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1-Aryl-5, 6-benzolepidinium salts condense with p-dimethylaminobenzaldehyde to give the corresponding quinostyryl dyes. The effects of various substituents at the para position of the N-phenyl group at the quinoline ring on the absorption spectra of the dyes synthesized are investigated. Steric hindrance in the molecules of the dyes is postulated.

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Reaction of 1 -alkyl and 1 -aryl-5, 6 -benzolepidinium quaternary salts with orthoformic ester in pyridine gives symmetrical 9 -carbocyanine dyes hitherto undescribed in the literature. The effects of substituents at the para position in the N-phenyl ring resemble the effects of the same in the heterocyclic ring, indicating that these substituents are conjugated with the latter. The molecules ...

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1-Alkyl- and 1-aryl-5, 6-benzolepidinium salts undergo cyanine condensation with 1-ethylquinolinium iodide in ethanol in the presence of basic condensation catalysts to give unsymmetrical monomethinecyanine dyes. The steric hindrance present in the molecules of these dyes is responsible for a low absorption intensity of ethanol solutions of these dyes.

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It is shown that formazan-type compounds can be synthesized by coupling diazonium salts with nitrogen containing N-aryllepidine salts. N-phenyllepidinium perchlorate is used to prepare 8 dyes of the...

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Abstract. In order to study the effects of OMe and OH groups at various positions in the benzene ring on the optical properties of dyes, 13 styrene-type dyes are prepared by condensing a number of 1-arylquinaldinium salts with, anisaldehyde, salicylaldehyde, ?-resorcyaldehyde, and 2,4-dimethoxybenzaldehyde in anhydrous pyridine or ethanol plus piperidine.

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Researches On Synthetic Dyes Springer The synthetic dye industry arose directly from studies of coal tar. By 1850 coal tar was an industrial nuisance because only a fraction was utilized as wood preservative, road binder, and a source of the solvent naphtha. Fortunately, it attracted the attention of chemists as a source of new organic ...

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Reaction of phenyl- β -naphthylamines with formaldehyde and acetone in the presence of HCl and nitrobenzene in butanol solution leads to cyclization involving the naphthalene and phenyl rings, and formation of N-aryllepidine salts. 15 lepidine and 5, 6-benzoepidine salts are synthesized and characterized by their UV absorption spectra, as well as by their picrates.

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Ten new dimethine dyes of the quinostyrene type are prepared by condensing ?-pyrrole aldehyde with various 1-arylquinaldinium salts. The absorption spectra of the new dyes are observed in the visible region in various neutral solvents. The dyes are shown to exhibit solvatochromism, and the spectroscopic data are analyzed.

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Researches On Synthetic Dyes Springer Abstract. In order to study the effects of OMe and OH groups at various positions in the benzene ring on the optical properties of dyes, 13 styrene-type dyes are prepared by condensing a number of 1-arylquinaldinium salts with, anisaldehyde, salicylaldehyde, ?-resorcyaldehyde, and 2,4-dimethoxybenzaldehyde in anhydrous pyridine or ethanol plus piperidine.

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Published: May 1967 Researches on synthetic dyes. LVI. Synthesis of bisazo dyes, derivatives of N-aryllepidine salts. G. T. Pilyugin 1

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In textile industry, unbound synthetic dyes are released through effluent, which shows awfully sharp effect on the health of different organisms including humans and the entire ecosystem. Though coloured textile industrial effluent has adverse effect on all types of biological network, it has direct effect on water ecosystem because of the general industrial sewage released in nearby water bodies.

Microbial Treatment for Removing Synthetic Dyes ... - Springer

In addition, natural dyes cannot produce the amount of colorant required to dye the amounts of fiber produced each year. In contrast, synthetic dyes of all classes and the processes used to apply them become ever more efficient and clean, and offer safe and cost-effective coloration for the world's textiles.

Sustainable Dyeing with Synthetic Dyes | SpringerLink

RESEARCH ARTICLE Open Access Experimental study of dye removal from industrial wastewater by membrane technologies of reverse osmosis and nanofiltration Mohammad Fadhil Abid1*, Mumtaz Abdulahad Zablouk1 and Abeer Muhssen Abid-Alameer2 Abstract Currently, biological method has been utilized in the treatment of wastewater -containing synthetic ...

RESEARCH ARTICLE Open Access Experimental study of dye ...

The book explores the environmental impact of dyes in a section that covers the physical, chemical, toxicological, and ecological properties of dyes and how these are used to assess their effect on the environment and to estimate whether a given product presents a potential hazard.

Dyes and Pigments | Springer for Research & Development

Cellulose acetates, although clearly cellulosic in structure, behave very differently to cotton and are dyed using hydrophobic dyes of the disperse type (Chapter 4). In a survey conducted in 1982, cotton production accounted for 42.8% (at 15.5 Mtons) of the total world fiber production. 1 Thus, cotton production equalled the total output of man-made fibers.

