

Improvement of Polypropylene (PP) Dyeing by Modification Methods

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POLYPROPYLENE fabrics are important for the woven or nonwovens market. PP fabrics have wide applications in our life. PP are difficult to be dyed by conventional dyeing methods, since they have no reactive functional groups in their chemical structure. For the above reasons. PP fabrics are modified by different methods to improve their dyeing property using the following:

- I. Blending PP chips with other polymers with different ratios of PTT, PE, PET, EVA, PS, PA during melt extrusion.
- II. Dyeing PP using disperse dyes in superfacial carbon dioxide.
- III. Mass coloration of PP by melt extrusion with organic, inorganic pigments or metallic additives.
- IV. Modification of PP by radio-grafting technique.
- V. Dyeing PP by other means.

Keywords: PP fabrics, PP modification, Blending PP, Dyeing in S-CO₂, Mass coloration, Pigments, Chlorination, Disperse dyes.

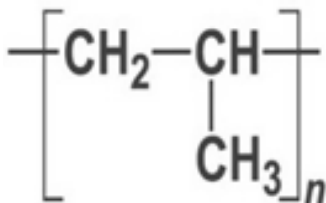


Fig. 1. Chemical structure of Polypropylene.

Introduction

Polypropylene bears no reactive functional groups in its chemical structure and has no affinity for normal dyestuffs. PP fibers are dyed in pale shades with a limited number of disperse dyes. Polypropylene is a major textile for the nonwovens industry and provides 10% of the market products. PP has high mechanical strength and resistance to chemicals or abrasion. However, its high hydrophobic character combined with the build-up of static charges and resistance to finishing are undesirable properties. Dyed PP fabrics are important and have a wide range of applications such as nonwoven dark color for vehicles lining, fabrics such as cars, trains, airplanes, blue fabrics for nonwoven disposable uniforms, antibacterial

sheets and wound healing dressings in medical hospitals in addition to soldiers uniforms. Also, PP fibers are dyed with disperse dyes for use in carpets, rugs, upholstery, swim and sport wear fabrics. Review of the different methods of dyeing polypropylene includes the following:

- I. Blending PP chips with other polymers
- II. Dyeing PP using superfacial carbon dioxide.
- III. Mass coloration with metallic additives and pigments
- IV. Modification PP fabrics with selected monomers by radio-grafting techniques
- V. Dyeing PP by other means

Blending PP chips with other polymers

PP based polymer fibers containing various quantity (5-20%) of poly trimethylene terphthalate (PTT) were melt spun to modify PP structure[1]. The structure behavior change of blended fibers was analyzed by different methods. The poly blend fibers had increased dyeability with increase in PTT content along with excellent color and light fastness properties.

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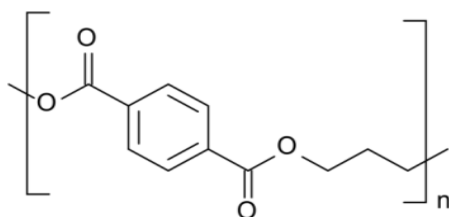


Fig. 2. Chemical structure of poly trimethylene terephthalate (PTT).

Disperse Blue C.I. 79 was used to dye 100 % isotactic polypropylene (PP) fibers, which are widely applied in the industry. Linear low density 100% polyethylene (LLDPE) polymer fibers and ternary polymer blends were obtained from four different weight ratios of these polymer fibers with an elastomer of ethylene-vinyl acetate (EVA) in the absence and presence of microwave [2]. Addition of up to 15% EVA in the ternary polymer blends yields good color and mechanical properties for both dyeing methods. In presence of microwave for dyeing, it gave a saving of almost

90% of time required and a high amount of energy.

A disperse dyeable PP fiber has been prepared by admixing chips of polystyrene to PP polymer prior to extrusion[3]. Polystyrene has been synthesized at suitable and narrow molecular weight distribution. The dyeability, mechanical and other properties, of pure oriented PP or the blended fibers with different amount of polystyrene were studied. The structure of the blend containing 4 and 6% polystyrene was studied to explain the interesting dyeing behavior of the blended fibers.

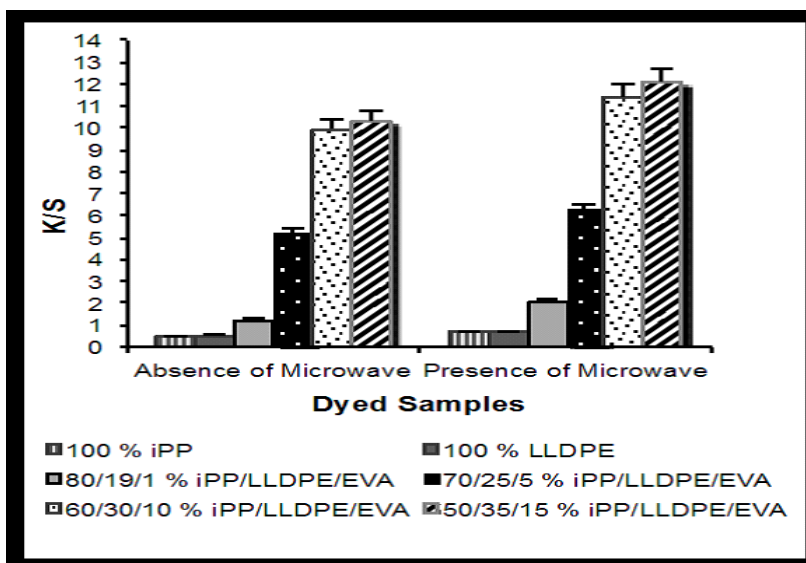


Fig. 3. K/S values of dyed samples at maximum absorption wavelengths(600nm).

