

城市污水 city sewage

常用的处理方法有生物法和物理化学法。两者中生物法用的絮凝剂效率也较高。絮凝剂可用于生物法处理的各个阶段。如在一级、二级沉降罐及浓缩池中。但是，絮凝剂最重要的应用领域是絮凝与促进污泥脱水。污泥脱水时，絮凝剂使污泥产生大而致密的絮团，这些絮团可以用离心机、带式或板框式压滤机与清液分离。选准絮凝剂是成功的关键之一。在选择絮凝剂类型时，要考虑以下因素：

The commonly used treatment methods are biological method and physico-chemical method. Compared with both methods, the biological is much higher efficiency than others. Flocculant can be used in various stages of biological treatment, such as in primary and secondary settling tanks and concentrators. However, the most important application field of flocculants is to help and promote sludge de-watering. When the sludge is dehydrated, the flocculant makes the sludge produce large and dense flocs, which can be separated from the clear liquid by centrifuge, belt or plate and frame filter press. Choosing the right flocculant is one of the keys to success. When choosing the type of flocculant, the following factors should be considered:



1. 用户了解污泥的来源、性质、成分（如有机物/无机物比例）及固相物含量。一般说阳离子絮凝剂用于处理有机污泥，阴离子絮凝剂用于处理无机污泥；碱性很强时不宜用阳离子絮凝剂，而酸性很强时不宜用阴离子絮凝剂；固相物含量高的污泥通常絮凝剂用量较大。

To understand the source, nature, composition (such as organic matter / inorganic matter ratio) and solid phase content of the sludge from users. Generally cationic flocculant for treating organic sludge and inorganic sludge anionic flocculant for processing; cationic flocculant should not use strong alkaline, strong acidic and is not appropriate to the anionic flocculant; solid content High sludge usually has a large amount of flocculant.

2. 絮团大小：絮团太小会影响脱水速度，太大又会使絮团变硬多水而降低泥饼干度。通过选择絮凝剂分子量可以调整絮团大小。

Floc size: Too small floc will affect the drainage speed, too large will make the floc bind more water and reduce the degree of mud crackers. By selecting the points flocculant can adjust the amount of floc size of the floc.

3. 絮凝剂的离子度：针对脱水的污泥，用不同离子度的絮凝剂在实验室进行筛选，选出最佳离子度。这样既可以取得最佳絮凝效果，又可使加药量最少。宏达力在实验室筛选方面有专业性，可根据用户需求制定合理优化的方案。

Ioncity of flocculant: According to the sludge to be dehydrated, the flocculant with different ioncity is screened in the laboratory to select the most suitable one. This can not only achieve the best flocculation effect, but also minimize the amount of drug added. Hongdali is professional in laboratory screening, and can make reasonable and optimized plans according to user needs.



4. 絮团强度：絮团在剪切作用下应保持稳定而不破碎。提高絮凝剂分子量或选择合适分子结构有助于提高絮团稳定性。宏达力有专业的研发和科研团队，把絮凝剂的优越性充分体现出来。

Floc strength: The floc should remain stable under shear without breaking. Improve or select the appropriate molecular weight flocculant molecular structure contributes to provide high floc stability. Hongdali has a professional R & D and scientific research team, which fully reflects the superiority of the flocculant.

5. 絮凝剂与污泥的混合：絮凝剂在脱水设备的某一位置必须与污泥充分反应，发生絮凝作用。为此，絮凝剂溶液浓度必须合适，在现有设备条件下能与污泥均匀混合。两者混合均匀与否，是成功的又一关键因素。絮凝剂溶液浓度与其分子量和配制浓度有关。

Mixing of flocculant and sludge: the flocculant must fully react with the sludge at a certain position of the dewatering equipment to cause flocculation. For this reason, the viscosity of the flocculant solution must be appropriate, and it can be evenly mixed with the sludge under the conditions of the existing equipment. Whether the two are mixed evenly or not is another key factor for success. The viscosity of the flocculant solution is related to its molecular weight and formulated concentration.



6. 絮凝剂的溶解：溶解良好才能充分发挥絮凝作用。有时需要加快溶解速度，这时可考虑提高絮凝剂的离子度（通常是提高离子度），采用快速絮凝剂，或适当提高水温等。

Dissolution of flocculant: Only a good dissolution can give full play to the flocculation effect. Sometimes it is necessary to speed up the dissolution rate. At this time, consider increasing the concentration of the flocculant solution (the higher the concentration, the faster the dissolution rate), using an emulsion-type flocculant, or appropriately increasing the water temperature.

