



IS 11557: 1986 2-Naphthylamine-3,6,8-trisulphonic acid Technical Specification

2-Naphthylamine-3,6,8-trisulphonic acid also called K-acid is used as an intermediate for reactive dyes in the textile, leather, and paper industries. It is used to produce a variety of dyes, pigments, and other colorants. K acid is used to produce **organic pigments**, which are insoluble colorants used in paints, plastics, and inks. It should be pale yellow to yellow moist material soluble in dilute alkaline solution. K acid is also known for its excellent light fastness and tinting strength.

The Indian Standard **IS 11557: 1986** describe the specification for 2-naphthylamine-3,6,8-trisulphonic acid including its production, marking, sampling as per IS 5299:1969 and packing as per **IS 2552:1970**. This standard aims to ensure the quality of product on the basis of verified methods given in the standard. Key specifications are including description of the product with maximum 0.2 percent by mass Matter insoluble in dilute sodium carbonate, **75 percent minimum Assay** and maximum 0.5 percent Amido acid content. Amido G react with diazonium salt to form azo dyes, which are characterized by their bright colors and good fastness properties. Amido G acid and K acid are distinct compound they can be used together in certain dye synthesis processes.

Packaging clause are mentioned to ensure the quality and to prevent contamination with mandatory labeling. Testing and sampling procedure are detailed for consistency and compliance to ensuring the product to meet the requirement.

K acid is a hazardous chemical and should be handled with care. It's essential to follow safety guidelines and regulations when working with K acid to avoid potential health risk.

Compliance to the requirements prescribed in the standard ensures a good quality product which meets the expectations of the consumers.