

International Institute For Cotton Technical Research Division Manchester

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Central Project 1978 Phase 2 (Supplementary) Further Dyeing And Finishing Operations

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1. Introduction

During 1978 a project was started on 20 gauge interlock and 14 gauge 1x1 rib fabrics with the aim of determining the precise effect of knitting variations on the final properties of these knitted structures. In particular, the interaction of various yarn count/stitch length combinations was of interest and a range of fabrics with the following constructions was produced.

	Interlock	1x1 Rib
Yarns, Ne	34, 38, 42	26, 30, 34
Stitch Lengths, mm	3.07, 3.24, 3.40, 3.59, 3.77	2.67, 2.85, 3.06, 3.26, 3.50

For the 1x1 rib fabrics, the 34Ne yarn was also knitted at a stitch length of 2.48 mm

A number of pieces of each quality were produced to enable several finishing routes including piece mercerising to be carried out. Sufficient fabric was knitted to enable a complete set of interlock and 1x1 rib fabrics to be held in reserve in case of accidents or for further trials.

Research Record No. 83 describes the knitting of these fabrics and *Research Record No. 94* describes the dyeing and finishing operations which were carried out at Meridian Dyers during 1978.

All fabrics were fully tested at various stages of finishing, both in the unwashed and the "fully relaxed" (IIC Reference) state and the test results were used as a data base for computer programmes for analysing the many interactions of yarn count, stitch length and finishing route on fabric properties. Using the equations found from the analysis, a computer model was built which allows for rapid prediction of the approximate weight and dimensions of finished fabric using a number of finishing routes.

One of the main discoveries of this work was that there appears to be differences in the "fully relaxed" structures (the base from which predictions are made) of fabrics dyed by winch and by jet machines. The implication of this is that finished fabric specifications may have to take into consideration the dyeing route, or that only certain finishers may be able to meet certain specifications due to limitations in the machinery available to them.

If this is the case, then there are some far reaching implications, the main one being that fabric may have to be specifically knitted for a particular finishing route.

Unfortunately, the winch dyed route was carried out on only 6 of the 15 or so qualities knitted, since at the time it was only considered to be a minor route. With hindsight, it would have been preferable to have included the full range of yarn count/stitch length combinations in this route.

For this reason, it was felt that these observations should be confirmed in light of the considerations just mentioned. The spare sets of interlock and rib fabrics were therefore dyed and finished at Meridian by both the winch route and the jet route. This report describes these operations and records the observations and measurements taken during the processing.

2. Fabric Coding

The coding system used was as described in Research Records 83 and 94. For example,

R/26/326/Lot(n)

The lot numbers used for these processing batches were as follows.

	Interlock	Rib
Winch	Lot 4	Lot 21
Jet	Lot 3	Lot 22

Each piece was approximately 50 metres in length giving dye batch sizes of approximately 130kg for rib and 150kg for interlock.

3. Processing Routes

There have been a number of changes in equipment and processing routes at Meridian during the past four years which can be briefly summarised as follows.

- 1. The Thies *R-Jet 95* machines are losing favour due to their rough action and are being modified by the addition of fabric transport (winch) wheels to make them similar to the Thies *Eco-Soft* machines and allows a reduction in the pressure at the venturi.
- 2. Mechanical compaction is completely out of favour (in the UK) except for whites or where specifically requested by a customer.
- 3. The preferred route, at present, following dyeing consists of wet stretching on the Calator *Airtex* followed by drying on two Tubetex dryers linked together. Final calendering being carried out on the Heliot *Plimatic* calendars.

In deciding the precise routes to adopt for the current lots, consideration was given to the fact that the main purpose was to compare the winch and the jet machines. Whether wet stretching has an influence on the fully relaxed structure has not been investigated in any detail and therefore it was felt that to incorporate wet stretching in the finishing operation was likely to cloud the issue. It was decided therefore to stay with the old processing route and to omit mechanical compaction.

Additionally, since crosslinking is not to be carried out on these particular fabrics, softening agent was applied in the dyeing vessel as is customary.

