

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

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COMPOSITION FOR FINISHING FABRICS AND FIBROUS MATERIALS

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This invention relates to the treatment of fabrics and fibrous materials for applying a brilliant finish thereto and is particularly concerned with compositions for use in the treatment of such material to impart the desired luster in connection with the conventional treatment of such materials with finishes which contain substantial quantities of inorganic salts for increasing the weight of the fabric, such finishes being hereinafter referred to as "salt-finishes".

It is well known that in general salt-finishes do not impart any particular lustre to the material. For the latter purpose it was necessary, hitherto, also to cover the material with a thin wax layer and then to render this lustrous by hot calendering. This operation may be combined with that of the application of the finishing agent if use is made of an emulsion of substances adapted to impart lustre to the material such as paraffin, waxes, stearic acid or the like, said emulsion being sufficiently resistant to salts to permit said emulsified substances being added direct to the finishing agent. This will be the case if the emulsions of the lustre-imparting means are prepared with the aid of aromatic sulphonic acids (for example, dipropyl-naphthalene sulphonic acid) as a dispersing agent or if, as emulsifiers use is made of sulphonated oils such as will produce an emulsion which is highly resistant to decomposition by concentrated solutions of inorganic salts, such as Epsom salt. In most instances these sulphonated oils will be preparations wherein sulphonation has been carried to an extent beyond that occurring in the preparation of Turkey red oils, for example preparations obtained from oils by sulphonation with sulphuric acid in excess in the presence of inorganic or organic anhydrous acids, acid anhydrides or acid chlorides, possibly at temperatures below 0°.

Example

From 50 kgs. of Epsom salts or bitter salts, 20 kgs. of dextrine and 150 kgs. of water a finishing liquor is produced to which, well agitated, is added 10 kgs. of a paraffin or wax emulsion produced by the use of dipropyl-

naphthalene sulphonic acid. This finishing agent is perfectly homogeneous and does not throw down any clots of magnesia compounds. The material displays a beautiful lustre after the finishing and calendering.

I claim:—

1. A finishing composition for increasing the weight of and imparting luster to fabrics and fibrous materials, comprising a mixture of an inorganic finishing salt solution with an emulsion of a luster producing medium, said emulsion possessing a high degree of resistance to decomposition by the salt.

2. A finishing composition for increasing the weight of and imparting luster to fabrics and fibrous materials, comprising a mixture of a watery solution of an inorganic finishing salt with a luster producing fatty matter held in dispersion by a sulphonated hydrocarbon derivative which is not decomposed by said salt solution.

3. A finishing composition for increasing the weight of and imparting luster to fabrics and fibrous materials, comprising a mixture of a watery solution of an inorganic finishing salt with a luster producing fatty matter held in dispersion by an aromatic sulphonic acid alkylated in the nucleus.

4. A finishing composition for increasing the weight of and imparting luster to fabrics and fibrous materials, comprising a mixture of a watery solution of an inorganic finishing salt with a luster producing fatty matter held in dispersion by an oil sulphonated to an extent beyond that occurring in Turkey-red oils.

5. A finishing composition for increasing the weight of and imparting luster to fabrics and fibrous materials comprising a mixture of a watery solution of Epsom salt with stearic acid held in dispersion by dipropyl-naphthalene sulphonic acid.

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