventional Dyeing**

(Post Heat setting at 110°C/30 Se

**Conventional Dyeing**

(Post Heat setting at 180°C/30 Se

**BLACK**



**SCF Dyeing**

**Conventional Dyeing**

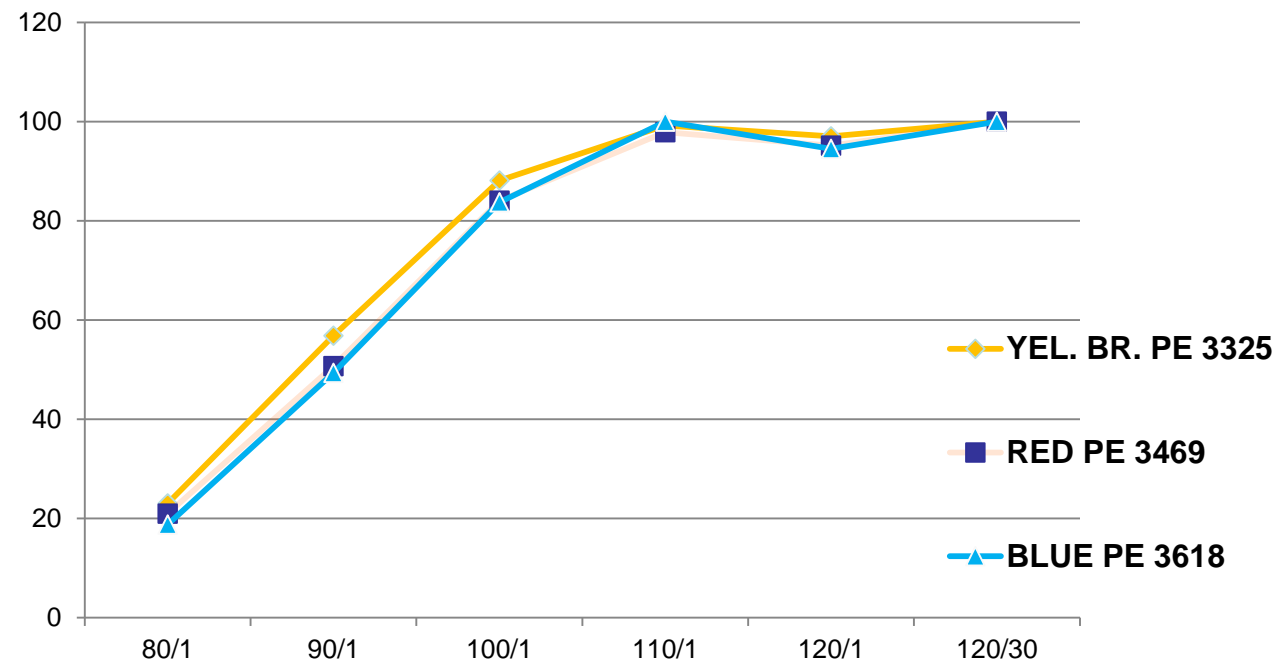
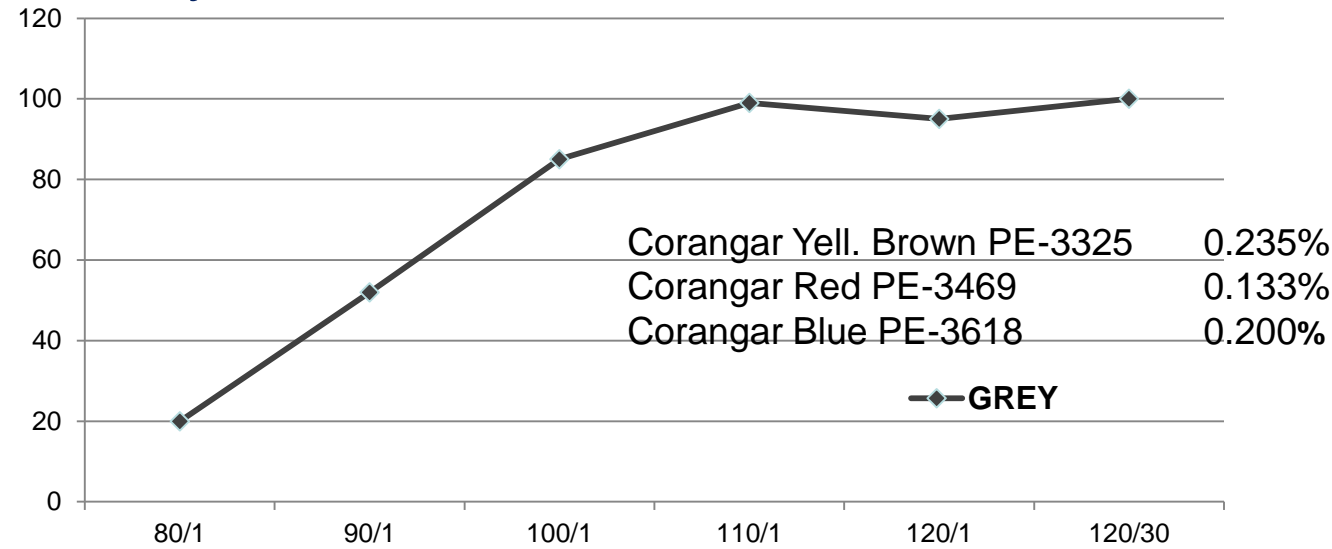
(Post Heat setting at 110°C/30 Se

