



US 20030172840A1

(19) **United States**

(12) **Patent Application Publication**

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(10) **Pub. No.: US 2003/0172840 A1**

(43) **Pub. Date: Sep. 18, 2003**

(54) **AQUEOUS PRINTING INKS FOR USE IN THE INK-JET PRINTING METHOD THE PRODUCTION AND THE USE ON TEXTILE FIBRE MATERIALS THEROF**

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(21) Appl. No.: **10/182,937**
(22) PCT Filed: **Jan. 27, 2001**

(86) PCT No.: **PCT/EP01/00882**
(30) **Foreign Application Priority Data**
Feb. 4, 2000 (DE)..... 100 04 954.0

Publication Classification

(51) **Int. Cl.⁷** **C09D 11/00**
(52) **U.S. Cl.** **106/31.27**; 106/31.58; 106/31.47

(57) **ABSTRACT**
An aqueous inkjet printing ink including one or more reactive dyes, sulfolane and a buffer system and having a pH of not more than 7.0 when one or more of said reactive dyes have reactive systems of the vinyl sulfone series is prepared and used on textile fiber materials.

AQUEOUS PRINTING INKS FOR USE IN THE INK-JET PRINTING METHOD THE PRODUCTION AND THE USE ON TEXTILE FIBRE MATERIALS THEROF

[0001] Digital printing techniques will become increasingly important in the future in the textile area as well as in the nontextile area.

[0002] Changed market expectations in conventional textile printing demand more flexibility in design, color and delivery time. Digital inkjet technology is the answer. By making it possible to print directly from the computer via printing nozzles without the need to prepare printing screens, the new technology improves printing process flexibility, efficiency and environmental performance. It provides substantially integrated operations, shortens printing times and meets the demand for rapid reaction to market developments and for fewer intermediate stages in the production process.

[0003] The inkjet printing process is usually carried out using aqueous inks, which are sprayed as small droplets directly onto the substrate. There is a continuous form of the process, in which the ink is pressed piezoelectrically through a nozzle at a uniform rate and deflected onto the substrate by an electric field, depending on the pattern to be produced, and there is an uninterrupted inkjet or drop-on-demand process, in which the ink is expelled only where a colored dot is to appear. The latter form of the process employs either a piezoelectric crystal or a heated cannula (bubble or thermal jet process) to exert pressure on the ink system and so eject an ink droplet. These techniques are described in Text. Chem. Color, volume 19 (8), pages 23 ff and volume 21 pages 27 ff.

[0004] This highly sensitive microtechnology requires the development of tailored dye preparations (inks) meeting, for example, high requirements with regard to purity, particle size, viscosity, surface tension, conductivity, physico-chemical stability, thermophysical properties, the pH, the absence of foam, color strength, fastness level and stability in storage. Commercially available reactive dyes in the form of their powder, granular or liquid formulations of the kind used for conventional, analog textile printing contain significant electrolyte quantities, dustproofing agents and standardizers which lead to massive problems in inkjet printing. On the other hand, dye inks as used for nontextile materials, for example paper, wood, plastics, ceramics, etc. provide only unsatisfactory results with regard to ease of application and print color yield and fastnesses on textile material.

[0005] The European patent applications EP-A 0 886 000 and EP-A 0 885 998, EP 0 620 116, EP-A 0 606 777, DE-A 4417718, DE-A 4417719 describe dye inks containing fiber-reactive dyes. These dye inks have some application weaknesses, for example unsatisfactory dye ink stability or low dye yield owing to insufficient interaction of the dyes from the ink with the fiber. The European patent specification EP-A 0 602 885 describes sulfolane-containing dye inks for the nontextile area which are not suitable for textile application. Consequently, there is a demand for novel printing inks for the inkjet process with fiber-reactive dyes that have improved properties, especially application properties.

[0006] It is an object of the present invention to provide printing inks that do not have the abovementioned disadvantages.

[0007] It has now been found that, surprisingly, aqueous printing inks containing sulfolane, which does not impair the reactivity of reactive dyes and at the same time substantially prevents nozzle clogging, one or more reactive dyes and a buffer system ensuring the functionality of the reactive groups provide excellent results.

[0008] The present invention accordingly provides aqueous textile inkjet printing inks including one or more reactive dyes, sulfolane and a buffer system and having a pH of not more than 7.0 when one or more of said reactive dyes have reactive systems of the vinyl sulfone series.

[0009] Useful dyes include all reactive dyes recited for example in European patent specifications EP-B 590397, EP-A 886000 and EP-A 613975.

[0010] Preference is given to reactive dyes having a reactive system of the monochlorotriazine and/or vinyl sulfone series.

[0011] Examples of dyes of the monochlorotriazine series are:

[0012] C. I. Reactive Yellow 85, C. I. Reactive Yellow 95, C. I. Yellow 181, C. I. Reactive Orange 12, C. I. Reactive Orange 13, C. I. Reactive Orange 35, C. I. Reactive Red 3:1, C. I. Reactive Red 24, C. I. Reactive Red 31, C. I. Reactive Red 45, C. I. Reactive Red 187, C. I. Reactive Red 218, C. I. Reactive Red 245, C. I. Reactive Violet 1, C. I. Reactive Blue 13, C. I. Reactive Blue 49, C. I. Reactive Blue 71, C. I. Reactive Blue 72, C. I. Reactive Blue 162, C. I. Reactive Blue 234, C. I. Reactive Brown 11, C. I. Reactive Brown 17, C. I. Reactive Brown 38, C. I. Reactive Black 8, C. I. Reactive Black 39.

[0013] Examples of preferred dyes of the monochlorotriazine series are:

[0014] C. I. Reactive Yellow 85, C. I. Reactive Yellow 95, C. I. Reactive Orange 12, C. I. Reactive Orange 13, C. I. Reactive Red 187, C. I. Reactive Red 218, C. I. Reactive Blue 49, C. I. Reactive Blue 72, C. I. Reactive Blue 234, C. I. Reactive Black 8, C. I. Reactive Black 39.

[0015] Examples of dyes of the vinyl sulfone series are:

[0016] C. I. Reactive Yellow 15, C. I. Reactive Yellow 37, C. I. Reactive Yellow 42, C. I. Reactive Orange 16, C. I. Reactive Orange 74, C. I. Reactive Orange 107, C. I. Reactive Red 23, C. I. Reactive Red 35, C. I. Reactive Red 106, C. I. Reactive Red 180, C. I. Reactive Violet 5, C. I. Reactive Blue 19, C. I. Reactive Blue 21, C. I. Reactive Blue 38, C. I. Reactive Blue 229, C. I. Reactive Brown 18, C. I. Reactive Black 5, C. I. Reactive Black 14, C. I. Reactive Black 31.

[0017] Examples of preferred dyes of the vinyl sulfone series are:

[0018] C. I. Reactive Yellow 37, C. I. Reactive Orange 16, C. I. Reactive Orange 74, C. I. Reactive Red 35, C. I. Reactive Red 180, C. I. Reactive Blue 19, C. I. Reactive Blue 21, C. I. Reactive Black 5, C. I. Reactive Black 14, C. I. Reactive Black 31.

[0019] Double and mixed reactive products are for example C. I. Reactive Red 198, C. I. Reactive Red 239, C. I. Reactive Black 5, C. I. Reactive Blue 21.

[0020] The reactive dyes used are known and are obtainable by customary diazotization, coupling and condensation reactions.

[0021] The printing inks of the invention include one or more reactive dyes for example in amounts of 0.1% by weight to 50% by weight, preferably in amounts of 1% by weight to 30% by weight, particularly preferably in amounts of 5% by weight to 25% by weight based on the total weight of the ink.

[0022] When the printing inks of the invention include dyes of the monochlorotriazine series, the pH of the printing inks is preferably adjusted to 7.0 to 9.0 by use of a suitable buffer system. They are used in amounts of 0.1-3% by weight, preferably in 0.5-1.5% by weight, based on the total weight of the ink.

[0023] Useful buffer systems for printing inks including dyes of the monochlorotriazine series include for example borax, disodium hydrogenphosphate, modified phosphonates, DEAS.

[0024] When the printing inks of the invention include dyes of the vinyl sulfone series, the pH of the printing inks is preferably adjusted to 3.0 to 7.0 by use of a suitable buffer system. They are used in amounts of 0.1-3% by weight, preferably in 0.5 to 2.5% by weight, based on the total weight of the ink.

[0025] Useful buffer systems for printing inks including dyes of the vinyl sulfone series include for example monosodium phosphate, sodium citrate, modified phosphonates.

[0026] Further useful buffer systems are described in:

[0027] "Chemie der Elemente", VCH Verlagsgesellschaft mbH, 1st edition 1988, pages 665 to 666, Holleman-Wiberg, Lehrbuch der anorganischen Chemie, WDG & Co. Verlage 47th to 56th edition, pages 109 to 110, Laborchemikalienverlag der Fa. MERCK, Darmstadt, Ausgabe 1999, pages 1128 to 1133, "Der Fischer Chemicals Katalog" (Fischer Scientific UK, 1999) page 409 to 411, Riedel-de Haën, Laborchemikalien 1996, page 946 to 951, Riedel-de Haën, Labor-Hilfstabellen No. 6, buffer solutions.

[0028] The dyes used in the inks have in particular a salt content of less than 0.1% by weight, for example 0.01 to 0.099, based on the weight of the dyes. If necessary, the dyes have to be desalted, for example by membrane separation processes, before use in the inks of the invention.

[0029] For use of inks in the continuous flow process, a conductivity of 0.5 to 25 mS/m can be set by adding an electrolyte.

[0030] Useful electrolytes include for example lithium nitrate and potassium nitrate.

[0031] The inks of the invention include for example 1-30% by weight of sulfolane, preferably 5-25% by weight, particularly preferably 10-20% by weight, of sulfolane.

[0032] The dye inks of the invention, as well as sulfolane, may include further organic solvents to a total content of 5-20%, preferably 5-15% by weight.

[0033] Useful organic solvents include for example alcohols, eg. methanol, ethanol, 1-propanol, isopropanol, 1-butanol, tert-butanol, pentyl alcohol, polyhydric alcohols eg.: 1,2-ethanediol, 1,2,3-propanetriol, butanediol, 1,3-butane-

diol, 1,4-butanediol, 1,2-propanediol, 2,3-propanediol, pentanediol, 1,4-pentanediol, 1,5-pentanediol, hexanediol, D,L-1,2-hexanediol, 1,6-hexanediol, 1,2,6-hexanediol, 1,2-octanediol, polyalkylene glycols, eg.: polyethylene glycol, polypropylene glycol, alkylene glycols having 2 to 8 alkylene groups, eg.: monoethylene glycol, diethylene glycol, triethylene glycol, tetraethylene glycol, thioglycol, thiodiglycol, butyltriglycol, hexylene glycol, propylene glycol, dipropylene glycol, tripropylene glycol, low alkyl ethers of polyhydric alcohols, eg.: ethylene glycol monomethyl ether, ethylene glycol monoethyl ether, ethylene glycol monobutyl ether, diethylene glycol monomethyl ether, diethylene glycol monoethyl ether, diethylene glycol monobutyl ether, diethylene glycol monohexyl ether, triethylene glycol monomethyl ether, triethylene glycol monobutyl ether, tripropylene glycol monomethyl ether, tetraethylene glycol monomethyl ether, tetraethylene glycol monobutyl ether, tetraethylene glycol dimethyl ether, propylene glycol monomethyl ether, propylene glycol monoethyl ether, propylene glycol monobutyl ether, tripropylene glycol isopropyl ether, polyalkylene glycol ethers, eg.: polyethylene glycol monomethyl ether, polypropylene glycol glycerol ether, polyethylene glycol tridecyl ether, polyethylene glycol nonylphenyl ether, amines, eg.: methylamine, ethylamine, triethylamine, diethylamine, dimethylamine, trimethylamine, dibutylamine, diethanolamine, triethanolamine, N-acetyethanolamine, N-formylethanolamine, ethylenediamine, urea derivatives, eg.: urea, thiourea, N-methylurea, N,N'-dimethylurea, ethyleneurea, 1,1,3,3-tetramethylurea, amides, eg.: dimethylformamide, dimethylacetamide, acetamide, ketones or ketoalcohols, eg.: acetone, diacetone alcohol, cyclic ethers, eg.: tetrahydrofuran, trimethylolethane, trimethylolpropane, 2-butoxyethanol, benzyl alcohol, 2-butoxyethanol, gamma-butyrolactone, ϵ -caprolactam also dimethylsulfolane, methylsulfolane, 2,4-dimethylsulfolane, dimethyl sulfone, butadiene sulfone, dimethyl sulfoxide, dibutyl sulfoxide, N-cyclohexylpyrrolidone, N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone, N-ethylpyrrolidone, 2-pyrrolidone, 1-(2-hydroxyethyl)-2-pyrrolidone, 1-(3-hydroxypropyl)-2-pyrrolidone, 1,3-dimethyl-2-imidazolidinone, 1,3-dimethyl-2-imidazolinone, 1,3-bismethoxymethylimidazolidine, 2-(2-methoxyethoxy)ethanol, 2-(2-ethoxyethoxy)ethanol, 2-(2-butoxyethoxy)ethanol, 2-(2-propoxyethoxy)ethanol, pyridine, piperidine, butyrolactone, trimethylolpropane, 1,2-dimethoxypropan, dioxane, ethyl acetate, ethylenediamine-tetraacetate, ethyl pentyl ether, 1,2-dimethoxypropane, trimethylolpropane.

[0034] The printing inks of the invention may further include customary additives, for example viscosity moderators to set viscosities in the range from 1.5 to 40.0 mPa*s in a temperature range from 20 to 50° C. Preferred inks have a viscosity of 1.5 to 20 mPa*s and particularly preferred inks have a viscosity of 1.5 to 15 mPa*s.

[0035] Useful viscosity moderators include rheological additives, for example: polyvinylcaprolactam, polyvinylpyrrolidone and their copolymers polyetherpolyol, associative thickeners, polyurea, polyurethane, sodium alginates, modified galactomannans, polyetherurea, polyurethane, nonionic cellulose ethers.

[0036] As further additives the inks of the invention may include surface-active substances to set surface tensions of 20 to 65 mN/m, which are adapted if necessary as a function of the process used (thermal or piezotechnology).

[0037] Useful surface-active substances include for example:

[0038] nonionic surfactants, butyldiglycol, 1,2-hexanediol.

[0039] The inks may further include customary additives, for example substances to inhibit fungal and bacterial growth in amounts of 0.01 to 1% by weight based on the total weight of the ink.

[0040] The inks may be prepared in a conventional manner by mixing the components in water.

[0041] The dye inks of the invention are useful in inkjet printing processes for printing a wide variety of pretreated materials, such as silk, leather, wool, polyamide fibers and polyurethanes, and especially cellulosic fiber materials of any kind. Such fiber materials are for example in the natural fiber cellulose fibers, such as cotton, linen and hemp, and also pulp and regenerated cellulose. The printing inks of the invention are also useful for printing pretreated hydroxyl- or amino-containing fibers present in blend fabrics, for example blends of cotton, silk, wool with polyester fibers or polyamide fibers.

[0042] In contrast to conventional textile printing, where the printing ink already contains all the fixing chemicals and thickeners for a reactive dye, in inkjet printing the auxiliaries have to be applied to the textile substrate in a separate pretreatment step.

