

Qualitative method for determining the presence of primers on textiles

1 – Method for identifying a STARCH type primer

Place a drop of the solution N°1 on the fabric.

A light blue /purple color indicates the presence of starch on the fabric .

Less than 6 on the TEGEWA color scale means that there is sufficient primer to cause problems .

2 – Method for identifying the polyvinyl alcohol (PVA)

Place a drop of the solution N°1 on the fabric, and after penetration of this drop, add one drop of solution No. 2 into the center of the spot formed by the solution No. 1.

A green / blue color indicates the presence of PVA on the textile.

Once again, less than 6 on the TEGEWA color scale means that there is sufficient PVA presence to cause problems .

3 – Method for identifying the polyvinyl acetate (PVAc)

Place a drop of the solution N°1 on the fabric. If a dark red / brown color appears , the presence of PVAc is strongly suspected.

Then add a drop of solution No 2 onto this dark red /brown stain. If the color changes to blue / blue- green, the presence of PVAc or of a mixture of PVAc / PVA is proved .

Note: Measuring the penetration time of the drop into the fabric is also a good indicator. If the drop penetrates in less than 3 s , the fabric is hydrophilic and presumably it is not primed . Beyond 3s , the fabric contains primers