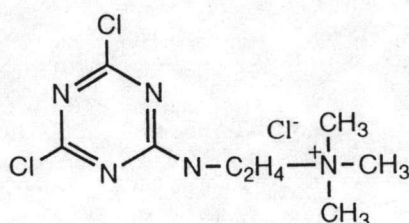


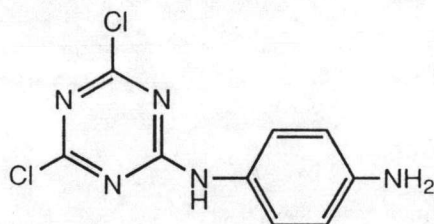
CHAPTER VI

Recommendations

1. The main disadvantage of this dyeing system comes from the instability problem of modifying agent. So, in future research should be concentrated on how to find a new compound which is chemically stable during storage but without compromising on its reactivity during modification process. One of interesting compound that can be a good candidate to replace the DCPT has the chemical structure shown below:



The another type of modifying agent with reactive amino group such as 5-(4-aminophenyl)-1,3-dichloro-s-triazine derivative (Figure 6.1) which was synthesized via the reaction of cyanuric chloride and 1,4-phenylenediamine but its substantivity may be reduced due to the absence of the cationic group in molecule. This problem can be avoided by adding surfactant during the pretreatment process.



5-(4-aminophenyl)-1,3-dichloro-s-triazine derivative

Figure 6.1 The chemical structure of 5-(4-aminophenyl)-1,3-dichloro-s-triazine derivative.

2. Mechanical properties of treated fabric such as breaking strength, elongation, as well as washing fastness and light fastness properties of dyed fabric should be investigated.
3. The improvement in dyeability of treated cotton fabric may be achieved when mercerized cotton fabric is used in stead of unmercerized fabric.
4. Investigation of the dyeability of treated cotton fabric with the lower molecular weight reactive dyes than that obtained from Cibacron Red F-B is quite interesting. It should be expectable that the dyeability of treated fabric may increase when the smaller dyes are used.