

## **ANILINE LEATHER DYES**

These Dyes are specially selected for the staining of Vegetable Tanned Leathers. A range of ten colours has been carefully chosen from which we consider it is possible to match the majority of possible colours.

Variations of shades can be obtained by adding small quantities of a contrasting colour to the basic shade. The intensity of the colour can be determined by the strength of the solution used. It is inadvisable to endeavour to make too great a change, rather start again with a different base shade.

To prepare a solution from the powder, a small quantity should be made into a paste with cold water, then boiling water added until the required dilution is obtained. If the solution is too concentrated, a "Bronze" effect will result.

Once you have made up your dye solution, pour the required amount into a shallow dish. Using cotton wool dipped in the solution, apply the dye in broad, parallel and even strokes on to the leather, each time slightly overlapping the previous run. If necessary, after the first application is dry, the leather can be rotated 90 degrees and a second less wet coat can be applied to make the finish look more uniform.

Once completely dry, an application of Dye-Fix will fasten the dye.

### **THE SAFE HANDLING AND STORAGE OF DYESTUFFS**

**Personal Hygiene:** Remember dyes are chemicals and should be handled with care, respect and common sense. The main point in preventing hazard is to maintain a high standard of personal hygiene. Dyes may be more or less dusty. Even though present day standards are usually high it is still essential that precautions are taken against dust. Be careful when handling dyeware and avoid creating dust.

When working with dyes use protective gloves and possibly an apron and wash hands before eating, drinking, smoking or visiting the toilets.

When washing dye from the skin avoid harsh materials such as bleach; select normal soap and use plenty of clean running water.

**Take Care:** **AVOID** contact with skin, eyes or cuts. Dyes are irritating to the eyes. If dye contacts eyes, rinse with copious amounts of water, if irritation persists, seek medical advice. **DO NOT** inhale or ingest. If this does occur use symptomatic treatment.

**Allergies:** For certain people the possibility of allergy resulting in dermatitis cannot be ruled out. This allergy risk is not confined to dyeware and good practice largely eliminates risk. Individuals sensitive to such problems should avoid working with these products.

<b>FIRST AID</b>	First Aid kits should be available. Clean wounds thoroughly (no matter how small) and cover wounds with an appropriate dressing.
<b>SPILLAGE</b>	Deal promptly with any spillage; sweep up (gently, to avoid dust, but thoroughly) and wash the area well with plenty of clean water.
<b>FIRE</b>	Dye powders generally do not ignite easily, but if they are in a fire they will smoulder and burn and noxious and or inflammable fumes may be released. Fires can be put out with water mist, foam, carbon dioxide or dry powder extinguishers.
<b>STORAGE</b>	Store in a dry place away from heat.

**REMEMBER DYES ARE CHEMICALS!!!!**

<b>TRADE NAME</b>	<b>CHEMICAL FAMILY</b>
J.H. & S. ANILINE DYE NO. 1.	Azo Dye
2.	Azo Dye
3.	Mixture of Acid Dye & Synthetic Tanning Agent
4.	Azo Dyestuffs
5.	Triarylmethane Dyestuff
6.	Mixture of Acid and Direct Dyes
7.	Azo Dyestuff
8.	Mixture of dianisidine based dyestuffs
9.	Azo Dyestuff
10.	Azo/Stilbene Dyestuff