

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ERNST WUGK, OF HÖCHST-ON-THE-MAIN, GERMANY, ASSIGNOR TO FARBWERKE VORM.
MEISTER LUCIUS & BRÜNING, OF HÖCHST-ON-THE-MAIN, GERMANY.

PROCESS OF PRODUCING DYEINGS ON COTTON.

1,056,080.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Mar. 18, 1913.

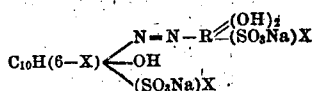
No Drawing.

Application filed February 7, 1912. Serial No. 676,036.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ERNST WUGK, Ph. D., chemist, a citizen of the Empire of Germany, residing at Höchst-on-the-Main, Germany, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in the Process of Producing Dyeings on Cotton, of which the following is a specification.

In U. S. Patent No. 1,012,619 is described a process of producing dyeings on cotton, capable of being discharged, by using monoazo dyestuffs obtained by combining a diazotized aminonaphtholsulfonic acid with meta-phenylenediamin or a derivative thereof. In elaborating this invention, I have found that by replacing in the said monoazo dyestuffs the metadiamin by an aromatic dioxy compound capable of being coupled twice, there are also obtained dyestuffs which produce on the fiber very intense violet to brown tints, fast to washing, by treatment with nitrodiazo benzene, and which can be discharged to a pure white. The constitution of these dyestuffs probably corresponds to the formula:



wherein "R" stands for a phenyl or a naphthyl residue and "X" means any number of sulfo groups.

Example I: The cotton fabric is padded with a 1% solution of the dyestuff produced by combining diazotized 2.5.7-aminonaphtholsulfonic acid with resorcin, and subsequently treated in the usual manner with p-nitrodiazobenzene. Thus an intense beautiful violet-brown tint, of excellent fastness to soap and capable of being readily discharged, is obtained.

Example II: The cotton fabric is padded

with a 1% solution of the dyestuff produced by combining diazotized 2.5.7 aminonaphtholsulfonic acid with 2.7 dioxynaphthalene, and subsequently treated in the usual manner with p-nitrodiazobenzene. Thus a reddish-brown tint, of excellent fastness to soap and capable of being readily discharged, is obtained.

Example III: The cotton fabric is padded with a 1% solution of the dyestuff produced by combining diazotized 2.5.7-aminonaphtholsulfonic acid with 1.8-dioxynaphthalene 3.6-disulfonic acid, and subsequently treated in the usual manner with p-nitrodiazobenzene. Thus a violet tint, of excellent fastness to soap and capable of being readily discharged, is obtained.

Having now described my invention, I declare that what I claim is:

1. The herein-described process of producing dyeings on cotton, fast to washing and capable of being discharged, by applying on the fabric a dyestuff obtained by combining a diazotized aminonaphtholsulfonic acid with an aromatic dioxy compound capable of being coupled twice, and then treating the dyestuffs on the fiber with nitrodiazobenzene.

2. The herein-described process of producing dyeings on cotton, fast to washing and capable of being discharged, by applying on the fabric a dyestuff obtained by combining diazotized 2.5.7-aminonaphtholsulfonic acid with 1.8-dioxynaphthalene-3.6-disulfonic acid, and then treating the dyestuff on the fiber with nitrodiazobenzene.

In testimony whereof, I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

ERNST WUGK.

Witnesses:

JEAN GRUND,
CARL GRUND.