A&TC CHEMICALS

WE CAN'T IMAGINE

A WORLD WITHOUT COLORS

Diversity of Colors according their applications, Colors, Dyes, Food Colors, Natural Food Colors, and Pigments.

Our different colors are selected from the best manufacturers that can warranty their quality, application, tone of colors, stability, certifications, workable costs, and more.

FOOD COLORS,
NATURAL FOOD COLORS,
DYES AND PIGMENTS

"The perfect balance between the Nature and Chemistry"

A&TC
CHEMICALS

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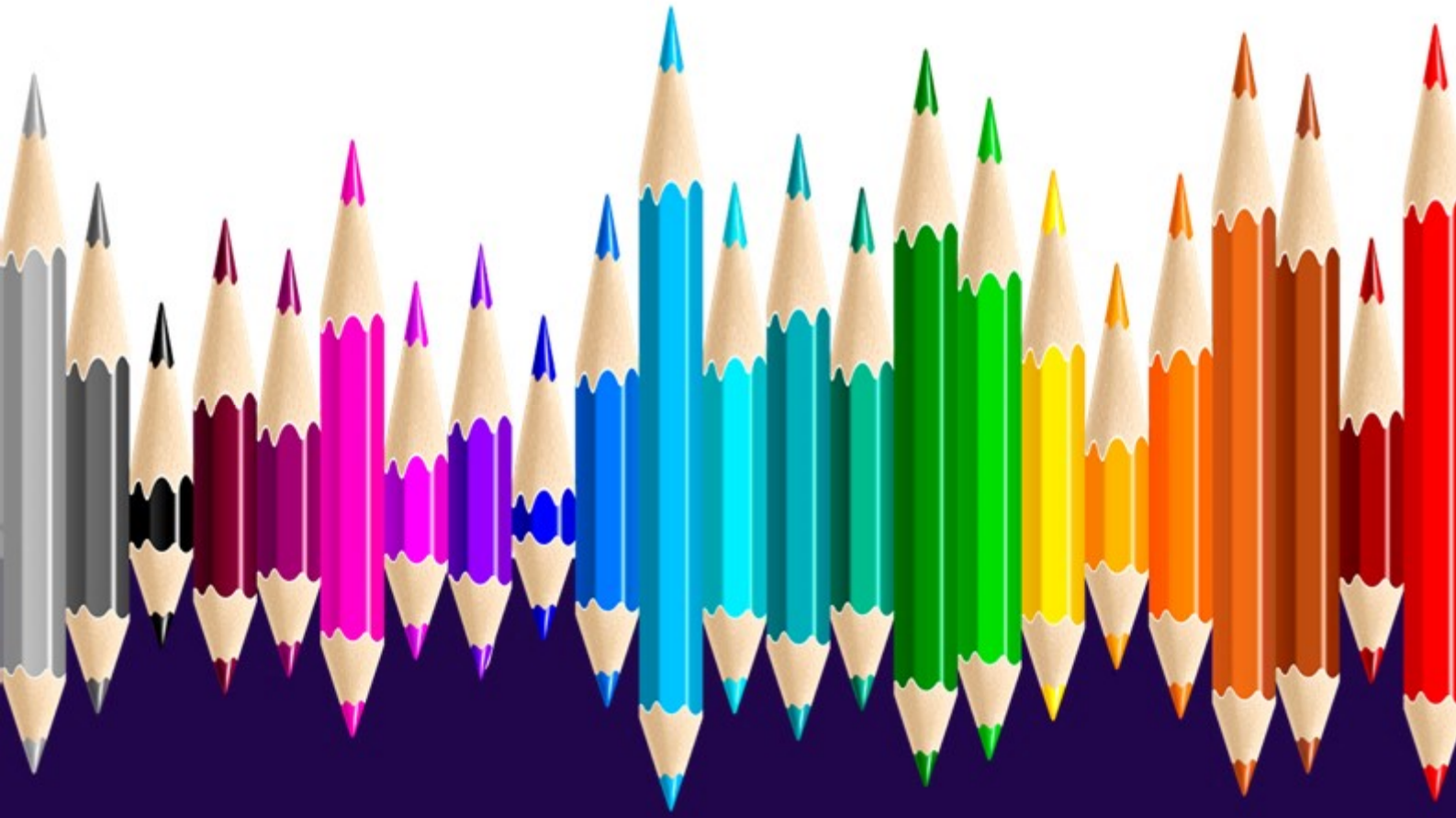
Our diversity of colors is ready to inspire your imagination and creativity, developing your best creations.

A&TC CHEMICALS

Calle 90, Local Galpón Nro. E-17 Cívico 83-40 Zona Industrial. Carabobo (4ta. Transversal) Valencia, Edo. Carabobo | VENEZUELA



A&TC CHEMICALS

ATC Chemical is a flexible and modern chemical products trading company that in a short time we have managed to position ourselves widely in the international and local markets.