**Conventional Dyeing**

(Post Heat setting at 180°C/30 Se

SECONDARY CELLULOSE ACETATE (Diel)	BLEACHED UNMERCERIZED COTTON	NYLON (6. 6)	POLYESTER (TERYLENE)	ACRYLIC (COURTELLE)	WOOL WORSTED
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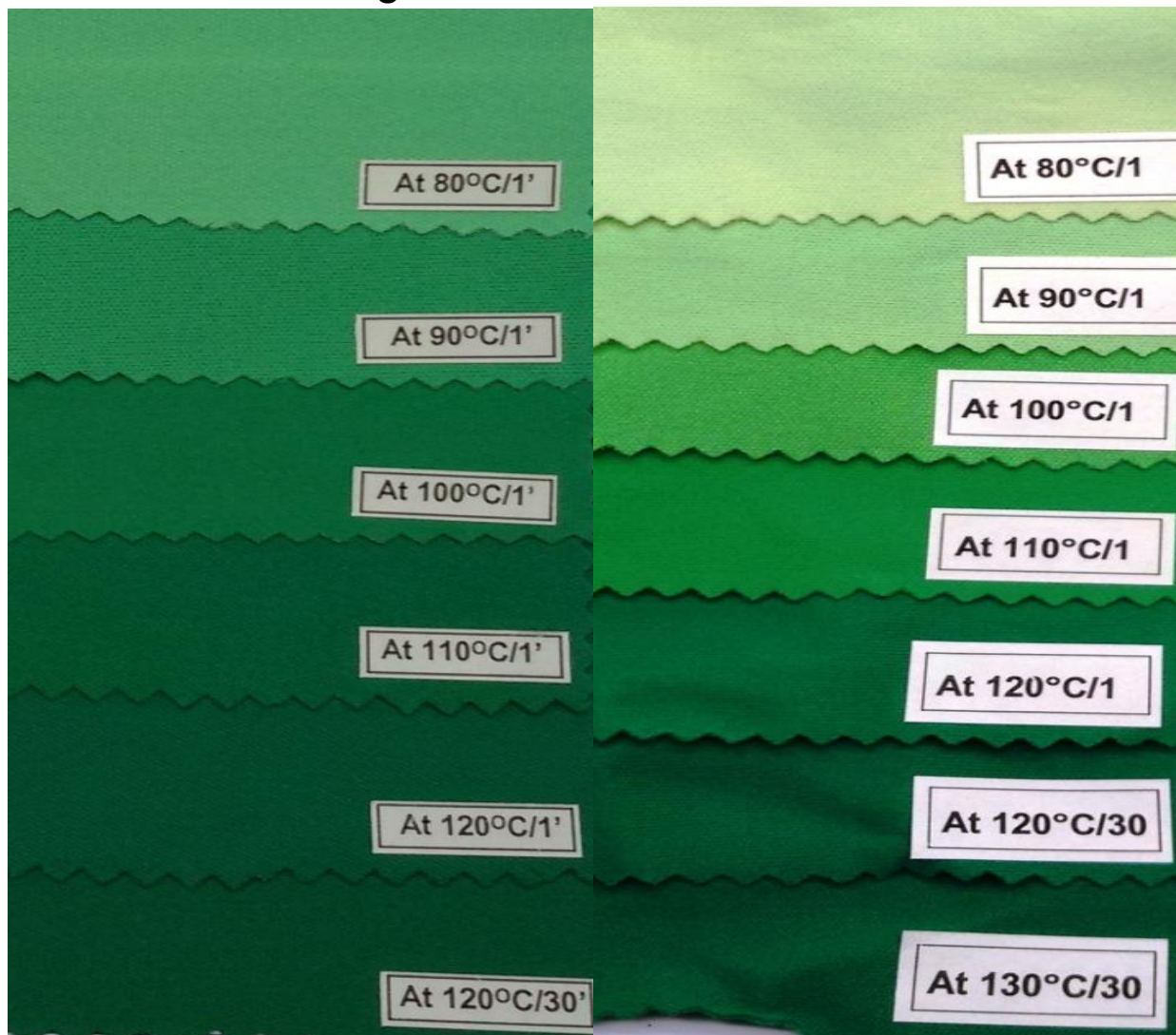
# Quality