It is often indispensable to use newly taken sludge samples in the laboratory for flocculant screening experiments. After the laboratory has selected the appropriate flocculant, it is necessary to go to the sludge dewatering device for the machine test. To ensure success, the experimenter should carefully observe and control the following parameters:

- 1. 絮凝剂溶解罐容量 (L) 及搅拌转速 (rpm) ;
capacity of the flocculant dissolving tank (L) and the speed of the agitator (rpm)
- 2. 污泥投入脱水机的流量 (m³/h) ;
flow of sludge into the dehydrator (m³/h)
- 3. 污泥的固相物含量 (g/L) ;
flow of sludge into the dehydrator (m³/h)
- 4. 絮凝剂投入脱水机的流量 (L/h) ;
flow rate of flocculant into the dehydrator (L/h)
- 5. 絮凝剂溶液的浓度 (g/L) ;
flocculant solution (g/L)
- 6. 如絮凝剂进入脱水机前要再稀释，要控制稀释水的流量 (m³/h) ;
flocculant needs to be diluted before entering the dehydrator, the flow of dilution water (m³/h) should be controlled
- 7. 注入絮凝剂的位置与注入点的数目 ;
position of flocculant and the number of injection points;
- 8. 观察泥饼和滤液的情况是否正常 ;
Observe whether the mud cake and filtrate are normal.



根据以上参数，就可以在现场控制与调整絮凝剂工作状态，评价絮凝剂工作效率，计算处理每吨污泥（或每吨固相物）需要添加的絮凝剂量。估计处理每吨污泥的絮凝剂成本。下表是宏达力公司根据各种不同污泥脱水前和脱水后（泥饼）的固相物含量及絮凝剂用量：

According to the above parameters, you can control and adjust the working status of the flocculant on the spot, evaluate the efficiency of the flocculant, calculate the amount of flocculant to be added for each ton of sludge (or solids), and estimate the cost of flocculants. The following table is HTC force company solid content and experiences before the flocculant dosage in accordance with various sludge dewatering and dewatered (cake) is:

污泥种类 Sludge type	处理前的固相物含量% Solid content before treatment	絮凝剂用量kg/1吨固相物 Dosage of flocculant Kg / 1t solid	处理后泥饼中固相物含量 Content of solid phase in mud cake after treatment	
			真空过滤 (%) Vacuum filtration	加压过滤 (%) Vacuum filtration
初沉泥 Primary mud	7-12	1-3	23-32	35-55
活性污泥 activated sludge	1-5	5-12		
混合或消化污泥 Mixed or digested sludge	3-7	3-6	19-25	30-45
消化和洗过的污泥 Digested and washed sludge	3-9	2-5		
热处理过的污泥 Heat treated sludge	5-10	0-1		
生物污泥 Biological sludge			14-19	20-35

不同的污泥脱水设备（离心机、带式压滤机、板框压滤机）在运行中对絮凝剂提出不同要求。因此，我们公司拥有丰富经验的现场工程师根据脱水设备出现的情况及时检查并调整絮凝剂的品种、配制浓度、投加量、投入点等参数。

Different sludge dewatering equipment (centrifuges, belt filter presses, plate and frame filter presses) will put forward different requirements for flocculants during operation. Therefore, our on-site engineers with rich experience will promptly respond to the occurrence of dewatering equipment. Check and adjust the parameters of flocculant species, preparation concentration, dosage and input point.

工业污水处理 Industrial waste-water treatment

许多工业都或多或少产生废水，在环保要求日益严格和水资源日益短缺的今天，这些废水要经过处理才能排放或循环利用。据不完全统计，这些产生污水的工业部门有：采矿（煤、锡、铝、钨、钼、铜、金、铂、钨、钼）、石油开采、钢铁、造纸、食品加工（饲料、肉类、淀粉、酒精、糖、土豆加工等）、炼油、机械制造与维修、化工、电镀、制药、陶瓷、印染、电力、制革等。

Many industries have more or less waste water. In today's increasingly stringent environmental protection requirements and increasing shortage of water resources, these wastewaters must be treated before they can be discharged or recycled. According to incomplete statistics, these industrial sectors that produce sewage include: mining (coal, phosphate, aluminum, iron, potash, copper, gold, borax, etc.), oil mining, steel, papermaking, food processing (dairy products, meat, starch, sugar, wine, potato processing, etc.), oil refining, machinery manufacturing and repair, chemical industry, electroplating, pharmaceuticals, ceramics, printing and dyeing, electricity, leather, etc.