[0043] The pretreatment of the textile substrate, for example cellulose and regenerated cellulose fibers and also silk and wool, is effected with an aqueous alkaline liquor prior to printing. To fix reactive dyes there is a need for alkali, for example sodium carbonate, sodium bicarbonate, sodium acetate, trisodium phosphate, sodium silicate, sodium hydroxide, alkali donors such as, for example, sodium trichloroacetate, sodium formate, hydrotropic substances such as, for example, urea, reduction inhibitors, for example sodium nitrobenzenesulfonates, and also thickeners to prevent flowing of the motives when the printing ink is applied, for example sodium alginates, modified polyacrylates or highly etherified galactomannans.

[0044] These pretreatment reagents are uniformly applied to the textile substrate in a defined amount using suitable applicators, for example using a 2- or 3-roll pad, contactless spraying technologies, by means of foam application or using appropriately adapted inkjet technologies, and subsequently dried.

[0045] After printing, the textile fiber material is dried at 120 to 150° C. and subsequently fixed.

[0046] The fixing of the inkjet prints prepared with reactive dyes may be effected at room temperature or with saturated steam, with superheated steam, with hot air, with microwaves, with infrared radiation, with laser or electron beams or with other suitable energy transfer techniques.

[0047] A distinction is made between one- and two-phase fixing processes:

[0048] In one-phase fixing, the necessary fixing chemicals are already on the textile substrate.

[0049] In two-phase fixing, this pretreatment is unnecessary. Fixing only requires alkali, which, following inkjet

printing, is applied prior to the fixing process, without intermediate drying. There is no need for further additives such as urea or thickener.

[0050] Fixing is followed by the print after treatment, which is the prerequisite for good fastnesses, high brilliance and an impeccable white ground.

[0051] The prints prepared with the dye inks of the invention, especially on cellulose fiber materials, have high color strength and a high fiber-dye bond stability not only in the acidic but also in the alkaline range, good lightfastness and very good wetfastness properties, such as wash, water, seawater, cross-dyeing and perspiration fastnesses, and also good fastness to heat setting and plating and crockfastness.

[0052] The examples which follow illustrate the invention. Parts and percentages are by weight, unless otherwise stated. Parts by weight relate to parts by volume as the kilogram relates to the liter.

EXAMPLE 1

[0053] A textile fabric of mercerized cotton is padded with liquor containing 35 g/l of anhydrous sodium carbonate, 100 g/l of urea and 150 g/l of a low viscosity sodium alginate solution (6%) and then dried. The wet pickup is 70%.

[0054] The thus pretreated textile is printed with an aqueous ink containing

[0055] 12% of C. I. Reactive Yellow 95

[0056] 10% of sulfolane

[0057] 78% of water

[0058] using a drop-on-demand (bubble jet) inkjet print head. The print is completely dried.

[0059] It is fixed by means of saturated steam at 102° C. for 8 minutes.

[0060] The print is then rinsed warm, subjected to a fastness wash with hot water at 95° C., rinsed warm and then dried.

[0061] The result is a brilliant yellow print having excellent use fastnesses.

EXAMPLE 2

[0062] A textile fabric of mercerized cotton is padded with liquor containing 35 g/l of anhydrous sodium carbonate, 150 g/l of urea and 150 g/l of a low viscosity sodium alginate solution (6%) and then dried. The wet pickup is 70%.

[0063] The thus pretreated textile is printed with an aqueous ink containing

[0064] 15% of C.I. Reactive Orange 13

[0065] 12% of sulfolane

[0066] 73% of water

[0067] using a drop-on-demand (bubble jet) inkjet print head. The print is completely dried. It is fixed by means of saturated steam at 102° C. for 8 minutes.

[0068] The print is then rinsed warm, subjected to a fastness wash with hot water at 95° C., rinsed warm and then dried.

[0069] The result is an orange print having excellent use fastnesses.

EXAMPLE 3

[0070] A textile fabric of causticized viscose is padded with liquor containing 35 g/l of anhydrous sodium carbonate, 200 g/l of urea and 150 g/l of a low viscosity sodium alginate solution (6%) and then dried. The wet pickup is 70%.

[0071] The thus pretreated textile is printed with an aqueous ink containing

[0072] 10% of C.I. Reactive Red 187

[0073] 15% of sulfolane

[0074] 75% of water

[0075] using a drop-on-demand (bubble jet) inkjet print head. The print is completely dried. It is fixed by means of saturated steam at 102° C. for 8 minutes.

[0076] The print is then rinsed warm, subjected to a fastness wash with hot water at 95° C., rinsed warm and then dried.

[0077] The result is a red print having excellent use fastnesses.

EXAMPLE 4

[0078] A textile fabric of causticized viscose is padded with liquor containing 30 g/l of anhydrous sodium carbonate, 200 g/l of urea and 150 g/l of a low viscosity sodium alginate solution (6%) and then dried. The wet pickup is 70%.

[0079] The thus pretreated textile is printed with an aqueous ink containing

[0080] 12% of C.I. Reactive Blue 21

[0081] 15% of sulfolane

[0082] 73% of water

[0083] using a drop-on-demand (bubble jet) inkjet print head. The print is completely dried. It is fixed by means of saturated steam at 102° C. for 8 minutes.

[0084] The print is then rinsed warm, subjected to a fastness wash with hot water at 95° C., rinsed warm and then dried.

[0085] The result is a turquoise print having excellent use fastnesses.

EXAMPLE 5

[0086] A textile fabric of mercerized cotton is padded with liquor containing 35 g/l of anhydrous sodium carbonate, 50 g/l of urea and 150 g/l of a low viscosity sodium alginate solution (6%) and then dried. The wet pickup is 70%.

[0087] The thus pretreated textile is printed with an aqueous ink containing

[0088] 8% of C.I. Reactive Black 14

[0089] 10% of sulfolane

[0090] 82% of water

[0091] using a drop-on-demand (bubble jet) inkjet print head. The print is completely dried. It is fixed by means of saturated steam at 102° C. for 8 minutes.

[0092] The print is then rinsed warm, subjected to a fastness wash with hot water at 95° C., rinsed warm and then dried.

[0093] The result is a gray print having excellent use fastnesses.

EXAMPLE 6

[0094] A textile fabric of mercerized cotton is padded with liquor containing 35 g/l of anhydrous sodium carbonate, 100 g/l of urea and 150 g/l of a low viscosity sodium alginate solution (6%) and then dried. The wet pickup is 70%.

[0095] The thus pretreated textile is printed with an aqueous ink containing

[0096] 12% of C.I. Reactive Orange 12

[0097] 8% of sulfolane

[0098] 80% of water

[0099] using a drop-on-demand (bubble jet) inkjet print head. The print is completely dried. It is fixed by means of saturated steam at 102° C. for 8 minutes.

[0100] The print is then rinsed warm, subjected to a fastness wash with hot water at 95° C., rinsed warm and then dried.

[0101] The result is a golden yellow print having excellent use fastnesses.

EXAMPLE 7

[0102] A textile fabric of causticized viscose is padded with liquor containing 35 g/l of anhydrous sodium carbonate, 200 g/l of urea and 150 g/l of a low viscosity sodium alginate solution (6%) and then dried. The wet pickup is 70%.

[0103] The thus pretreated textile is printed with an aqueous ink containing

[0104] 10% of C.I. Reactive Orange 35

[0105] 6% of sulfolane

[0106] 84% of water

[0107] using a drop-on-demand (bubble jet) inkjet print head. The print is completely dried. It is fixed by means of saturated steam at 102° C. for 8 minutes.

[0108] The print is then rinsed warm, subjected to a fastness wash with hot water at 95° C., rinsed warm and then dried.

[0109] The result is a brownish orange print having excellent use fastnesses.

EXAMPLE 8

[0110] A textile fabric of mercerized cotton is padded with liquor containing 35 g/l of anhydrous sodium carbonate, 150 g/l of urea and 150 g/l of a low viscosity sodium alginate solution (6%) and then dried. The wet pickup is 70%.

[0111] The thus pretreated textile is printed with an aqueous ink containing

[0112] 12% of C.I. Reactive Red 218

[0113] 10% of sulfolane

[0114] 78% of water

[0115] using a drop-on-demand (bubble jet) inkjet print head. The print is completely dried. It is fixed by means of saturated steam at 102° C. for 8 minutes.

[0116] The print is then rinsed warm, subjected to a fastness wash with hot water at 95° C., rinsed warm and then dried.

[0117] The result is a red print having excellent use fastnesses.

EXAMPLE 9

[0118] A textile fabric of mercerized cotton is padded with liquor containing 35 g/l of anhydrous sodium carbonate, 150 g/l of urea and 150 g/l of a low viscosity sodium alginate solution (6%) and then dried. The wet pickup is 70%.

[0119] The thus pretreated textile is printed with an aqueous ink containing

[0120] 15% of C.I. Reactive Blue 49

[0121] 10% of sulfolane

[0122] 75% of water

[0123] using a drop-on-demand (bubble jet) inkjet print head. The print is completely dried. It is fixed by means of saturated steam at 102° C. for 8 minutes.

[0124] The print is then rinsed warm, subjected to a fastness wash with hot water at 95° C., rinsed warm and then dried.

[0125] The result is a blue print having excellent use fastnesses.

EXAMPLE 10

[0126] A textile fabric of mercerized cotton is padded with liquor containing 35 g/l of anhydrous sodium carbonate, 100 g/l of urea and 150 g/l of a low viscosity sodium alginate solution (6%) and then dried. The wet pickup is 70%.

[0127] The thus pretreated textile is printed with an aqueous ink containing

[0128] 10% of C.I. Reactive Black 39

[0129] 10% of sulfolane

[0130] 80% of water

[0131] using a drop-on-demand (bubble jet) inkjet print head. The print is completely dried. It is fixed by means of saturated steam at 102° C. for 8 minutes.

[0132] The print is then rinsed warm, subjected to a fastness wash with hot water at 95° C., rinsed warm and then dried.

[0133] The result is a navy print having excellent use fastnesses.

EXAMPLE 11

[0134] A textile fabric of mercerized cotton is padded with liquor containing 40 g/l of sodium bicarbonate, 100 g/l of urea and 150 g/l of a low viscosity sodium alginate solution (6%) and then dried. The wet pickup is 70%.

[0135] The thus pretreated textile is printed with an aqueous ink containing

[0136] 15% of C.I. Reactive Black 5

[0137] 20% of sulfolane

[0138] 65% of water

[0139] using a drop-on-demand (bubble jet) inkjet print head. The print is completely dried. It is fixed by means of saturated steam at 102° C. for 8 minutes.

[0140] The print is then rinsed warm, subjected to a fastness wash with hot water at 95° C., rinsed warm and then dried.

[0141] The result is a navy print having excellent use fastnesses.

EXAMPLE 12

[0142] A textile fabric of mercerized cotton is padded with liquor containing 40 g/l of sodium bicarbonate, 100 g/l of urea and 150 g/l of a low viscosity sodium alginate solution (6%) and then dried. The wet pickup is 70%.

[0143] The thus pretreated textile is printed with an aqueous ink containing

[0144] 6% of C.I. Reactive Blue 21

[0145] 5% of C.I. Reactive Yellow 37

[0146] 15% of sulfolane

[0147] 74% of water

[0148] using a drop-on-demand (bubble jet) inkjet print head. The print is completely dried. It is fixed by means of saturated steam at 102° C. for 8 minutes.

[0149] The print is then rinsed warm, subjected to a fastness wash with hot water at 95° C., rinsed warm and then dried.

[0150] The result is a green print having excellent use fastnesses.

EXAMPLE 13

[0151] A textile fabric of mercerized cotton is padded with liquor containing 35 g/l of anhydrous sodium carbonate, 50 g/l of urea and 150 g/l of a low viscosity sodium alginate solution (6%) and then dried. The wet pickup is 70%.

[0152] The thus pretreated textile is printed with an aqueous ink containing

[0153] 8% of C.I. Reactive Black 8

[0154] 10% of sulfolane

[0155] 82% of water

[0156] using a drop-on-demand (bubble jet) inkjet print head. The print is completely dried. It is fixed by means of saturated steam at 102° C. for 8 minutes.

[0157] The print is then rinsed warm, subjected to a fastness wash with hot water at 95° C., rinsed warm and then dried.

[0158] The result is a gray print having excellent use fastnesses.

EXAMPLE 14

[0159] A textile fabric of mercerized cotton is padded with liquor containing 35 g/l of anhydrous sodium carbonate, 100 g/l of urea and 150 g/l of a low viscosity sodium alginate solution (6%) and then dried. The wet pickup is 70%.

[0160] The thus pretreated textile is printed with an aqueous ink containing

- [0161] 15.0% of C.I. Reactive Black 5
- [0162] 0.8% of C.I. Reactive Orange 107
- [0163] 0.2% of C.I. Reactive Red 180
- [0164] 20.0% of sulfolane
- [0165] 64% of water

[0166] using a drop-on-demand (bubble jet) inkjet print head. The print is completely dried. It is fixed by means of saturated steam at 102° C. for 8 minutes.

[0167] The print is then rinsed warm, subjected to a fastness wash with hot water at 95° C., rinsed warm and then dried.

[0168] The result is a black print having excellent use fastnesses.

EXAMPLE 15

[0169] A textile fabric of causticized viscose is padded with liquor containing 35 g/l of sodium bicarbonate, 150 g/l of urea and 150 g/l of a low viscosity sodium alginate solution (6%) and then dried. The wet pickup is 70%.

[0170] The thus pretreated textile is printed with an aqueous ink containing

- [0171] 15% of C.I. Reactive Blue 21
- [0172] 10% of sulfolane
- [0173] 10% N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone
- [0174] 65% of water

[0175] using a drop-on-demand (bubble jet) inkjet print head. The print is completely dried. It is fixed by means of saturated steam at 102° C. for 8 minutes.

[0176] The print is then rinsed warm, subjected to a fastness wash with hot water at 95° C., rinsed warm and then dried.

[0177] The result is a turquoise print having excellent use fastnesses.

EXAMPLE 16

[0178] A textile fabric of causticized viscose is padded with liquor containing 35 g/l of anhydrous sodium carbonate, 100 g/l of urea and 150 g/l of a low viscosity sodium alginate solution (6%) and then dried. The wet pickup is 70%.

[0179] The thus pretreated textile is printed with an aqueous ink containing

- [0180] 8% of C.I. Reactive Black 14
- [0181] 8% of sulfolane
- [0182] 12% N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone
- [0183] 72% of water

[0184] using a drop-on-demand (bubble jet) inkjet print head. The print is completely dried. It is fixed by means of saturated steam at 102° C. for 8 minutes.

[0185] The print is then rinsed warm, subjected to a fastness wash with hot water at 95° C., rinsed warm and then dried.

[0186] The result is a gray print having excellent use fastnesses.

EXAMPLE 17

[0187] A textile fabric of mercerized cotton is padded with liquor containing 30 g/l of sodium bicarbonate, 150 g/l of urea and 150 g/l of a low viscosity sodium alginate solution (6%) and then dried. The wet pickup is 70%.

[0188] The thus pretreated textile is printed with an aqueous ink containing

- [0189] 6% of C.I. Reactive Blue 21
- [0190] 5% of C.I. Reactive Yellow 37
- [0191] 5% of sulfolane
- [0192] 15% of N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone
- [0193] 69% of water

[0194] using a drop-on-demand (bubble jet) inkjet print head. The print is completely dried. It is fixed by means of saturated steam at 102° C. for 8 minutes.

[0195] The print is then rinsed warm, subjected to a fastness wash with hot water at 95° C., rinsed warm and then dried.

[0196] The result is a green print having excellent use fastnesses.

EXAMPLE 18

[0197] A textile fabric of mercerized cotton is padded with liquor containing 35 g/l of anhydrous sodium carbonate, 100 g/l of urea and 150 g/l of a low viscosity sodium alginate solution (6%) and then dried. The wet pickup is 70%.

