

Woollen Spinning, Weaving, Knitting, Dyeing, Bleaching and Printing Technology Handbook

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Format: Paperback

ISBN: 9788178331171

Code: NI215

Pages: 496

Price: Rs. 1,100.00 US\$ 29.73

Publisher: Asia Pacific Business Press Inc.

Usually ships within 5 days

Spinning is a major industry; it is part of the textile manufacturing process where three types of fibre are converted into yarn, then fabric, then textiles. The textiles are then fabricated into clothes or other artifacts. The fundamental operations for the stocks of fibers from which a woollen yarn is made are opening, cleaning, mixing, forming a slubbing or roving and finally thinning the roving to the required yarn number and twisting it to produce a yarn possessing the requirements for subsequent processing such as warping, winding, weaving, finishing and dyeing. These demands vary with the different conditions confronted in manufacturing but include the following features: strength, elasticity, uniformity in weight per unit length and even distribution of twist. Woollen spinning involves three principal operations, irrespective of whether the mule or the frame or ring spinner is used, namely: Drafting, final drawing out, Twisting, or insertion of twist, Winding on, or packaging. Weaving constitutes the actual production of cloth or fabric, i.e., to combine the essentially one dimensional textile structure thread or yarn in such a way as to result in an essentially two dimensional structure of cloth of certain appearance, hand and strength. Knitting is the art and science of constructing a fabric by inter lacing loops, there are two types of knitting: warp and weft knitting. In recent years whole new classes of dyes such as fiber reactive, disperse, cationic basic, neutral dying premetalized have been discovered and produced for the dyeing of the natural and new synthetic, hydrophobic fibers. Bleaching improves whiteness by removing natural coloration and remaining trace impurities from the cotton; the degree of bleaching necessary is determined by the required whiteness and absorbency. Cotton being a vegetable fibre will be bleached using an oxidizing agent, such as dilute sodium hypochlorite or dilute hydrogen peroxide. If the fabric is to be dyed a deep shade, then lower levels of bleaching are acceptable, for example. However, for white bed sheetings and medical applications, the highest levels of whiteness and absorbency are essential. Wool fiber production technology necessitates full understanding of its growth, pristine structure, physical, chemical and functional properties as well as processes involving manufacture of textile fibers.

Some of the fundamentals of the book are woollen spinning, atmospheric conditions in wool manufacturing, Bradford system top gilling or top finishing, the principle of weaving, woollen and worsted weaves, knitting, the changing outlook of the knitting industry, influence of fiber fineness on quantity of dye required, altering the affinity of the wool fiber for dyes, dyeing of yarn according to the packing system, special wool finishes, water repellent, stain resistant treatments for worsted and woollen fabrics, the printing of wool piece goods, lustering of wool fabrics, fluorochemicals, mothproofing etc.

The present book is of its own kind which covers woollen spinning; knitting, dyeing, bleaching and printing, special wool finishes etc. This is an important reference book for wool technologists, scientists, new entrepreneurs, research scholars and all others related to this field.

Contents

1. WOOLLEN SPINNING

- Mule Spinning
- The Self-acting Mule
- The Operations of Mule Spinning
- General Mechanical Details
- Production of a Mule
- Standspinner
- Woollen Ring Frame Spinning
- Reduced Balloonâ€™Balloonless Spinning
- Main Technical Data
- Twisting or Yarn Folding
- Woollen Yarn Calculations
- Woollen Yarns
- Yarn Number and Wool Grade
- Yarn Strength
- Wool Blends with Man-made Fibers
- Atmospheric Conditions in Wool Manufacturing

2. WORSTED TOPMAKING

- Worsted Carding
- Geelong Converter
- Backwashing
- Dryers
- Top Steaming and Aging
- Oiling
- Gilling or Preparing
- Worsted Combing
- Combs and Combing
- Bradford Worsted Combing
- Principle of Combing
- Punch or Ball Winding
- Operation of the Noble Comb
- Parts of the Noble Comb
- Production of Noble Comb
- Control of Noble Combing
- Bradford System Top Gilling or Top Finishing
- Can Gillbox or Conditioner
- Top Gillbox or Top Baller
- French Worsted Combing
- Working Principle of the French Comb
- French Finish Gilling
- Noils
- Amount and Type of Noils
- Tow-to-Top Conversion Systems
- Strerch-breaking Methods
- Cutting Methods

3. THE PRINCIPLE OF WEAVING

- The Essential Motions of a Loom
- Details of Principal Components of Weaving Machinery
- Shedding or Harness Motion
- Let-off Motion

