



## Sanodal<sup>®</sup> Green 3LW

**Sanodal Green 3LW** is a homogeneous, water-soluble dye which is distinguished by high fastness to light, weather and heat.

**Sanodal Green 3LW** is suitable for interior and exterior architectural purposes.

## 1. Dye-specific data

|                       |  |
|-----------------------|--|
| Commercial form       | fine powder, dark-green                              |
| Chemical character    | azo dye, heavy metal complex                         |
| Bulking volume        | 500 g/l  |
| Solubility in water   | 100 g/l at 20°C                                      |
| Storage stability     | virtually unlimited, store containers closed tightly |
| Ecotoxicological data | see Safety Data Sheet.                               |

## 2. Application conditions

|                                    | Concentration | Dyeing temperature | Dyeing time |
|------------------------------------|---------------|--------------------|-------------|
| Standard coating thickness (12 µm) | 0.05 - 3 g/l  | 25 - 60°C          | 10 - 20 min |
| Sanodal coating thickness (25 µm)  | 2 - 3 g/l     | 25 - 35°C          | 45 - 60 min |

|               |   |
|---------------|---|
| pH            | 5.5 ± 0.5   |
| Buffer        | The dyebaths are preferably buffered with<br>8 g/l sodium acetate trihydrate<br>+ 0.4 ml/l acetic acid for pH 5.6 |
| Water quality | deionized. <b>Tap water cannot be used.</b>   |
| Sealing       | preferably with <b>Sealing Salt ASL</b> (one or two stage).   |

## 3. Preparation of the dyebath

When preparing the dyebath care must be taken that the dye is well dissolved. The dye can be dissolved in deionized water (80-90°C) in a separate container (5 parts water to 1 part dye). This stock solution is then stirred into the dyebath.

## 4. Lightfastness of the dyeings

**Sanodal Green 3LW** is distinguished by outstanding lightfastness.

Lightfastness of Sanodal dyeings: rating > 9 (ISO 2135).

## 5. Special remarks

- Unsealed dyeing can be stripped with nitric acid.
- The dyebaths are sensitive to sulphate and aluminium; anodized objects should therefore be rinsed thoroughly before dyeing.

## 6. Disposal of the dyebaths

Spent dyebaths must be disposed of; e.g. with **Anodal WT-1 Liquid**. The precipitation method is described in detail in the Technical Information bulletin for **Anodal WT-1 Liquid**.

The table below shows the additions required for precipitating **Sanodal Green 3LW**.

| Precipitation method | FeCl <sub>3</sub> , 40% ml/g dye | Etching lye ml/g dye | Anodal WT-1 Liquid ml/g dye | Residual dye in the filtrate mg/l | Chrome content in the filtrate mg/l |
|----------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| A                    | 1.7                              | -                    | 0.8                         | ~ 1                               | < 0.05                              |
| B                    | 1.7                              | -                    | 0.8                         | ~ 2                               | < 0.05                              |
| C                    | -                                | 3.0                  | 0.8                         | ~ 3                               | < 0.05                              |

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The information and recommendations presented here were compiled with the utmost care, but cannot be extended to cover every possible case. They are intended to serve as non-binding guidelines and must be adapted to the prevailing conditions.