The only other difference was the use of the Thies *Eco-Soft* jet dyeing machine as opposed to the *R-Jet 95* used previously. As well as its loss of favour the size of the present dye lots (average 140kg) necessitates a two-tube machine thus ruling out the remaining *R-Jet 95*'s which are three-tube versions.

The decision was taken to use the *Eco-Soft* machine (*Figure 11*) which represents the current fashion of jets with softer action and incorporating a winch wheel to assist fabric transportation.

The complete processing route was therefore as follows.

- Dye* (winch or jet), post soften
- Hydroextract
- Pegg dry

- Calender Heliot *Plimatic*
- Sample
- * Shade in each case 2% Procion Blue HEG

4. Finishing Targets

Use was made of the STARFISH model to give targets for width and number of courses. Target shrinkage figures of 15% and 12% for length and width respectively were chosen, and only predictions for the jet dyed route were selected. These targets were used for both jet and winch dye lots.

The computer print-outs are given as Figures 1 and 2.

The dye lots were assembled in order of increasing target width to facilitate easy processing at the drying and calendering stages.

5. Processing Details

5.1. Interlock - Jet dyed, Lot 3

Dyeing details are given in Figure 3.

In-process measurements are given in Figure 4.

Observations:

Poor fabric appearance.

Difficulty in obtaining target course levels, particularly with the slacker fabrics.

5.2. Interlock - Winch dyed, Lot 4

Due to a weighing error, hydros instead of bicarbonate was added to the dyebath by mistake. This was immediately spotted by the dyer who dropped the bath and rinsed the fabric. The shade obtained was therefore on the pale side but the time in the dye vessel was representative.

Dyeing details are given in Figure 5.

In-process measurements are given in Figure 6.

Observations:

Fabric appearance considerably better than the jet dyed set.

Difficulty in obtaining target course levels, particularly with the slacker fabrics.

5.3. 1x1 Rib - Jet dyed, Lot 22

Dyeing details are given in Figure 7.

In-process measurements are given in Figure 8.

Observations:

As with the interlock set, the fabric appearance was rather poor due to surface fibre.

Target course levels were attainable with the tighter fabrics but unattainable at the slacker end.

5.4. 1x1 Rib - Winch dyed, Lot 21

Dyeing details are given in Figure 9.

In-process measurements are given in Figure 10.

Observations:

Considerably better appearance than the jet dyed set in terms of lack of hairiness.

Courses attainable with the tighter fabrics but not with the slacker fabrics.

6. Sampling

Five-metre samples were removed from the middle of each piece prior to parcelling. At the same time, width and courses per 3cm were measured to enable the degree of creep on storage to be evaluated.

7. Conclusions

- 1. Apart from the problem of a wrong chemical addition during one dyeing cycle, no other undue difficulties were experienced.
- 2. The difference between the hydroextracted width and the target width from the Pegg dryer is not sufficient to enable much overfeed to be applied on the dryer. This reinforces the view that the only mechanical way of increasing the number of courses, other than compacting or tumbling, is to wet stretch.
- 3. The first impression is that the Thies *Eco-Soft* jet dyeing machine is equally as rough on cotton fabrics as the *R-Jet-95*, although particular comparisons will have to be carried out in due course.

