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**CHEMICAL MODIFICATION OF CELLULOSIC FIBERS TO IMPROVE
FIXATION OF REACTIVE DYES**

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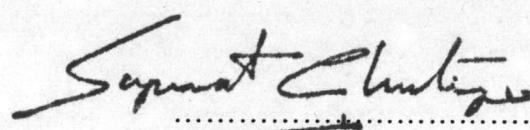
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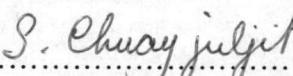
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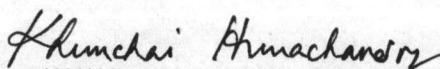
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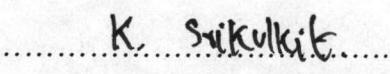
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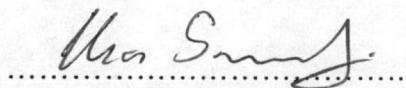

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ปภาพิดา พรสรุยะศักดิ์ : การดัดแปลงเส้นใยเซลลูโลสโดยวิธีทางเคมีเพื่อปรับปรุงการยึดติดของสีรีแอกทีฟ (CHEMICAL MODIFICATION OF CELLULOSIC FIBERS TO IMPROVE FIXATION OF REACTIVE DYES) อ.ที่ปรึกษา : ผศ.ดร. เรียมชัย เหมะจันทร์, อ.ที่ปรึกษา-ร่วม : ดร. กาวี ศรีกุลกิจ, 99 หน้า, ISBN 974-638-271-3

ผ้าฝ้ายถูกนำมาใช้เพื่อศึกษาเกี่ยวกับการดัดแปลงเส้นใยเซลลูโลสด้วยวิธีทางเคมี เพื่อทำการย้อมเส้นใยด้วย สีรีแอกทีฟ ในภาวะเร้าด่าง โดยการเติมหมู่อะมิโนที่ว่องไวต่อการเกิดปฏิกิริยา เข้าไปในโมเลกุลของเซลลูโลส DCPT ที่ใช้เป็นสารดัดแปลง เตรียมได้จากปฏิกิริยาระหว่างไขยานูริกคลอไรด์และพิริดิน ซึ่งสามารถตรวจลักษณะจำเพาะของสารที่เตรียมได้ โดยเทคนิคทางสเปกโตรสโคปี และโคมาราโตกราฟี หลังจากการดัดแปลงเส้นใยด้วย DCPT โดยวิธี exhaustion และ pad-batch นำผ้าฝ้ายที่ได้ไปทำปฏิกิริยาต่อกับสารประกอบเอมีน เพื่อเปลี่ยนให้เป็นเส้นใยรีแอกทีฟ ซึ่งพร้อมจะนำไปย้อมด้วยวิธี exhaust dyeing และ thermofix dyeing โดยไม่ต้องใช้ด่าง

ผลการทดลองแสดงให้เห็นว่า การย้อมแบบ exhaust dyeing ทำให้ผ้าฝ้ายที่ผ่านการดัดแปลงด้วยวิธี exhaustion มีการติดสีสูงกว่าการย้อมแบบดึงเดิม แต่การย้อมแบบ thermofix dyeing ทั้งที่ผ่านการดัดแปลงด้วยวิธี exhaustion และ pad-batch ยังให้ผลไม่ดีพอ เพราะโมเลกุลของสีย้อมไม่สามารถเข้าทำงานปฏิกิริยากับหมู่ว่องไวของเส้นใยเซลลูโลสได้อย่างมีประสิทธิภาพ

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The modification of cotton cellulose by chemical treatment was studied. The study was aimed to dye cotton fabric in the absence of alkali. The principle method of modification was to incorporate a free amino group into cellulose backbone. The modifying agent, DCPT, was prepared by the reaction between cyanuric chloride and pyridine. Spectroscopic techniques including FTIR and ¹³C-NMR and chromatography were employed to characterize the chemical structure of DCPT. The application methods such as exhaustion and pad-batch were used to modify cotton fabric with DCPT. Further treatment of the DCPT cotton with suitable amines was carried out in order to achieve the reactive fiber which was then dyed with commercial reactive dyes by exhaust and thermofix dyeings without the requirement of alkali.

The dyeing results showed that the dye fixation value of modified cotton fabric which was modified using exhaustion method and then dyed also using exhaust dyeing was significantly higher than those obtained from the conventional dyeing method. However, in any case of modification, thermofix dyeing of modified cotton fabric gave unsatisfactory results partly due to inefficient contact between dye molecules and reactive sites on modified cotton fabric.

ภาควิชา วัสดุศาสตร์

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ป.กนต. พ.ร.ส.วิจ.ส.ก.ว.

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ลายมือชื่ออาจารย์ที่ปรึกษา

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ปีการศึกษา ๒๕๔๐

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