ABOUT US

A&TC CHEMICALS

***A&TC Chemicals**, with only 9 years of existence, we have developed strong strategic alliances with various manufacturers that allow us to provide greater commercial capacity in favor of the client.*

Our company is young, but it is also made up of excellent professionals in the area with more than 25 years of extensive experience, with a great commitment to responsibility, constant work, focused as the highest level, and always based on providing the best service. with the best quality products for our clients.

We provide technical assistance to our clients, regardless of their commercial size or commercial assistance, and we even offer formulations that allow them to develop new products in their natural markets.

As a trading company & exporter of:

Natural Colors,
Blend Colors,
D&C Colors & Blend Colors,
FD&C Colors,
Food Colors,
Lake Colors,

Our colors are widely used in the majority of industries, such as:

Agrochemicals,
Beverages & Foods,
Cosmetics,
Household Products,
Personal Care & Laundry,
Pulp & Paper, and
Textiles.

A&TC Chemicals, *work with the topmost color manufacturers in the world, their products are manufactured according to international standards, and their quality is verified by implementing extensive quality checks at every stage of production.*

As a result, each product is manufactured in accordance with the most requirement of each market, using not only ISO9000 in every stage of the production process to ensure that quality always is present too.

MISSION

Providing the greatest possible support to our clients, allowing them easy access to raw materials and chemical products of proven excellent quality.

Maintain and preserve the environment in its most natural state, ensuring the future of our future generations.

Strengthen our purchasing program to provide greater flexibility to the customer, help them in their requirements with the responsibility of providing ways to optimize their inventories, creating a more useful and healthy economy.

The strength of our distribution and marketing network provides channel openings to reach all levels of the global market.

VISION

Consolidate ourselves in our area as the most reliable and flexible supplier of our Clients, providing distribution channels to manufacturers.

Use technology to contribute to efficiency and excellence in our successful relationships with our suppliers, customers, employees, creating among all a mutual loyalty for satisfaction and common effort.

WE OFFER

***A&TC Chemicals**, in addition to quality colors, also provides an extensive range of raw materials and chemical products for different applications and areas.*

- Colors & Dyes
- Flavors
- Essential Chemicals
- Fragrances
- Iron Oxides
- Oleochemicals
- Pharmacy (Raw Material)
- Silicones
- Solvents
- Surfactants

A&TC Chemicals, provide diverse of products, and behind each color, dye, and pigment, there is an effort achieved over many years.

The specialists have spent a lot of their time, developing the best technologies that allow each color, dye, and pigment to be developed with great quality.

Additionally, our suppliers have undergone various and rigorous quality controls, to guarantee their products before international authorities, such as: **FDA** (Federal Drug Administration), before the **EFSA** (European Food Safety Authority), in addition to all other certifications that are required by the Government. from India and all complying with process parameters established and endorsed by **TQCSI** (ISO 22000), **Kosher**, **Fortified**, **APEDA** (Processed Food Products Export Development Authority), **AGMark**, **HALAL**, **Jaivik Bharat**, **FSSAI**, and **ISI Mark**.

For all this, our clients enjoy the benefit not only of the excellent quality of these products but also of all the support offered by each manufacturer of color, dyes, and pigments.


A&TC
CHEMICALS


DYES &
PIGMENTS

DYES & PIGMENTS

ACID DYES

Acid dyes are synthetic colorants that work on textiles in acidic conditions. They have negative groups, like sulphonate or carboxylate, that attract the positive sites on the fibers. They also have color-producing groups, like azo or anthraquinone, that give vivid hues.

Main Uses

Cosmetics, Drugs, Food and Drink, Fertilizers, Insecticides, Silks, Threads, etc.

Main Benefits

- Vivid and intense hues.
- Easy dyeing process.
- Good variety of mixed shades.
- Colors in this range can be used for printing and hand painting with steaming for fixing.
- Good resistance to light & washing.
- Dyes are not corrosive and deliver high quality results.
- Different acids like acetic, sulphury acid and vinegar are used to get the desired colors.
- Safe & Dependable to use.
- Available in finished forms such as strongly acidic, moderately acidic and neutral form.
- Excellent resistance to light and medium resistance to washing.
- Superior dyeing and penetration properties.
- Can deal with unevenness in substrates.

Uses or Applications

- Wood stains
- Leather finishing
- Stationery printing inks
- Inks
- Coloring for plastic & metals

Some Main Properties

- They are soluble in water and usually sold as sodium salts.
- They have molecular weights in the range of 300-1000 g/mol.
- They have low wet fastness but good lightfastness.
- They are combined with basic dyes for improved color range and fastness.
- They are applied in acidic baths with electrolytes to control the dye uptake and leveling

Standard Packing 1Kg 5Kgs 10Kgs 25Kgs

DYES & PIGMENTS

ACID DYES

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Main Uses

They mainly color wool, silk, nylon and some acrylic materials.