[0198] The thus pretreated textile is printed with an aqueous ink containing

- [0199] 12% of C.I. Reactive Yellow 95
- [0200] 10% of sulfolane
- [0201] 10% of butyldiglycol
- [0202] 68% of water

[0203] using a drop-on-demand (piezo) inkjet print head. The print is completely dried. It is fixed by means of saturated steam at 102° C. for 8 minutes.

[0204] The print is then rinsed warm, subjected to a fastness wash with hot water at 95° C., rinsed warm and then dried.

[0205] The result is a brilliant yellow print having excellent use fastnesses.

EXAMPLE 19

[0206] A textile fabric of mercerized cotton is padded with liquor containing 35 g/l of anhydrous sodium carbonate, 150 g/l of urea and 150 g/l of a low viscosity sodium alginate solution (6%) and then dried. The wet pickup is 70%.

[0207] The thus pretreated textile is printed with an aqueous ink containing

[0208] 15% of C.I. Reactive Orange 13

[0209] 12% of sulfolane

[0210] 4% of butyldiglycol

[0211] 69% of water

[0212] using a drop-on-demand (piezo) inkjet print head. The print is completely dried. It is fixed by means of saturated steam at 102° C. for 8 minutes.

[0213] The print is then rinsed warm, subjected to a fastness wash with hot water at 95° C., rinsed warm and then dried.

[0214] The result is an orange print having excellent use fastnesses.

EXAMPLE 20

[0215] A textile fabric of causticized viscose is padded with liquor containing 35 g/l of anhydrous sodium carbonate, 200 g/l of urea and 150 g/l of a low viscosity sodium alginate solution (6%) and then dried. The wet pickup is 70%.

[0216] The thus pretreated textile is printed with an aqueous ink containing

[0217] 10% of C.I. Reactive Red 187

[0218] 15% of sulfolane

[0219] 10% of butyldiglycol

[0220] 65% of water

[0221] using a drop-on-demand (piezo) inkjet print head. The print is completely dried. It is fixed by means of saturated steam at 102° C. for 8 minutes.

[0222] The print is then rinsed warm, subjected to a fastness wash with hot water at 95° C., rinsed warm and then dried.

[0223] The result is a red print having excellent use fastnesses.

EXAMPLE 21

[0224] A textile fabric of causticized viscose is padded with liquor containing 35 g/l of anhydrous sodium carbonate, 200 g/l of urea and 150 g/l of a low viscosity sodium alginate solution (6%) and then dried. The wet pickup is 70%.

[0225] The thus pretreated textile is printed with an aqueous ink containing

[0226] 12% of C.I. Reactive Blue 21

[0227] 10% of sulfolane

[0228] 8% of butyldiglycol

[0229] 70% of water

[0230] using a drop-on-demand (piezo) inkjet print head. The print is completely dried. It is fixed by means of saturated steam at 102° C. for 8 minutes.

[0231] The print is then rinsed warm, subjected to a fastness wash with hot water at 95° C., rinsed warm and then dried.

[0232] The result is a turquoise print having excellent use fastnesses.

EXAMPLE 22

[0233] A textile fabric of mercerized cotton is padded with liquor containing 35 g/l of anhydrous sodium carbonate, 50 g/l of urea and 150 g/l of a low viscosity sodium alginate solution (6%) and then dried. The wet pickup is 70%.

[0234] The thus pretreated textile is printed with an aqueous ink containing

[0235] 8% of C.I. Reactive Black 14

[0236] 10% of sulfolane

[0237] 5% of butyldiglycol

[0238] 77% of water

[0239] using a drop-on-demand (piezo) inkjet print head. The print is completely dried. It is fixed by means of saturated steam at 102° C. for 8 minutes.

[0240] The print is then rinsed warm, subjected to a fastness wash with hot water at 95° C., rinsed warm and then dried.

[0241] The result is a gray print having excellent use fastnesses.

EXAMPLE 23

[0242] A textile fabric of mercerized cotton is padded with liquor containing 35 g/l of anhydrous sodium carbonate, 100 g/l of urea and 150 g/l of a low viscosity sodium alginate solution (6%) and then dried. The wet pickup is 70%.

[0243] The thus pretreated textile is printed with an aqueous ink containing

[0244] 12% of C.I. Reactive Orange 12

[0245] 8% of sulfolane

[0246] 10% of butyldiglycol

[0247] 70% of water

[0248] using a drop-on-demand (piezo) inkjet print head. The print is completely dried. It is fixed by means of saturated steam at 102° C. for 8 minutes.

[0249] The print is then rinsed warm, subjected to a fastness wash with hot water at 95° C., rinsed warm and then dried.

[0250] The result is a golden yellow print having excellent use fastnesses.

EXAMPLE 24

[0251] A textile fabric of causticized viscose is padded with liquor containing 35 g/l of anhydrous sodium carbonate, 200 g/l of urea and 150 g/l of a low viscosity sodium alginate solution (6%) and then dried. The wet pickup is 70%.

[0252] The thus pretreated textile is printed with an aqueous ink containing

[0253] 10% of C.I. Reactive Orange 35

[0254] 9% of sulfolane

[0255] 5% of butyldiglycol

[0256] 76% of water

[0257] using a drop-on-demand (piezo) inkjet print head. The print is completely dried. It is fixed by means of saturated steam at 102° C. for 8 minutes.

[0258] The print is then rinsed warm, subjected to a fastness wash with hot water at 95° C., rinsed warm and then dried.

[0259] The result is a brownish orange print having excellent use fastnesses.

EXAMPLE 25

[0260] A textile fabric of mercerized cotton is padded with liquor containing 35 g/l of anhydrous sodium carbonate, 150 g/l of urea and 150 g/l of a low viscosity sodium alginate solution (6%) and then dried. The wet pickup is 70%.

[0261] The thus pretreated textile is printed with an aqueous ink containing

[0262] 12% of C.I. Reactive Red 218

[0263] 5% of sulfolane

[0264] 15% of N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone

[0265] 68% of water

[0266] using a drop-on-demand (piezo) inkjet print head. The print is completely dried. It is fixed by means of saturated steam at 102° C. for 8 minutes.

[0267] The print is then rinsed warm, subjected to a fastness wash with hot water at 95° C., rinsed warm and then dried.

[0268] The result is a red print having excellent use fastnesses.

EXAMPLE 26

[0269] A textile fabric of mercerized cotton is padded with liquor containing 35 g/l of anhydrous sodium carbonate, 150 g/l of urea and 150 g/l of a low viscosity sodium alginate solution (6%) and then dried. The wet pickup is 70%.

[0270] The thus pretreated textile is printed with an aqueous ink containing

[0271] 15% of C.I. Reactive Blue 49

[0272] 10% of sulfolane

[0273] 7% of butyldiglycol

[0274] 68% of water

[0275] using a drop-on-demand (piezo) inkjet print head. The print is completely dried. It is fixed by means of saturated steam at 102° C. for 8 minutes.

[0276] The print is then rinsed warm, subjected to a fastness wash with hot water at 95° C., rinsed warm and then dried.

[0277] The result is a blue print having excellent use fastnesses.

EXAMPLE 27

[0278] A textile fabric of mercerized cotton is padded with liquor containing 35 g/l of anhydrous sodium carbonate, 100 g/l of urea and 150 g/l of a low viscosity sodium alginate solution (6%) and then dried. The wet pickup is 70%.

[0279] The thus pretreated textile is printed with an aqueous ink containing

[0280] 10% of C.I. Reactive Black 39

[0281] 10% of sulfolane

[0282] 5% of butyldiglycol

[0283] 75% of water

[0284] using a drop-on-demand (piezo) inkjet print head. The print is completely dried. It is fixed by means of saturated steam at 102° C. for 8 minutes.

[0285] The print is then rinsed warm, subjected to a fastness wash with hot water at 95° C., rinsed warm and then dried.

[0286] The result is a navy print having excellent use fastnesses.

EXAMPLE 28

[0287] A textile fabric of mercerized cotton is padded with liquor containing 40 g/l of sodium bicarbonate, 100 g/l of urea and 150 g/l of a low viscosity sodium alginate solution (6%) and then dried. The wet pickup is 70%.

[0288] The thus pretreated textile is printed with an aqueous ink containing

[0289] 15% of C.I. Reactive Black 5

[0290] 20% of sulfolane

[0291] 4% of butyldiglycol

[0292] 61% of water

[0293] using a drop-on-demand (piezo) inkjet print head. The print is completely dried. It is fixed by means of saturated steam at 102° C. for 8 minutes.

[0294] The print is then rinsed warm, subjected to a fastness wash with hot water at 95° C., rinsed warm and then dried.

[0295] The result is a navy print having excellent use fastnesses.

EXAMPLE 29

[0296] A textile fabric of mercerized cotton is padded with liquor containing 40 g/l of sodium bicarbonate, 100 g/l of urea and 150 g/l of a low viscosity sodium alginate solution (6%) and then dried. The wet pickup is 70%.

[0297] The thus pretreated textile is printed with an aqueous ink containing

[0298] 6% of C.I. Reactive Blue 21

[0299] 5% of C.I. Reactive Yellow 37

[0300] 15% of sulfolane

[0301] 5% of butyldiglycol

[0302] 69% of water

[0303] using a drop-on-demand (piezo) inkjet print head. The print is completely dried. It is fixed by means of saturated steam at 102° C. for 8 minutes.

[0304] The print is then rinsed warm, subjected to a fastness wash with hot water at 95° C., rinsed warm and then dried.

[0305] The result is a green print having excellent use fastnesses.

EXAMPLE 30

[0306] A textile fabric of mercerized cotton is padded with liquor containing 35 g/l of anhydrous sodium carbonate, 50 g/l of urea and 150 g/l of a low viscosity sodium alginate solution (6%) and then dried. The wet pickup is 70%.

[0307] The thus pretreated textile is printed with an aqueous ink containing

[0308] 8% of C.I. Reactive Black 8

[0309] 10% of sulfolane

[0310] 4% of butyldiglycol

[0311] 78% of water

[0312] using a drop-on-demand (piezo) inkjet print head. The print is completely dried. It is fixed by means of saturated steam at 102° C. for 8 minutes.

[0313] The print is then rinsed warm, subjected to a fastness wash with hot water at 95° C., rinsed warm and then dried.

[0314] The result is a gray print having excellent use fastnesses.

EXAMPLE 31

[0315] A textile fabric of mercerized cotton is padded with liquor containing 35 g/l of anhydrous sodium carbonate, 100 g/l of urea and 150 g/l of a low viscosity sodium alginate solution (6%) and then dried. The wet pickup is 70%.

[0316] The thus pretreated textile is printed with an aqueous ink containing

[0317] 15% of C.I. Reactive Black 5

[0318] 0.8% of C.I. Reactive Orange 107

[0319] 0.2% of C.I. Reactive Red 180

[0320] 20% of sulfolane

[0321] 5% of butyldiglycol

[0322] 59% of water

[0323] using a drop-on-demand (piezo) inkjet print head. The print is completely dried. It is fixed by means of saturated steam at 102° C. for 8 minutes.

[0324] The print is then rinsed warm, subjected to a fastness wash with hot water at 95° C., rinsed warm and then dried.

[0325] The result is a black print having excellent use fastnesses.

EXAMPLE 32

[0326] A textile fabric of mercerized cotton is padded with liquor containing 35 g/l of sodium bicarbonate, 120 g/l of urea and 150 g/l of a low viscosity sodium alginate solution (6%) and then dried. The wet pickup is 70%.

[0327] The thus pretreated textile is printed with an aqueous ink containing

[0328] 8% of C.I. Reactive Orange 13

[0329] 10% of sulfolane

[0330] 4% of N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone

[0331] 0.5% of modified phosphonates

[0332] 77.5% of water

[0333] using a drop-on-demand (piezo) inkjet print head. The print is completely dried. It is fixed by means of saturated steam at 102° C. for 8 minutes.

[0334] The print is then rinsed warm, subjected to a fastness wash with hot water at 95° C., rinsed warm and then dried.

[0335] The result is an orange print having excellent use fastnesses.

EXAMPLE 33

[0336] A textile fabric of causticized viscose is padded with liquor containing 35 g/l of sodium bicarbonate, 150 g/l of urea and 150 g/l of a low viscosity sodium alginate solution (6%) and then dried. The wet pickup is 70%.

[0337] The thus pretreated textile is printed with an aqueous ink containing

[0338] 10% of C.I. Reactive Red 218

[0339] 5% of sulfolane

[0340] 15% of N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone

[0341] 0.5% of modified phosphonates

[0342] 69.5% of water

[0343] using a drop-on-demand (piezo) inkjet print head. The print is completely dried. It is fixed by means of saturated steam at 102° C. for 8 minutes.

[0344] The print is then rinsed warm, subjected to a fastness wash with hot water at 95° C., rinsed warm and then dried.

[0345] The result is a red print having excellent use fastnesses.

EXAMPLE 34

[0346] A textile fabric of causticized viscose is padded with liquor containing 35 g/l of sodium bicarbonate, 200 g/l of urea and 150 g/l of a low viscosity sodium alginate solution (6%) and then dried. The wet pickup is 70%.

[0347] The thus pretreated textile is printed with an aqueous ink containing

[0348] 8% of C.I. Reactive Blue 49

[0349] 15% of sulfolane

[0350] 5% of N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone

[0351] 0.5% of modified phosphonates

[0352] 71.5% of water

[0353] using a drop-on-demand (piezo) inkjet print head. The print is completely dried. It is fixed by means of saturated steam at 102° C. for 8 minutes.

[0354] The print is then rinsed warm, subjected to a fastness wash with hot water at 95° C., rinsed warm and then dried.

[0355] The result is a blue print having excellent use fastnesses.

EXAMPLE 35

[0356] A textile fabric of mercerized cotton is padded with liquor containing 30 g/l of anhydrous sodium carbonate, 100 g/l of urea and 150 g/l of a low viscosity sodium alginate solution (6%) and then dried. The wet pickup is 70%.

[0357] The thus pretreated textile is printed with an aqueous ink containing

[0358] 10% of C.I. Reactive Red 180

[0359] 15% of sulfolane

[0360] 4% of N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone

[0361] 0.5% of modified phosphonates

[0362] 70.5% of water

[0363] using a drop-on-demand (piezo) inkjet print head. The print is completely dried. It is fixed by means of saturated steam at 102° C. for 8 minutes.

[0364] The print is then rinsed warm, subjected to a fastness wash with hot water at 95° C., rinsed warm and then dried.

[0365] The result is a red print having excellent use fastnesses.

EXAMPLE 36

[0366] A textile fabric of degummed silk is padded with a liquor containing 50 g/l of sodium acetate, 150 g/l of urea and 150 g/l of a highly etherified galactomannan (5%) and then dried. The wet pickup is 70%.

[0367] The thus pretreated textile is printed with an aqueous ink containing

[0368] 8% of C.I. Reactive Yellow 37

[0369] 20% of sulfolane

[0370] 72% of water

[0371] using a drop-on-demand (bubble jet) inkjet print head. The print is completely dried. It is fixed by means of saturated steam at 102° C. for 20 minutes.

[0372] The print is then rinsed warm in the presence of 1-2 ml of 25% ammonia, subjected to a fastness wash with hot water at 70 to 80° C., rinsed warm and then dried.

[0373] The result is a yellow print having excellent use fastnesses.

EXAMPLE 37

[0374] A textile fabric of degummed silk is padded with a liquor containing 50 g/l of sodium acetate, 100 g/l of urea and 150 g/l of a highly etherified galactomannan (5%) and then dried. The wet pickup is 70%.