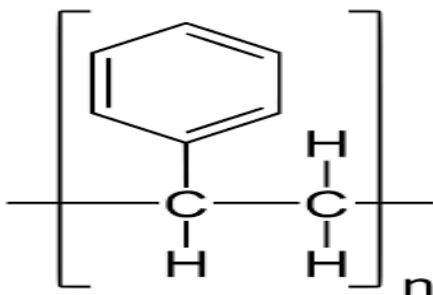


Fig. 4. Chemical structure of polystyrene.

TABLE 1. Characteristics of disperse dyes

Commercial name	Generic name	Chemical structure	Activation energy level
Terasil Blue BGE	C.I.Disperse Blue60	Anthraquinone	Medium
Terasil Yellow 4G Terasil	C.I.Disperse Yellow	Monoazo	Medium
Terasil Red R	C.I.Disperse Red324	Monoazo	Medium

TABLE 2. Influence of PS content on the properties of blended fibers.

PP/ PS blends	Tensile strength at break (CN/dtex)	Elongation at break (%)	Crystallinity (%)	Orientation (%)
Pure PP	3	19.6	58.8	90.1
PP/PS (98/2)	2.4	22.9	50.4	88.2
PP/PS (96/4)	2.2	24.5	44.3	87
PP/PS (94/6)	2.2	25.8	40.2	86.1
PP/PS (92/8)	2.1	26.5	38.1	85.6

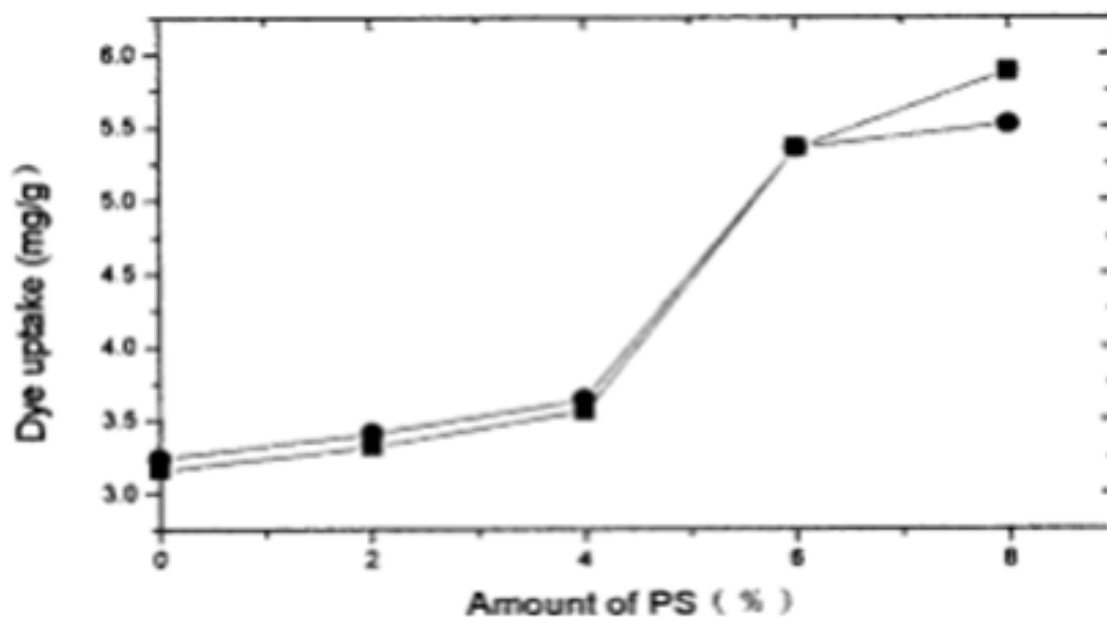


Fig. 5. Influence of amount of PS on dye uptake: (■) C.I. dispersed red 60; (●) C.I. dispersed yellow 23.

Dyeable modified polypropylene (PP) fabric with disperse dye was developed [4]. Modified PET chips and PP for compounding processing with a compatibilizer were used. Engineering method was applied to analyze the optimum spinning process parameters. Color and light fastness were evaluated for PP modified and disperse dyed fabric. The optimum processing parameters to develop dyeable PP fiber were studied. The modified PP fabric was made into fibers by melt spinning. The processing parameters for the quality characteristics of tensile strength and elongation were studied and the optimum fully drawn yarn was done. The fibers tensile strength and elongation at optimum parameter design were

evaluated. The fibers derived from the optimum parameters are woven into fabric for the disperse dyeing test and the washing fastness was leveled to 3–4. The developed modified PP fabric had good dye-uptake and fastness properties.

Polypropylene chips were modified by melt blending with PET for improvement the dyeability of the modified fibers. Five blends of PP/ PET/ compatilizer were prepared and then spun into fibers. Three disperse dyes were used to dye the modified fibers at 130°C. The dyeing performance of the blended fibers and the other properties were determined by different methods [5].

TABLE 3. Comparison between optimization of dyeable PP fiber and pure PP fiber.

Sample	Tensile strength (g/d)	Elongation (%)
Pure PP fabric	3.36	36.66
Optimization dyeable PP fabric	3.36	38.65

TABLE 4. Washing and light fastness of various fabrics.

