IMPORTANT TERMINOLOGY

- **Adequate movement of dye liquor**
  
  A uniform distribution of dye is best obtained by ensuring that the liquor does not at any time become stagnant within or around the fabric. The bath should therefore be constantly stirred throughout the operation, or the fabric moved within the dye bath to obtain level dyeing.

- **Liquor ratio**
  
  The intensity of the colour produced by a given mass of dye on a given mass of fabric is dependent upon the total volume of the dye bath used, that is, on the liquor ratio. For the best reproducibility of the dyeing it is advisable to keep the volume of the dye bath constant, adding water occasionally to replace that lost through evaporation.

- **Depth of shade**
  
  The depth of colour applied is expressed as a percentage on the dry weight of the fibre (o.w.f.) to be dyed.

- **German Ban**
  
  As per legislation on Consumer Goods Ordinance "No articles of clothing or items which regularly come in contact with the human body may be put into circulation if they can release harmful amines due to the use of azo dyes, which are either known or suspected to be allergic, poisonous or carcinogenic. These dyes should not henceforth be used by any supplier of textiles or leather goods”.

- **Biodegradation**
  
  Biodegradation is defined as the complete breakdown of an organic matter to wholly inorganic compounds and natural cellular material.