List of Acid Dyes

Common Name	Synonymous [C.I. No.]	Color Shades
Acid Blue M2G	Acid Blue 158	
Acid Blue MTR	Acid Blue 193	
Black 10BX	Acid Black 1	
Black 58	Acid Black 58	
Black BR	Acid Black 24	
Black FB	Acid Black 235	
Black MB	Acid Black 147	
Black MSRL	Tacid BLACK 194	
Black NB	Acid Black 234	
Black NTR	Acid Black 210	
Black WA	Acid Black 52	
Blue 2G	Acid Blue 40	
Blue AG / Crude	Acid Blue 25	
Brown 5	Acid Brown 67	
Brown 5G	Acid Brown 349	
Brown 5R	Acid Brown 348	
Brown 6GG	Acid Brown 83	
Brown GB	Acid Brown 161	
Brown GRL	Acid Brown 369	
Brown GS	Acid Brown 425	
Brown H	Acid Brown 121	
Brown HEDG	Acid Brown 100	
Brown M2RL	Acid Brown 365	

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Main Uses

They mainly color wool, silk, nylon and some acrylic materials.

List of Acid Dyes

Common Name	Synonymous [C.I. No.]	Color Shades
Brown MBL	Acid Brown 355	
Brown MFR	Acid Brown 97	
Brown MX	Acid Brown 432	
Brown NR	Acid Brown 75	
Brown NT	Acid Brown 165	
Brown RD	Acid Brown 14	
Brown RD	Acid Brown 191	
Brown SGR	Acid Brown 282	
Brown SLR	Acid Brown 106	
Crystal Red A	Acid Red 14	
Cyanine Blue 5R	Acid Blue 113	
Dark Green N	Acid Green 68.1	
Fast Red A	Acid Red 88	
Geranine 6B	Acid Violet 7	
Green N	Acid Green 20	
Green PXE	Acid Green 1	
Green V 333 %	Acid Green 16	
H/Conc.	Acid Red 57	
Maroon V	Acid Violet 119	
Maroon V 150%	Acid Red 119	
Metanil Yellow R	Acid Yellow 36	
Navy Blue M3R	Acid Blue 9	
Nigrosine Black Crystal	Acid Black 2	

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Main Uses

They mainly color wool, silk, nylon and some acrylic materials.

List of Acid Dyes

Common Name	Synonymous [C.I. No.]	Color Shades
Olive LSB	Acid Green 111	
Olive MBGL	Acid Green 104	
Orange 2G	Acid Orange 116	
Orange 2GL	Acid Orange 10	
Orange 3GL	Acid Orange 56	
Orange G	Acid Orange 74	
Orange GTL	Acid Orange 3	
Orange LI	Acid Orange 7	
Orange MRL	Acid Orange 142	
Orange RL	Acid Orange 86	
Patent Blue VS	Acid Blue 1	
Red 106	Acid Red 106	
Red 10B	Acid Violet 54	
Red 2GN	Acid Red 1	
Red 3BN	Acid Red 131	
Red 3RB	Acid Red 128	
Red B2G	Acid Red 97	
Red Bordeaux RM	Acid Red 194	
Red FR	Acid Red 151	
Red GRE	Acid Red 183	
Red M2BN	Acid Red 249	
Red M3R	Acid Red 362	
Red Pink BE	Acid Red 195	

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DYES & PIGMENTS

ACID DYES

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Main Uses

They mainly color wool, silk, nylon and some acrylic materials.

Acid Dyes

Common Name	Synonymous [C.I. No.]	Color Shades
Red Pink Bn	Acid Red 186	
Red Rs	Acid Red 114	
Red Scarlet Ml	Acid Red 357	
Red Violet Brown B	Acid Red 184	
Rhodamine B	Acid Red 52	
Scarlet 3r	Acid Red 18	
Scarlet MOO	Acid Red 73	
Tartrazine Y	Acid Yellow 23	
Violet 4BN	Acid Violet 17	
Violet 4SB	Acid Violet 49	
Violet Bordeaux MB	Acid Violet 90	
Violet MBL	Acid Violet 92	
Yellow 2G	Acid Yellow 17	
Yellow 2GL	Acid Yellow 151	
Yellow 5GN	Acid Yellow 110	
Yellow FG	Acid Yellow 42	
Yellow M2GLN	Acid Yellow 241	
Yellow M3RL	Acid Yellow 194	
Yellow M5RL	Acid Yellow 204	

DYES & PIGMENTS

BASIC DYES

Basic dyes are colorants that have a positive charge and attach to negatively charged materials, such as cell walls, nucleic acids, and some proteins.

Main Uses

Biological stains and inkjet printing, Leather, Paper, etc.

Basic Dyes Definitions

- They are man-made dyes that dissolve in water with the addition of glacial acetic acid.
- They are mainly used to color synthetic fibers, such as acrylic, nylon and polyester, as well as natural fibers, such as wool and silk.
- They create vivid and intense colors with excellent shade variety Basic dyes can be grouped into several chemical classes, based on their molecular structure.