Samples	Washing fastness	Light fastness
Pure PP fabric	1-2	1-2
Optimization dyeable PP fabric	3-4	2-3

PP: Polypropylene

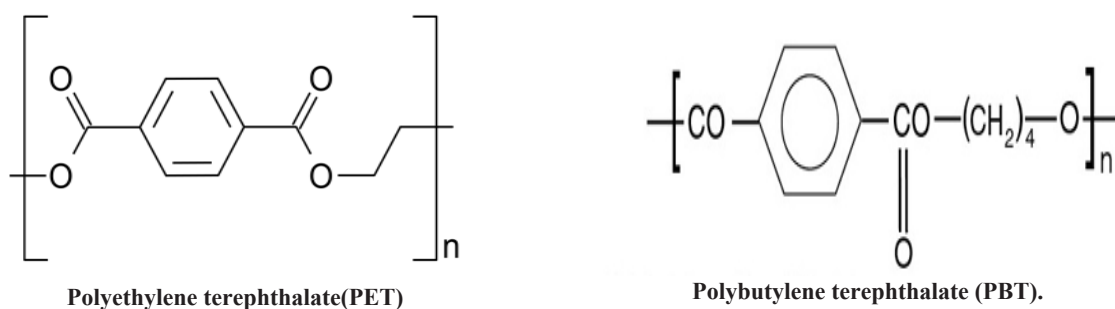
TABLE 5. Characteristics of disperse dyes.

Generic name	Chemical structure	Activation energy level
C.I.DisperseBlue60	Anthraquinone	Medium
C.I.DisperseYellow	Monoazo	Medium
C.I.DisperseRed324	Monoazo	Medium

The dyeing of unmodified polypropylene (PP) fibres by the exhaustion method is characterized by a low PP affinity to dyes and low colouring parameters in the dyed fibers. The preparation of polypropylene/ polyester (PP/PET) blend of fibers is interesting from dyeability view of these fibers in dye bath. Polyesters addition to PP matrix is

able to fix disperse dyes and increase the dye uptake from a dyeing bath.

The influence of two polyesters (polyethylene terephthalate PET and polybutylene terephthalate PBT) for the dyeing kinetics of PP/PET blend fibres with disperse dye C.I. Disperse Blue 56 and the dyeing parameters were studied [6].



Polyethylene terephthalate(PET)

Polybutylene terephthalate (PBT).

Fig. 6. Chemical structures of polyethylene terephthalate (PET) and polybutylene terephthalate.

TABLE 6. Characteristics of blend PP/PET and PP/PBT.

No.	Sample		Composition of fibers
	PP (wt.%)	PET or PBT(wt.%)	Compatibilizer(wt.%)
1	90.5	8	1.5 (OLPET)
2	90.5	8	1.5 (EDSA)
3	90.5	8 (PBT)	1.5 (EDSA)

Compatibilizer: (EDSA) ethylenedistearamide, OLPET oligomeric polyester.

The preparation of PP/ PET blend fibers is important for dyeability. The incorporation of PET to PP [6] has resulted in an appreciable increase in disperse dye-uptake. The chemical nature of the additive and the structural changes of the fibers due to blending determine the dyeing ability. The authors reported that blending with PET decreases PP crystallinity and this is reflected in an increase in disperse dyeing.

Modified PP fibers are dyed with both acid and basic dye using conventional dyeing methods. Various polymeric additives including polyamides, polyamino triazoles, polyamino acrylates have been applied to produce very good dyeable compositions of PP with disperse dyes [7-16]. PP has an important role such as high melting temperature, low density, high chemical resistance to be modified with addition of other polymers or mineral materials and to be grafted with active functional groups [17].

Polypropylene fibers were dyed with disperse dyes and have been prepared by melt blending with polyethylene-co-vinyl acetate (EVA) chips prior to extrusion [18]. Mechanical properties of

the modified fibers were investigated. Fibres with various amounts of EVA were dyed with disperse dyes and the dyeing of these fibres were studied. The influence of different proportions of vinyl acetate in the EVA formulation was taken into consideration.

Improvement of disperse dyeability and imparting cationic dyeability to difficultly dyeable PP was done by a melt blending technique [19]. Isotactic PP chips were blended with chips of polybutylene terephthalate (PBT), cationic dyeable polyethylene terephthalate (CDPET) and polystyrene (PS), individually. The resulting binary fibers blends were spun and drawn into fibers at different draw ratio. The compatibility of blends was examined by different analysis methods. The blended fibres were disperse dyeable by the conventional method of at high temperature and pressure. PP/CDPET blend also gave good dyeability with cationic dyes and disperse dyes. The optimum level of blending was studied for tenacity and thermal stability of melt blended fibers. The wash fastness properties of the dyed fibers were high.

TABLE 7. Dispersed and basic dyes used.

No.	Brand name	C.I.Number	M. wt	Migration rate
1	Forcon Navy Blue S-2GLI	C.I.Disperse Blue 79	639	2
2	Forcon Blue SE-RI	C.I.Disperse Blue 183	473	1-2
3	Forcon Orange E-RL.I	C.I.Disperse Orange 25	323	4-5
4	Sandocryl Blue B-3G	C.I. Basic Blue 3		
5	Sandocryl Red BLH	C.I. Basic Red 22		

II. Dyeing Polypropylene using superficial carbon dioxide.

An alternative dyeing method for PP using supercritical carbon dioxide was developed[20]. as follows:-

GAIKER has studied SC-CO₂ dyeing of PP with an acid dye. Firstly, solubility of the dye in SC-CO₂ and co-solvent was tried [21]. Ways for introduction of PP samples and dye powder and the supercritical dyeing process parameters were studied. After process optimization, SC-CO₂