[0375] The thus pretreated textile is printed with an aqueous ink containing

[0376] 12% of C.I. Reactive Yellow 42

[0377] 15% of sulfolane

[0378] 73% of water

[0379] using a drop-on-demand (bubble jet) inkjet print head. The print is completely dried. It is fixed by means of saturated steam at 102° C. for 20 minutes.

[0380] The print is then rinsed warm in the presence of 1-2 ml of 25% ammonia, subjected to a fastness wash with hot water at 70 to 80° C., rinsed warm and then dried.

[0381] The result is a yellow print having excellent use fastnesses.

EXAMPLE 38

[0382] A textile fabric of degummed silk is padded with a liquor containing 50 g/l of sodium acetate, 100 g/l of urea and 150 g/l of a highly etherified galactomannan (5%) and then dried. The wet pickup is 70%.

[0383] The thus pretreated textile is printed with an aqueous ink containing

[0384] 14% of C.I. Reactive Orange 107

[0385] 15% of sulfolane

[0386] 71% of water

[0387] using a drop-on-demand (bubble jet) inkjet print head. The print is completely dried. It is fixed by means of saturated steam at 102° C. for 20 minutes.

[0388] The print is then rinsed warm in the presence of 1-2 ml of 25% ammonia, subjected to a fastness wash with hot water at 70 to 80° C., rinsed warm and then dried.

[0389] The result is a golden yellow print having excellent use fastnesses.

EXAMPLE 39

[0390] A textile fabric of degummed silk is padded with a liquor containing 50 g/l of sodium acetate, 100 g/l of urea and 150 g/l of a highly etherified galactomannan (5%) and then dried. The wet pickup is 70%.

[0391] The thus pretreated textile is printed with an aqueous ink containing

[0392] 9% of C.I. Reactive Orange 74

[0393] 15% of sulfolane

[0394] 76% of water

[0395] using a drop-on-demand (bubble jet) inkjet print head. The print is completely dried. It is fixed by means of saturated steam at 102° C. for 20 minutes.

[0396] The print is then rinsed warm in the presence of 1-2 ml of 25% ammonia, subjected to a fastness wash with hot water at 70 to 80° C., rinsed warm and then dried.

[0397] The result is an orange print having excellent use fastnesses.

EXAMPLE 40

[0398] A textile fabric of degummed silk is padded with a liquor containing 50 g/l of sodium acetate, 100 g/l of urea and 150 g/l of a highly etherified galactomannan (5%) and then dried. The wet pickup is 70%.

[0399] The thus pretreated textile is printed with an aqueous ink containing

[0400] 8% of C.I. Reactive Orange 16

[0401] 14% of sulfolane

[0402] 78% of water

[0403] using a drop-on-demand (bubble jet) inkjet print head. The print is completely dried. It is fixed by means of saturated steam at 102° C. for 20 minutes.

[0404] The print is then rinsed warm in the presence of 1-2 ml of 25% ammonia, subjected to a fastness wash with hot water at 70 to 80° C., rinsed warm and then dried.

[0405] The result is an orange print having excellent use fastnesses.

EXAMPLE 41

[0406] A textile fabric of degummed silk is padded with a liquor containing 50 g/l of sodium acetate, 100 g/l of urea and 150 g/l of a highly etherified galactomannan (5%) and then dried. The wet pickup is 70%.

[0407] The thus pretreated textile is printed with an aqueous ink containing

[0408] 14% of C.I. Reactive Red 180

[0409] 16% of sulfolane

[0410] 3% of butyldiglycol

[0411] 0.2% of modified galactomannan

[0412] 66.8% of water

[0413] using a drop-on-demand (piezo) inkjet print head. The print is completely dried. It is fixed by means of saturated steam at 102° C. for 20 minutes.

[0414] The print is then rinsed warm in the presence of 1-2 ml of 25% ammonia, subjected to a fastness wash with hot water at 70 to 80° C., rinsed warm and then dried.

[0415] The result is a red print having excellent use fastnesses.

EXAMPLE 42

[0416] A textile fabric of degummed silk is padded with a liquor containing 50 g/l of sodium acetate, 100 g/l of urea and 150 g/l of a highly etherified galactomannan (5%) and then dried. The wet pickup is 70%.

[0417] The thus pretreated textile is printed with an aqueous ink containing

[0418] 9% of C.I. Reactive Red 239

[0419] 16% of sulfolane

[0420] 5% of butyldiglycol

[0421] 0.2% of modified galactomannan

[0422] 0.5% of borax

[0423] 69.3% of water

[0424] using a drop-on-demand (piezo) inkjet print head. The print is completely dried. It is fixed by means of saturated steam at 102° C. for 20 minutes.

[0425] The print is then rinsed warm in the presence of 1-2 ml of 25% ammonia, subjected to a fastness wash with hot water at 70 to 80° C., rinsed warm and then dried.

[0426] The result is a red print having excellent use fastnesses.

EXAMPLE 43

[0427] A textile fabric of degummed silk is padded with a liquor containing 50 g/l of sodium acetate, 100 g/l of urea and 150 g/l of a highly etherified galactomannan (5%) and then dried. The wet pickup is 70%.

[0428] The thus pretreated textile is printed with an aqueous ink containing

[0429] 10% of C.I. Reactive Red 198

[0430] 12% of sulfolane

[0431] 6% of butyldiglycol

[0432] 0.5% of modified phosphonate

[0433] 71.5% of water

[0434] using a drop-on-demand (piezo) inkjet print head. The print is completely dried. It is fixed by means of saturated steam at 102° C. for 20 minutes.

[0435] The print is then rinsed warm in the presence of 1-2 ml of 25% ammonia, subjected to a fastness wash with hot water at 70 to 80° C., rinsed warm and then dried.

[0436] The result is a red print having excellent use fastnesses.

EXAMPLE 44

[0437] A textile fabric of degummed silk is padded with a liquor containing 50 g/l of sodium acetate, 100 g/l of urea and 150 g/l of a highly etherified galactomannan (5%) and then dried. The wet pickup is 70%.

[0438] The thus pretreated textile is printed with an aqueous ink containing

[0439] 8% of C.I. Reactive Red 35

[0440] 13% of sulfolane

[0441] 3% of butyldiglycol

[0442] 0.3% of sodium citrate

[0443] 75.7% of water

[0444] using a drop-on-demand (bubble jet) inkjet print head. The print is completely dried. It is fixed by means of saturated steam at 102° C. for 20 minutes.

[0445] The print is then rinsed warm in the presence of 1-2 ml of 25% ammonia, subjected to a fastness wash with hot water at 70 to 80° C., rinsed warm and then dried.

[0446] The result is a red print having excellent use fastnesses.

EXAMPLE 45

[0447] A textile fabric of degummed silk is padded with a liquor containing 50 g/l of sodium acetate, 100 g/l of urea and 150 g/l of a highly etherified galactomannan (5%) and then dried. The wet pickup is 70%.

[0448] The thus pretreated textile is printed with an aqueous ink containing

[0449] 10% of C.I. Reactive Blue 19

[0450] 16% of sulfolane

[0451] 3% of butyldiglycol

[0452] 0.5% of modified phosphonates

[0453] 70.5% of water

[0454] using a drop-on-demand (piezo) inkjet print head. The print is completely dried. It is fixed by means of saturated steam at 102° C. for 20 minutes.

[0455] The print is then rinsed warm in the presence of 1-2 ml of 25% ammonia, subjected to a fastness wash with hot water at 70 to 80° C., rinsed warm and then dried.

[0456] The result is a blue print having excellent use fastnesses.

EXAMPLE 46

[0457] A textile fabric of degummed silk is padded with a liquor containing 50 g/l of sodium acetate, 100 g/l of urea and 150 g/l of a highly etherified galactomannan (5%) and then dried. The wet pickup is 70%.

[0458] The thus pretreated textile is printed with an aqueous ink containing

[0459] 10% of C.I. Reactive Blue 21

[0460] 5% of sulfolane

[0461] 15% of N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone

[0462] 70% of water

[0463] using a drop-on-demand (piezo) inkjet print head. The print is completely dried. It is fixed by means of saturated steam at 102° C. for 20 minutes.

[0464] The print is then rinsed warm in the presence of 1-2 ml of 25% ammonia, subjected to a fastness wash with hot water at 70 to 80° C., rinsed warm and then dried.

[0465] The result is a turquoise print having excellent use fastnesses.

EXAMPLE 47

[0466] A textile fabric of degummed silk is padded with a liquor containing 50 g/l of sodium acetate, 100 g/l of urea and 150 g/l of a highly etherified galactomannan (5%) and then dried. The wet pickup is 70%.

[0467] The thus pretreated textile is printed with an aqueous ink containing

[0468] 12% of C.I. Reactive Blue 229

[0469] 7% of sulfolane

[0470] 12% of N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone

[0471] 69% of water

[0472] using a drop-on-demand (piezo) inkjet print head. The print is completely dried. It is fixed by means of saturated steam at 102° C. for 20 minutes.

[0473] The print is then rinsed warm in the presence of 1-2 ml of 25% ammonia, subjected to a fastness wash with hot water at 70 to 80° C., rinsed warm and then dried.

[0474] The result is a turquoise print having excellent use fastnesses.

EXAMPLE 48

[0475] A textile fabric of degummed silk is padded with a liquor containing 50 g/l of sodium acetate, 100 g/l of urea and 150 g/l of a highly etherified galactomannan (5%) and then dried. The wet pickup is 70%.

[0476] The thus pretreated textile is printed with an aqueous ink containing

[0477] 8% of C.I. Reactive Black 14

[0478] 10% of sulfolane

[0479] 10% of N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone

[0480] 72% of water

[0481] using a drop-on-demand (piezo) inkjet print head. The print is completely dried. It is fixed by means of saturated steam at 102° C. for 20 minutes.

[0482] The print is then rinsed warm in the presence of 1-2 ml of 25% ammonia, subjected to a fastness wash with hot water at 70 to 80° C., rinsed warm and then dried.

[0483] The result is a gray print having excellent use fastnesses.

EXAMPLE 49

[0484] A textile fabric of degummed silk is padded with a liquor containing 50 g/l of sodium acetate, 100 g/l of urea and 150 g/l of a highly etherified galactomannan (5%) and then dried. The wet pickup is 70%.

[0485] The thus pretreated textile is printed with an aqueous ink containing

[0486] 5% of C.I. Reactive Black 31

[0487] 8% of sulfolane

[0488] 12% of N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone

[0489] 75% of water

[0490] using a drop-on-demand (piezo) inkjet print head. The print is completely dried. It is fixed by means of saturated steam at 102° C. for 20 minutes.

[0491] The print is then rinsed warm in the presence of 1-2 ml of 25% ammonia, subjected to a fastness wash with hot water at 70 to 80° C., rinsed warm and then dried.

[0492] The result is a gray print having excellent use fastnesses.

EXAMPLE 50

[0493] A textile fabric of degummed silk is padded with a liquor containing 50 g/l of sodium acetate, 100 g/l of urea and 150 g/l of a highly etherified galactomannan (5%) and then dried. The wet pickup is 70%.

[0494] The thus pretreated textile is printed with an aqueous ink containing

[0495] 15% of C.I. Reactive Black 5

[0496] 10% of sulfolane

[0497] 12% of N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone

[0498] 63% of water

[0499] using a drop-on-demand (piezo) inkjet print head. The print is completely dried. It is fixed by means of saturated steam at 102° C. for 20 minutes.

[0500] The print is then rinsed warm in the presence of 1-2 ml of 25% ammonia, subjected to a fastness wash with hot water at 70 to 80° C., rinsed warm and then dried.

[0501] The result is a navy print having excellent use fastnesses.

EXAMPLE 51

[0502] A textile fabric of degummed silk is padded with a liquor containing 50 g/l of sodium acetate, 100 g/l of urea and 150 g/l of a highly etherified galactomannan (5%) and then dried. The wet pickup is 70%.

[0503] The thus pretreated textile is printed with an aqueous ink containing

[0504] 10% of C.I. Reactive Yellow 37

[0505] 15% of sulfolane

[0506] 7% of polyetherpolyol

[0507] 68% of water

[0508] using a continuous flow (piezo) inkjet print head. The print is completely dried. It is fixed by means of saturated steam at 102° C. for 20 minutes.

[0509] The print is then rinsed warm in the presence of 1-2 ml of 25% ammonia, subjected to a fastness wash with hot water at 70 to 80° C., rinsed warm and then dried.

[0510] The result is a yellow print having excellent use fastnesses.

EXAMPLE 52

[0511] A textile fabric of degummed silk is padded with a liquor containing 50 g/l of sodium acetate, 100 g/l of urea and 150 g/l of a highly etherified galactomannan (5%) and then dried. The wet pickup is 70%.

[0512] The thus pretreated textile is printed with an aqueous ink containing

[0513] 10.5% of C.I. Reactive Red 180

[0514] 15% of sulfolane

[0515] 8% of polyetherpolyol

[0516] 66.5% of water

[0517] using a continuous flow (piezo) inkjet print head. The print is completely dried. It is fixed by means of saturated steam at 102° C. for 20 minutes.

[0518] The print is then rinsed warm in the presence of 1-2 ml of 25% ammonia, subjected to a fastness wash with hot water at 70 to 80° C., rinsed warm and then dried.

[0519] The result is a red print having excellent use fastnesses.

EXAMPLE 53

[0520] A textile fabric of degummed silk is padded with a liquor containing 50 g/l of sodium acetate, 100 g/l of urea and 150 g/l of a highly etherified galactomannan (5%) and then dried. The wet pickup is 70%.

[0521] The thus pretreated textile is printed with an aqueous ink containing

[0522] 12% of C.I. Reactive Blue 21

[0523] 18% of sulfolane

[0524] 7% of polyetherpolyol

[0525] 63% of water

[0526] using a continuous flow (piezo) inkjet print head. The print is completely dried. It is fixed by means of saturated steam at 102° C. for 20 minutes.

[0527] The print is then rinsed warm in the presence of 1-2 ml of 25% ammonia, subjected to a fastness wash with hot water at 70 to 80° C., rinsed warm and then dried.

[0528] The result is a turquoise print having excellent use fastnesses.

EXAMPLE 54

[0529] A textile fabric of degummed silk is padded with a liquor containing 50 g/l of sodium acetate, 100 g/l of urea and 150 g/l of a highly etherified galactomannan (5%) and then dried. The wet pickup is 70%.

[0530] The thus pretreated textile is printed with an aqueous ink containing

[0531] 8% of C.I. Reactive Black 14

[0532] 15% of sulfolane

[0533] 5% of polyetherpolyol

[0534] 72% of water

[0535] using a continuous flow (piezo) inkjet print head. The print is completely dried. It is fixed by means of saturated steam at 102° C. for 20 minutes.

[0536] The print is then rinsed warm in the presence of 1-2 ml of 25% ammonia, subjected to a fastness wash with hot water at 70 to 80° C., rinsed warm and then dried.

[0537] The result is a gray print having excellent use fastnesses.

EXAMPLE 55

[0538] A textile fabric of degummed silk is padded with a liquor containing 50 g/l of sodium acetate, 100 g/l of urea and 150 g/l of a highly etherified galactomannan (5%) and then dried. The wet pickup is 70%.

[0539] The thus pretreated textile is printed with an aqueous ink containing

[0540] 11% of Cl. Reactive Red 180

[0541] 15% of sulfolane

[0542] 4% of polyvinylcaprolactam

[0543] 70% of water

[0544] using a continuous flow (piezo) inkjet print head. The print is completely dried. It is fixed by means of saturated steam at 102° C. for 20 minutes.

