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PROCESS FOR MATTING OF TEXTILES

Albert Landolt, Riehen, Switzerland, assignor to
Society of Chemical Industry in Basle, Basel,
Switzerland

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It has been found that the aqueous suspensions of finely dispersed inorganic pigments, which are obtained with the help of water-soluble salts of trivalent metals, or of metals of higher valencies, may be used successfully for the matting of textiles. These suspensions may serve as baths from which the pigments have an unexpected affinity for the fiber. The matting may take place in such a manner that the pigments are caused to be absorbed onto the textile material (for example, regenerated cellulose rayons or rayons consisting of cellulose ethers or esters, mercerized cotton, natural silk, etc.), which preferably takes place by simple working of the goods to be matted in dilute matting baths. The process may also be carried out by treating the textiles with concentrated suspensions for a short time and then drying. The matting effects thus obtained surprisingly enough do not dust and withstand washing very well indeed.

Pigments which come into consideration are, for example, titanium dioxide, barium sulfate, china clay (kaolin), antimony oxide, as well as colored pigments, such as iron oxide, cadmium sulfide.

By salts of polyvalent metals, those salts are to be understood in which the metal is found as cation and is at least trivalent. Thus, for example, aluminium salts, titanium salts, zirconium salts, iron salts, cerium salts, etc., come into consideration.

The following examples illustrate the invention, the parts being by weight:

Example 1

10 parts of titanium dioxide ("titanium white" of commerce) and 1 part of aluminum trifluoride are pasted together with a little water, and the paste thus obtained is poured, while stirring, into 15,000 parts of water at 20° C. 500 parts of viscose rayon are entered into the matting bath prepared in this manner and are worked at room temperature for ½ hour, after which they are rinsed and dried. A strong, non-dusting matting is obtained, which withstands washing very well. Similar effects are obtained when the aluminium trifluoride is replaced by alumi-

num sulfate, titanium sulfate, iron chloride, zirconium hydroxychloride and the like.

Example 2

Viscose rayon material is padded on the padding mangle with a matting bath containing per liter 20 gms. of a suspension which is prepared by grinding up 10 parts of titanium dioxide (in the form of titanium white), 1 part of zirconium hydroxychloride and 0.75 part of crystalline sodium acetate with 10 parts of water. After squeezing and drying, a very level, strong matting effect is obtained.

What I claim is:

1. Process for the matting of textiles with the help of inorganic pigment suspensions in aqueous media, which comprises treating the said textiles with a matting bath which contains, as the essential matting-effecting ingredients, an inorganic matting pigment and a dissolved salt of a metal which is at least trivalent, the metal being present in the salt as cation.

2. Process for the matting of textiles consisting of regenerated cellulose with the help of inorganic pigment suspensions in aqueous media, which comprises treating the said textiles with a matting bath which contains, as the essential matting-effecting ingredients, an inorganic matting pigment and a dissolved colorless salt of a metal which is at least trivalent, the metal being present in the salt as cation.

3. Process for the matting of textiles consisting of regenerated cellulose with the help of titanium dioxide suspensions in aqueous media, which comprises treating the said textiles with a matting bath which contains, as the essential matting-effecting ingredients, titanium dioxide and a dissolved colorless salt of a metal which is at least trivalent, the metal being present in the salt as cation.

4. Process for the matting of textiles consisting of regenerated cellulose with the help of titanium dioxide suspensions in aqueous media, which comprises treating the said textiles with a matting bath which contains, as the essential matting-effecting ingredients, titanium dioxide, and dissolved aluminum formate.

ALBERT LANDOLT.