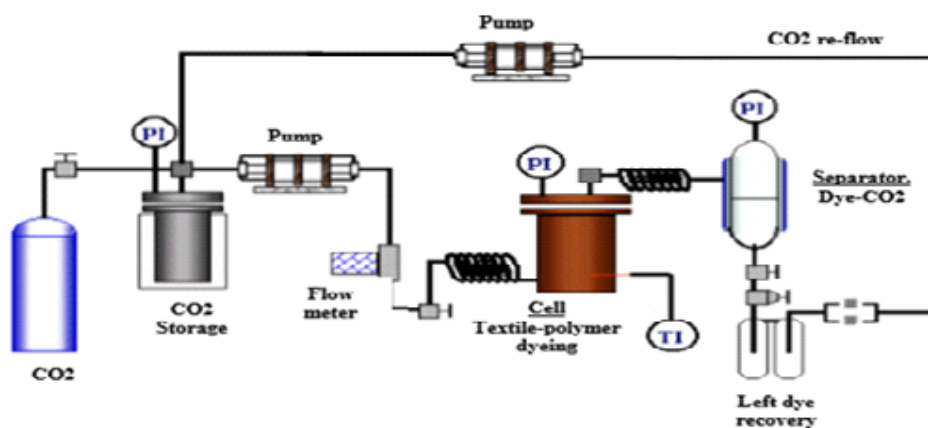
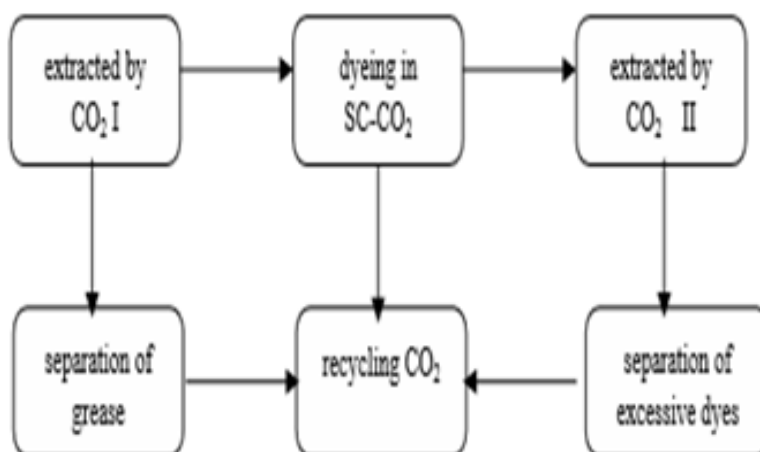


Fig. 7. One -step supercritical dyeing process.

Fig. 8. Process of dyeing in SC-CO₂.

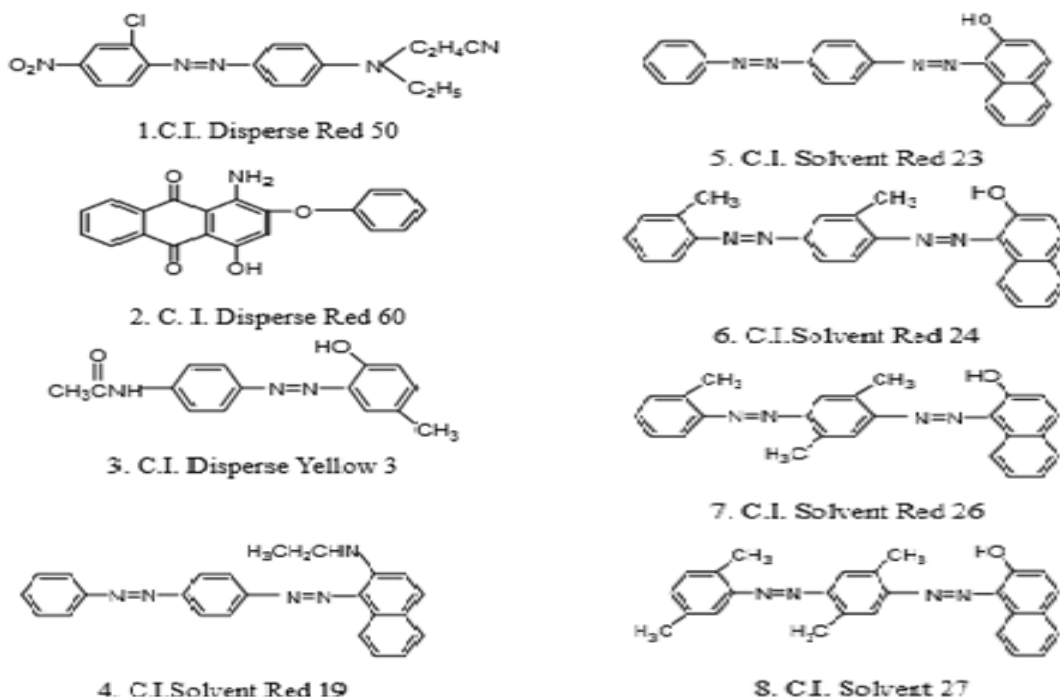


Fig. 9. Structures of disperse dyes used in SC-CO₂.

dyeing of polymer was carried out at a pilot scale. Different PP characteristics were evaluated. Tests demonstrated that it is possible to dye PP fibers with this supercritical dyeing method and the dyed fabric was of the same quality as in aqueous bath. Polypropylene was dyed using SC-CO₂ [22] at pressure 10-33MPa and at 35-150 °C using special co-solvents to improve dye sorption.

The equilibrium sorption of dye increased with pressure, density, temperature and the optimum amount of co-solvent was studied. An indication is given to replace the current dyeing process with supercritical fluid dyeing process which does not give pollution problem and save energy.

Mass Coloration with Pigments

Colored PP fibers are prepared as spun dyed fibers. Mass coloration includes dispersion and homogenization of pigments or dyes in PP before extrusion and spinning [23]. Pigments are usually solid color particles insoluble in PP, also water-insoluble. They are divided according to their origine into organic and inorganic. PP melt is, in principle, not colored by the dyes and pigments directly but by means of concentrated color dispersions called master batches.

Preparation of spun PP dyed fibers

To PP, dispersions are added in two methods:

- Weight dozers are added directly to the extruder feed;
- After melting and homogenization in a separate extruder the melt of the concentrate is dosed by injecting into the melt of PP. The melt mixture is then homogenized in a mixer. The content of the organic pigment usually varies from 0.01 - 1.5 wt. % in the colored melt, according to the required color strength needed.