Basic Dyes – Molecular Structures

- Diphenylmethane or ketone imine dyes: These dyes have a C=NH group in their structure. An example is basic yellow 1, which is used to color wool, silk and acrylic fibers.
- Triphenylmethane dyes: These dyes have three phenyl rings connected to a central carbon atom. Examples are basic green 4, basic blue 5, basic violet 3 and basic violet 14, which are used to color paper, leather, silk, wool, acrylic fibers and biological specimens.
- Thiazine dyes: These dyes have a six-membered ring with nitrogen and sulfur atoms. An example is methylene blue, which is used to stain blood cells and tissues in histology
- Basic dyes can be sorted into several chemical classes, based on their molecular structure.
  - **Some examples are:**
    - ***Diphenylmethane or ketone imine dyes***:
    - These dyes have a C=NH group in their structure.
      - An example is basic yellow 1, which is used to color wool, silk and acrylic fibers.
    - ***Triphenylmethane dyes***:
    - These dyes have three phenyl rings connected to a central carbon atom.
      - Examples are basic green 4, basic blue 5, basic violet 3 and basic violet 14, which are used to color paper, leather, silk, wool, acrylic fibers and biological specimens.
    - ***Thiazine dyes***:
    - These dyes have a six-membered ring with nitrogen and sulfur atoms.
      - An example is methylene blue, which is used to stain blood cells and tissues in histology.

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DYES & PIGMENTS

BASIC DYES

Acid dyes are synthetic colorants that work on textiles in acidic conditions. They have negative groups, like sulphonate or carboxylate, that attract the positive sites on the fibers. They also have color-producing groups, like azo or anthraquinone, that give vivid hues.

Main Uses

They mainly color wool, silk, nylon and some acrylic materials.

Basic Dyes

Common Name	Synonymous	Pantone @	EC No.
Auramine O H/Conc	Basic Yellow 2	604	41000
Basic Blue BG	Basic Blue 3	2726	51104
Basic Blue G	Basic Blue 1	-	42025
Basic Golden Yellow GL	Basic Yellow 28	108	48054
Basic Magenta Powder	Basic Violet 2	-	42520
Basic Phloxine	Basic Red 12	-	48070
Basic Pink FG	Basic Red 13	193	48015
Basic Red 2B	Basic Violet 16	1805	48013
Basic Red 4G	Basic Red 14	213	41085
Basic Red 6B	Basic Violet 7	2607	48020
Basic Red GTL	Basic Red 18	1805	41085
Basic Violet B	Basic Violet 26	2592	44045
Basic Yellow 8GL	Basic Yellow 13	107	48056
Crysodine	Basic Orange 2	1655	11270
Diamond Green Crystal/Powder	Basic Green 1	361	42040
Melachite Green Crystal	Basic Green 4	7729	42000
Methyl Blue Pdr 200%	Basic Blue 9	7693	52015
Methyl Violet PDR Or Crytal	Basic Violet 1	2627	42535
Methylene Blue Zinc Free	Basic Blue 9	7693	52015
Rhodamine 6GDN	Basic Red 1	214	45160
Rhodamine B 500%	Basic Violet 10	-	45170
Rhodamine B 540%	Basic Violet 10	-	45170
Auramine O H/Conccentrate	Basic Yellow 2	108	41000
Basic Blue BG	Basic Blue 3	-	51104
Basic Blue G	Basic Blue 1	-	42025
Basic Brown R	Basic Brown 4 - (Pharm. Grade)	159	21010
Victoria Blue B	Basic Blue 26 - (Pharm. Grade)	-	44045

Standard Packing 1Kg 5Kgs 10Kgs 25Kgs

DYES & PIGMENTS

DIRECT DYES

Basic dyes are colorants that have a positive charge and attach to negatively charged materials, such as cell walls, nucleic acids, and some proteins.

Main Uses

Detergents, Household Products, Soap solutions and manufacturing biological stain, etc.

Direct Dyes Definitions

- Direct dyes are synthetic colorants that can be dyed directly on the fabric in a neutral or alkaline bath. They have a liking for cellulosic fibers, such as cotton, linen, rayon, and paper, and can also color silk, wool, and nylon. They dissolve in water and have anionic groups, such as sulfonate, that make weak bonds with the fiber. They create vivid and full colors but have low wash fastness. They can be enhanced by aftertreatments, such as cationic dye fixing or resin finishing.

- Direct dyes can be sorted into several types, based on their chemical structure, fastness properties, and application methods.

- ***Some examples are***:
  - **Azo dyes**: These are the most common type of direct dyes, and they have one or more azo groups (-N=N-) in their structure. They can be further split into mono-azo, dis-azo, tris-azo, and poly-azo dyes, depending on the number of azo groups. They produce a wide range of colors, from yellow to red to brown to black. Examples are Congo red, direct yellow 4, direct red 23, and direct black 22
  - **Anthraquinone dyes**: These are direct dyes that have an anthraquinone ring (a benzene ring with two ketone groups) in their structure. They produce blue and green shades and have good light fastness. Examples are alizarin cyanine green G, direct blue 14, and direct green 62
  - **Phthalocyanine dyes**: These are direct dyes that have a phthalocyanine ring (a large ring with four nitrogen atoms) in their structure. They produce bright blue and green shades and have excellent light fastness. Examples are direct blue 86 and direct green 22
  - **Nitro dyes**: These are direct dyes that have one or more nitro groups (-NO2) in their structure. They produce yellow and orange shades and have low light fastness. Examples are picric acid and direct yellow 27

Direct Dyes – Other Uses or Applications

- Cotton
- Detergent
- Lab stains
- Leather
- Nylon
- Paper
- Silk
- Soap,
- Wool

Standard Packing 1Kg 5Kgs 10Kgs 25Kgs

DYES & PIGMENTS

DIRECT DYES

Basic dyes are colorants that have a positive charge and attach to negatively charged materials, such as cell walls, nucleic acids, and some proteins.