Corangar Yellow PE-3279 : 0.25%  
Corangar R. Blue PE-3688: 0.245%

SCF  
DYEING



Conventional  
Dyeing



Quality

## Coil Test for Migration Study

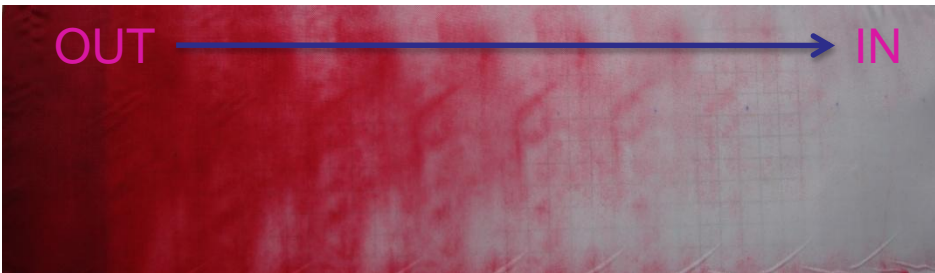
Conventional Dyeing

V/S

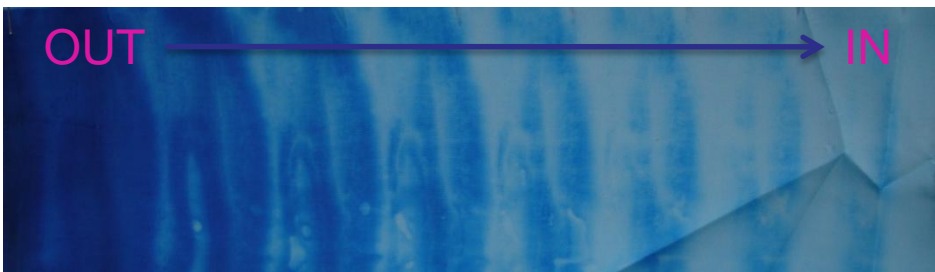
SCF Dyeing



GREEN



RED



BLUE

Much Better dye migration (diffusion) in SCF Dyeing Compare to Conventional Dyeing

## Control and Safety Loop



**300 bar**

1. Control PLC
2. Safety PLC
3. Safety valves all over the machine
4. Operators, Emergency stop
5. CO<sub>2</sub> detection system
6. Fully comply with ASME design-code
7. Certified by BUREAU VERITAS & LLOYD'S