Some pigments accelerate crystallization of PP stream below the spinneret, e.g. phthalocyanine pigments. Others, such as carbon black and TiO₂, are less effective on the kinetics of crystallization.

Mass coloration with metallic additives

The influence of colored organic and inorganic pigments on the physical properties of molten PP such as CI yellow 37 and CI pigment Red 108 on tensile strength, abrasion resistance of mass coloration of PP has been investigated [24].

Inorganic pigments

The most important inorganic pigments are oxides, sulfides, selenides, and chromate

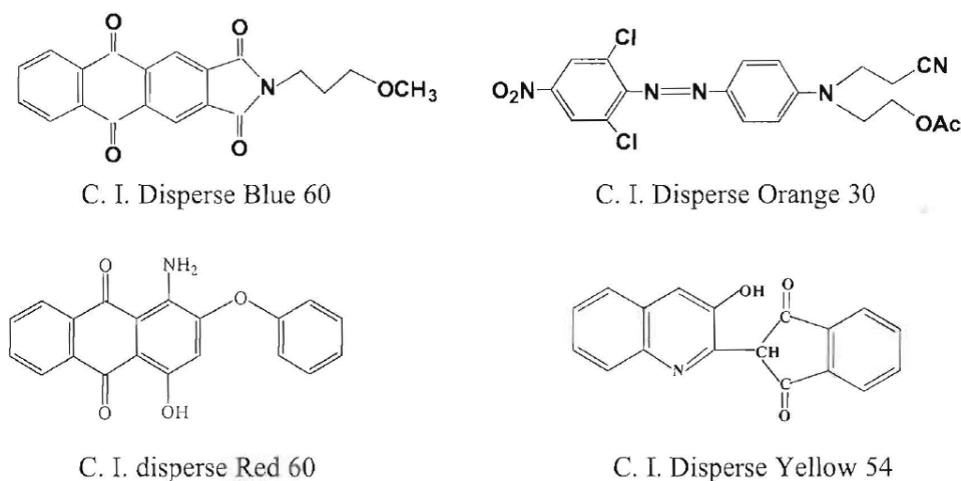


Fig. 10. Molecular structure of the used Disperse Dyes in SC-CO₂ method.

compounds of metals, mainly Zn, Ti, Cd, Cr, Ni, Co, Pb, Mo. Carbon black is also included into this group. They have high thermo stability and good dispersibility in PP.

Dyeing PP by other methods

PP was chlorinated by sodium hypochlorite and subsequent dyed with 12 azo disperse dyes of basic character in both alkaline and acidic medium. The affinity of the dyes for chlorinated PP was described [25].

Chemical structure of nanoclay produces dye site for nanocomposites [26]. Polypropylene/nanofil, a natural montmorillonite modified with benzyl tallow dimethyl ammonium salt composites were prepared by melt mixing and pressing, at different weight ratios. Maleic anhydride-modified polypropylene (PP-g-MA) was used as a compatibilizer. SEM images show that clays were dispersed into PP matrix in the form of large and small non isometric aggregates. However, the size

of aggregates in the sample with 2 wt% nanoclay and 4wt% PP-g-MA was larger. Thermal properties were not affected but the percentage crystallinity and the mechanical properties were reduced slightly. Films could be dyed with a dispersed dye with acceptable fastness and the shade changes with changing the clay content.

PP fibre dyeable with natural dyes was done with the incorporation of hyperbranched polymer (HBP) via melt spinning technique [27]. Walnut shell oak gall, dyer's camomile, and cehri were selected. The effect of HBP concentration on K/S values of natural dyed PP fibers was evaluated. The wash fastness and Fourier Transform Infrared Spectroscopy of fiber samples were also studied. The percent crystallinity of modified fibers was determined by Differential Scanning Calorimeter and the morphological analyses were performed with Scanning Electron Microscopy. It was observed that the addition of HBP increased the

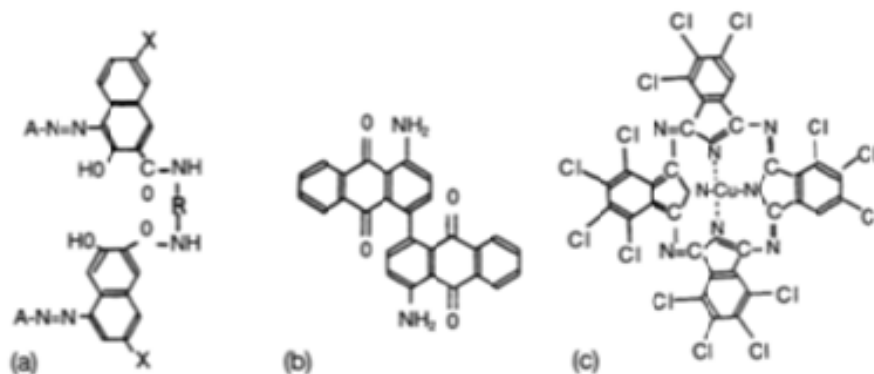


Fig.11. Pigments for spun dyed PP fibers: (a) C.I. Pigment Red 144; (b) C.I. Pigment Red 177; (c) C.I. Pigment Green 7.

dyeability of PP fiber using walnut shell, oak gall and cehri significantly compared to dyers camomile. The incorporation of HBP enhanced the dyeability of PP fibers with natural dyes.

The hydrophobicity of new dyes synthesized was analyzed numerically for unmodified pure PP fibers [28]. The octanol-water partition coefficient (logP), which is one of molecular descriptions for hydrophobicity of organic compounds was obtained by a semi-empirical method using Chem 3D software. The dyes of higher log P was around 5, the affinity of the dyes towards unmodified PP fibers was substantial. In comparison to the new

PP dyes, the conventional disperse dyes have log P values lower than 5 that exhibited poor affinity.

