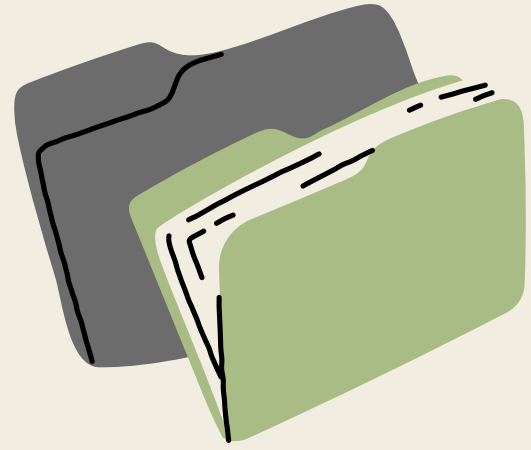


Aesthetic Finishes



nabilah cilla



softening

- Textiles can have a pleasant, soft touch, slight smoothness, increased flexibility, and improved drape.
- Because natural oils and waxes, as well as fiber preparations, are removed during preparation, textiles might become embrittled.
- disadvantage: reduce crock fastness, yellowing of white goods

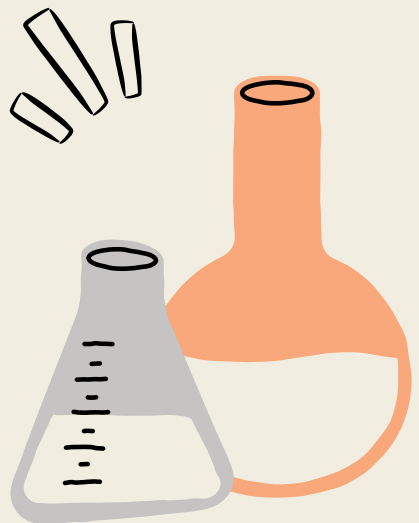
desirable properties of textile softener



- it should be easy to handle
- it should not be affect the shade of the material
- it should not affect the fastness of dyed material
- it should not cause any yellowing effect on dyed and finished material
- it should be stable to high temperature

anionic softeners

- heat stable at normal textile processing temperature, and compatible with other components of dye and bleach
- can easily be washed off
- disadvantage: limited durability to laundering and dry cleaning