It	iTERLOC Jet ปฏด	K: 20g	24 i	n. 15	80 nee:	iles		13-МАУ-В2 ра	10:37 9e 1	
As Yarn Ne	s knitt StLen cM	tedi TF	Fin Yarn Ne	. rela StLen cn	×ed TF	As del: courses 3cm 9 LxW Shrin	ivered wales 3cm nkage ≠	⊔eight g∕sm 15 × 12	⊎idth cm(T)	PROVERSING ORDER
34.0 34.0 34.0 34.0 34.0 34.0	0.307 0.324 0.340 0.359 0.377	13.6 12.9 12.3 11.6 11.1	34.22 34.22 34.22 34.22 34.22 34.22	0.303 0.319 0.334 0.353 0.353 0.370	13.7 13.0 12.4 11.8 11.2	43.9 41.4 39.4 37.2 35.2	38.4 37.2 36.2 35.1 34.1	199.6 190.7 183.1 174.9 167.8	58.6 60.5 64.2 66.0	4 70 13
38.0 38.0 38.0 38.0 38.0 38.0	0.307 0.324 0.340 0.359 0.377	12.8 12.2 11.6 11.0 10.5	38.3 38.3 38.3 38.3 38.3 38.3 38.3	0.303 0.319 0.334 0.353 0.353 0.370	13.0 12.3 11.7 11.1 10.6	43.6 41.1 39.1 36.8 34.9	39.3 38.1 37.1 36.0 35.0	180.6 172.6 165.9 158.5 152.3	57.3 59.1 60.7 62.6 64.3	2581
42.0 42.0 42.0 42.0 42.0	0.307 0.324 0.340 0.359 0.377	12.2 11.6 11.0 10.4 9.9	42.55 422.55 422.55 422.55	0.303 0.319 0.334 0.353 0.370	12.3 11.7 11.1 10.6 10.1	43.3 40.8 38.6 34.7	40.1 38.9 37.8 36.7 35.8	165.2 158.0 151.9 145.3 139.6	56.2 57.9 59.5 61.3 62.9	1000

***** IIC -STARFISH- MODEL PREDICTIONS *****

Figure 2

***** IIC -STARFISH- MODEL PREDICTIONS ***** RIB1×1: 14g 24 in. 1856 needles Jet dyed 13-MAY-82 10:40 page 1 PEOLESSIAN Fin. relaxed Yarn StLen TF As knitted Yarn StLen TF Ne cn As delivered courses wales 3cm 3cm weight width ORDER ne on Ne om 3om 3om gran @ LxW Shrinkage = 15 × 12 Ne cn CI(T) 26.0 0.267 17.8 26.0 0.285 16.7 26.0 0.306 15.6 26.0 0.326 14.6 26.0 0.350 13.6 26.0 0.266 17.9 26.0 0.283 16.8 26.0 0.303 15.7 26.0 0.322 14.8 26.0 0.345 13.8 49.0 29.8 28.3 26.8 198.4 53.1 47 185.5 55.9 59.0 62.0 45.8 10 39.9 37.1 25.6 161.1 13 65.4 149.4 16 48.1 45.0 41.7 39.0 36.2 57.2 30.1 0.266 16.7 30.1 0.283 15.6 30.1 0.303 14.6 30.1 0.322 13.7 30.1 0.345 12.8 169.7 158.5 147.0 137.4 127.3 53.0 55.7 58.9 29.94 226.96 225.63 224.70 224.70 225.63 20.05 224.70 225.74 225.74 з ŝ 61.8 65.2 ١Ż. ١Ś
 34.1
 0.345
 12.8

 34.1
 0.266
 15.6

 34.1
 0.263
 14.7

 34.1
 0.303
 13.7

 34.1
 0.322
 12.9

 34.1
 0.345
 12.0
159-6 147.7 137.9 127.8 119.3 49.9 52.9 55.6 58.7 1 47.4 ŝ 41.0 38.3 35.5 \$ 61.6 Ĥ 14 110.4 65.0

CUSTON NR/LOT NOI TRILLE	TECHOER THIES WACHINE NO FCO
ARIGHT /54 KI NO. OF PIRCES:	METRES: MACHINE CAPACITY: LITERS
1. SCOUR K. LYOCOL HEB K. SODAASH K. SODAASH K. START AR C. RAISE TO THE BOIL BOIL FOR MINS. TASH OFF WELL. START AT SC. (ADD DYE O.	2. BLEACH J. K. VISCAVIN CA K. <u>STARHLISEP</u> J. K. CAUSTIC LIQ. K. <u>TETHALON B.</u> 8. K. HYDROGEN PSEDXIDE START AT 50 °C. RAISE TO 95 °C. RUN FOR 70 MINS. V.SH OFF VIELL. JK MYDECD 20 - 70 °C. UCR IOMIG RON FOR 20MIG
RUN 15 Min AUD 13 OF SALT RUN 15 Min AUD 13 OF SALT REMAINING 13 OF SALT OVER BICARBONATE OUCH ICKNIN TWO PARTS' OUCH ROMA R	ADD 13 OF SALT OVER 200 TOUCH NO MIN RUN 10 MIN ADD 200 FUN RUN FOR 30 MIN ADD RUN 15 MIN ADD SODA ASH W UN FOR 40 MIN & SHOW
CHEMICALS. // K. RESIST SALT. PAR. 96 K. SALT. 24 K. SODA ASH 8 K. GHAUBERS. Bicarbonate K. CAUSTIC LIQ.	HADE PASSED. X NO ADDS A
DYESTUFF	1 2 3 4 5 DYE
3080 Procion Blue HEG	
4. BACK SCOUR. K. SCOUREX R	5. JOPTEN. ALCOLUSE BSL 2000
K. RAISE TO THE BOIL, BOIL FOR (, MINS. M.SH OFF WELL.	D K. MESTADE TX 20 MHS. AT 40°C PH 6