# DYES FOR SCF DYEING TECHNOLOGY

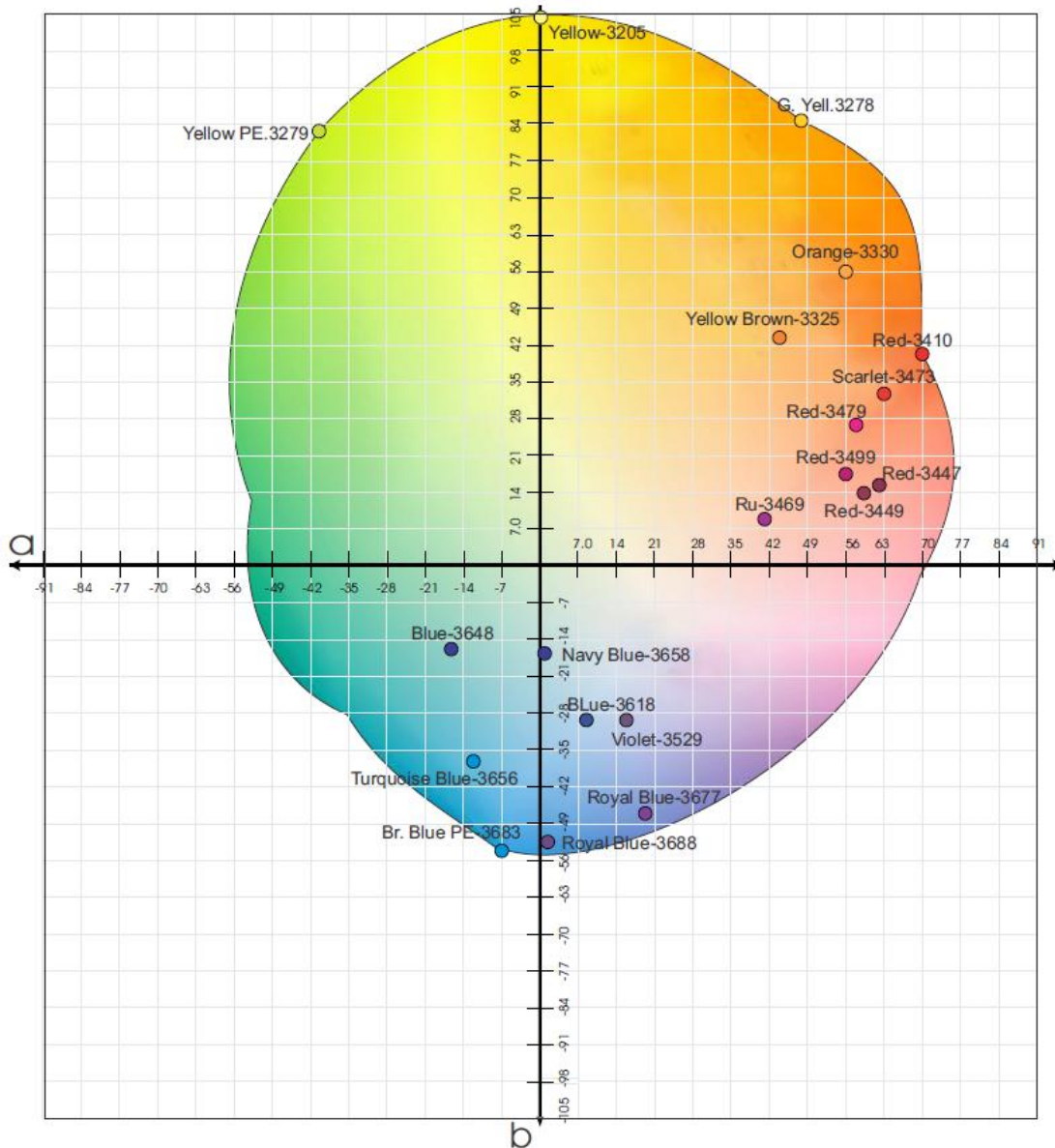
Corangar Dyes



Exclusive range of  
colours for super critical  
Carbon dioxide  
dyeing of polyester