A novel synthesis method was effected for the production of LCB- PP via in situ ozonation [29] during reactive extrusion process in the presence of co-agent such as trimethylol propane triacrylate (TMPTA). Ozonation of molten PP molecules produces high free radicals to induce PP chain scission reactions during extrusion. LCB structures in PP molecules are formed when TMPTA was added. The amount of LCB produced increases with increase TMPTA concentrations. Long-chain branching PP showed a significant

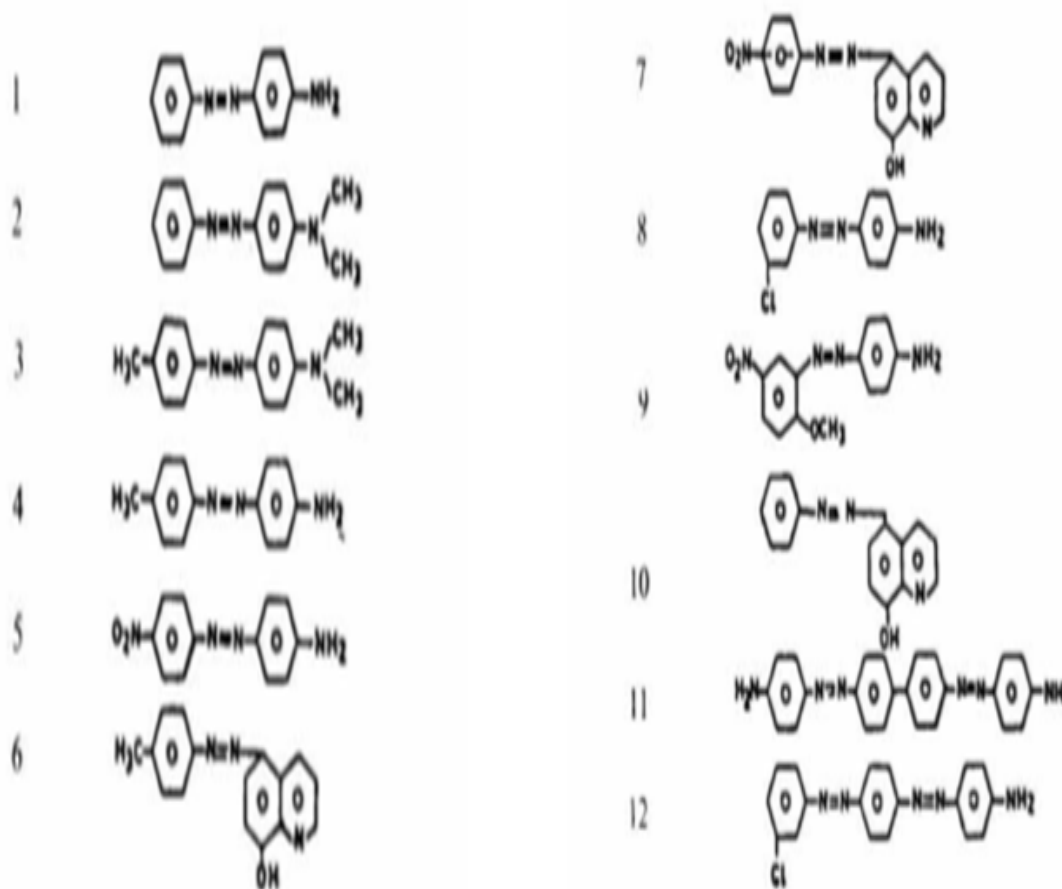


Fig. 12. Molecular structure of the 12 Azo Disperse Dyes used.

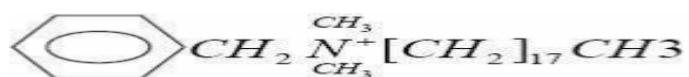


Fig. 13. Structure of benzyl tallow dimethyl ammonium salt.

influence on the viscoelastic properties of the melts. The onset of the shear thinning region started at lower frequency and the Newtonian behavior disappeared gradually with the increase of TMPTA concentration. The continuous weight relaxation spectrum showed an additional longer relaxation time in LCB- PP spectrum, which indicated that the product was a mixture of linear molecules and branched molecules.

Dyeing properties of PP fabrics treated in dielectric barrier discharge (DBD) at atmospheric air pressure and padded with butane tetra carboxylic acid (BTCA) were evaluated [30]. Excess polar functional groups were created on the substrate surface after DBD pretreatment. BTCA was applied to PP fabrics by pad-dry-cure method.

Both treated and untreated fabrics were dyed using acidic and basic dyestuffs. The surface morphology was studied by Scanning Electron Microscopy. Treated samples were also characterized by means of Fourier Transform Infrared Spectroscopy. The wettability of the samples was evaluated by water drop test according to AATCC 79-2000 standard. Color intensities of the dyed fabrics were measured using a UV reflection spectrophotometer, in the range of 400–700 nm. For the treated PP fabric, the relative color strength (K/S values) of the dyed fabrics has been increased. The tensile strength test in both weft and warp directions, does not differ. Also, the fastness properties of samples were done.