Figure	4
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INTERLOCK . ECOSOFT	TARGETS		PEGC. DRYER		CALENJER		SAMPLING	
VARANT	MIDTH	43	WIDTH	43	いうれ	43	WiDTH	43.
42/307	56	432	56	41	56	₩Հ.	56	43
, 38/307 /	57 1/2	432	57:	43	57.5	43	574	43/43
, 42/ 324 /	58	41	58	39	58	40	58	39
- 34/307 /	58%	44	5 8 (44	58-	445	584	442
s 38/324 /	59	41	59.	39	59.5	40 m	582.	40%
· 42/340 /	592	39	592	36	59.5	36.	591	36
, 34/324 /	60%	41た	60%	40	61	404	607	40.
* 38/340 V	60ź	39	60%	37	61	.37	60 \$	372.
1 42/359 -	612	36%	ちょう	32	61.5	33	山女	332.
- 34/340	62	392	62	37	62.	38	612.	375
- 38/359 -	62 %	37 .	625	335	んみた	34	127	34
·· 42/377 ~	63	3ઈ	63	31	64	37	64-	305
-> 34/359 ~	64	37.	64	Ref.	64.5	చిన	64.	342
- 38/377	64 ž	3ર્ડ	64:	32	65	32	642	31
* 34/377-	66.	૩૮	66.	32	66	રડ	65 3	33/2

CUSTOMER/LOT NO: //C TRIAL, FABR	RIC: Tritechock . M/C. FO:
WEIGHT: /S5 KILOS. NO. PI	LECES: WINCH M/C. CAPACITY LITRES
1. SCOUR: K. DYSOE K. SANDOPAN DTCL X. SOVATEX PN/O K. SOVA ASH K. VISCAMINCX RAISE TO THE BOIL, BOIL FOR MINS. WASH OFF WELL. NEUTRALIZE WITH ACETIC ACLD.	K. CONTAVAN HW. F K. CAUSTIC LIQ. 6 K. HYDROGEN PEROXIDE. RAISE TO THE BOIL IN JOMINS. BOIL FOR JOMINS. SHOW. NEUTRALIZE WITH K. ACETYOPHOLI. JOMINS. AT 60 C. WASH OFF WELL. 2 Kot ~ 005/20
START AT 50% ADD DYE ON	JER IOMIN' RON FOR 20MIN
PRISE TO 85°C RUN 15 MIN	ADD 13 OF SALT OVER 201
10 Min ADD 1/3 OF SAU	LT OVER ROMIN RUN 10 Min. MO
ANTAINING YS OF SALT OVER	20+111 RUN FOR 30 Min APD
MIN PARTY OVER ROMIN R	RUN 15 Min ADD SODA ASH W UN FOR 40 Min & SHOW.
CHEMICALS. 4K. DESIST SALT Motoria K. SALT. K. SODA /SH. K. CAUSTIC. K. GLAUBERS. S.K. SANDATUR. DK. BICA K. LYOGEN MS. K. SFA.	B. SHADE PASSED
DYESTUFF.	ADDITIONS TOTAL TOTAL 1 2 3 4 5 DYE %
3100 Procion Durg H	NEG
4. BACKSCOUR. K. SCOUREXR. K. TRIEMINE PR. K. RAISE TO THE BOIL, BOIL FOR MINS WASH OFF WELL.	5. COFTEN. HIGHS L. R. MIMORTHE SLA X. BHADAYH POT2 S. K. MYBTODUBE TX. 20 MINS. AT 40 C PH. 3 K. ALCOLUSE BSL 200