amphoteric softners

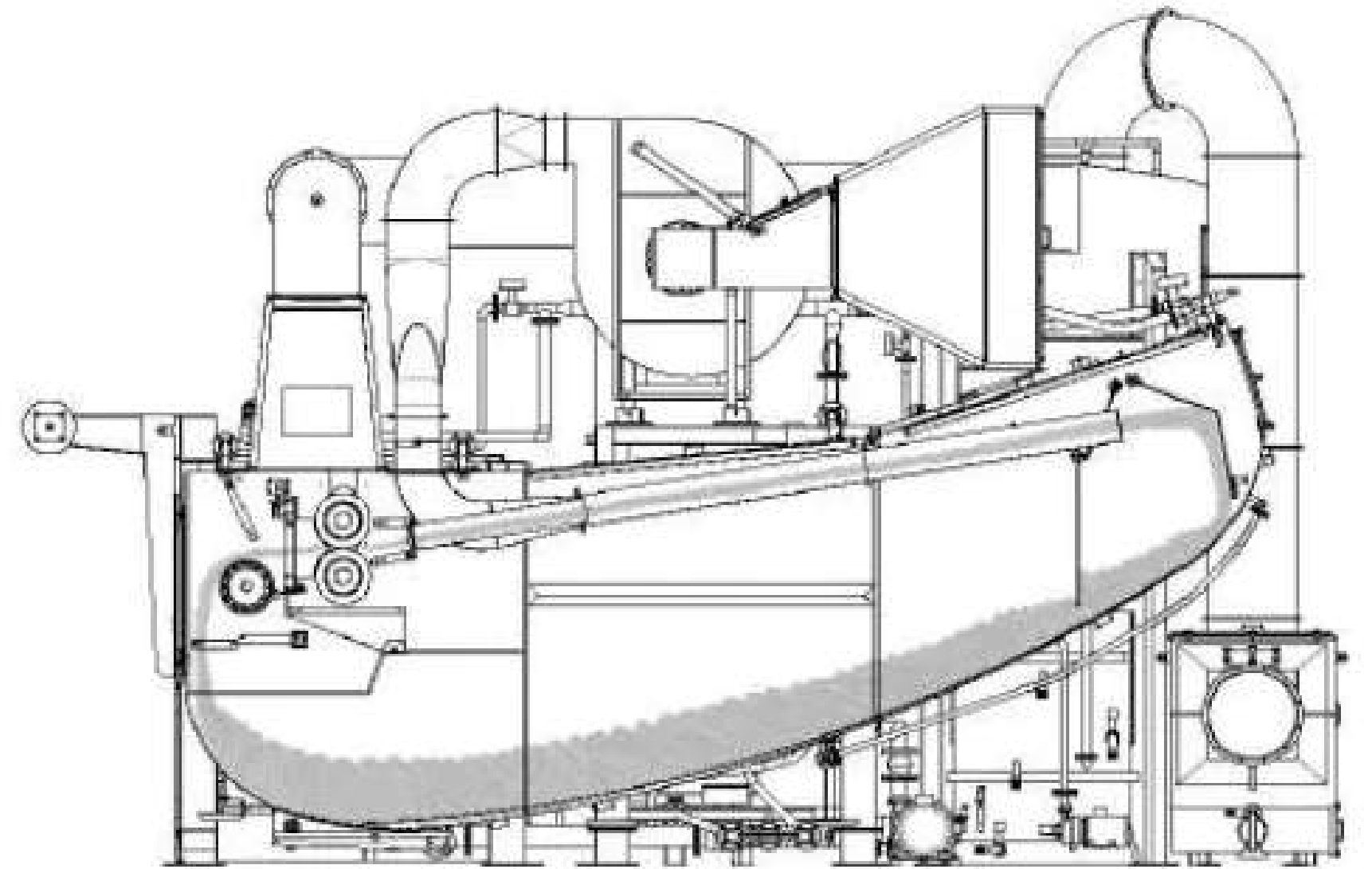
- good softening effects, low permanence to washing and high antistatic effects

non ionic softeners

- high lubricity, stable to extreme pH condition, usually have negative effect on wet fastness

cationic softeners

- Cationic softeners are the softest and most durable when it comes to laundry
- cationic softeners attract soil, may cause yellowing upon exposure to high temperature



Picture 145 – A fabric softening machine



Chemical Finishing-Textile Softeners and Builders #chemicalfinishing #chemicaltextilefinishing



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stiffening

- forming a film on the surface of a fiber influences the touch of the product and has stiffening effect

- agents:

starches- finishing of cotton cloth

dextrines- used for dyed and printed fabric

natural gum- mainly used in printing as well as finishing process



acid stiffening

it involves rapid immersion in sulphuric acid, the finish is permanent





GT-C70A Full-Automatic Fabric Stiffness Tester



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FUNCTIONAL FINISHES

crease resistant



crease occurs due to the hydrogen bonds of the cellulosic molecules in the amorphous region.

- creasing can be controlled by physical deposition of suitable polymeric material in amorphous region.
- the fabric becomes stiffer, less absorbent and more resistant wrinkling
- advantage: improves comfort, decreases pilling, chemical treated cotton fabric dry more easily
- disadvantage: decrease breaking strength, decrease tearing strength

shrinkage control

fabric is stable when retains original size and shape during use and care

- relaxation shrinkage: occurs during washing, steam pressing or dry cleaning
- progressive shrinkage: continues at smaller rates for several additional care cycles