[0545] The print is then rinsed warm in the presence of 1-2 ml of 25% ammonia, subjected to a fastness wash with hot water at 70 to 80° C., rinsed warm and then dried.

[0546] The result is a red print having excellent use fastnesses.

EXAMPLE 56

[0547] A textile fabric of degummed silk is padded with a liquor containing 50 g/l of sodium acetate, 100 g/l of urea and 150 g/l of a highly etherified galactomannan (5%) and then dried. The wet pickup is 70%.

[0548] The thus pretreated textile is printed with an aqueous ink containing

[0549] 10% of C.I. Reactive Blue 21

[0550] 15% of sulfolane

[0551] 3% of 1,2-hexanediol

[0552] 5% of polyvinylcaprolactam

[0553] 67% of water

[0554] using a continuous flow (piezo) inkjet print head. The print is completely dried. It is fixed by means of saturated steam at 102° C. for 20 minutes.

[0555] The print is then rinsed warm in the presence of 1-2 ml of 25% ammonia, subjected to a fastness wash with hot water at 70 to 80° C., rinsed warm and then dried.

[0556] The result is a turquoise print having excellent use fastnesses.

EXAMPLE 57

[0557] A textile fabric of degummed silk is padded with a liquor containing 50 g/l of sodium acetate, 100 g/l of urea and 150 g/l of a highly etherified galactomannan (5%) and then dried. The wet pickup is 70%.

[0558] The thus pretreated textile is printed with an aqueous ink containing

[0559] 8% of C.I. Reactive Black 14

[0560] 15% of sulfolane

[0561] 5% of polyetherpolyol

[0562] 3% of 1,2-hexanediol

[0563] 69% of water

[0564] using a continuous flow (piezo) inkjet print head. The print is completely dried. It is fixed by means of saturated steam at 102° C. for 20 minutes.

[0565] The print is then rinsed warm in the presence of 1-2 ml of 25% ammonia, subjected to a fastness wash with hot water at 70 to 80° C., rinsed warm and then dried.

[0566] The result is a gray print having excellent use fastnesses.

EXAMPLE 58

[0567] A textile fabric of degummed silk is padded with a liquor containing 50 g/l of sodium acetate, 100 g/l of urea and 150 g/l of a highly etherified galactomannan (5%) and then dried. The wet pickup is 70%.

[0568] The thus pretreated textile is printed with an aqueous ink containing

[0569] 12% of C.I. Reactive Blue 21

[0570] 18% of sulfolane

[0571] 7% of polyetherpolyol

[0572] 3% of 1,2-hexanediol

[0573] 60% of water

[0574] using a continuous flow (piezo) inkjet print head. The print is completely dried. It is fixed by means of saturated steam at 102° C. for 20 minutes.

[0575] The print is then rinsed warm in the presence of 1-2 ml of 25% ammonia, subjected to a fastness wash with hot water at 70 to 80° C., rinsed warm and then dried.

[0576] The result is a turquoise print having excellent use fastnesses.

EXAMPLE 59

[0577] A textile fabric of degummed silk is padded with a liquor containing 50 g/l of sodium acetate, 100 g/l of urea and 150 g/l of a highly etherified galactomannan (5%) and then dried. The wet pickup is 70%.

[0578] The thus pretreated textile is printed with an aqueous ink containing

[0579] 10.5% of C.I. Reactive Red 180

[0580] 15% of sulfolane

[0581] 8% of polyetherpolyol

[0582] 6% of polypropylene glycol

[0583] 60.5% of water

[0584] using a continuous flow (piezo) inkjet print head. The print is completely dried. It is fixed by means of saturated steam at 102° C. for 20 minutes.

[0585] The print is then rinsed warm in the presence of 1-2 ml of 25% ammonia, subjected to a fastness wash with hot water at 70 to 80° C., rinsed warm and then dried.

[0586] The result is a red print having excellent use fastnesses.

EXAMPLE 60

[0587] A textile fabric of degummed silk is padded with a liquor containing 50 g/l of sodium acetate, 100 g/l of urea and 150 g/l of a highly etherified galactomannan (5%) and then dried. The wet pickup is 70%.

[0588] The thus pretreated textile is printed with an aqueous ink containing

[0589] 10% of C.I. Reactive Yellow 37

[0590] 15% of sulfolane

[0591] 7% of polyetherpolyol

[0592] 4% of polypropylene glycol

[0593] 0.3% of sodium citrate

[0594] 63.7% of water

[0595] using a continuous flow (piezo) inkjet print head. The print is completely dried. It is fixed by means of saturated steam at 102° C. for 20 minutes.

[0596] The print is then rinsed warm in the presence of 1-2 ml of 25% ammonia, subjected to a fastness wash with hot water at 70 to 80° C., rinsed warm and then dried.

[0597] The result is a yellow print having excellent use fastnesses.

EXAMPLE 61

[0598] A textile fabric of chlorinated wool is padded with a liquor containing 50 g/l of sodium acetate, 150 g/l of urea and 150 g/l of a low viscosity sodium alginate solution (5%) and then dried. The wet pickup is 70%.

[0599] The thus pretreated textile is printed with an aqueous ink containing

[0600] 8% of C.I. Reactive Yellow 37

[0601] 20% of sulfolane

[0602] 72% of water

[0603] using a drop-on-demand (bubble jet) inkjet print head. The print is completely dried. It is fixed by means of saturated steam at 102° C. for 20 minutes.

[0604] The print is then rinsed warm in the presence of 1-2 ml of 25% ammonia, subjected to a fastness wash with hot water at 70 to 80° C., rinsed warm and then dried.

[0605] The result is a yellow print having excellent use fastnesses.

EXAMPLE 62

[0606] A textile fabric of chlorinated wool is padded with a liquor containing 50 g/l of sodium acetate, 150 g/l of urea and 150 g/l of a low viscosity sodium alginate solution (5%) and then dried. The wet pickup is 70%.

[0607] The thus pretreated textile is printed with an aqueous ink containing

[0608] 12% of C.I. Reactive Yellow 42

[0609] 15% of sulfolane

[0610] 73% of water

[0611] using a drop-on-demand (bubble jet) inkjet print head. The print is completely dried. It is fixed by means of saturated steam at 102° C. for 20 minutes.

[0612] The print is then rinsed warm in the presence of 1-2 ml of 25% ammonia, subjected to a fastness wash with hot water at 70 to 80° C., rinsed warm and then dried.

[0613] The result is a yellow print having excellent use fastnesses.

EXAMPLE 63

[0614] A textile fabric of chlorinated wool is padded with a liquor containing 50 g/l of sodium acetate, 150 g/l of urea and 150 g/l of a low viscosity sodium alginate solution (5%) and then dried. The wet pickup is 70%.

[0615] The thus pretreated textile is printed with an aqueous ink containing

[0616] 14% of C.I. Reactive Orange 107

[0617] 15% of sulfolane

[0618] 71% of water

[0619] using a drop-on-demand (bubble jet) inkjet print head. The print is completely dried. It is fixed by means of saturated steam at 102° C. for 20 minutes.

[0620] The print is then rinsed warm in the presence of 1-2 ml of 25% ammonia, subjected to a fastness wash with hot water at 70 to 80° C., rinsed warm and then dried.

[0621] The result is a golden yellow print having excellent use fastnesses.

EXAMPLE 64

[0622] A textile fabric of chlorinated wool is padded with a liquor containing 50 g/l of sodium acetate, 150 g/l of urea and 150 g/l of a low viscosity sodium alginate solution (5%) and then dried. The wet pickup is 70%.

[0623] The thus pretreated textile is printed with an aqueous ink containing

[0624] 9% of C.I. Reactive Orange 74

[0625] 15% of sulfolane

[0626] 76% of water

[0627] using a drop-on-demand (bubble jet) inkjet print head. The print is completely dried. It is fixed by means of saturated steam at 102° C. for 20 minutes.

[0628] The print is then rinsed warm in the presence of 1-2 ml of 25% ammonia, subjected to a fastness wash with hot water at 70 to 80° C., rinsed warm and then dried.

[0629] The result is an orange print having excellent use fastnesses.

EXAMPLE 65

[0630] A textile fabric of chlorinated wool is padded with a liquor containing 50 g/l of sodium acetate, 150 g/l of urea and 150 g/l of a low viscosity sodium alginate solution (5%) and then dried. The wet pickup is 70%.

[0631] The thus pretreated textile is printed with an aqueous ink containing

[0632] 8% of C.I. Reactive Orange 16

[0633] 16% of sulfolane

[0634] 78% of water

[0635] using a drop-on-demand (bubble jet) inkjet print head. The print is completely dried. It is fixed by means of saturated steam at 102° C. for 20 minutes.

[0636] The print is then rinsed warm in the presence of 1-2 ml of 25% ammonia, subjected to a fastness wash with hot water at 70 to 80° C., rinsed warm and then dried.

[0637] The result is an orange print having excellent use fastnesses.

EXAMPLE 66

[0638] A textile fabric of chlorinated wool is padded with a liquor containing 50 g/l of sodium acetate, 150 g/l of urea and 150 g/l of a low viscosity sodium alginate solution (5%) and then dried. The wet pickup is 70%.

[0639] The thus pretreated textile is printed with an aqueous ink containing

[0640] 10% of C.I. Reactive Blue 19

[0641] 16% of sulfolane

[0642] 3% of butyldiglycol

[0643] 0.5% of modified phosphonates

[0644] 70.5% of water

[0645] using a drop-on-demand (piezo) inkjet print head. The print is completely dried. It is fixed by means of saturated steam at 102° C. for 20 minutes.

[0646] The print is then rinsed warm in the presence of 1-2 ml of 25% ammonia, subjected to a fastness wash with hot water at 70 to 80° C., rinsed warm and then dried.

[0647] The result is a blue print having excellent use fastnesses.

EXAMPLE 67

[0648] A textile fabric of chlorinated wool is padded with a liquor containing 50 g/l of sodium acetate, 150 g/l of urea and 150 g/l of a low viscosity sodium alginate solution (5%) and then dried. The wet pickup is 70%.

[0649] The thus pretreated textile is printed with an aqueous ink containing

[0650] 8% of C.I. Reactive Red 35

[0651] 13% of sulfolane

[0652] 3% of butyldiglycol

[0653] 0.3% of sodium citrate

[0654] 75.7% of water

[0655] using a drop-on-demand (piezo) inkjet print head. The print is completely dried. It is fixed by means of saturated steam at 102° C. for 20 minutes.

[0656] The print is then rinsed warm in the presence of 1-2 ml of 25% ammonia, subjected to a fastness wash with hot water at 70 to 80° C., rinsed warm and then dried.

[0657] The result is a red print having excellent use fastnesses.

EXAMPLE 68

[0658] A textile fabric of chlorinated wool is padded with a liquor containing 50 g/l of sodium acetate, 150 g/l of urea and 150 g/l of a low viscosity sodium alginate solution (5%) and then dried. The wet pickup is 70%.

[0659] The thus pretreated textile is printed with an aqueous ink containing

[0660] 10% of C.I. Reactive Red 198

[0661] 12% of sulfolane

[0662] 6% of butyldiglycol

[0663] 0.5% of modified phosphonates

[0664] 71.5% of water

[0665] using a drop-on-demand (piezo) inkjet print head. The print is completely dried. It is fixed by means of saturated steam at 102° C. for 20 minutes.

[0666] The print is then rinsed warm in the presence of 1-2 ml of 25% ammonia, subjected to a fastness wash with hot water at 70 to 80° C., rinsed warm and then dried.

[0667] The result is a red print having excellent use fastnesses.

EXAMPLE 69

[0668] A textile fabric of chlorinated wool is padded with a liquor containing 50 g/l of sodium acetate, 150 g/l of urea and 150 g/l of a low viscosity sodium alginate solution (5%) and then dried. The wet pickup is 70%.

[0669] The thus pretreated textile is printed with an aqueous ink containing

[0670] 9% of C.I. Reactive Red 239

[0671] 16% of sulfolane

[0672] 5% of butyldiglycol

[0673] 0.5% of borax

[0674] 69.5% of water

[0675] using a drop-on-demand (piezo) inkjet print head. The print is completely dried. It is fixed by means of saturated steam at 102° C. for 20 minutes.

[0676] The print is then rinsed warm in the presence of 1-2 ml of 25% ammonia, subjected to a fastness wash with hot water at 70 to 80° C., rinsed warm and then dried.

[0677] The result is a red print having excellent use fastnesses.

EXAMPLE 70

[0678] A textile fabric of chlorinated wool is padded with a liquor containing 50 g/l of sodium acetate, 150 g/l of urea and 150 g/l of a low viscosity sodium alginate solution (5%) and then dried. The wet pickup is 70%.

[0679] The thus pretreated textile is printed with an aqueous ink containing

[0680] 14% of C.I. Reactive Red 180

[0681] 16% of sulfolane

[0682] 3% of butyldiglycol

[0683] 67% of water

[0684] using a drop-on-demand (piezo) inkjet print head. The print is completely dried. It is fixed by means of saturated steam at 102° C. for 20 minutes.

[0685] The print is then rinsed warm in the presence of 1-2 ml of 25% ammonia, subjected to a fastness wash with hot water at 70 to 80° C., rinsed warm and then dried.

[0686] The result is a red print having excellent use fastnesses.

EXAMPLE 71

[0687] A textile fabric of chlorinated wool is padded with a liquor containing 50 g/l of sodium acetate, 150 g/l of urea and 150 g/l of a low viscosity sodium alginate solution (5%) and then dried. The wet pickup is 70%.

[0688] The thus pretreated textile is printed with an aqueous ink containing

[0689] 15% of C.I. Reactive Black 5

[0690] 10% of sulfolane

[0691] 12% of N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone

[0692] 63% of water

[0693] using a drop-on-demand (piezo) inkjet print head. The print is completely dried. It is fixed by means of saturated steam at 102° C. for 20 minutes.

[0694] The print is then rinsed warm in the presence of 1-2 ml of 25% ammonia, subjected to a fastness wash with hot water at 70 to 80° C., rinsed warm and then dried.

[0695] The result is a navy print having excellent use fastnesses.

EXAMPLE 72

[0696] A textile fabric of chlorinated wool is padded with a liquor containing 50 g/l of sodium acetate, 150 g/l of urea and 150 g/l of a low viscosity sodium alginate solution (5%) and then dried. The wet pickup is 70%.

[0697] The thus pretreated textile is printed with an aqueous ink containing

[0698] 5% of C.I. Reactive Black 31

[0699] 8% of sulfolane

[0700] 12% of N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone

[0701] 75% of water

[0702] using a drop-on-demand (piezo) inkjet print head. The print is completely dried. It is fixed by means of saturated steam at 102° C. for 20 minutes.

[0703] The print is then rinsed warm in the presence of 1-2 ml of 25% ammonia, subjected to a fastness wash with hot water at 70 to 80° C., rinsed warm and then dried.

[0704] The result is a gray print having excellent use fastnesses.

EXAMPLE 73

[0705] A textile fabric of chlorinated wool is padded with a liquor containing 50 g/l of sodium acetate, 150 g/l of urea and 150 g/l of a low viscosity sodium alginate solution (5%) and then dried. The wet pickup is 70%.

[0706] The thus pretreated textile is printed with an aqueous ink containing

[0707] 8% of C.I. Reactive Black 14

[0708] 10% of sulfolane

[0709] 10% of N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone

[0710] 72% of water

[0711] using a drop-on-demand (piezo) inkjet print head. The print is completely dried. It is fixed by means of saturated steam at 102° C. for 20 minutes.

