

Improvement of the heat transfer ability on the heat transfer printing

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가
5% , 가 200 ,
3
Glycerin , 가

The study was investigated the improved printing effect of heat transfer ability for the cotton fabric treated with disperse dyes. Some important factors were studied to determine the most optimal conditions such as concentration of dye, treated time and temperature, after treatment and before treatment using swelling agent, and molecular weight of dye. The fastness to laundering and light for heat transfer printing was measured. The optimal conditions of heat transfer printing for cotton fabric treated with disperse dye were concentration of 5% owf, treated temperature of 200 , treated time of 3 minute.

The diffusion of disperse dyes inside cotton fabric was accelerated as a result of swelling agent such as glycerin, ethylene glycol, tetramethylene glycol, propylene glycol using in this study. The effects of heat transfer printing were increased that the increasement of before treatment time for swelling agent, decrease of molecular weight of dye.

Key words : heat transfer ability, heat transfer printing, cotton fabric, disperse dye

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4. , Launder-O-Meter
 KS K 0430 A-1
 , Carbon Arc Fade-O-Meter
 (Atlas Electrics Co. U.S.A) KS K
 0700 20 , 63±3 , 50%
 (550 Lux) blue
 scale

1. , , ,
 , 가 ,
 가 , ,
 2. 5% (pH 4
 4.5) ,
 3 , 100 , 150 , 200 , 250
 가 , Fig. 1
 150 200
 , 200
 100
 , 250
 가
 가 200

3, 4,
 (pH 4 4.5)
 Fig. 1
 1, 3, 5
 가

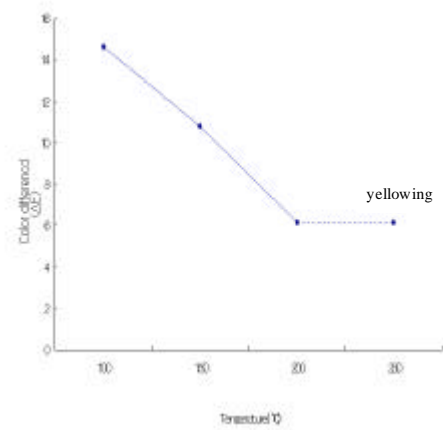


Fig. 1. Effect of heat transfer ability according to treated temperature.

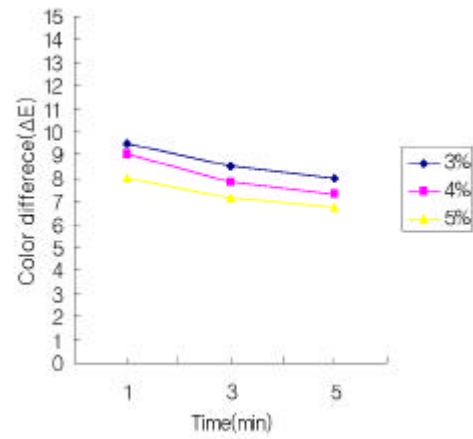


Fig. 2. Effect of heat transfer ability according to treated time and temperature.

Fig. 2 가
 3 가
 , 3
 3

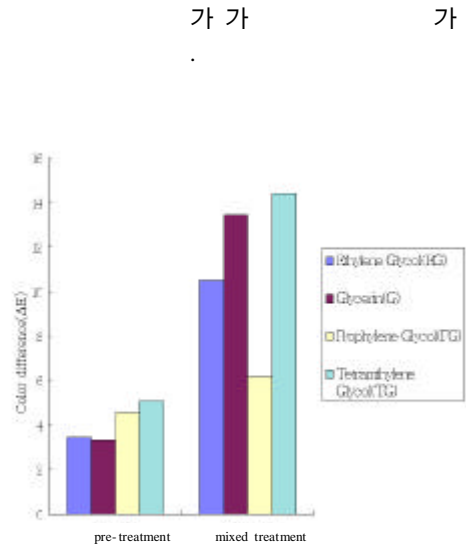
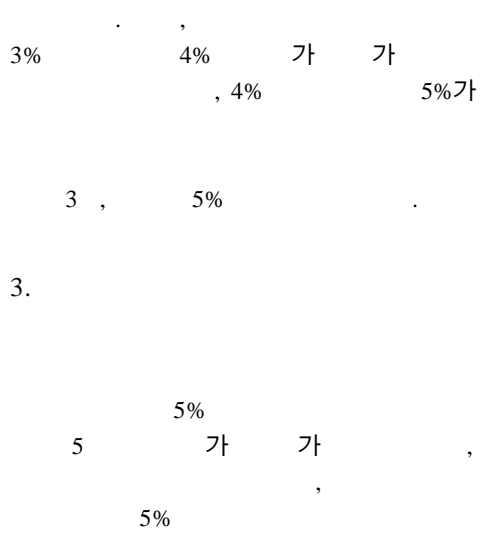


Fig. 3. Effects of heat transfer ability according to pre and mixed treatment of swelling agent.

