

# Luminophore CF 530%

## *Optical Brightening Agent For Cellulose Nylon And Wool*

Luminophore CF 530% is ideally suited for optical brightening of Cellulose, Nylon and Wool.

<b>Properties</b>	Constitution	- Derivative of Stilbene
	Class	- Anionic
	Fluorescence	- Bluish
	Appearance	- Pale Yellow Powder

<b>Stability</b>	Bleach liquors containing reducing agents : (Based on Hydrosulphite)	Very good
	Peroxide bleach liquors:	Very good
	Salts causing hardness of water:	Very good
	Acids upto pH 3 :	Good
	Alkali upto pH 12 :	Very good

**Special Properties** Luminophore CF 530% has a very high affinity for nylon fibres and can be applied from a reductive bleach bath or from a normal bath containing minute amounts of acetic acid.

Luminophore CF 530% is very suitable for optical brightening of wool, which has been pre-bleached in hydrogen peroxide.

Luminophore CF 530% is stable to acid as well as to resin finishing chemicals at high temperatures. It is, therefore, ideally suited for finishes using the cross linking process.

**Guiding Recipes** **Method of dissolution:**  
Luminophore CF 530% is miscible with DM water in all proportions.

**Nylon** **Reductive bleach bath:**  
0.4% - 1.5% Luminophore CF 530%  
2 - 5 g/l hydrosulphite of soda  
Enter the goods at 60°C. Raise to boil in 30 minutes and maintain at boil for another 30 minutes. It can also be applied under high temperatures (120°C)

**Normal bath with acetic acid:**  
0.4% - 1.5% Luminophore CF 530%  
Acetic acid to pH 4  
Enter at 40°C. Raise within 30 minutes to 95°C and maintain at 95°C for 15-30 minutes.

**Wool** Wool or real silk pre-bleached in hydrogen peroxide may be whitened as follows :  
0.5% - 2.5% Luminophore CF 530%  
2 - 4 g/l Hydrosulphite of soda  
Treat for 2 hours at 50°C. Rinse

**Blended Goods** Since Luminophore CF 530% is suitable for nylon, wool, real silk and cellulosic fibres, it is an ideal product for use on blended fabrics containing nylon, wool, real silk and cellulosic components.

**Note** Heavy metals ions, e.g., copper, iron, manganese and zinc, may interfere with the effects of anionic optical brightening agents. This can be avoided by adding suitable chelating agents.

(Our publications are intended to render information on the best possible application of our products. Recommendations are given according to our best knowledge and belief, but without engagement.)

**UNITED Ventures**  
ventures.united@gmail.com



53, Siddhivinayak, SP-19/20, N.S. Road No. 7  
JVPD Scheme, Vile-Parle (W), Mumbai - 400 049  
Tel. : 91 - 22 - 2670 1144 • 91 - 21 - 2670 1155

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