9

INTERLOCK WINCH	TARMETS		PEGG DRIER		(Aron)rR		AT		
VARIANT	WIJTH	43	~.).71	93	WiDTH	43	STIMP STIMP	0/3	
42/307	56	435	56	422	56	482	56	425	
2 38/307	57%	432	57-2	43章	575	43	57	42	
3 42/324	58	41	58	39	58	40	58	395	
+ 34/307	58%	44	582	45	58.5	45	582	43±	
5 38/324	59	41	59.	39	59	41.	59.	392	
- 42/340	59%	39	592	37	591	36-	591	362	
× 34/324	602	412	60%	412	. 61	42	602	40 h	
× 38/340	60%	39	60%	38	61	382	60%	38	
n 4a/359	612	36%	615	35	いま	35	62.	34	
34/340	62	392	62	37	しま	385~	62.	375	
38/359	62 <u></u> 2	37	622	34-5	しま	35	63	34	
42/377	63	کد	63	32台	63±	312	632	312	
13 34/359	64	37	64	35	64	35 న	6¢	345	
+ 38/377	642	35	642	33	64支	33	65-2	312	
- 34/377	66	રડ	66	33支	しま	332	66 <u>4</u>	335	



1×1 RB ECOSOFT LOT 22	TACGKIS		PEGG	DRid	PLIMATIC CALENDER		SANT	200 6.
VARIANT	ыдтн	43	Wijin	43	-1. Dist	43	A DIA	landors
1 34/248	50	51	49	522	52	.54	51.	53
34/267	53	472	515	47	53	475	.53	47
3 30/267	53	48	512	482	53	48	532.	50
- 26/267	53	49	514	49	5 8 -5	50	53	495
5 34/285	55%	44	られた	41	55.5	43	55%	43
2 30/285	55%	45	54 2	44	56	442	552.	45
, /26/285	56	46	55	44 [£]	56.5	47	56.	465
« Л34/306	58%	41	57:	375	5e.5	39.	58.	39
9/30/306	59	42	57%	39	59	41	59 %.	40
126/306	<i>న</i> ٩	43	57÷	40	592	41	59.	412
~ 34/326	612	38ź	60	34	62	35	60%	332
~~~30/326	62	39	60%	<b>3</b> 31	624	36	62.	36
·3~26/326	62	40	60%	34	62	35%	62.	362.
14/350	65	3 <i>5</i> 'ર	63Ł	32	64.5	31	65	32.
15 /30/350	65	36	632	33	65	53	65	33
1/26/350	65%	37	64 1	33	66.	ર્ક	651	3,5



LOT 21	TARGETS		PEGE		CAREN	) jel	SAMPLING		
VARIANT	WIDTH	43	5.00	r 43	w . i)1	t c/3	~. 1,077+	43	
1 34/248	50	51	495	52	Sot	35	52	55	
2 34/267	53	472	がた	4-8	53	48	53.5	48.	
3 30/267	53	48	51%.	4-7	53	50	53	50	
+ 26/267	53	49	ちにち	4-9	54	52	53	52	
s 34/285	<u> </u>	44	54	44	55.5	44	56	44	
1 30/285	$55^{1}_{2}$	45	542	45%	55	48	56去	46.5	
7 26/285	56	46	542	46.	56.	472	56	47.5	
* 34/306	58%	41	57	39	582	39	58.5	40	
9 30/306	59	42	58	4-0	59	41	58.5	40.5	
~ 26/306	59	43	58	4-1	592	42	59	42	
. 34/326	612	382	60	34点	62	·35	61.5	35	
2 30/326	62	39	60%	36	62.5	35%	61.5	36	
13 26/326	62	40	60%	36支	62.5	38	62.5	37	
34/350	65	352	64	32支	65	32	64.5	32	
15 30/350	65	36	64	33£	65	33	65.0	33	
1.26/350	65' <u>న</u>	37.	bita	34	652	34	65.5	34	

Figure 11



The Thies 'Eco-Soft'