[0712] The print is then rinsed warm in the presence of 1-2 ml of 25% ammonia, subjected to a fastness wash with hot water at 70 to 80° C., rinsed warm and then dried.

[0713] The result is a gray print having excellent use fastnesses.

EXAMPLE 74

[0714] A textile fabric of chlorinated wool is padded with a liquor containing 50 g/l of sodium acetate, 150 g/l of urea and 150 g/l of a low viscosity sodium alginate solution (5%) and then dried. The wet pickup is 70%.

[0715] The thus pretreated textile is printed with an aqueous ink containing

[0716] 12% of C.I. Reactive Blue 229

[0717] 7% of sulfolane

[0718] 12% of N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone

[0719] 69% of water

[0720] using a drop-on-demand (piezo) inkjet print head. The print is completely dried. It is fixed by means of saturated steam at 102° C. for 20 minutes.

[0721] The print is then rinsed warm in the presence of 1-2 ml of 25% ammonia, subjected to a fastness wash with hot water at 70 to 80° C., rinsed warm and then dried.

[0722] The result is a turquoise print having excellent use fastnesses.

EXAMPLE 75

[0723] A textile fabric of chlorinated wool is padded with a liquor containing 50 g/l of sodium acetate, 150 g/l of urea and 150 g/l of a low viscosity sodium alginate solution (5%) and then dried. The wet pickup is 70%.

[0724] The thus pretreated textile is printed with an aqueous ink containing

[0725] 10% of C.I. Reactive Blue 21

[0726] 5% of sulfolane

[0727] 15% of N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone

[0728] 70% of water

[0729] using a drop-on-demand (piezo) inkjet print head. The print is completely dried. It is fixed by means of saturated steam at 102° C. for 20 minutes.

[0730] The print is then rinsed warm in the presence of 1-2 ml of 25% ammonia, subjected to a fastness wash with hot water at 70 to 80° C., rinsed warm and then dried.

[0731] The result is a turquoise print having excellent use fastnesses.

EXAMPLE 76

[0732] A textile fabric of chlorinated wool is padded with a liquor containing 50 g/l of sodium acetate, 150 g/l of urea and 150 g/l of a low viscosity sodium alginate solution (5%) and then dried. The wet pickup is 70%.

[0733] The thus pretreated textile is printed with an aqueous ink containing

[0734] 8% of C.I. Reactive Black 14

[0735] 15% of sulfolane

[0736] 5% of polyetherpolyol

[0737] 72% of water

[0738] using a continuous flow (piezo) inkjet print head. The print is completely dried. It is fixed by means of saturated steam at 102° C. for 20 minutes.

[0739] The print is then rinsed warm in the presence of 1-2 ml of 25% ammonia, subjected to a fastness wash with hot water at 70 to 80° C., rinsed warm and then dried.

[0740] The result is a gray print having excellent use fastnesses.

EXAMPLE 77

[0741] A textile fabric of chlorinated wool is padded with a liquor containing 50 g/l of sodium acetate, 150 g/l of urea and 150 g/l of a low viscosity sodium alginate solution (5%) and then dried. The wet pickup is 70%.

[0742] The thus pretreated textile is printed with an aqueous ink containing

[0743] 12% of C.I. Reactive Blue 21

[0744] 18% of sulfolane

[0745] 7% of polyetherpolyol

[0746] 63% of water

[0747] using a continuous flow (piezo) inkjet print head. The print is completely dried. It is fixed by means of saturated steam at 102° C. for 20 minutes.

[0748] The print is then rinsed warm in the presence of 1-2 ml of 25% ammonia, subjected to a fastness wash with hot water at 70 to 80° C., rinsed warm and then dried.

[0749] The result is a turquoise print having excellent use fastnesses.

EXAMPLE 78

[0750] A textile fabric of chlorinated wool is padded with a liquor containing 50 g/l of sodium acetate, 150 g/l of urea and 150 g/l of a low viscosity sodium alginate solution (5%) and then dried. The wet pickup is 70%.

[0751] The thus pretreated textile is printed with an aqueous ink containing

[0752] 10.5% of C.I. Reactive Red 180

[0753] 15% of sulfolane

[0754] 8% of polyetherpolyol

[0755] 66.5% of water

[0756] using a continuous flow (piezo) inkjet print head. The print is completely dried. It is fixed by means of saturated steam at 102° C. for 20 minutes.

[0757] The print is then rinsed warm in the presence of 1-2 ml of 25% ammonia, subjected to a fastness wash with hot water at 70 to 80° C., rinsed warm and then dried.

[0758] The result is a red print having excellent use fastnesses.

EXAMPLE 79

[0759] A textile fabric of chlorinated wool is padded with a liquor containing 50 g/l of sodium acetate, 150 g/l of urea and 150 g/l of a low viscosity sodium alginate solution (5%) and then dried. The wet pickup is 70%.

[0760] The thus pretreated textile is printed with an aqueous ink containing

[0761] 10% of C. Reactive Yellow 37

[0762] 15% of sulfolane

[0763] 7% of polyetherpolyol

[0764] 68% of water

[0765] using a continuous flow (piezo) inkjet print head. The print is completely dried. It is fixed by means of saturated steam at 102° C. for 20 minutes.

[0766] The print is then rinsed warm in the presence of 1-2 ml of 25% ammonia, subjected to a fastness wash with hot water at 70 to 80° C., rinsed warm and then dried.

[0767] The result is a yellow print having excellent use fastnesses.

EXAMPLE 80

[0768] A textile fabric of chlorinated wool is padded with a liquor containing 50 g/l of sodium acetate, 150 g/l of urea

and 150 g/l of a low viscosity sodium alginate solution (5%) and then dried. The wet pickup is 70%.

[0769] The thus pretreated textile is printed with an aqueous ink containing

[0770] 10% of C.I. Reactive Blue 21

[0771] 15% of sulfolane

[0772] 3% of 1,2-hexanediol

[0773] 5% of polyvinylcaprolactam

[0774] 67% of water

[0775] using a continuous flow (piezo) inkjet print head. The print is completely dried. It is fixed by means of saturated steam at 102° C. for 20 minutes.

[0776] The print is then rinsed warm in the presence of 1-2 ml of 25% ammonia, subjected to a fastness wash with hot water at 70 to 80° C., rinsed warm and then dried.

[0777] The result is a turquoise print having excellent use fastnesses.

EXAMPLE 81

[0778] A textile fabric of chlorinated wool is padded with a liquor containing 50 g/l of sodium acetate, 150 g/l of urea and 150 g/l of a low viscosity sodium alginate solution (5%) and then dried. The wet pickup is 70%.

[0779] The thus pretreated textile is printed with an aqueous ink containing

[0780] 11% of C.I. Reactive Red 180

[0781] 15% of sulfolane

[0782] 4% of polyvinylcaprolactam

[0783] 70% of water

[0784] using a continuous flow (piezo) inkjet print head. The print is completely dried. It is fixed by means of saturated steam at 102° C. for 20 minutes.

[0785] The print is then rinsed warm in the presence of 1-2 ml of 25% ammonia, subjected to a fastness wash with hot water at 70 to 80° C., rinsed warm and then dried.

[0786] The result is a red print having excellent use fastnesses.

EXAMPLE 82

[0787] A textile fabric of chlorinated wool is padded with a liquor containing 50 g/l of sodium acetate, 150 g/l of urea and 150 g/l of a low viscosity sodium alginate solution (5%) and then dried. The wet pickup is 70%.

[0788] The thus pretreated textile is printed with an aqueous ink containing

[0789] 10% of C.I. Reactive Yellow 37

[0790] 15% of sulfolane

[0791] 7% of polyetherpolyol

[0792] 4% of polypropylene glycol

[0793] 0.3% of sodium citrate

[0794] 63.7% of water

[0795] using a continuous flow (piezo) inkjet print head. The print is completely dried. It is fixed by means of saturated steam at 102° C. for 20 minutes.

[0796] The print is then rinsed warm in the presence of 1-2 ml of 25% ammonia, subjected to a fastness wash with hot water at 70 to 80° C., rinsed warm and then dried.

[0797] The result is a yellow print having excellent use fastnesses.

EXAMPLE 83

[0798] A textile fabric of chlorinated wool is padded with a liquor containing 50 g/l of sodium acetate, 150 g/l of urea and 150 g/l of a low viscosity sodium alginate solution (5%) and then dried. The wet pickup is 70%.

[0799] The thus pretreated textile is printed with an aqueous ink containing

[0800] 10.5% of C.I. Reactive Red 180

[0801] 15% of sulfolane

[0802] 8% of polyetherpolyol

[0803] 6% of polypropylene glycol

[0804] 60.5% of water

[0805] using a continuous flow (piezo) inkjet print head. The print is completely dried. It is fixed by means of saturated steam at 102° C. for 20 minutes.

[0806] The print is then rinsed warm in the presence of 1-2 ml of 25% ammonia, subjected to a fastness wash with hot water at 70 to 80° C., rinsed warm and then dried.

[0807] The result is a red print having excellent use fastnesses.

EXAMPLE 84

[0808] A textile fabric of chlorinated wool is padded with a liquor containing 50 g/l of sodium acetate, 150 g/l of urea and 150 g/l of a low viscosity sodium alginate solution (5%) and then dried. The wet pickup is 70%.

[0809] The thus pretreated textile is printed with an aqueous ink containing

[0810] 12% of C.I. Reactive Blue 21

[0811] 18% of sulfolane

[0812] 7% of polyetherpolyol

[0813] 3% 1,2-hexanediol

[0814] 60% of water

[0815] using a continuous flow (piezo) inkjet print head. The print is completely dried. It is fixed by means of saturated steam at 102° C. for 20 minutes.

[0816] The print is then rinsed warm in the presence of 1-2 ml of 25% ammonia, subjected to a fastness wash with hot water at 70 to 80° C., rinsed warm and then dried.

[0817] The result is a turquoise print having excellent use fastnesses.

EXAMPLE 85

[0818] A textile fabric of chlorinated wool is padded with a liquor containing 50 g/l of sodium acetate, 150 g/l of urea and 150 g/l of a low viscosity sodium alginate solution (5%) and then dried. The wet pickup is 70%.

[0819] The thus pretreated textile is printed with an aqueous ink containing

[0820] 8% of C.I. Reactive Black 14

[0821] 15% of sulfolane

[0822] 5% of polyetherpolyol

[0823] 3% 1,2-hexanediol

[0824] 69% of water

[0825] using a continuous flow (piezo) inkjet print head. The print is completely dried. It is fixed by means of saturated steam at 102° C. for 20 minutes.

[0826] The print is then rinsed warm in the presence of 1-2 ml of 25% ammonia, subjected to a fastness wash with hot water at 70 to 80° C., rinsed warm and then dried.

[0827] The result is a gray print having excellent use fastnesses.

EXAMPLE 86

[0828] A textile fabric of mercerized cotton is padded with liquor containing 35 g/l of anhydrous sodium carbonate, 100 g/l of urea and 150 g/l of a low viscosity sodium alginate solution (6%) and then dried. The wet pickup is 70%.

[0829] The thus pretreated textile is printed with an aqueous ink containing

[0830] 12% of C.I. Reactive Yellow 95

[0831] 10% of sulfolane

[0832] 8% of polyetherpolyol

[0833] 70% of water

[0834] using a continuous flow (piezo) inkjet print head. The print is completely dried. It is fixed by means of saturated steam at 102° C. for 8 minutes.

[0835] The print is then rinsed warm, subjected to a fastness wash with hot water at 95° C., rinsed warm and then dried.

[0836] The result is a brilliant yellow print having excellent use fastnesses.

EXAMPLE 87

[0837] A textile fabric of mercerized cotton is padded with liquor containing 35 g/l of anhydrous sodium carbonate, 150 g/l of urea and 150 g/l of a low viscosity sodium alginate solution (6%) and then dried. The wet pickup is 70%.

[0838] The thus pretreated textile is printed with an aqueous ink containing

[0839] 9% of C.I. Reactive Orange 13

[0840] 12% of sulfolane

[0841] 10% of polyetherpolyol

[0842] 69% of water

[0843] using a continuous flow (piezo) inkjet print head. The print is completely dried. It is fixed by means of saturated steam at 102° C. for 8 minutes.

[0844] The print is then rinsed warm, subjected to a fastness wash with hot water at 95° C., rinsed warm and then dried.

[0845] The result is an orange print having excellent use fastnesses.

EXAMPLE 88

[0846] A textile fabric of causticized viscose is padded with liquor containing 35 g/l of anhydrous sodium carbonate, 200 g/l of urea and 150 g/l of a low viscosity sodium alginate solution (6%) and then dried. The wet pickup is 70%.

[0847] The thus pretreated textile is printed with an aqueous ink containing

[0848] 10% of C.I. Reactive Red 187

[0849] 15% of sulfolane

[0850] 7% of polyetherpolyol

[0851] 68% of water

[0852] using a continuous flow (piezo) inkjet print head. The print is completely dried. It is fixed by means of saturated steam at 102° C. for 8 minutes.

[0853] The print is then rinsed warm, subjected to a fastness wash with hot water at 95° C., rinsed warm and then dried.

[0854] The result is a red print having excellent use fastnesses.

EXAMPLE 89

[0855] A textile fabric of causticized viscose is padded with liquor containing 35 g/l of anhydrous sodium carbonate, 200 g/l of urea and 150 g/l of a low viscosity sodium alginate solution (6%) and then dried. The wet pickup is 70%.

[0856] The thus pretreated textile is printed with an aqueous ink containing

[0857] 12% of C.I. Reactive Blue 21

[0858] 15% of sulfolane

[0859] 5% of N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone

[0860] 7% of polyetherpolyol

[0861] 61% of water

[0862] using a continuous flow (piezo) inkjet print head. The print is completely dried. It is fixed by means of saturated steam at 102° C. for 8 minutes.

[0863] The print is then rinsed warm, subjected to a fastness wash with hot water at 95° C., rinsed warm and then dried.

[0864] The result is a turquoise print having excellent use fastnesses.

EXAMPLE 90

[0865] A textile fabric of mercerized cotton is padded with liquor containing 35 g/l of anhydrous sodium carbonate, 50 g/l of urea and 150 g/l of a low viscosity sodium alginate solution (6%) and then dried. The wet pickup is 70%.

[0866] The thus pretreated textile is printed with an aqueous ink containing

[0867] 8% of C.I. Reactive Black 14

[0868] 10% of sulfolane

[0869] 5% of N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone

[0870] 5% of polyetherpolyol

[0871] 72% of water

[0872] using a continuous flow (piezo) inkjet print head. The print is completely dried. It is fixed by means of saturated steam at 102° C. for 8 minutes.

[0873] The print is then rinsed warm, subjected to a fastness wash with hot water at 95° C., rinsed warm and then dried.

[0874] The result is a gray print having excellent use fastnesses.

EXAMPLE 91

[0875] A textile fabric of mercerized cotton is padded with liquor containing 35 g/l of anhydrous sodium carbonate, 100 g/l of urea and 150 g/l of a low viscosity sodium alginate solution (6%) and then dried. The wet pickup is 70%.

[0876] The thus pretreated textile is printed with an aqueous ink containing

[0877] 12% of C.I. Reactive Orange 12

[0878] 20% of sulfolane

[0879] 8% of polyetherpolyol

[0880] 60% of water

[0881] using a continuous flow (piezo) inkjet print head. The print is completely dried. It is fixed by means of saturated steam at 102° C. for 8 minutes.

[0882] The print is then rinsed warm, subjected to a fastness wash with hot water at 95° C., rinsed warm and then dried.

[0883] The result is a golden yellow print having excellent use fastnesses.