Main Uses

Detergents, Household Products, Soap solutions and manufacturing biological stain, etc.

Direct Dyes

Common Name	Synonymous	Color Shades
Black AR	Direct Black 168	
Black B7	Direct Black 155	
Black NBL	Direct Black 22	
Black OB	Direct Black 80	
Black VB (SF)	Direct Black 19	
Blue 2R	Direct Blue 290	
Blue 3RL	Direct Blue 67	
Blue GLL	Direct Blue 71	
Blue GRL	Direct Blue 200	
Blue RLL	Direct Blue 80	
Bordeaux 6B (Exp.Std.)	Direct Red 16	
Brilliant Blue BL	Direct Blue 106	
Brilliant Yellow 3 GX	Direct Yellow 6	
Brown 3R 133%	Direct Red 111	
Brown GTL	Direct Brown 210	
Crysophenine GCH H/C [Heavy]	Direct Yellow 12	
Fast Scarlet 4BS	Direct Red 23	
Green BL	Direct Green 26	
Green NB	Direct Green 114	
Grey D	Direct Black 17	
Grey RLN	Direct Black 56	
Helio B	Direct Violet 51	

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DYES & PIGMENTS

DIRECT DYES

Basic dyes are colorants that have a positive charge and attach to negatively charged materials, such as cell walls, nucleic acids, and some proteins.

Main Uses

Detergents, Household Products, Soap solutions and manufacturing biological stain, etc.

Direct Dyes

Common Name	Synonymous	Color Shades
Light Rose FR	Direct Red 227	
Orange 7GLL	Direct Orange 37	
Orange GL	Direct Orange 34	
Orange SE	Direct Orange 26	
Orange TGLL	Direct Orange 39	
Orange WS	Direct Orange 102	
Paper Yellow T	Direct Yellow 11	
Pink 3b (SF)	Direct Red 254	
Red 12B	Direct Red 31	
Red 2BL	Direct Red 83	
Red 5BL	Direct Red 81	
Red 5BR	Direct Red 80	
Scarlet 6BS	Direct Red 239	
Sky Blue FB	Direct Blue 1	
Sky Blue FF	Direct Blue 15	
Sun Yellow RCH	Direct Yellow 99	
Supra Yellow RL	Direct Yellow 86	
T. Blue SBL	Direct Blue 86	
Turquoise Blue FBL	Direct Blue 199	
Violet BB	Direct Violet 35	
Violet MB	Direct Violet 9	
Vircose Orange A	Direct Orange 108	

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DIRECT DYES

Basic dyes are colorants that have a positive charge and attach to negatively charged materials, such as cell walls, nucleic acids, and some proteins.

Main Uses

Detergents, Household Products, Soap solutions and manufacturing biological stain, etc.

Direct Dyes

Common Name	Synonymous	Color Shades
Yellow 5GLL	Direct Yellow 44	
Yellow CFG H/C	Direct Yellow 8	
Yellow G	Direct Yellow 28	
Yellow R	Direct Yellow 29	

DYES & PIGMENTS

DISPERSE DYES

Disperse dyes are synthetic colorants that are used to color polyester and other water-repellent fibers, such as nylon, acetate, and acrylic.

Main Uses

Acrylic yarn and fabric, jute and denim or jeans, Textil industries, etc.

Disperse Dyes Definitions

- They are water-insoluble or slightly soluble and are applied as fine particles or dispersions with the help of dispersing agents. They have no ionizing groups and are mostly based on azo, anthraquinone, nitro, or quinone structures. They do not react with the fiber but, penetrate it by heat and pressure. They create bright and fast colors, but some of them may fade due to exposure to nitrous oxide.

- Disperse dyes can be sorted into different types, based on their chemical structure, fastness properties, or application methods. Some examples are:

- ***Based on chemical structure***:
  - **Nitro dyes**:
    - These are dispersed dyes that have one or more nitro groups (-NO2) in their structure.
    - They create yellow and orange shades and have low light fastness. Examples are dispersed yellow 1 and disperse orange.
  - **Amino ketone dyes**:
    - These are dispersed dyes that have a ketone group (=O) and an amino group (-NH2) in their structure.
    - They create yellow and brown shades and have good light fastness. Examples are dispersed yellow 3 and disperse brown.
  - **Anthraquinone dyes**:
    - These are dispersed dyes that have an anthraquinone ring (a benzene ring with two ketone groups) in their structure.
    - They create blue and green shades and have good light fastness.
    - *Examples are*:
      - Disperse blue 14, Disperse green 6, and Disperse red 92
  - **Azo dyes**:
    - These are the most common type of disperse dyes, and they have one or more azo groups (-N=N-) in their structure.
    - They can be further split into mono-azo, dis-azo, tris-azo, and poly-azo dyes, depending on the number of azo groups.