Development in Waste Water Treatment Research and Processes: Innovative Microbe-Based Applications for Removal of Chemicals and Metals in Wastewater Treatment Plants focuses on the exploitation of various biological treatment technologies and their use to treat toxic and hazardous contaminants present in industrial effluent and restore the contaminated sites, a topic which lacks discussion in existing titles on the global market. This book encompasses advanced technologies and updated information as well as future directions for young researchers and scientists who are working in the field of wastewater treatment or effluent treatment plants and biodegradation of environmental contaminants for environmental safety and sustainable development. Provides wide information to readers on state-of-the-art applications of microbes for wastewater/industrial effluent treatment and environmental protection Summarizes our current knowledge on the use of various microbes, even the use of dead biomass for dye decolorization and degradation Explores different aspects of biological methods for contaminant removal and better advanced biotechnological applications

Today synthetic dyes are used extensively in the textile dyeing, paper printing, color photography, pharmaceuticals, food and drink, cosmetic and leather industries. As of now, over 100,000 different dyes are available, with an annual production of over 700,000 metric tons. These industries discharge an enormous amount of colored effluents into natural water bodies, with or without treatment. The textile industry alone discharges 280,000 tons of dyes every year, making it the largest contributor to colored effluent discharge. Although a variety of treatment technologies are available, including adsorption, chemical oxidation, precipitation, coagulation, filtration electrolysis and photodegradation, biological and microbiological methods employing activated sludge, pure cultures, microbial consortia and degradative enzymes are economically viable, effective and environmentally responsible options. As such, this book gathers review articles from international experts working on the microbial degradation of synthetic dyes, offering readers the latest information on the subject. It is intended as a quick reference guide for academics, scientists and industrialists around the world.

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Although studies on synthetic dyes have been performed for more than 100 years, their detailed elucidation requires further extensive research. The discovery of novel high polymers, the necessity of supplying a whole range of shades and increasing requirements for dyestuffs of high fastness properties give rise to a permanent search for new dyes. Extensive investigations on dyes were also occasioned by various applications in the field of spectral sensitization and of staining of biological specimens. Another more recent development concerns the lasing properties of some organic dyes. Most of the progress, however, was only achieved by time-consuming, purely empirical approaches and theoretical understanding of the dye properties is only at its very beginnings. The color is the sine qua non of every dye. For this reason organic chemists and color chemists have looked for relations between the "color and constitution" of dye molecules for a long time. This knowledge as a whole is known as "theory of color". The classic theory of color was established about 100 years ago by Witt and was significantly extended 50 years later by W. Konig.

In this book the authors go back to basics to describe the structural differences between dyes and pigments, their mechanisms of action, properties and applications. They set the scene by explaining the reasons behind these differences and show how dyes are predominately organic compounds that dissolve or react with substrates, whereas pigments are (predominantly) finely ground inorganic substances that are insoluble and therefore have a different mode of coloring. They also describe the role of functional groups and their effect on dyeing ability, contrasting this with the way in which pigments cause surface reflection (or light absorption) depending on their chemical and crystalline structure and relative particle size. The book explores the environmental impact of dyes in a section that covers the physical, chemical, toxicological, and ecological properties of dyes and how these are used to assess their effect on the environment and to estimate whether a given product presents a potential hazard. Lastly, it assesses how, in addition to their traditional uses in the textile, leather, paper, paint and varnish industries, dyes and pigments are indispensable in other fields such as microelectronics, medical diagnostics, and in information recording techniques.

On the 10th of May 1842, his 25th birthday, the Berlin bookseller Julius Springer opened his own bookstore and at the same time began a career as a publisher. The publishing program was extended over the following generations, and the company expanded to become the most important German scientific publishing house. The author describes this development, mostly using information from the Springer archives. The addition of nearly 400 figures and tables makes this a highly informative document of the history of bookselling, publishing and science. A second volume contains the history of the publishing house from 1945 to 1992.

This book describes the fortunes and activities of one of the few specialist publishing houses still in the hands of the same family that established it over years ago, and with it gives a portrayal of those members who directed it. In doing so it covers a period of momentous historical events that directly and indirectly shaped the firm's actions and achievements. But this volume tells not only, in word and picture, the story of Springer-Verlag but also, interwoven with it, the story of scientific publishing in Germany over the span of a hundred years. The text, densely packed with carefully researched facts and figures, is illuminated and supplemented by many illustrations whose captions, together with the author's notes, contain a wealth of important and interesting information. The reader is urged to read these captions as well as the notes so as to appreciate in full the events and people described. I have added a few footnotes to clarify or expand on some matters that may be unfamiliar to non-German readers. Because of the long period of time covered in these pages many of the documents and letters shown and commented upon are different in diction and style from those of today. An attempt was made in the translation to keep the flavour of the original language and not contemporise it.

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