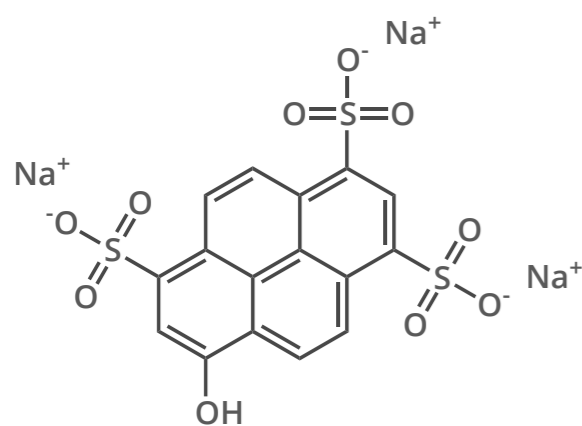


THE CHEMISTRY OF HIGHLIGHTER COLOURS

HIGHLIGHTERS COME IN A RANGE OF COLOURS. THIS GRAPHIC SHOWS A SELECTION OF COMPOUNDS THAT CAN BE USED TO IMPART THESE COLOURS TO THE INK.



Yellow

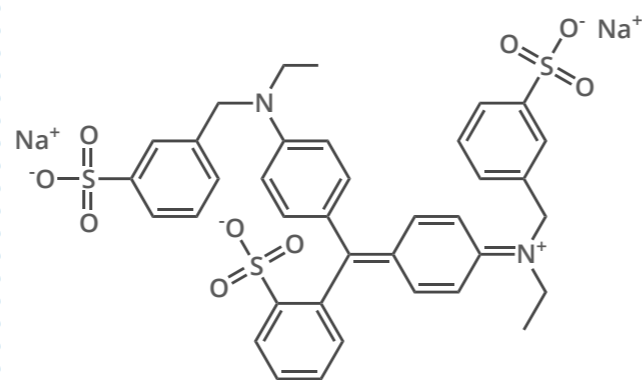


PYRANINE - SOLVENT GREEN 7
(Pyrene dye)

Pyranine, a pyrene dye, is the dye commonly used in yellow highlighters. Another compound that can be utilised is fluorescein. By mixing a pyrene dye with a triphenylmethane dye, a green ink can also be obtained.



Blue

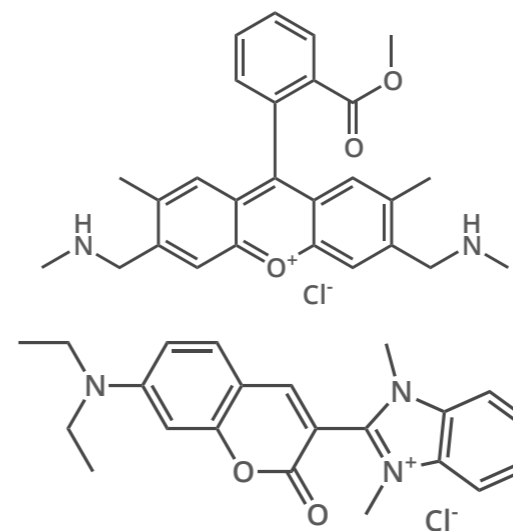


ACID BLUE 9
(Triphenylmethane dye)

A triphenylmethane dye such as Acid Blue 9 is commonly used to achieve a blue ink colour; it is used in combination with a colour-brightening compound, for example an anionic stilbene derivative.



Orange

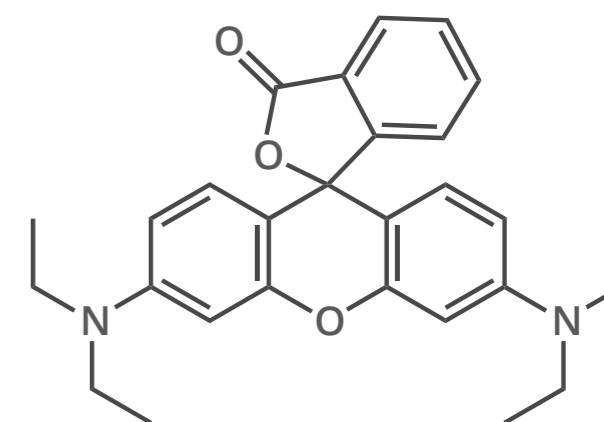


BASONYL RED 485 (TOP) & BASIC YELLOW 40
(Xanthene dye and Coumarin dye)

A mix of a xanthene dye and a coumarin dye is required to achieve an orange colour.



Pink



SOLVENT RED 49
(Rhodamine dye)

A rhodamine dye can be used to impart a pink colour to the highlighter ink. A rhodamine dye can also be combined with a triphenylmethane dye in order to produce a purple-coloured highlighter.