含有有机物的工业废水常用生物法处理。这时絮凝剂用来帮助污泥脱水。Industrial wastewater containing organic matter is usually treated by biological methods, and flocculants are used to help the sludge dewatering.

用物理化学法处理工业废水时，用絮凝剂或絮凝剂促进水中悬浮杂质沉降。由于工业废水的来源、化学成分、杂质形态多种多样，处理它们的絮凝剂和絮凝剂往往各不相同。因此，对于某一种工业废水，首先在实验室进行絮凝剂和絮凝剂筛选。宏达力公司根据实际经验，在选择絮凝剂时总结一些规则可供参考。

When using physical and chemical methods to treat industrial wastewater, coagulants or flocculants are used to promote the settling of suspended impurities in water. Due to the variety of sources, chemical components, and impurity forms of industrial wastewater, the coagulation and flocculants used to treat them are often different. Therefore, for a certain industrial wastewater, the coagulant and flocculant screening should be carried out in the laboratory. Hongdali of the company based on actual experience, the choice of flocculant summarize some of the rules for reference.



应用领域 Application area	无机絮凝剂 Inorganic coagulant	有机絮凝剂 Organic coagulant	非离子 絮凝剂 Nonionic flocculant	阴离子 絮凝剂 Anionic flocculant	阳离子 絮凝剂 Cationic flocculant	双氢酰胺 絮凝剂 Dicyanamide resin
农副产品 Agricultural and sideline food	污泥脱水 Sludge dewatering				Y	
	废水处理 waste water treatment	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
染色 Dyeing	污泥脱水 Sludge dewatering				Y	
	废水处理 waste water treatment	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
造纸 Paper-making	污泥脱水 Sludge dewatering	Y	Y		Y	
	废水处理 waste water treatment	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
化工 chemical industry	污泥脱水 Sludge dewatering			Y	Y	
	废水处理 waste water treatment	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
	含油废水处理 Oily wastewater treatment		Y			Y
机械加工 mechaning	污泥脱水 Sludge dewatering		Y	Y	Y	
	废水处理 waste water treatment	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
	含油废水处理 Oily wastewater treatment		Y			Y

饮用水处理 Drinking water treatment

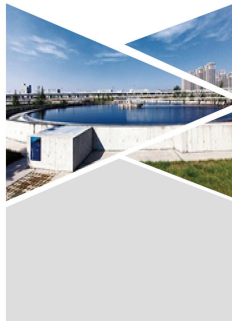
用于自来水处理的絮凝剂必须具有低毒的特点。这一点应得到权威部门的检测和认证。各国对絮凝剂中残留丙烯酰胺的最大允许含量做出了规定。如中国国家技术监督局要求食品卫生产品中丙烯酰胺含量不得超过0.00% (500ppm)。宏达力有专业处理饮用水级别的絮凝剂,在规定的指标范围内把产品效果做到最佳。

The flocculant used for tap water treatment must have low toxicity. This point should be tested and certified by an authoritative department. States flocculant residual acrylamide maximum permissible content to make provisions, such as China State Bureau of Technical Supervision requires food grade products acrylamide content must not exceed 0.05% (500 ppm). Hongdali has a professional flocculant for drinking water grade, which can achieve excellent product effect within the specified index range.

一般说,作为自来水水源的地表水中往往含有较多黄腐酸,它们有较强的阴离子性。因此,在初级混凝中加铝、铁盐型絮凝剂,或加有机絮凝剂,或加有机、无机絮凝剂混合物,进行初级混凝后,再加0.05-0.5mg/L的絮凝剂,可以生成大的絮团而使水进一步净化。有机絮凝剂新一代絮凝剂,此时可以显示出宏达力有机絮凝剂产品的优越性:

Generally speaking, surface water, which is the source of tap water, often contains more fulvic acid, and they are more anionic. Thus, aluminum added in the primary coagulation, ferric coagulant or an organic coagulant added, or organic acid, after the mixture of the inorganic coagulant, a primary coagulation, plus 0.05-0.5mg/L flocculation Agent, can generate large flocs and further purify the water. The organic polymer coagulant is a new generation, this time may exhibit a force HTC organic coagulant products excellent more of:

- 用量少,只需铝、铁盐的十分之一;
dosage, only one tenth of aluminum and iron salts;
- 不改变水的pH值,而铝、铁盐会使水的pH值降低而带酸性;
not change the pH of the water. The aluminum and iron salts will lower the pH of the water and become acidic;
- 产生的污泥量比铝、铁盐少得多;
amount of sludge generated is much less than aluminum and iron salts;
- 不增加水中可溶性铝含量,许多研究认为摄入铝对人体有害;
Without increasing the soluble aluminum content in water, many studies believe that ingesting aluminum is harmful to humans
- 有机絮凝剂有很好的除藻作用,它破坏藻类细胞并使细胞残体结合进絮团中;
organic coagulant has a good algae-removing effect, it destroys algae cells and makes the cell debris into the floc



洗煤 coal washing

煤炭行业的洗煤废水、选煤厂的煤泥水、燃煤电厂的地面冲洗废水等都是水与细煤粉的混合物,其主要特点是浊度高,固体颗粒度细,固体颗粒面多带负电荷,同性电荷间的斥力使这些颗粒在水中保持分散状态,受重力和布朗运动的影响,由于煤泥水中固体颗粒界面之间的相互作用(如吸附、溶解、化合等),使洗煤废水的性质相当复杂,不仅具有悬浮液性质,还具有胶体的性质。由于上述原因,洗煤废水很难自然沉淀,而且洗煤废水经沉淀后上清液仍带有大量煤泥等悬浮物的紫色液体,其中含有选煤加工过程中的各种添加剂和重金属等有害物质。

Coal washing wastewater in the coal industry, slime water from coal preparation plants, and ground washing wastewater from coal-fired power plants are all mixtures of water and fine coal powder. Their main characteristics are high turbidity, fine solid particle size, and negative solid surface charge repulsion between like charges cause the particles kept in dispersion in water, is affected by gravity and Brownian motion; the interaction between the interface slurry the solid particles (such as adsorption, dissolution, the compounds and the like), so that the washing waste water. The properties are quite complicated, not only with the properties of suspensions, but also with the properties of colloids. Due to the above reasons, it is difficult to clarify coal washing wastewater naturally, and the supernatant of such wastewater after precipitation is still a black liquid with a large amount of suspended matter such as slime, which contains various additives and heavy metals in the coal preparation process. Substances

宏达力公司根据洗煤水的特性专门研究洗煤专用絮凝剂,对悬浮颗粒和胶体性质的煤泥水进行有效处理,可以让煤泥水在很短的时间内快速沉降,压滤液经压滤机脱水后,增加底部煤层的含煤量,有效提高压滤效率。

Based on the characteristics of coal washing water, Hongdali Company specially develops special flocculants for coal washing, which can effectively treat suspended particles and colloidal slime water. It can make the slime water settle quickly in a short time, lower the slime layer at the bottom of the thickener, increase the solid content of the bottom coal layer, and effectively improve the pressure filtration effect.

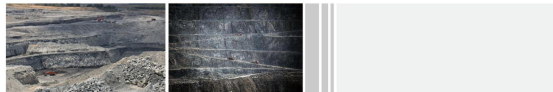


采矿 Mining

采矿行业消耗大量的水,用于:
The mining industry consumes large amounts of water for:

矿石洗选和浮选,将有用矿物和无用脉石分离,许多矿物如铁、煤、磷酸盐、钻石、锌、铀、砂等均采用此种工艺。这时,宏达力絮凝剂可以应用:

One washing and flotation to separate useful minerals from useless gangues. Many minerals such as iron, coal, phosphate, diamond, zinc, uranium, sand, etc. use this process. At this time, HTC flocculant can be used to:



洗沙 Sand washing

由于沙子中含有大量的杂质(以泥土较多),需要经过水洗以除去其中的杂质,才能得到合格的建筑或工业用沙。沙子经过洗沙机清洗后水中会有大量的泥土,应国家环保的要求污水不能随便排放和用水成本的考虑,污水经过沉淀处理后得到的清水用作循环使用,泥土则堆场处理或压滤后集中处理。

Because sand contains a lot of impurities (more soil), it needs to be washed with water to remove impurities in order to obtain qualified construction or industrial sand. After the sand is washed by the sand washing machine, the water will contain a large amount of soil. According to the requirements of the national environmental protection, the sewage cannot be discharged randomly and the cost of water is considered. Centralized processing



宏达力公司针对洗沙水质差、无机物含量高、流速快等特点,专门研发了适用于洗沙的絮凝剂产品,该产品还可用于洗沙厂不同种类的沉降工艺,很好的配合压滤机进行干化,以及应对不同指标的排放专门设计其处理方案。