**CORANGAR PE:**  
Specially designed  
Dyes for polyester  
from Colourtex  
for SCF Technology  
from DyeCoo

# DYES FOR SCF DYEING TECHNOLOGY



**CORANGAR PE DYES  
ACHIEVE FULL  
COLOUR SPACE**



# DYES FOR SCF DYEING TECHNOLOGY





# SCF DYEING TECHNOLOGY- STATUS

## Synthetics

### currently

- 100% PES
- Woven / Knit / Micro

### 2015-2016

- YARN
- Polyamide
- Spandex

## Cotton / Blends

**>2016**

## Niche markets

### On Demand

- Leather
- Acrylics
- Silk

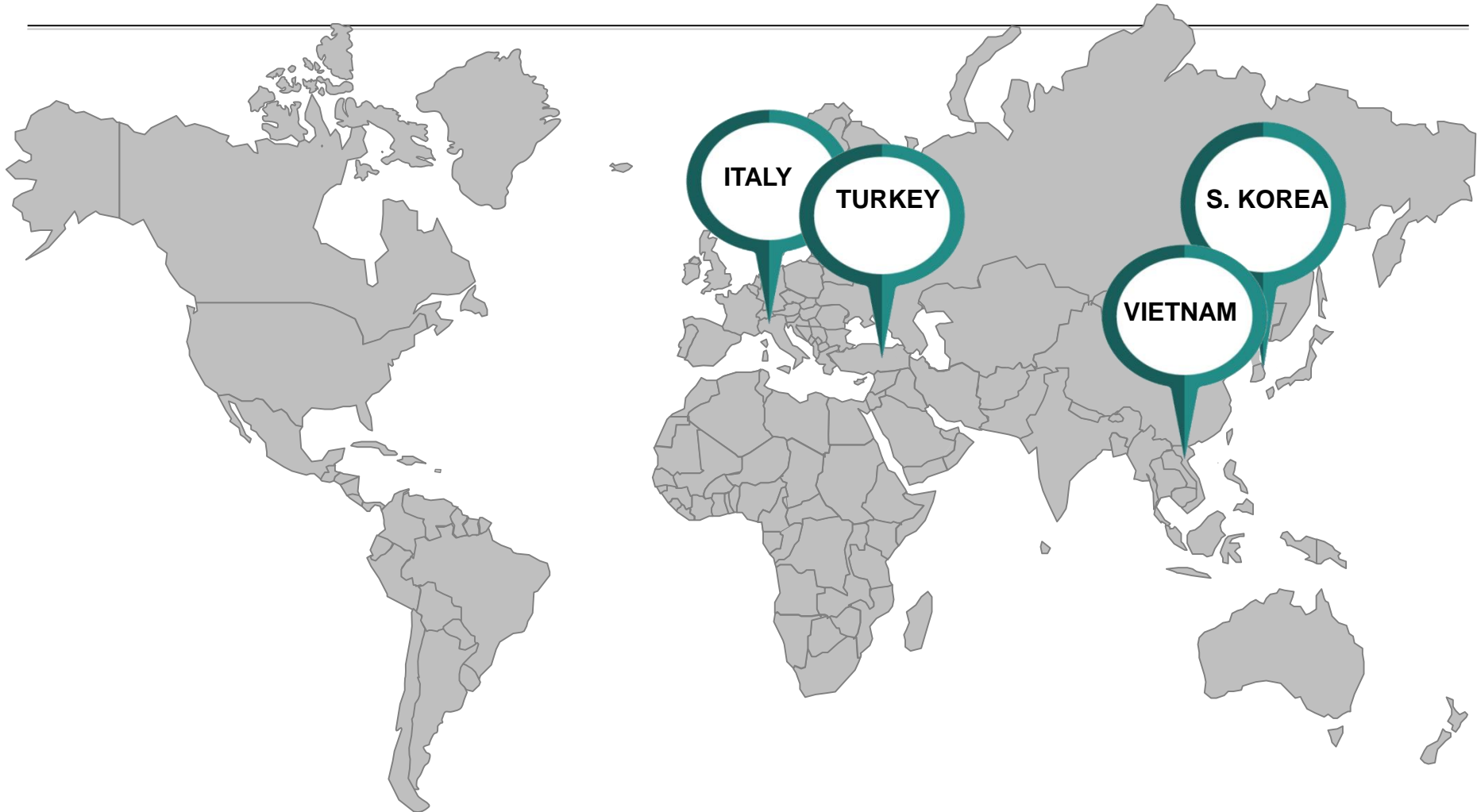
## CURRENT INSTALLATIONS OF DYECOO SCF SYSTEMS

