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GENERAL INTRODUCTION TO THE CHEMISTRY OF DYES 1 Plants | Colorants ∙ Pigments & Dyes

Dyes obtained from these tokens came with 50 Dyes and Pigments, Luminochem, Ukseung Chemical, Aron Universal1.2 Dyes versus Pigments With regard to their solubility, dyes are soluble in the solvent, while pigments are insoluble in both types of liquid media. Dyes are used to give a strong coloring of fiber and some other materials. There are various kinds of dyes. According to the source, they can be divided into seven main classes: basic dyes, direct dyes, reactive dyes, acid dyes, vat dyes, mordant dyes, and chromo-cosmetic dyes. Dyes are used in textile and leather industries, in the manufacture of paper, rubber, plastic, and inks. In modern times, the term "dyestuff" is somewhat obsolete and has been replaced by "dye." The industry was initially based on the production of natural dyes, obtained from vegetable, mineral, and animal sources. The discovery of synthetic dyes in the late 19th century revolutionized the industry and opened up new possibilities for coloration. Dyes are used in a wide range of applications, from textiles to cosmetics, paper, and plastics. The chemistry of dyes is complex, and their properties depend on a variety of factors, including the dye molecule itself, the solvent, and the conditions of use. Dyes are often used in combination with other chemical substances, such as mordants, to improve their color strength and fastness. The development of new dyes and pigments continues to be an active area of research, with scientists working to create more efficient, safe, and sustainable materials.