DYES & PIGMENTS

DISPERSE DYES

Disperse dyes are synthetic colorants that are used to color polyester and other water-repellent fibers, such as nylon, acetate, and acrylic.

Main Uses

Acrylic yarn and fabric, jute and denim or jeans, Textil industries, etc.

Disperse Dyes Definitions

- They create a wide range of colors, from yellow to red to brown to black.
- *Examples are*:
  - Disperse yellow 4, Disperse Red 23, Disperse Black 38, and Congo Red2 Based on fastness properties:
    - **Low-energy dyes**:
    - These are dispersed dyes that have low molecular weight and high solubility in organic solvents. They need low temperature and pressure for dyeing and create bright colors with good leveling properties. However, they have low wash fastness and sublimation fastness.
      - *Examples are*:
        - Disperse Yellow 1, Disperse Orange 1, and Disperse Violet 1
    - **Medium-energy dyes**:
    - These are dispersed dyes that have medium molecular weight and medium solubility in organic solvents. They need medium temperature and pressure for dyeing and create medium colors with good wash fastness and sublimation fastness.
      - *Examples are*:
      - Disperse Yellow 3, Disperse Red 13, and Disperse Blue 5
    - **High-energy dyes**:
    - These are dispersed dyes that have high molecular weight and low solubility in organic solvents. They need high temperature and pressure for dyeing and create dark colors with excellent wash fastness and sublimation fastness. However, they have poor leveling properties and may cause staining problems.
      - *Examples are*: Disperse Yellow 42, Disperse Red 60, and Disperse Blue 7924 Based on application methods:
      - **Carrier dyeing method**:
      - This is a method of dyeing polyester with low-energy or medium-energy disperse dyes by using a carrier substance that helps the diffusion of the dye into the fiber at lower temperatures. The carrier is usually an organic solvent, such as phenol, cresol, or chlorobenzene, that swells the fiber and dissolves the dye.
      - The carrier is added to the dye bath along with the dispersing agent, buffer, and leveling agent. The dyeing is done at 80-100°C for 30-60 minutes. The carrier dyeing method has some drawbacks, such as high cost, toxicity, odor, and environmental pollution.

DYES & PIGMENTS

DISPERSE DYES

Disperse dyes are synthetic colorants that are used to color polyester and other water-repellent fibers, such as nylon, acetate, and acrylic.

Main Uses

Acrylic yarn and fabric, jute and denim or jeans, Textil industries, etc.

Disperse Dyes Definitions

- **High-temperature high-pressure (HTHP) dyeing method**:
- This is a method of dyeing polyester with high-energy disperse dyes by using high temperature and pressure conditions that increase the solubility and diffusion of the dye into the fiber. The dye bath contains only the dispersing agent

Disperse Dyes – Uses or Applications

- **Coloring Synthetic Fibers**:
  - Disperse dyes are mainly used for coloring water-repellent fibers, such as polyester, nylon, acetate, and acrylic.
  - They can be applied by different methods and produce various colors with good fastness.

- **Printing Synthetic Fabrics**:
  - Disperse dyes can be used to make transfer prints on synthetic fabrics, such as polyester, nylon, and blends.
  - The disperse dyes are printed on paper and transferred to the fabric by heat and pressure.
  - The disperse dyes resist high temperatures and bond well with the synthetic fibers.
  - The transfer prints produce vivid and durable colors with good wash fastness.

- **Coloring Natural Fibers**:
  - Disperse dyes can also be used to color some natural fibers, such as wool, silk, or cotton. However, they need special treatments to improve their affinity and penetration into the natural fibers.
  - The coloring results may differ depending on the natural fiber.
  - The disperse dyes may not produce bright or fast colors on natural fibers as on synthetic fibers.

DYES & PIGMENTS

DISPERSE DYES

Disperse dyes are synthetic colorants that are used to color polyester and other water-repellent fibers, such as nylon, acetate, and acrylic.

Main Uses

Acrylic yarn and fabric, jute and denim or jeans, Textil industries, etc.

Disperse Dyes

Common Name	Synonymous	Color Shades
Black EXN-SF	Black MIX	
Black EX-SF	Black MIX	
Blue 2B	Blue 165	
Blue R	Blue 56	
Blue RSE	Blue 183	
Brown 3R	Brown 1	
Brown S-2BL	Brown MIX	
Navy Blue E/C	Blue 79	
Navy Blue EXN-SF	Navy MIX	
Navy Blue EX-SF	Navy MIX	
Orange 2RFS	Orange 30	
Orange H3R	Orange 25	
Red 2B	Red 60	
Red 3BL	Red 167	
Red F3BS	Red 343	
Red Violet FBL	Violet 26	
Rubine FL	Rubine 73	
Scarlet BS	Red 152	
Scarlet GS	Red 153	
Scarlet S-3GFL	Red 54	
Turquoise Blue SGL	Blue 60	

Standard Packing 1Kg 5Kgs 10Kgs 25Kgs

DYES & PIGMENTS

DISPERSE DYES

Disperse dyes are synthetic colorants that are used to color polyester and other water-repellent fibers, such as nylon, acetate, and acrylic.