Fig. 3

4.

propylene glycol 가 ethylene glycol, tetramethylene glycol glycerin 가 , tetramethylene glycol propylene glycol 가 ethylene glycol glycerin

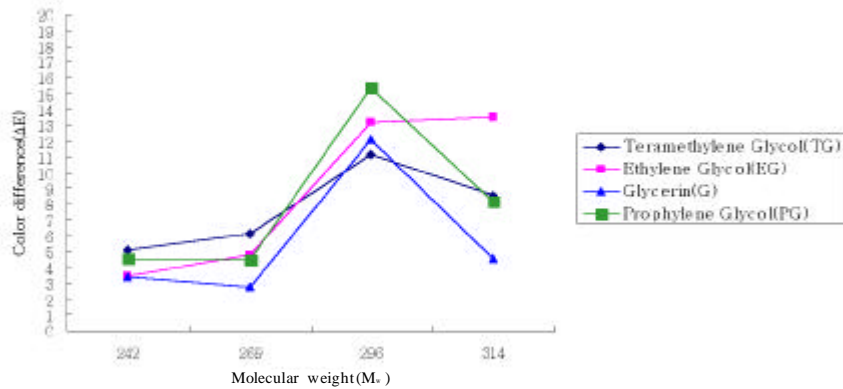


Fig. 4. Effects of heat transfer ability according to molecular weight (Mixed treatment of swelling agent).

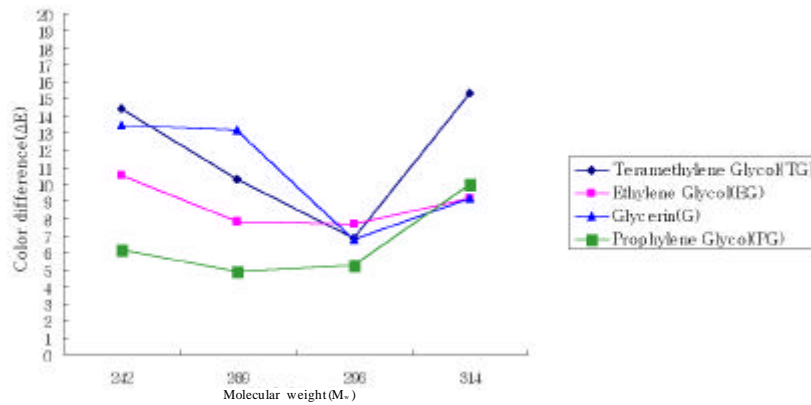


Fig. 5. Effects of heat transfer ability according to molecular weight (Pre-treatment of swelling).

Fig 4 . tetramethylene glycol ethylene glycol , 가 , , propylene glycol glycerin glycol glycol , tetramethylene 269 , ethylene glycol propylene glycol 가 Glycol 가 Prophylen glycol 가가 가

Table 2. Grade of fastness for laundering and fading

Dyes and swelling agent	Pre-treatment				Mixed treatment				
	Orange (G)	Blue (TG)	Scarlet (TG)	Yellow (G)	Orange (G)	Blue (G)	Scarlet (EG)	Yellow (G)	
Molecular weight	242	269	296	314	242	269	296	314	
Grade of fastness	Laundering	3	1	1	1	2	1	1	1
	Fading	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	3

가 200 , 3

5. 2.

Glycerin , 가

3.

Table 2

Lumacell Orange 가
3 가
가 1
가

Cellulose

Lumacell Yellow 가
3-4 4
LG

1

金公朱. 1985.
pp. 84- 86.
. 1988. 1984.
. 1991.
. 1982.
. 1995.
. 1985.
. 1979.
. 1993.
. 1989.

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1.

5% ,

. 1982. . 1992. .
. pp. 17- 18. . 1984. .
. 1980. . 1995. .
. 1982. .
. 1976. . 1981. .
, . 1979. .
, . 1979. . 1981. . 文友堂. pp. 217-218.