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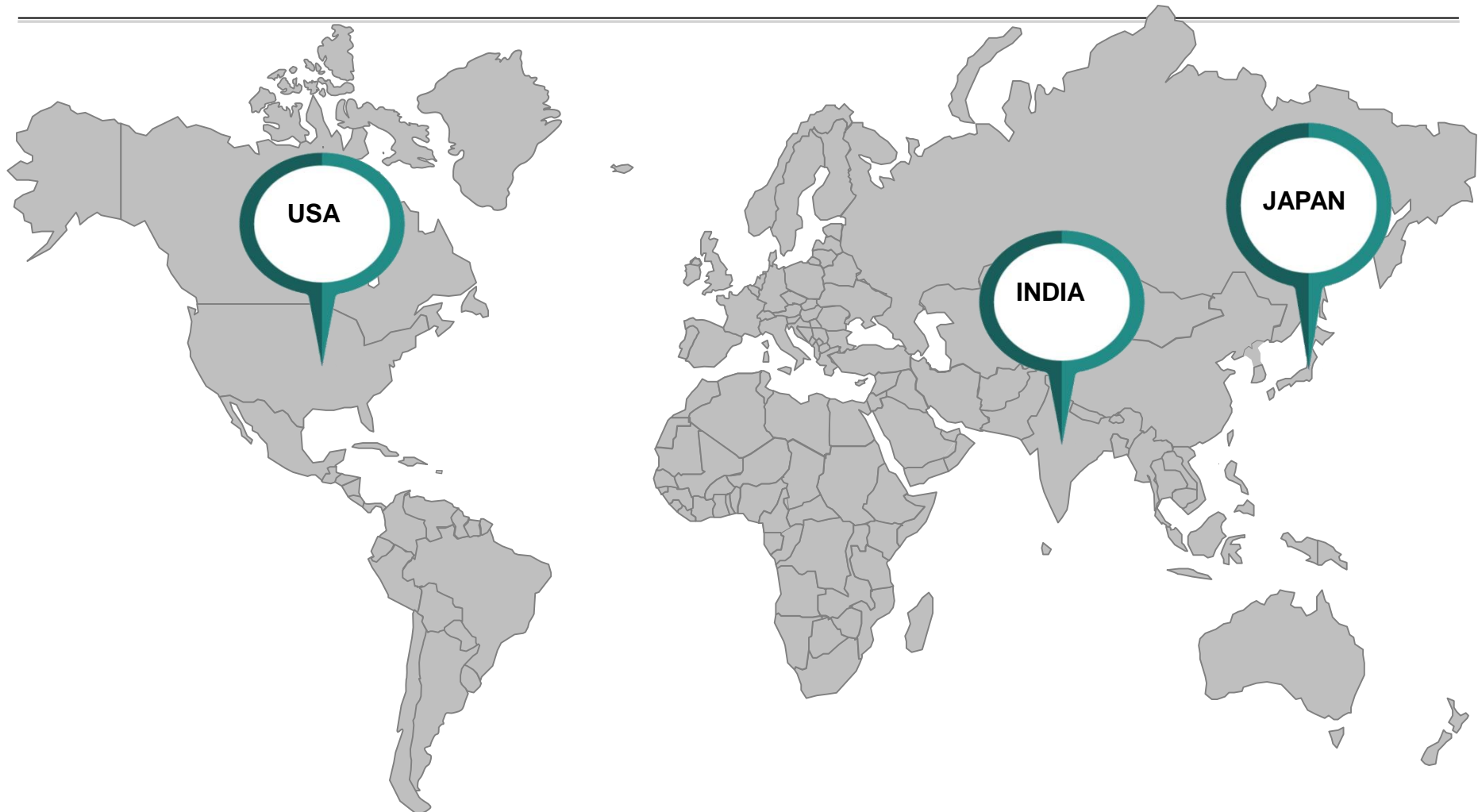
## PHASE-1

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## PHASE-2

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# DYE HOUSE OF THE FUTURE





*“We are aspiring to become the most eco-friendly textile group providing DryDye fabrics and garments”*



*Mr. David Yeh,  
Managing Director ,  
Tong Siang Co. Ltd.*

*“We see this as an important step towards revolutionizing the textile dyeing industry. This product line proves that our technology is economical viable and suitable to scale, while hugely decreasing environmental impact”.*



*Mr. Mats Blacker  
CEO,  
DyeCoo*

# Thank you

*“While ultimate environmental impact of this innovation cannot be quantified at this stage, the use in textile processing of SCF – super critical fluids – has set the industry on a greener, more environmentally sustainable path,”*  
**ELLIYAS MOHAMMED**



member ETAD



**Responsible Care**<sup>®</sup>  
OUR COMMITMENT TO SUSTAINABILITY