EXAMPLE 92

[0884] A textile fabric of causticized viscose is padded with liquor containing 35 g/l of anhydrous sodium carbonate, 200 g/l of urea and 150 g/l of a low viscosity sodium alginate solution (6%) and then dried. The wet pickup is 70%.

[0885] The thus pretreated textile is printed with an aqueous ink containing

[0886] 10% of C.I. Reactive Orange 35

[0887] 16% of sulfolane

[0888] 6% of polyvinylcaprolactam

[0889] 0.3% of borax

[0890] 67.7% of water

[0891] using a continuous flow (piezo) inkjet print head. The print is completely dried. It is fixed by means of saturated steam at 102° C. for 8 minutes.

[0892] The print is then rinsed warm, subjected to a fastness wash with hot water at 95° C., rinsed warm and then dried.

[0893] The result is a brownish orange print having excellent use fastnesses.

EXAMPLE 93

[0894] A textile fabric of mercerized cotton is padded with liquor containing 35 g/l of anhydrous sodium carbonate, 150 g/l of urea and 150 g/l of a low viscosity sodium alginate solution (6%) and then dried. The wet pickup is 70%.

[0895] The thus pretreated textile is printed with an aqueous ink containing

[0896] 12% of C.I. Reactive Red 218

[0897] 10% of sulfolane

[0898] 10% of N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone

[0899] 5% of polyvinylpyrrolidone

[0900] 63% of water

[0901] using a continuous flow (piezo) inkjet print head. The print is completely dried. It is fixed by means of saturated steam at 102° C. for 8 minutes.

[0902] The print is then rinsed warm, subjected to a fastness wash with hot water at 95° C., rinsed warm and then dried.

[0903] The result is a red print having excellent use fastnesses.

EXAMPLE 94

[0904] A textile fabric of mercerized cotton is padded with liquor containing 35 g/l of anhydrous sodium carbonate, 150 g/l of urea and 150 g/l of a low viscosity sodium alginate solution (6%) and then dried. The wet pickup is 70%.

[0905] The thus pretreated textile is printed with an aqueous ink containing

[0906] 15% of C.I. Reactive Blue 49

[0907] 10% of sulfolane

[0908] 5% of polyetherpolyol

[0909] 0.5% of borax

[0910] 69.5% of water

[0911] using a continuous flow (piezo) inkjet print head. The print is completely dried. It is fixed by means of saturated steam at 102° C. for 8 minutes.

[0912] The print is then rinsed warm, subjected to a fastness wash with hot water at 95° C., rinsed warm and then dried.

[0913] The result is a blue print having excellent use fastnesses.

EXAMPLE 95

[0914] A textile fabric of mercerized cotton is padded with liquor containing 35 g/l of anhydrous sodium carbonate, 100 g/l of urea and 150 g/l of a low viscosity sodium alginate solution (6%) and then dried. The wet pickup is 70%.

[0915] The thus pretreated textile is printed with an aqueous ink containing

[0916] 10% of C.I. Reactive Black 39

[0917] 18% of sulfolane

[0918] 6% of polyetherpolyol

[0919] 0.5% of phosphate buffer

[0920] 65.5% of water

[0921] using a continuous flow (piezo) inkjet print head. The print is completely dried. It is fixed by means of saturated steam at 102° C. for 8 minutes.

[0922] The print is then rinsed warm, subjected to a fastness wash with hot water at 95° C., rinsed warm and then dried.

[0923] The result is a navy print having excellent use fastnesses.

EXAMPLE 96

[0924] A textile fabric of mercerized cotton is padded with liquor containing 40 g/l of sodium bicarbonate, 100 g/l of urea and 150 g/l of a low viscosity sodium alginate solution (6%) and then dried. The wet pickup is 70%.

[0925] The thus pretreated textile is printed with an aqueous ink containing

[0926] 15% of C.I. Reactive Black 5

[0927] 20% of sulfolane

[0928] 6% of polyvinylcaprolactam

[0929] 0.3% of modified polyphosphonate

[0930] 58.7% of water

[0931] using a continuous flow (piezo) inkjet print head. The print is completely dried. It is fixed by means of saturated steam at 102° C. for 8 minutes.

[0932] The print is then rinsed warm, subjected to a fastness wash with hot water at 95° C., rinsed warm and then dried.

[0933] The result is a navy print having excellent use fastnesses.

EXAMPLE 97

[0934] A textile fabric of mercerized cotton is padded with liquor containing 40 g/l of sodium bicarbonate, 100 g/l of urea and 150 g/l of a low viscosity sodium alginate solution (6%) and then dried. The wet pickup is 70%.

[0935] The thus pretreated textile is printed with an aqueous ink containing

[0936] 6% of C.I. Reactive Blue 21

[0937] 5% of C.I. Reactive Yellow 37

[0938] 15% of sulfolane

[0939] 8% of polyvinylpyrrolidone

[0940] 0.5% of sodium citrate

[0941] 65.5% of water

[0942] using a continuous flow (piezo) inkjet print head. The print is completely dried. It is fixed by means of saturated steam at 102° C. for 8 minutes.

[0943] The print is then rinsed warm, subjected to a fastness wash with hot water at 95° C., rinsed warm and then dried.

[0944] The result is a green print having excellent use fastnesses.

EXAMPLE 98

[0945] A textile fabric of mercerized cotton is padded with liquor containing 35 g/l of anhydrous sodium carbonate, 50 g/l of urea and 150 g/l of a low viscosity sodium alginate solution (6%) and then dried. The wet pickup is 70%.

[0946] The thus pretreated textile is printed with an aqueous ink containing

[0947] 8% of C.I. Reactive Black 12

[0948] 10% of sulfolane

[0949] 4% of associative thickener

[0950] 78% of water

[0951] using a continuous flow (piezo) inkjet print head. The print is completely dried. It is fixed by means of saturated steam at 102° C. for 8 minutes.

[0952] The print is then rinsed warm, subjected to a fastness wash with hot water at 95° C., rinsed warm and then dried.

[0953] The result is a gray print having excellent use fastnesses.

EXAMPLE 99

[0954] A textile fabric of mercerized cotton is padded with a liquor containing 35 g/l of anhydrous sodium carbonate, 100 g/l of urea and 150 g/l of a low viscosity sodium alginate solution (6%) and then dried. The wet pickup is 70%.

[0955] The thus pretreated textile is printed with an aqueous ink containing

[0956] 15% of C.I. Reactive Black 5

[0957] 0.8% of C.I. Reactive Orange 107

[0958] 0.2% of C.I. Reactive Red 180

[0959] 20% of sulfolane

[0960] 5% of polypropylene glycol

[0961] 59% of water

[0962] using a continuous flow (piezo) inkjet print head. The print is completely dried. It is fixed by means of saturated steam at 102° C. for 8 minutes.

[0963] The print is then rinsed warm, subjected to a fastness wash with hot water at 95° C., rinsed warm and then dried.

[0964] The result is a black print having excellent use fastnesses.

EXAMPLE 100

[0965] A textile fabric of mercerized cotton is padded with a liquor containing 150 g/l of a low viscosity sodium alginate solution (6%) and then dried. The wet pickup is 70%.

[0966] The thus pretreated textile is printed with an aqueous ink containing

[0967] 11% of C.I. Reactive Yellow 37

[0968] 18% of sulfolane

[0969] 71% of water

[0970] using a drop-on-demand (bubble jet) inkjet print head. The print is completely dried. It is fixed according to the technologies known from two-phase fixing (flash steaming 20 sec, 125° C.; short-time steaming 90 sec, 125° C.; cold batch process 20° C.-40° C., 4-12 h) fixing alkali: sodium hydroxide solution/sodium silicate mixture $\text{Na}_2\text{O}:\text{SiO}_2$ 1:1.7 to 3.3).

[0971] The print is then rinsed warm, subjected to a fastness wash with hot water at 95° C., rinsed warm and then dried.

[0972] The result is a yellow print having excellent use fastnesses.

EXAMPLE 101

[0973] A textile fabric of mercerized cotton is printed with an aqueous ink containing

[0974] 10% of C.I. Reactive Red 180

[0975] 15% of sulfolane

[0976] 3% of N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone

[0977] 72% of water

[0978] using a drop-on-demand (bubble jet) inkjet print head. The print is completely dried. It is fixed according to the technologies known from two-phase fixing (flash steaming 20 sec, 125° C.; short-time steaming 90 sec, 125° C.; cold batch process 20° C.-40° C., 4-12 h) fixing alkali: sodium hydroxide solution/sodium silicate mixture $\text{Na}_2\text{O}:\text{SiO}_2$ 1:1.7 to 3.3).

[0979] The print is then rinsed warm, subjected to a fastness wash with hot water at 95° C., rinsed warm and then dried.

[0980] The result is a red print having excellent use fastnesses.

EXAMPLE 102

[0981] A textile fabric of causticized viscose is printed with an aqueous ink containing

[0982] 12% of C.I. Reactive Blue 21

[0983] 16% of sulfolane

[0984] 5% of butyldiglycol

[0985] 67% of water

[0986] using a drop-on-demand (bubble jet) inkjet print head. The print is completely dried. It is fixed according to the technologies known from two-phase fixing (flash steaming 20 sec, 125° C.; short-time steaming 90 sec, 125° C.; cold batch process 20° C.-40° C., 4-12 h) fixing alkali: sodium hydroxide solution/sodium silicate mixture $\text{Na}_2\text{O}:\text{SiO}_2$ 1:1.7 to 3.3).

[0987] The print is then rinsed warm, subjected to a fastness wash with hot water at 95° C., rinsed warm and then dried.

[0988] The result is a turquoise print having excellent use fastnesses.

EXAMPLE 103

[0989] A textile fabric of causticized viscose is padded with a liquor containing 150 g/l of a low viscosity sodium alginate solution (6%) and then dried. The wet pickup is 70%.

[0990] The thus pretreated textile is printed with an aqueous ink containing

[0991] 10% of C.I. Reactive Orange 13

[0992] 15% of sulfolane

[0993] 0.3% of borax

[0994] 74.7% of water

[0995] using a drop-on-demand (piezo) inkjet print head. The print is completely dried. It is fixed according to the technologies known from two-phase fixing (flash steaming 20 sec, 125° C.; short-time steaming 90 sec, 125° C.; cold batch process 20° C.-40° C., 4-12 h) fixing alkali: sodium hydroxide solution/sodium silicate mixture $\text{Na}_2\text{O}:\text{SiO}_2$ 1:1.7 to 3.3).

[0996] The print is then rinsed warm, subjected to a fastness wash with hot water at 95° C., rinsed warm and then dried.

[0997] The result is an orange print having excellent use fastnesses.

EXAMPLE 104

[0998] A textile fabric of causticized viscose is padded with a liquor containing 150 g/l of a low viscosity sodium alginate solution (6%) and then dried. The wet pickup is 70%.

[0999] The thus pretreated textile is printed with an aqueous ink containing

[1000] 8% of C.I. Reactive Black 8

[1001] 12% of sulfolane

[1002] 4% of 1,2-hexanediol

[1003] 0.3% of modified polyphosphonate

[1004] 75.7% of water

[1005] using a drop-on-demand (piezo) inkjet print head. The print is completely dried. It is fixed according to the technologies known from two-phase fixing (flash steaming 20 sec, 125° C.; short-time steaming 90 sec, 125° C.; cold

batch process 20° C.-40° C., 4-12 h) fixing alkali: sodium hydroxide solution/sodium silicate mixture $\text{Na}_2\text{O}:\text{SiO}_2$ 1:1.7 to 3.3).

[1006] The print is then rinsed warm, subjected to a fastness wash with hot water at 95° C., rinsed warm and then dried.

[1007] The result is a gray print having excellent use fastnesses.

EXAMPLE 105

[1008] A textile fabric of mercerized cotton is padded with a liquor containing 150 g/l of a low viscosity sodium alginate solution (6%) and then dried. The wet pickup is 70%.

[1009] The thus pretreated textile is printed with an aqueous ink containing

[1010] 10% of C.I. Reactive Red 218

[1011] 10% of sulfolane

[1012] 5% of N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone

[1013] 2% of Polypropylene glycol

[1014] 73% of water

[1015] using a continuous flow (piezo) inkjet print head. The print is completely dried. It is fixed according to the technologies known from two-phase fixing (flash steaming 20 sec, 125° C.; short-time steaming 90 sec, 125° C.; cold batch process 20° C.-40° C., 4-12 h) fixing alkali: sodium hydroxide solution/sodium silicate mixture $\text{Na}_2\text{O}:\text{SiO}_2$ 1:1.7 to 3.3).

[1016] The print is then rinsed warm, subjected to a fastness wash with hot water at 95° C., rinsed warm and then dried.

[1017] The result is a red print having excellent use fastnesses.

EXAMPLE 106

[1018] A textile fabric of mercerized cotton is padded with a liquor containing 150 g/l of a low viscosity sodium alginate solution (6%) and then dried. The wet pickup is 70%.

[1019] The thus pretreated textile is printed with an aqueous ink containing

[1020] 15% of C.I. Reactive Black 5

[1021] 20% of sulfolane

[1022] 10% of polyetherpolyol

[1023] 0.3% of sodium citrate

[1024] 54.7% of water

[1025] using a continuous flow (piezo) inkjet print head. The print is completely dried. It is fixed according to the technologies known from two-phase fixing (flash steaming 20 sec, 125° C.; short-time steaming 90 sec, 125° C.; cold batch process 20° C.-40° C., 4-12 h) fixing alkali: sodium hydroxide solution/sodium silicate mixture $\text{Na}_2\text{O}:\text{SiO}_2$ 1:1.7 to 3.3).

[1026] The print is then rinsed warm, subjected to a fastness wash with hot water at 95° C., rinsed warm and then dried.

[1027] The result is a navy print having excellent use fastnesses.

EXAMPLE 107

[1028] A textile fabric of mercerized cotton is padded with a liquor containing 150 g/l of a low viscosity sodium alginate solution (6%) and then dried. The wet pickup is 70%.

[1029] The thus pretreated textile is printed with an aqueous ink containing

[1030] 1% of C.I. Reactive Orange 12

[1031] 12% of C.I. Reactive Black 39

[1032] 1% of C.I. Reactive Red 218

[1033] 20% of sulfolane

[1034] 5% of polyvinylcaprolactam

[1035] 61% of water

[1036] using a continuous flow (piezo) inkjet print head. The print is completely dried. It is fixed by means of short-time steaming 90 sec, fixing alkali: sodium hydroxide solution/sodium silicate mixture $\text{Na}_2\text{O}:\text{SiO}_2$ 1:2.0).

[1037] The print is then rinsed warm, subjected to a fastness wash with hot water at 95° C., rinsed warm and then dried.

[1038] The result is a black print having excellent use fastnesses.

EXAMPLE 108

[1039] A textile fabric of mercerized cotton is padded with a liquor containing 150 g/l of a low viscosity sodium alginate solution (6%) and then dried. The wet pickup is 70%.

[1040] The thus pretreated textile is printed with an aqueous ink containing

[1041] 10% of C.I. Reactive Red 239

[1042] 12% of sulfolane

[1043] 3% of 1,2-hexanediol

[1044] 3% of polypropylene glycol

[1045] 72% of water

[1046] using a continuous flow (piezo) inkjet print head. The print is completely dried. It is fixed according to the technologies known from two-phase fixing (flash steaming 20 sec, 125° C.; short-time steaming 90 sec, 125° C.; cold batch process 20° C.-40° C., 4-12 h) fixing alkali: sodium hydroxide solution/sodium silicate mixture $\text{Na}_2\text{O}:\text{SiO}_2$ 1:1.7 to 3.3).

