木綿 - 反応染料系の汗日光堅ろう度に関する研究: 分光照射法によるアプローチ

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Studies on Fading of Reactive Dyes on Cellulose by Perspiration and Light:

Approach by Spectroirradiation

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ABSTRACT

The photodegradation behavior of three bifunctional reactive dyes of yellow, red, and blue colors on cotton fiber in the presence of perspiration has been investigated. The original fiber before dyeing and the dyed fiber, respectively treated with acid and alkaline perspiration, were irradiated with monochromatic light of 20 different wavelengths from 201 to 701 nm, using as light source a Xenon lamp divided into 20 wavelength parts. The photodegradation behavior at each wavelength was examined to elucidate the mechanism of the photofading of the dye on the fiber. Original cotton fiber and the dyed fiber were affected markedly by spectroirradiation at a specific wavelength, viz. 259 nm: yellowing of the fiber alone and photofading of the reactive dyes on the fiber occurred maximally at this wavelength. The photodegradation is independent of the color and structure of the dyes. These findings suggest that the photodegradation of the dyes on the fiber is accelerated by the absorbed energy characteristic of the fiber and/or degradation products of the fiber generated at the characteristic wavelength. In the presence of acid or alkaline perspiration the photodegradation of the dye on the fiber also took place maximally at ca. 259 nm. However the original fiber and the dyed fiber were influenced markedly by the added perspiration. The curve of the photodegradation was

intensified and broadened significantly by perspiration. Histidine alone in perspiration did not play an important role in the photofading by light and perspiration. The components other than histidine affected the fading cooperatively.

要旨

スポーツ衣料において重要な、木綿に染着した 反応染料の汗日光堅ろう度を,分光照射法によっ て調べ,その退色機構を検討した.すなわち,回 折格子照射分光器を用いて染色布に分光照射し, 繊維自身および繊維基質中の染料の光分解挙動を 酸性およびアルカリ性人工汗液存在下で調べた. 光源としてキセノンアークランプを用い,この光 を回折格子によって20の波長領域に分光し,未 染色布および染色布に照射した.その結果,光退 色には非常に強い照射波長依存性があり,木綿-反応染料系では色相および骨格構造の異なる反応 染料を用いても,259nmで特異的に一番強く退色 し,未染色布も染色布とまったく同一の波長領域 で特異的に最も強く黄変することを見出した.す なわち,繊維基質が分解される波長領域で染料の 分解も促進されることが分かった.酸性およびア ルカリ性汗成分共存下においては,未染色布およ び染色布ともに退色は顕著に進み,最大の退色波 長は259nmであるが,259nmを中心としてその波 長領域は広がり、より広い波長領域の光によって 退色が起こることが明らかになった.また人工汗 液中の成分の光分解におよぼす影響について検討 した結果、ヒスチジンのみが汗日光堅ろう度に影 響をおよぼすのではなく、汗液中の他の共存成分 との相乗効果が大きいことが分かった.