

# Textile Dye Mix

(MX-30)

Your patch testing results indicate that you have a contact allergy to one or more chemicals in the **Textile Dye Mix**. It is important that you familiarize yourself with these chemicals and take steps to avoid coming in contact with them.



## What is Textile Dye Mix and where can the chemicals be found?

The chemicals in **Textile Dye Mix** are:

- **Disperse Blue 35 (Article Number D-027):** Textile dye of antraquinone type. Dye in nylon, acrylic, polyester, and acetate.
- **Disperse Orange 1 (Article Number DF-031):** A textile dye of azo type. Dye in terylene.
- **Disperse Orange 3 (Article Number D-032):** A textile dye of azo type.
- **Disperse Red 1 (Article Number D-034):** A textile dye of azo type. Used to dye nylon and polyester. Also used as stocking dye.
- **Disperse Red 17 (Article Number D-035):** A textile dye of azo type. Used to dye acetate, silk, wool, and cotton. Also used as a stocking dye.
- **Disperse Yellow 3 (Article Number D-036):** A textile dye of azo type. Used to dye acetate and nylon. Also used as a stocking dye.
- **Disperse Blue 106 (Article Number D-040):** A monoazo dye used for secondary cellulose fabrics (polyester blouses, garment linings, etc.)
- **Disperse Blue 124 (Article Number D-041):** An azo dye used for secondary cellulose acetate fabrics (stockings, garment linings, etc.)

These chemicals are all used in the dyeing of fabrics of various types. This may not be a complete list of product categories where these chemicals are used.



## IMPORTANT NOTES

- (1) Specific Patient Information Sheets are available (by Article Number) for each of the chemicals in the Mix.
- (2) Based upon your patch test readings your Doctor may consider further testing to confirm which of the Mix ingredients are causing your allergy.

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### THINGS YOU CAN DO TO HELP MANAGE YOUR CONTACT ALLERGY

- Be vigilant ... read the product label.** Always take the time to read the ingredient listing on product packages. This should be your first step *each* time you purchase a product as manufacturers sometimes change product ingredients. If you have any concerns ask your pharmacist or your doctor.
- Test the product first.** If you have purchased a new product you should test it on a small skin area to see if you get a reaction before using the product on larger skin areas.
- Advise people you obtain services from of your contact allergy.** This should include people like your pharmacist, doctor, hairdresser, florist, veterinarian, etc.
- Inform your employer if the source of your contact allergy is work related.** You should identify the specific source of the chemical and take the necessary steps to avoid further exposure. Protective wear may be adequate or you may need to make a change in your work activities. Both you and your employer benefit when the cause of your occupational dermatitis is eliminated.
- “Google” it.** The internet is an excellent source of ingredient information that can be searched by product, by company and by specific chemical. Some helpful independent internet links include:

[www.nlm.nih.gov/pubs/factsheets/factsheets.html](http://www.nlm.nih.gov/pubs/factsheets/factsheets.html) (U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services; alphabetic list)

[www.nlm.nih.gov/pubs/factsheets/factssubj.html](http://www.nlm.nih.gov/pubs/factsheets/factssubj.html) (U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services; subject list)

[www.cosmeticsinfo.org](http://www.cosmeticsinfo.org) (Cosmetic Industry Category Ingredient Database)

[www.whatsinsidescjohnson.com](http://www.whatsinsidescjohnson.com) (information on all S.C. Johnson product ingredients)

If you have any future contact dermatitis concerns or questions, please call the doctor's office.