Main Uses

Acrylic yarn and fabric, jute and denim or jeans, Textil industries, etc.

Disperse Dyes

Common Name	Synonymous	Color Shades
Yellow 3G	Yellow 64	
Yellow 3GE	Yellow 54	
Yellow 4G	Yellow 211	
Yellow 5GL	Yellow 241	
Yellow C-5G	Yellow 119	

Standard Packing 1Kg 5Kgs 10Kgs 25Kgs

DYES & PIGMENTS

PIGMENTS DYES

Disperse dyes are synthetic colorants that are used to color polyester and other water-repellent fibers, such as nylon, acetate, and acrylic.

Main Uses

Agriculture, Cement/Concrete, Construction, Cosmetics, Electronics, Leather, Paints & Coating, Paper, Ink & Substrates, Plastics & Polymers, Rubber, Textiles, Woodwork, etc.

Pigments Dyes Definitions

- Pigment dyes are a type of colorants that are used to give color to various materials, such as textiles, paper, leather, and paints. They are different from dyes, which are soluble in water or other solvents and chemically bond to the material they color. Pigment dyes are insoluble in water or other solvents and are applied as fine particles or dispersions that adhere to the surface of the material they color.
- Pigment dyes can be either natural or synthetic, depending on their source. Natural pigment dyes are derived from plants, animals, minerals, or microorganisms, such as indigo, cochineal, ochre, or lichen. Synthetic pigment dyes are produced from various chemicals, such as azo, phthalocyanine, or quinacridone.
- Synthetic pigment dyes are more widely used than natural pigment dyes because of their superior cost, optical properties (color), and resilience (fastness).

Pigments Dyes – Uses or Applications

- **Textile industry:**
  - Pigment dyes are used to color fabrics and garments made of natural or synthetic fibers, such as cotton, wool, silk, polyester, nylon, or acrylic. They can be applied by different methods, such as padding, spraying, printing, or coating. They can produce a wide range of colors with good light fastness and wash fastness.
- **Printing industry:**
  - Pigment dyes are used to create prints on paper, cardboard, plastic, metal, or wood. They can be applied by different methods, such as inkjet printing, offset printing, screen printing, or gravure printing. They can produce vivid and durable colors with good water resistance and UV resistance.
- **Painting Industry:**
  - Pigment dyes are used to create paints for various purposes, such as artistic painting, decorative painting, industrial painting, or architectural painting. They can be mixed with different binders or solvents, such as oil, acrylic, watercolor, or latex. They can produce rich and expressive colors with good opacity and coverage.

Standard Packing 1Kg 5Kgs 10Kgs 25Kgs

DYES & PIGMENTS

PIGMENTS DYES

Disperse dyes are synthetic colorants that are used to color polyester and other water-repellent fibers, such as nylon, acetate, and acrylic.

Main Uses

Agriculture, Cement/Concrete, Construction, Cosmetics, Electronics, Leather, Paints & Coating, Paper, Ink & Substrates, Plastics & Polymers, Rubber, Textiles, Woodwork, etc.

Pigments Dyes Definitions

- **High-temperature high-pressure (HTHP) dyeing method**:
- This is a method of dyeing polyester with high-energy disperse dyes by using high temperature and pressure conditions that increase the solubility and diffusion of the dye into the fiber. The dye bath contains only the dispersing agent

Pigments Dyes – Uses or Applications

- **Coloring Synthetic Fibers**:
- Disperse dyes are mainly used for coloring water-repellent fibers, such as polyester, nylon, acetate, and acrylic.
- They can be applied by different methods and produce various colors with good fastness.

- **Printing Synthetic Fabrics**:
- Disperse dyes can be used to make transfer prints on synthetic fabrics, such as polyester, nylon, and blends.
- The disperse dyes are printed on paper and transferred to the fabric by heat and pressure.
- The disperse dyes resist high temperatures and bond well with the synthetic fibers.
- The transfer prints produce vivid and durable colors with good wash fastness.

- **Coloring Natural Fibers**:
- Disperse dyes can also be used to color some natural fibers, such as wool, silk, or cotton. However, they need special treatments to improve their affinity and penetration into the natural fibers.
- The coloring results may differ depending on the natural fiber.
- The disperse dyes may not produce bright or fast colors on natural fibers as on synthetic fibers.