The Take-up Motion
Full Width Temples
Picking Motion
The Shuttle
Automatic Stop Motions and Controls
Warp Stop Motions
Weft Stop Motion
Protection Stop Motions
Weft Pirn Feeler Devices
Box Motion
Automatic Filling Replenishment and Multi-colour Weaving
Box Loader System
Unifil
Pirnless Weaving
The Sulzer Weaving Machine
Other Development in Weaving Machines
4. WOOLLEN AND WORSTED WEAVES
Methods of Describing Weaves
Use of Design Paper
The Plain Weave
Derivatives of the Plain Weave
The Twill Weave
Balanced or Even Twills
Effect of Yarn Twist on Twill
Steep and Reclining Twills
Pointed and Herringbone Twills
Broken or Reversed Twills
Corkscrew Twills
Inter-locking and Offset Twills
Undulating Twills
Diversified, Combination, and Fancy Twills
The Satin Weave
The Crepe Weaves
The Bedford and other Corded Weaves
Backed and Double Cloths
Filling-backed Cloths
Warp-backed Cloths
Double Cloths
Montagnacs, Chinchillas, and Felts
Triple Cloths
Plushes and Velvets
Filling Plushes
Warp Plushes
Practical Fundamentals of Fabrication and Design
Construction in Commercial Fabrics
Maximum Textures of Special Type of Fabrics
Relative Constructions of New Fabrics
5. KNITTING
Principles of Stitch Formation
Weft Knitting Machines
Plain, Rib, and Purl Stitches
Tuck and Miss Stitch Fabrics
Special Knitted Fabric Design Effects

The Changing Outlook of the Knitting Industry

6. DYEING, BLEACHING AND PRINTING

Modern Dyestuffs

Designation of Dyes

Trade Names

Letter Designations

Abbreviations and Percentages

Index Numbers

Theory of Dyeing

Wool Dyes

Acid Dyes

Chrome dyes

Metal-complex Dyes

Metal-complex Dyes

Vat Dyes

Solubilized Vat Dyes

Reactive Dyes

Influence of Fiber Fineness on Quantity of Dye Required

Some Sources of Faulty Dyeing

Tippy Dyeing

Scouring

Wetting Out

Mixed Stocks

Carbonizing and Neutralizing

Sun-bleached Yarns and Fabrics

Lime in Pulled Wools

Effects of Faulty Steaming

Matching Shades

Conditioning Samples before Matching

Feeding Dyes

Ring Dyeing

Excessive Crocking

Chlorinated Wool

Metal Contaminants

Stripping Dyed Wool

Abrasion Marks

Boiler Compounds

Machine and Spinning Oils

The Matching of Shades

Matching and Shade Control by Instruments

Low Temperature Dyeing

Irga Solvent Process

Collins Process

C.S.T.R.O. Process

Chrome Dyes

Acid Milling and 1:1 Metal-complex Dyes

Reactive Dyes

The Dyeing of Wool at High Temperatures

Ultrasonic Dyeing

Pad Dyeing Methods

Cibaphasol Technique

Irga Pad Process

C.S.I.R.O. Methods

Altering the Affinity of the Wool Fiber for Dyes
Decreasing the Affinity of Wool for Dyes
Increasing the Affinity of Wool for Dyes
Bicoloured Tippy Dyeing
Dyeing Wool Mixtures
Wool and Silk Mixtures
Wool and Vegetable Fiber Mixtures
Wool and Man-made Fiber Mixtures
Wool Dyeing Machinery
Construction of Dyeing Machines
Loose-stock Dyeing Machinery
Top or Slubbing Dyeing Machinery
Pot or Can Dyeing Machinery
Continuous Top Dyeing
The Machine Built by Fleissner
Segard's Serracant Tunnel Equipment
Ilma Range
Konrad Peter Range
General Experiences
Yarn-dyeing Machinery
Dyeing of Yarn According to the Packing System
Dyeing of Yarn According to the Hanging System
Dyeing of Yarn According to the Spindle System
Machines for Drying of the Dyed Materials
Hank Dryers
Piece-dyeing Machinery
Jet Dyeing Machines
Beam Dyeing
The Pad-roll Piece Dyeing Machine
Continuous Woollen Piece Dyeing
Bleaching Wool
Hydrogen Peroxide Bleach
Peroxide "Dye-in" Bleach
Hydrosulfite Bleach
Double Bleach
Continuous Process
Potassium Permanganate Bleach
Bisulfite Bleach
Sodium Chlorite Bleach
Optical Bleaching Wool
Bleaching and Dyeing in One Bath
Effect of Stabilizers
Anti-yellowing Treatment
Vigoureux or Melange Printing
The Printing of Wool Piece Goods
Pretreatment
Acid Dyes
Basic Dyes
Direct Dyes
Vat Dyes
Soluble Vat Dyes
Oxidation Colours
Spray Printing

7. SPECIAL WOOL FINISHES

Introduction

Flat Setting

Setting with Monoethanolamine Sulfite Solutions

Permanent Press

Lustering of Wool Fabrics

Luster on Pile Fabrics

Mechanism

Luster on Clear Finished Worsteds

Stretch Fabrics

Stretch Yarns

Inducing Yarn Crimp during Weaving

Yarn Crimp Development, Interchange and Chemical Setting

Finishing Helanca Ski Cloth

Water Repellent, Stain Resistant Treatments for Worsted and Woollen Fabrics

Silicones

Chromium Compounds

Fluorochemicals

Mothproofing

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Wed, 13 Mar 2024 15:01:49 +0530