Hongdali has specially developed a flocculant product suitable for sand washing according to the characteristics of poor water quality, high inorganic content and short flow rate of sand washing water. This type of product can also be used in different types of sedimentation processes in sand washing plants. Cooperate with the filter press to dry, and specially design its treatment plan for the discharge of different indicator

使水与砾石分离,便于水的回用;
water and gangue to facilitate water reuse;

对砾石沉降生成的污泥进行脱水;
the sludge generated by gangue settlement;

如果有用矿物悬浮在水中,将它从水中分离出来。
useful minerals are suspended in water, separate it from the water

工艺过程中,有时要将金属矿物溶于酸或碱。这时,用絮凝剂将未溶的杂质絮凝分离,金属则以氢氧化物的形式被回收,上述工艺常用非离子或阴离子型絮凝剂,非离子絮凝剂常在酸性或高盐溶液中应用,下表是一些主要应用例子:

In the process, metal minerals are sometimes dissolved in acid or alkali. At this time, the undissolved impurities are flocculated and separated with a flocculant, and the metal is recovered in the form of hydroxide or salt. Non-ionic or anionic flocculants are commonly used in the above process. Non-ionic flocculants are often used in acidic or highly salty solutions. The following table is some main application examples

	悬浮 suspension	澄清 clarify	废水处理 Waste water treatment	造纸行业 acid dissolution	浓缩 Concentration	沉降、过滤 Sedimentation and filtration
铝 aluminum	V	V	V		V	V
碳酸钙 calcium carbonate					V	
粘土 clay	V					
煤 coal						V
铜 copper				V		
镍 nickel				V		
磷酸盐 phosphate			V			
淀粉 Starch extraction						V
银 silver		V				
二氧化硅 silica				V		
铀 uranium						V
锌 zinc				V		

矿物颗粒的粘附剂：在絮凝剂帮助下，使细小的湿矿物颗粒在滚筒中滚动，粘成球团。

Mineral pelletizing binder: With the help of flocculant, the fine wet mineral particles are rolled in the pelletizing machine to form pellets.

分散：用低分子量、高阴离子度絮凝剂使粘土、碳酸钙或二氧化钛等矿物悬浮在水中，或送去研磨。

Dispersion: Use low molecular weight, high anionic flocculant to suspend minerals such as clay, calcium carbonate or titanium dioxide in water, or send to grinding.

造纸 paper-making

造纸工业是用水最多的工业之一，也是使用水溶性聚合物的最大用户。采用聚合物可以增加造纸生产能力，提高纸张质量，减少水的消耗，减轻造纸对环境的影响。宏达力聚合物主要在以下方面：

The paper industry is one of the industries that use the most water and is also a large user of water-soluble polymers. Using polymers can increase paper machine production capacity, improve paper quality, reduce water consumption, and reduce the harmful effects of papermaking on the environment. HTC Polymers are mainly used in the following areas:



助留：在纸机机头中加聚合物，使填料（二氧化硅、高岭土、碳酸钙等）及纤维更多地留在纸浆中。聚合物的离子性视工艺性质而定。

Retention: Add polymer to the head of the paper machine to make the filler (silica, kaolin, calcium carbonate, etc.) and fibers remain in the paper. The ionic property varies according to the process.

助滤：在纸机尾部加聚合物加速水速度，以提高干燥作业的速度，从而提高纸张产量。

Filtration aid: Add polymer to the wet part of the paper machine to increase the water filtration speed to increase the speed of the drying process, thereby increasing the output of the paper machine.

用中、高阳离子度的聚合物回收纸纤维。

Use medium and high cationic polymers to recycle paper fibers.

用低阳离子度、低分子量聚合物提高纸张强度。

Use low cationic degree, low molecular weight polymer to improve paper dry strength.

用聚合物在纸机湿部临时提高湿强度。

Use polymers to temporarily increase wet strength at the wet end of the paper machine.

用聚季胺盐、聚胺等处理纸中的阴离子垃圾（如木屑等）。

Use polyquaternary ammonium salt, polyamine, etc. to treat anionic garbage (such as wood chips) in paper.

用聚合物处理纸厂工艺用水、废水及污泥。

Use polymers to treat process water, wastewater and sludge of the paper mill with polymers.

用絮凝剂，再按用阳离子絮凝剂进行造纸再生时的处理。

Use coagulant, followed by high-molecular-weight flocculant for opening during waste paper regeneration.