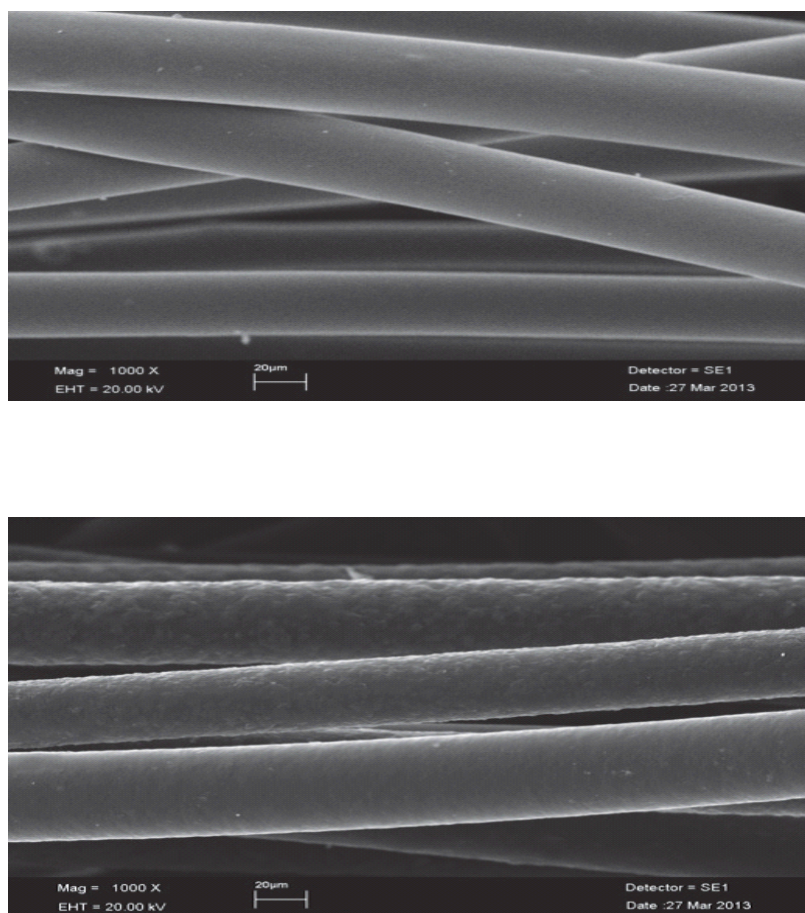


Fig.14. SEM images of fiber samples at magnification of PP (unmodified polypropylene) and MD-PP (3% HBP modified polypropylene).

Conclusions

Nonwoven PP fabrics are very important for the Textile industry. They have cheap price, wide applications in addition to possess high tensile strength mechanical properties and chemical resistance. PP has no reactive functional groups in their chemical structure and are difficult to be dyed by the conventional dyeing methods. PP fabrics are modified by different methods to improve their dyeing behavior by the following methods:

1. Blending PP chips with other polymers such as PTT, PET, PE, EVA, PS, PA etc...at

different percentage ratios prior or during melt extrusion to improve dyeing.

2. Dyeing PP with disperse dyes in superficial carbon dioxide.
3. Mass coloration with organic, inorganic pigments or metallic additives in a melt extrusion device.
4. Dyeing PP by other methods.
5. PP modification by radio-grafting technique and dyeing [31- 35].

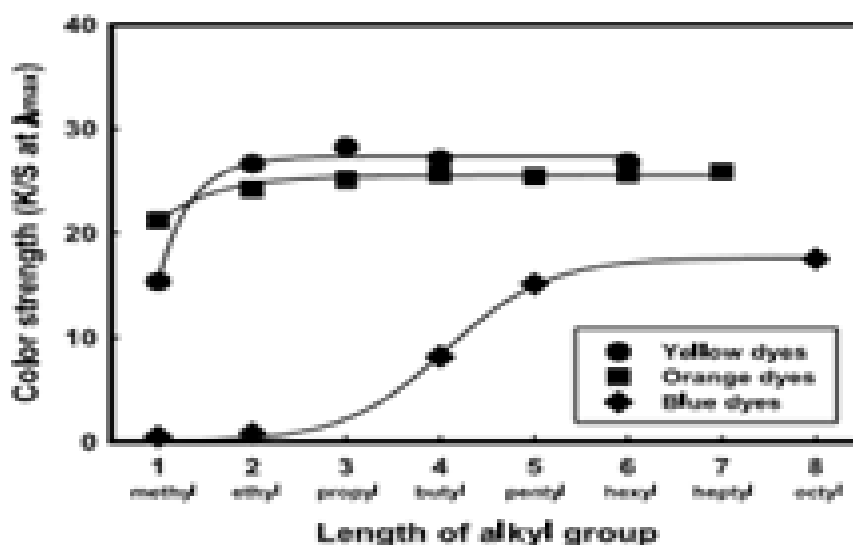


Fig. 15. Color strength of alkyl-substituted dyes onto PP fabrics at 130 °C for 1hour. (λ_{max} : Yellow dyes 420nm, Orange dyes 370nm, Blue dyes 600nm).

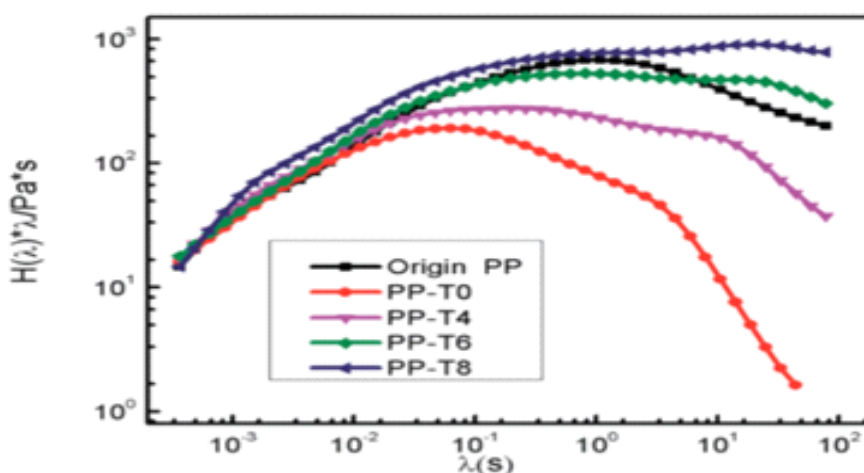


Fig. 16. Weighted relaxation spectrum of original PP and extruded PPs with different TMPTA concentrations (reaction temperature 210 °C polymer throughput ¼ 26.8 g min).