[1047] The print is then rinsed warm, subjected to a fastness wash with hot water at 95° C., rinsed warm and then dried.

[1048] The result is a red print having excellent use fastnesses.

EXAMPLE 109

[1049] A textile fabric of mercerized cotton is padded with a liquor containing 80 g/l of sodium trichloroacetate and 150 g/l of urea and then dried. The wet pickup is 70%.

[1050] The thus pretreated textile is printed with an aqueous ink containing

[1051] 11% of C.I. Reactive Yellow 42

[1052] 12% of sulfolane

[1053] 77% of water

[1054] using a drop-on-demand (bubble jet) inkjet print head. The print is completely dried. It is fixed by means of saturated steam at 102° C. for 10 minutes.

[1055] The print is then rinsed warm, subjected to a fastness wash with hot water at 95° C., rinsed warm and then dried.

[1056] The result is a yellow print having excellent use fastnesses.

EXAMPLE 110

[1057] A textile fabric of mercerized cotton is padded with a liquor containing 80 g/l of sodium trichloroacetate and 150 g/l of urea and then dried. The wet pickup is 70%.

[1058] The thus pretreated textile is printed with an aqueous ink containing

[1059] 8% of C.I. Reactive Orange 16

[1060] 12% of sulfolane

[1061] 6% of N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone

[1062] 74% of water

[1063] using a drop-on-demand (bubble jet) inkjet print head. The print is completely dried. It is fixed by means of saturated steam at 102° C. for 10 minutes.

[1064] The print is then rinsed warm, subjected to a fastness wash with hot water at 95° C., rinsed warm and then dried.

[1065] The result is an orange print having excellent use fastnesses.

EXAMPLE 111

[1066] A textile fabric of causticized viscose is padded with a liquor containing 80 g/l of sodium trichloroacetate and 150 g/l of urea and then dried. The wet pickup is 70%.

[1067] The thus pretreated textile is printed with an aqueous ink containing

[1068] 8% of C.I. Reactive Black 14

[1069] 12% of sulfolane

[1070] 4% of butyldiglycol

[1071] 0.5% modified polyphosphonate

[1072] 75.5% of water

[1073] using a drop-on-demand (piezo) inkjet print head. The print is completely dried. It is fixed by means of saturated steam at 102° C. for 10 minutes.

[1074] The print is then rinsed warm, subjected to a fastness wash with hot water at 95° C., rinsed warm and then dried.

[1075] The result is a gray print having excellent use fastnesses.

EXAMPLE 112

[1076] A textile fabric of causticized viscose is padded with a liquor containing 80 g/l of sodium trichloroacetate and 150 g/l of urea and then dried. The wet pickup is 70%.

[1077] The thus pretreated textile is printed with an aqueous ink containing

[1078] 9% of C.I. Reactive Red 198

[1079] 15% of sulfolane

[1080] 0.3% of sodium citrate

[1081] 75.7% of water

[1082] using a drop-on-demand (piezo) inkjet print head. The print is completely dried. It is fixed by means of saturated steam at 102° C. for 10 minutes.

[1083] The print is then rinsed warm, subjected to a fastness wash with hot water at 95° C., rinsed warm and then dried.

[1084] The result is a red print having excellent use fastnesses.

EXAMPLE 113

[1085] A textile fabric of bleached linen is padded with a liquor containing 80 g/l of sodium trichloroacetate, 150 g/l of urea and a liquor containing 150 g/l of a low viscosity sodium alginate solution (5%) and then dried. The wet pickup is 70%.

[1086] The thus pretreated textile is printed with an aqueous ink containing

[1087] 11% of C.I. Reactive Orange 13

[1088] 15% of sulfolane

[1089] 5% of N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone

[1090] 0.05% of nonionic surfactant

[1091] 68.95% of water

[1092] using a drop-on-demand (piezo) inkjet print head. The print is completely dried. It is fixed by means of saturated steam at 102° C. for 10 minutes.

[1093] The print is then rinsed warm, subjected to a fastness wash with hot water at 95° C., rinsed warm and then dried.

[1094] The result is an orange print having excellent use fastnesses.

EXAMPLE 114

[1095] A textile fabric of causticized viscose is padded with a liquor containing 80 g/l of sodium trichloroacetate, 150 g/l of urea and a liquor containing 150 g/l of a low viscosity sodium alginate solution (5%) and then dried. The wet pickup is 70%.

[1096] The thus pretreated textile is printed with an aqueous ink containing

[1097] 13% of C.I. Reactive Orange 74

[1098] 10% of sulfolane

[1099] 5% of butyldiglycol

[1100] 72% of water

[1101] using a continuous flow (piezo) inkjet print head. The print is completely dried. It is fixed by means of saturated steam at 102° C. for 10 minutes.

[1102] The print is then rinsed warm, subjected to a fastness wash with hot water at 95° C., rinsed warm and then dried.

[1103] The result is an orange print having excellent use fastnesses.

EXAMPLE 115

[1104] A textile fabric of causticized viscose is padded with a liquor containing 80 g/l of sodium trichloroacetate, 150 g/l of urea and a liquor containing 150 g/l of a low viscosity sodium alginate solution (5%) and then dried. The wet pickup is 70%.

[1105] The thus pretreated textile is printed with an aqueous ink containing

[1106] 14% of C.I. Reactive Blue 19

[1107] 15% of sulfolane

[1108] 0.05% of nonionic surfactant

[1109] 0.15% of modified polyphosphonate

[1110] 70.8% of water

[1111] using a continuous flow (piezo) inkjet print head. The print is completely dried. It is fixed by means of saturated steam at 102° C. for 10 minutes.

[1112] The print is then rinsed warm, subjected to a fastness wash with hot water at 95° C., rinsed warm and then dried.

[1113] The result is a blue print having excellent use fastnesses.

EXAMPLE 116

[1114] A textile fabric of mercerized cotton is padded in a liquor containing 80 g/l of sodium trichloroacetate, 50 g/l of urea and a liquor containing 150 g/l of a low viscosity sodium alginate solution (5%) and then dried. The wet pickup is 70%.

[1115] The thus pretreated textile is printed with an aqueous ink containing

[1116] 10% of C.I. Reactive Blue 229

[1117] 12% of sulfolane

[1118] 6% of N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone

[1119] 6% of polyetherpolyol

[1120] 66% of water

[1121] using a continuous flow (piezo) inkjet print head. The print is completely dried. It is fixed by means of saturated steam at 102° C. for 10 minutes.

[1122] The print is then rinsed warm, subjected to a fastness wash with hot water at 95° C., rinsed warm and then dried.

[1123] The result is a turquoise print having excellent use fastnesses.

EXAMPLE 117

[1124] A textile fabric of bleached linen is padded in a liquor containing 80 g/l of sodium trichloroacetate, 100 g/l of urea and a liquor containing 150 g/l of a low viscosity sodium alginate solution (5%) and then dried. The wet pickup is 70%.

[1125] The thus pretreated textile is printed with an aqueous ink containing

[1126] 14% of C.I. Reactive Red 187

[1127] 16% of sulfolane

[1128] 4% of 1,2-hexanediol

[1129] 6% of polyvinylcaprolactam

[1130] 60% of water

[1131] using a continuous flow (piezo) inkjet print head. The print is completely dried. It is fixed by means of saturated steam at 102° C. for 10 minutes.

[1132] The print is then rinsed warm, subjected to a fastness wash with hot water at 95° C., rinsed warm and then dried.

[1133] The result is a red print having excellent use fastnesses.

EXAMPLE 118

[1134] A textile fabric of mercerized cotton is padded with a liquor containing 35 g/l of anhydrous sodium carbonate, 100 g/l of urea and 150 g/l of a low viscosity sodium alginate solution (6%) and then dried. The wet pickup is 70%.

[1135] The thus pretreated textile is printed with an aqueous ink containing

[1136] 9% of C.I. Reactive Yellow 85

[1137] 15% of sulfolane

[1138] 5% of N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone

[1139] 71% of water

[1140] using a drop-on-demand (bubble jet) inkjet print head. The print is completely dried. It is fixed by means of saturated steam at 102° C. for 8 minutes.

[1141] The print is then rinsed warm, subjected to a fastness wash with hot water at 95° C., rinsed warm and then dried.

[1142] The result is a yellow print having excellent use fastnesses.

EXAMPLE 119

[1143] A textile fabric of mercerized cotton is padded with liquor containing 35 g/l of sodium bicarbonate and 250 g/l of urea and then dried. The wet pickup is 70%.

[1144] The thus pretreated textile is printed with an aqueous ink containing

[1145] 12% of C.I. Reactive Orange 181

[1146] 15% of sulfolane

[1147] 5% of N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone

[1148] 68% of water

[1149] using a drop-on-demand (bubble jet) inkjet print head. The print is completely dried. It is fixed by means of saturated steam at 150° C. for 3-5 minutes.

[1150] The print is then rinsed warm, subjected to a fastness wash with hot water at 95° C., rinsed warm and then dried.

[1151] The result is a golden yellow print having excellent use fastnesses.

EXAMPLE 120

[1152] A textile fabric of causticized viscose is padded with a liquor containing 35 g/l of anhydrous sodium carbonate, 100 g/l of urea and 150 g/l of a low viscosity sodium alginate solution (6%) and then dried. The wet pickup is 70%.

[1153] The thus pretreated textile is printed with an aqueous ink containing

[1154] 12% of C.I. Reactive Red 31

[1155] 12% of sulfolane

[1156] 76% of water

[1157] using a drop-on-demand (bubble jet) inkjet print head. The print is completely dried. It is fixed by means of saturated steam at 102° C. for 8 minutes.

[1158] The print is then rinsed warm, subjected to a fastness wash with hot water at 95° C., rinsed warm and then dried.

[1159] The result is a red print having excellent use fastnesses.

EXAMPLE 121

[1160] A textile fabric of mercerized cotton is padded with a liquor containing 30 g/l of anhydrous sodium carbonate and 100 g/l of urea and then dried. The wet pickup is 70%.

[1161] The thus pretreated textile is printed with an aqueous ink containing

[1162] 10% of C.I. Reactive Red 3:1

[1163] 15% of sulfolane

[1164] 4% of butyldiglycol

[1165] 0.5% of borax

[1166] 70.5% of water

[1167] using a drop-on-demand (piezo) inkjet print head. The print is completely dried. It is fixed by means of saturated steam at 102° C. for 8 minutes.

[1168] The print is then rinsed warm, subjected to a fastness wash with hot water at 95° C., rinsed warm and then dried.

[1169] The result is a red print having excellent use fastnesses.

EXAMPLE 122

[1170] A textile fabric of bleached linen is padded with a liquor containing 35 g/l of anhydrous sodium carbonate and 150 g/l of urea and then dried. The wet pickup is 70%.

[1171] The thus pretreated textile is printed with an aqueous ink containing

[1172] 12% of C.I. Reactive Red 245

[1173] 12% of sulfolane

[1174] 4% of 1,2-hexanediol

[1175] 0.3% of borax

[1176] 71.7% of water

[1177] using a drop-on-demand (piezo) inkjet print head. The print is completely dried. It is fixed by means of saturated steam at 102° C. for 8 minutes.

[1178] The print is then rinsed warm, subjected to a fastness wash with hot water at 95° C., rinsed warm and then dried.

[1179] The result is a red print having excellent use fastnesses.

EXAMPLE 123

[1180] A textile fabric of causticized viscose is padded with a liquor containing 35 g/l of anhydrous sodium carbonate and 200 g/l of urea and then dried. The wet pickup is 70%.

[1181] The thus pretreated textile is printed with an aqueous ink containing

[1182] 10% of C.I. Reactive Blue 72

[1183] 15% of sulfolane

[1184] 75% of water

[1185] using a continuous flow (piezo) inkjet print head. The print is completely dried. It is fixed by means of saturated steam at 102° C. for 8 minutes.

[1186] The print is then rinsed warm, subjected to a fastness wash with hot water at 95° C., rinsed warm and then dried.

[1187] The result is a turquoise print having excellent use fastnesses.

EXAMPLE 124

[1188] A textile fabric of causticized viscose is padded with a liquor containing 30 g/l of anhydrous sodium carbonate and 180 g/l of urea and then dried. The wet pickup is 70%.

[1189] The thus pretreated textile is printed with an aqueous ink containing

[1190] 12% of C.I. Reactive Blue 13

[1191] 15% of sulfolane

[1192] 5% of polypropylene glycol

[1193] 0.3% of borax

[1194] 67.7% of water

[1195] using a continuous flow (piezo) inkjet print head. The print is completely dried. It is fixed by means of saturated steam at 102° C. for 8 minutes.

[1196] The print is then rinsed warm, subjected to a fastness wash with hot water at 95° C., rinsed warm and then dried.

[1197] The result is a navy print having excellent use fastnesses.

EXAMPLE 125

[1198] A textile fabric of causticized viscose is padded with a liquor containing 30 g/l of anhydrous sodium carbonate, 100 g/l of urea and 150 g/l of a low viscosity sodium alginate solution (6%) and then dried. The wet pickup is 70%.

[1199] The thus pretreated textile is printed with an aqueous ink containing

[1200] 9% of C.I. Reactive Violet 1

[1201] 20% of sulfolane

[1202] 0.3% of borax

[1203] 70.7% of water

[1204] using a drop-on-demand (piezo) inkjet print head. The print is completely dried. It is fixed by means of saturated steam at 102° C. for 8 minutes.

[1205] The print is then rinsed warm, subjected to a fastness wash with hot water at 95° C., rinsed warm and then dried.

[1206] The result is a violet print having excellent use fastnesses.

EXAMPLE 126

[1207] A textile fabric of causticized viscose is padded with a liquor containing 35 g/l of sodium carbonate and 250 g/l of urea and then dried. The wet pickup is 70%.

[1208] The thus pretreated textile is printed with an aqueous ink containing

[1209] 12% of C.I. Reactive Blue 234

[1210] 10% of sulfolane

[1211] 8% of butyldiglycol

[1212] 0.3% of borax

[1213] 69.7% of water

[1214] using a continuous flow (piezo) inkjet print head. The print is completely dried. It is fixed by means of saturated steam at 102° C. for 8 minutes.

[1215] The print is then rinsed warm, subjected to a fastness wash with hot water at 95° C., rinsed warm and then dried.

[1216] The result is a navy print having excellent use fastnesses.

What is claimed is:

1. An aqueous textile inkjet printing ink including one or more reactive dyes, sulfolane and a buffer system and having a pH of not more than 7.0 when one or more of said reactive dyes have reactive systems of the vinyl sulfone series.

2. The printing ink of claim 1, including one or more reactive dyes in amounts of 0.01% by weight to 40% by weight, based on the total weight of said ink.

3. The printing ink of claim 1 and/or 2, including 1 to 30% by weight of sulfolane based on the total weight of said ink.

4. The printing ink of one or more of claims 1 to 3, including 1 to 20% by weight of organic solvents based on the total weight of said ink.

5. The printing ink of one or more of claims 1 to 4, including one or more reactive dyes having reactive systems of the monochlorotriazine series.

6. The printing ink of claim 5, adjusted to a pH of 7.0 to 9.0 by addition of a buffer system.

7. The printing ink of one or more of claims 1 to 4, including one or more reactive dyes having reactive systems of the vinyl sulfone series.

8. The printing ink of claim 7, adjusted to a pH of 3.0 to 7.0 by addition of a buffer system.

9. The process for preparing a printing ink as claimed in one or more of claims 1 to 7 by mixing the individual components.

10. The use of a printing ink as claimed in one or more of claims 1 to 8 in the inkjet process for textile printing.

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