

Technical Data Sheet

FLUORESCEINA SODICA, URANINA

Edit: 22/02/2006 Revision n°: 01 date: 01/01/2018

Product Information	
Chemical Class	Xanthene
Fastness & resistances	
Light	3
pH stability	
pH = 1	S
pH = 3	S
pH = 11	N
pH = 13	S
N = no change S = slight change A = appreciable change	
Stability to reducing and oxidizing agents	
Sodium bisulphite 3% (acidified with acetic acid), 24 hours	+Δ
Sodium hydrosulphite 5% (alkaline), 24 hours	+Δ
Oxidizing agent Hydrogen peroxide 20%, 3 days	Δ
+ = unchanged; + Δ = slight change; Δ = drastic change; $\Delta\Delta$ = decolored	
Technical characteristics	
Range of maximum Absorbance (by spectrophotometre)	487,00 - 497,00
Colour strength tolerance	+/- 5%
DE (total color difference)	<1

Light fastness: Lightfastness tests have been carried on paper dip dyeings with concentration of the dyebath of 10 g/l each. The results were evaluated after 24 hours exposition in Xenotest with 1-8 Blue Wool Scale, in which:1= very poor; 8= outstanding.

As usual, reported datas are released only as indications or guide for a first selection of dyes, depending the light fastness on many different factors. Focused tests are highly suggested in the specific applications. The letter "d" after the value indicates that shade darkens after exposition.

pH Stability: The table reports pH stability of product dyes, in order to estimate their suitability in acid or alkaline conditions in such applications as household and industrial cleaners, identifiers products in water treatments or any other systems where pH stability is envolved. Tests have been executed with dye concentration of 1 g/l and evaluation after 3 days by comparison of same concentrated solution in distilled water. All product dyes are stable in 5 to 8 pH range.

Stability to reducing agents: The table presents the values of stability to the indicated reducing agents. The dye concentration was 1 g/l. After 24 hours the sample has been compared with a solution of the same amount of dye in distilled water.

Stability to oxidizing agents: Product dyes have been tested in a 20% solution of hydrogen peroxide. The dye concentration was 1 g/l, and the sample has been compared after 3 days with a corresponding solution of dye in distilled water.



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Chimical Physical Properties	
Form	powder
Odour	none
PH (5 g/l in water at 20°C)	n.a.
Solubility (gr/l at room temperature)	
Water (at 80°C)	600
Methanol	525
Ethanol	45
Ethylene glycol	500
Diethylene glycol	550
Glycerol	700
Propilene glycol	300
Ethoxy ethanol	300
Ethoxydiglycol	300
Methoxyethanol	300

Solubility: the solubilities in the various solvents were assessed with the following method: small amounts of dye are gradually added to the solution at room temperature until a significant amount of dye remains undissolved (without considering impurities and insoluble salts). So table reports the amount of dye in gr that dissolves in 1 litre of the specific solvent.

In case solutions have to remain stable over long period, concentration must be lower than that reported.

Application: Product dyes are suitable for colouring liquid detergents and industrial cleaners. In case they are used in cleaners in tablets that come into contact with textile, it is necessary to test to ensure they do not stain the textile.

Storage: Dyestuffs should be stored in suitable containers and in a cool, dry place, protected from the atmospheric agents, in order to avoid contamination of the dyes by mean of external material or moisture. In such conditions shleflife could be considered almost indefinite, and at least 2 years.

All informations are based on the current state of our knowledge and on the results of our tests, but they are given without guarantee. The Buyer remains responsible for verifying that the products are suitable for his intended process or purpose. Tests before the industrial use of the product are recommended.