DYES & PIGMENTS

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Main Uses

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Disperse Dyes

Common Name	C.I. No.	Color Shades
Pigment Alpha Blue 15:0	74160	
Pigment Alpha Blue 15:1	74160:1	
Pigment Beta Blue 15:3	74160:3	
Pigment Beta Blue 15:4	74160:4	
Pigment Green 7	74260	
Pigment Green 8	10006	
Pigment Orange 13	21100	
Pigment Orange 16	21160	
Pigment Orange 34	21115	
Pigment Orange 5	12075	
Pigment Red 112	12370	
Pigment Red 122	73915	
Pigment Red 146	12485	
Pigment Red 170	12475	
Pigment Red 2	12310	
Pigment Red 22	12315	
Pigment Red 23	12355	
Pigment Red 3	12120	
Pigment Red 4		
Pigment Red 48:1	15865:1	
Pigment Red 48:2	15865:2	
Pigment Red 48:3	15865:3	

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Disperse Dyes

Common Name	C.I. No.	Color Shades
Pigment Red 49:1	15630:1	
Pigment Red 49:2	15630:2	
Pigment Red 53	15585	
Pigment Red 53:1	15585:1	
Pigment Red 57:1	15850:1	
Pigment Red 60:1	16105:1	
Pigment Red 63:1	15880	
Pigment Red 8	12335	
Pigment Violet 23	51319	
Pigment Violet 3	42535:4	
Pigment Yellow 1	11680	
Pigment Yellow 12	21090	
Pigment Yellow 13	21100	
Pigment Yellow 14	21095	
Pigment Yellow 155	200310	
Pigment Yellow 17	21105	
Pigment Yellow 174	21098	
Pigment Yellow 3	11710	
Pigment Yellow 65	11740	
Pigment Yellow 74	11741	
Pigment Yellow 83	21108	

Standard Packing 1Kg 5Kgs 10Kgs 25Kgs

DYES & PIGMENTS

SOLVENT DYES

Disperse dyes are synthetic colorants that are used to color polyester and other water-repellent fibers, such as nylon, acetate, and acrylic.

Main Uses

Agriculture, Cement/Concrete, Construction, Cosmetics, Electronics, Leather, Paints & Coating, Paper, Ink & Substrates, Plastics & Polymers, Rubber, Textiles, Woodwork, etc.

Solvent Dyes

Common Name	C.I. No.	Color Shades
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Pigment Alpha Blue 15:1	74160:1	
Pigment Beta Blue 15:3	74160:3	
Pigment Beta Blue 15:4	74160:4	
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pH Stability

COLORANTES PARA ALIMENTOS

Esta tabla muestra la estabilidad de algunos colorantes alimentarios

Product	pH 3	pH 5	pH 7	pH 8
Allura Red	Stable	Stable	Stable	Stable
Amaranth	Stable	Stable	Stable	Stable
Black PN	Stable	Stable	Stable	Stable
Brilliant Blue	Slight Fade after 1 week	Stable	Very Slight Fade after 1 week	Very Slight Fade after 1 week
Carmoisine	Stable	Slight Fade after 1 week	Stable	Stable
Chocolate Brown HT	Stable	Stable	Stable	Stable
Erythrosine	Precipitates (Insoluble)	Stable	Stable	Stable
Fast Green FCF	Slight Fade after 1 week	Hazy Fade after one week	Slight Fade after 1 week	Slight Fade & hazy
Green S	Slight Fade after 1 week	Slight Fade after 1 week	Slight Fade after 1 week	Very Slight Fade after 1 week
Indigo Carmine	Appreciable Fade after 1 week	Slight Fade after 1 week	Considerable Fade after one week	Fades Completely
Patent Blue V	Appreciable Fade after 1 week	Appreciable Fade after 1 week	Appreciable Fade after 1 week	Appreciable Fade after 1 week
Ponceau 4R	Stable	Appreciable Fade after 1 week	Stable	Stable
Quinoline Yellow WS	Stable	Stable	Stable	Stable
Sunset Yellow	Stable	Stable	Stable	Stable
Tartrazine	Stable	Stable	Stable	Stable

TYPES OF SOLVENTS

1,2-Dichloroethane	▪ 182.2°F (83.47°C)
1,4-Dioxane	▪ 213.8°F (101°C)
1-Butanol	▪ 243.9°F (117.7°C)
Acetic Acid	▪ 244.4°F (118°C)
Acetone	▪ 132.8°F (56°C)
Acetonitrile	▪ 179.6°F (82°C)
Benzene	▪ 176°F (80.1°C)
Butanone	▪ 175.4°F (79.64°C)
Carbon Tetrachloride	▪ 170.1°F (76.72°C)
Chloroform	▪ 142.2°F (61.2°C)
Diethyl Ether	▪ 94.28°F (34.6°C)
Dimethyl Sulfoxide	▪ 372.2°F (189°C)
Dimethyl-Formamide	▪ 307.4°F (153°C)
Ethanol	▪ 173.1°F (78.37°C)
Ethyl Acetate	▪ 170.8°F (77.1°C)
Ethylene Glycol	▪ 387.1°F (197.3°C)
Hexane	▪ 155.7°F (68.7°C)
Isopropyl Alcohol	▪ 180.5°F (82.5°C)
Methanol	▪ 148.5°F (64.7°C)
Methylene Chloride	▪ 103.3°F (39.6°C)
Tetrahydrofuran	▪ 150.8°F (66°C)
Toluene	▪ 231.1°F (110.6°C)
Trichloroethylene	▪ 189°F (87.2°C)
Xylene	▪ 140°C (284°F)

MY NOTES

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A&TC CHEMICALS

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The perfect balance between the Nature and Chemistry

In our approach it is to preserve the environment, so we strive to make our corporation contributes to the perfect balance between nature and chemistry