

Textile Defoamer Solutions

Foam Is a Problem – Foam Control Is the Solution

Excess foam can create a variety of challenges, all detrimental to textile dyeing, textile auxiliaries, textile sizing & printing, pre-treatment and after finish: increased maintenance costs, lost capacity,

reduced efficiency and longer

processing time. The solution: defoamer products from Rickman.

Textile Dyeing Process:

Water-based system is composed of dye and textile printing and dyeing auxiliaries. Under high-temperature, mechanical vibration and shear force, it's easy to form a lot of foam. During mid temperature dyeing process, water-based system includes lots of dye, scouring agent, permeating agent and other surfactants. Because of mechanical vibration, water-based system is easy to form a lot of foam. Silicone or silicone-polyether defoamer are recommended. Because they have great antifoaming performances under mid or high temperature and have great strong acid &alkali resistance. Silicone and compound defoamer is recommended. RK-82S is a 20% silicone antifoam agents , widely used in textile dyeing, textile sizing and coating pesticide, and water treatment. RK-561 is used to knock down foam quickly in textile, water treatment, and industrial cleaning. RK-63T is an compound foam control agent used to textile auxiliary, textile dyeing and water treatment.



Textile Auxiliaries:

Textile auxiliary production always use a large amount of surfactants as basic material. With continuous heating and mechanical stirring, it's easy to form bubbles. Internal addition and external addition decide the defoamers' performances.

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Textile Printing and Sizing:

Textile pulping mainly includes starch, carboxyl methyl cellulose, methyl cellulose polyvinyl alcohol, polyvinyl acetate, and acrylate. Under shear force and with temperature and pH change, those macromolecular substances are easy to form bubbles. And during beating and stirring, print paste is easy to form foam. If foam is not dealt with promptly, print paste will appear white point and spot, or it will make fabric pattern color fuzz.

Pre Treatment and After finish:

Pre-treatment: it needs desizing agent when product desizing, scouring&bleaching agent and detergent while

bleaching&washing. For better permeation into the fabric, high temperature and strong alkali boiling-off are necessary, but they cause foam appearance. After finish: it needs to add softening agent and keep continuous heating ,which is easy to form a lot of foam.

PLEASE CONTACT RICKMAN COMPANY FOR FOAM CONTROL SOLUTIONS!

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- RK-30N is an effective defoamer emulsion with long-term antifoaming performance in textile, oil field, detergent, agriculture, and construction.
- RK-900N is a high concentrated defoamer emulsion with productivity, and quality, including excellent break foam quickly.
- RK-T60 is a compound antifoaming agent. It's useful in a variety of many processes, such as textile, spray cleaning, , industrial cleaning, and acid and alkali system
- RK-15S is a PDMS defoamer and works efficiently in textile, slurry, petrochemical and metal working liquid
- RK-02P is a powder defoamer with excellent antifoaming performance in textile industry, water treatment, bottle cleaning and slurry.
- RK-03P is a solid type of defoamer and works in a range of applications, including household , textile dyeing , industrial cleaning etc.
- RK-203 is a non silicone defoaming agent and used in textile industry, water based paint and paper coating
- RK-100S is a high concentrated silica defoamers with good antifoaming performance in widely industries.

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