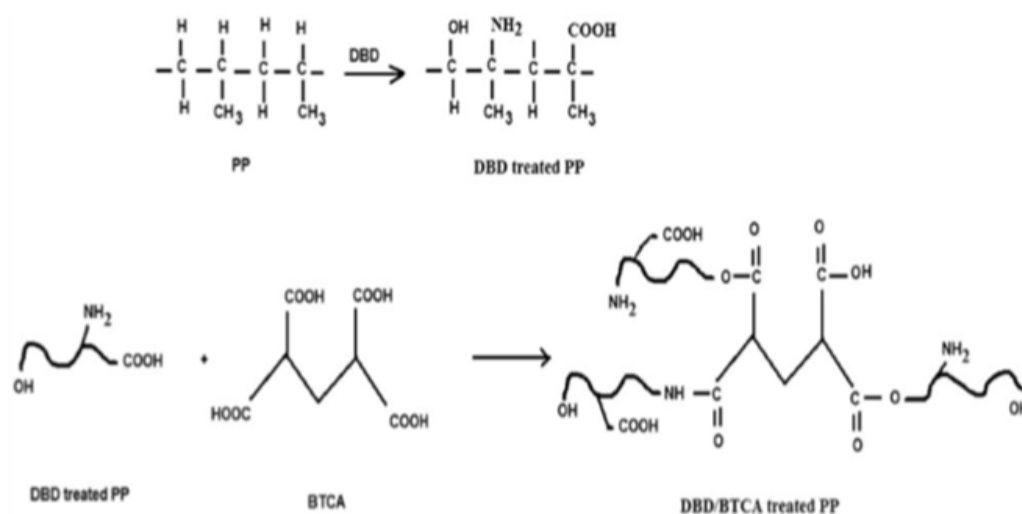


Fig. 17. Reaction mechanism between DBD-treated PP and BTCA.

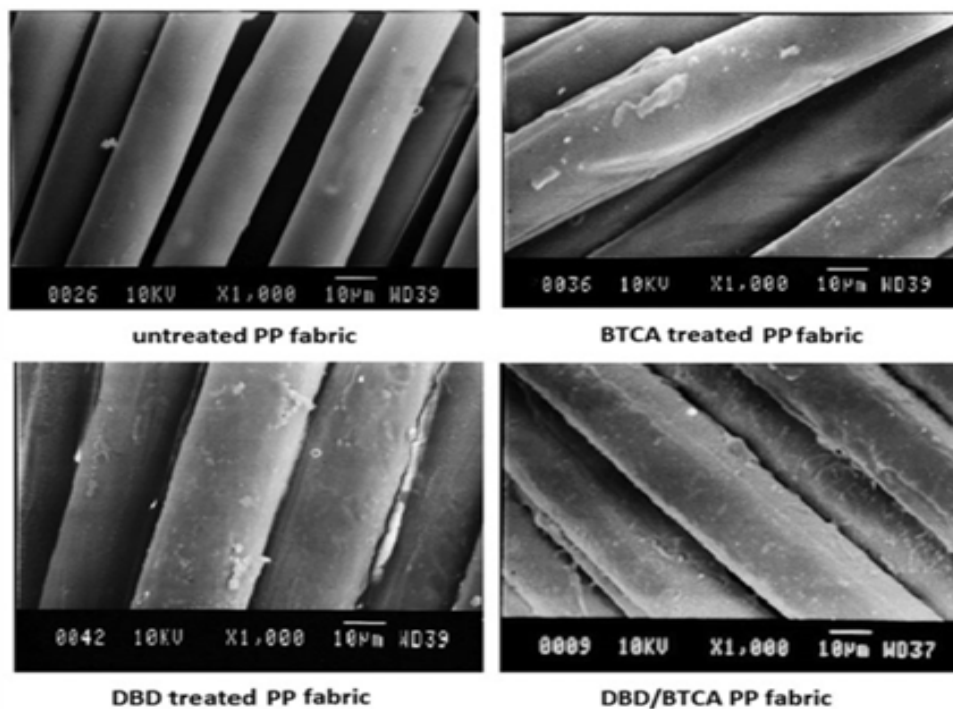


Fig. 18 SEM images of untreated and treated PP.

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صبغة أقمشة البولي بروبيلين بطرق تحويل مختلفة

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أقمشة البولي بروبيلين المنسوجة و الغير منسوجة مهمه في الأسواق ولهذه الأقمشة إستعمالات كثيره في صناعة السجاد و بطانة أقمشة السيارات و التغليف و ايضا في صناعة الحفاضات كما استعملت لحماية الشواطى و الترع وغيره. و من عيوب هذه الأقمشه انها صعبه في صباغتها بالطرق التقليديه لعدم إحتوائها على مجاميع قطبيه نشطه في تركيبها الكيمايى مما يؤدى لصعوبة صباغتها بالصبغات المعتاده, ولهذا السبب يتم تحويل أقمشة البولي بروبيلين بعدة طرق قبل الصباغة وتشمل الأتى:-

١. خلط خرز البولي بروبيلين بخرز بوليمرات أخرى مثل النايلون أو البولى إستر بنسب مختلفه قبل أو أثناء عملية الغزل الأنصهارى.

٢. صباغة أقمشة البولى بروبيلين بالصبغات المشتته فى وجود غاز ثانى أكسيد الكربون.

٣. تلوين خرز البولى بروبيلين بإضافة بعض صبغات البجمنت العضويه أو غير العضويه أو إضافة املاح معدنيه أثناء عملية الغزل الأنصهارى.