对AKD型造纸剂进行阳离子化处理。

Cationic treatment of AKD sizing agent.



石油 oil

聚合物在油田开发中有许多应用，主要是：

Polymers have many applications in oilfield development and exploitation, mainly:



1. 提高采收率（又叫“三次采油”），它是将聚合物水溶液注入油层中，驱替地下原油。聚合物分子量一般要求很高，有强的增粘能力。常用中等阴离子度的聚合物。

Improve oil recovery (also called "tertiary oil recovery"). It is to inject polymer aqueous solution into the oil layer to displace underground crude oil. Polymer molecular amount is generally demanding, we have a strong thickening ability. Commonly used medium anionic polymer.



2. 在钻井泥浆中，聚合物能调节流变性、降失水、膨润土堵剂、控制水敏性粘土膨胀等作用。常用的显阴离子型聚合物。根据其不同作用，选择不同的分子量和阴离子度。

In drilling mud, the polymer plays a role in regulating rheology, water loss, bentonite dilution, and controlling the expansion of water-sensitive clay. It is a female common ionomer. According to its different functions, choose different molecular weight and anion degree.



3. 油井堵水和注水井调剖。将聚合物水溶液注入地层，并在地层中发生交联反应，生成凝胶。以此降低高含水地层的渗透率，达到减少油井出水或改善注水井吸水剖面的目的。

Oil well water plugging and water injection well profile control. The polymer aqueous solution is injected into the formation, and a cross-linking reaction occurs in the formation to form a gel. In this way, the permeability of the high-water-bearing formation is reduced, and the purpose of reducing water outflow from the oil well or improving the water absorption profile of the water injection well is achieved.



4. 油井采出的含油污水处理。聚合物可以帮助加速气浮或离心分离油水混合物，使净化的水可回注或排放。

Treatment of oily sewage produced by oil wells. Polymers can help and accelerate the separation of oil-water mixtures by air flotation or centrifugation, so that the purified water can be used for reinjection or discharge.



5. 中等阴离子度和高分子量的聚合物可以降低水在管道中流动的摩擦阻力。因此，在管道口径与长度不变的情况下，加少量聚合物于水中可以提高管道输水量，或降低输水泵的功率消耗。

Medium anionically and high molecular weight polymers can reduce the frictional resistance of water flowing in the pipeline. Therefore, when the diameter and length of the pipeline are unchanged, adding a small amount of polymer to the water can increase the water delivery of the pipeline or reduce the power consumption of the water delivery pump.



纺织工业 Textile industry

聚合物在纺织工业中的应用有以下方面：

The applications of polymers in the textile industry include the following:



作为增稠剂加到染料中，使染料具有合适的流变性，在低转速下有高粘度，防止染料在静置时流动、扩散。这样，印好的花胶有非常清晰的边缘；但在高转速下染料粘附很低，使它易于印染操作。

As the thickener is added to the dye, the dye having a suitable rheology, high viscosity at low shear rate, to prevent the flow of the dye on standing, spread dispersion. In this way, the printed pattern has very clear edges; but the dye viscosity is very low at high shear speeds, making it easy to print and dye.



作为上浆料可以保护纱线，减少断头数；提高纱线在纺织时的抗磨能力，减少起毛。浆料与纱线以氢键相连，只须随起时作用。

As a sizing agent, it can protect the yarn and reduce the number of broken ends; improve the abrasion resistance of the yarn during weaving and reduce fluff. The slurry and the fabric are connected by weak bonds and only need to act temporarily.



宏达力公司的聚合物用于上浆有以下特点：

Hongdali's polymer used for sizing has the following characteristics:

- 优良的胶线间结合力； bond between strands;
- 在干织机上呈现高性能； performance on dry loom;
- 纱线粘附到卷轴上的可能性很小； possibility of yarn sticking to the reel is very small;
- 浆料和织机上无沉积物； deposits on slurry and loom;
- 容易配置；容易除浆。 to configure; easy to remove pulp

用作定色剂，离子型的聚季胺盐或聚胺类产品可以屏蔽颜料的阴离子基团，使颜料失去亲水性而不溶于水。这样，颜料就固定而不会迁移。

Used as a fixing agent, ionic polyquaternary ammonium salts or polyamine products can shield the anionic groups of the pigment, making the pigment lose hydrophilicity and insoluble in water. In this way, the pigment is fixed without migration.





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