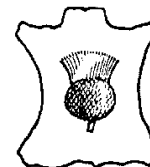




J Hewit & Sons Ltd

TANNERS AND LEATHER DRESSERS



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ANILINE LEATHER DYES

These Dyes are specially selected for the staining of Vegetable Tanned Leathers. A range of ten colours has been carefully chosen from which we consider it is possible to match the majority of possible colours.

Variations of shades can be obtained by adding small quantities of a contrasting colour to the basic shade. The intensity of the colour can be determined by the strength of the solution used. It is inadvisable to endeavour to make too great a change, rather start again with a different base shade.

To prepare a solution from the powder, a small quantity should be made into a paste with cold water, then boiling water added until the required dilution is obtained. If the solution is too concentrated, a "Bronze" effect will result.

THE SAFE HANDLING AND STORAGE OF DYESTUFFS

Personal Hygiene: Remember dyes are chemicals and should be handled with care, respect and common sense. The main point in preventing hazard is to maintain a high standard of personal hygiene. Dyes may be more or less dusty. Even though present day standards are usually high it is essential that precautions be taken against dust.

When working with dyes use protective gloves and possibly an apron and wash hands before eating, drinking, smoking or visiting the toilets. When washing dye from the skin avoid harsh materials such as bleach; select normal soap and use plenty of running water.

Take Care: AVOID contact with skin, eyes or cuts. Dyes are irritating to the eyes. If dye contacts the eye, rinse with copious amounts of water, if irritation persists, seek medical advice. DO NOT inhale or ingest. If this does occur use symptomatic treatment.

Allergies: For certain people the possibility of allergy resulting in dermatitis cannot be ruled out. This allergy risk is not confined to dyeware and good practice largely eliminates risk. Individuals sensitive to such problems should avoid working with these products.

- FIRST AID:** First Aid kits should be available. Clean wounds thoroughly (no matter how small) and cover wounds with an appropriate dressing.
- SPILLAGE:** Deal promptly with any spillage; sweep up (gently to avoid dust, But thoroughly) and wash the area well with plenty of clean water.
- FIRE:** Dye powders generally do not ignite easily, but if they are in a fire they will smoulder and burn and noxious and or inflammable fumes may be released. Fires can be put out with water mist, foam carbon dioxide or dry powder extinguishers.
- STORAGE:** Store in a dry place away from heat.

REMEMBER DYES ARE CHEMICALS!

TRADE NAME	COLOUR	CHEMICAL FAMILY
JHS Aniline Dye	1	Azo Dye
JHS Aniline Dye	2	Azo Dye
JHS Aniline Dye	3	Mixture of Acid Dye & Synthetic Tanning Agent
JHS Aniline Dye	4	Azo Dyestuffs
JHS Aniline Dye	5	Triarylmethane Dyestuff
JHS Aniline Dye	6	Mixture of Acid and Direct Dyes
JHS Aniline Dye	7	Azo Dyestuff
JHS Aniline Dye	8	Mixture of dianisidine based dyestuffs
JHS Aniline Dye	9	Azo Dyestuff
JHS Aniline Dye	10	Azo/Stilbene Dyestuff

Notice

The information contained herein is based on the present state of our knowledge and is intended to describe our products from the point of view of health and safety requirements. It should not therefore be construed as guaranteeing specific properties.