

SURVEY ON DIFFERENT CLASS OF WASHES IN KNITTED FABRS

D. ANITA RACHEL¹, T.MOHAN²,

¹Assistant Professor, Department of Apparel Manufacturing and Merchandising, Nift – Tea College Of Knitwear Fashion and Research Scholar Department of Rural Industries and Management , Gandhigram Rural Institute-Deemed University, Gandhigram- Dindigul, Tamil Nadu, India (1626P0025),

²B.Sc(AMM)Nift – Tea College Of Knitwear Fashion, Tirupur, Tamil Nadu, India

ABSTRACT

This paper deals with three types of washing (enzyme, softener, Silicone) effects on 100% cotton Single Jersey T-shirt, Slub Single Jersey T-shirt, Double Lacoste (5% Lycra) Polo shirt, Single jersey CVC (T-shirt) and PC single Jersey (T-shirt). Typical industrial washing procedures and techniques were followed and then physico-mechanical properties were analyzed under standard condition. It is observed that after washing, weight of each garments has increased from 5% to 36%; stitch length of the constituted fabric has decreased from 1% to 10% approximately; CPI has increased 23% for CVC fabric only for enzyme treatment and for other process it has a little bit or no wash effects. Same effects found for WPI except 100% cotton and Double Lacoste. Shrinkage property both for lengthwise and widthwise remains the same except CVC and Double Lacoste knitted garments and spirality has almost unchanged except 100% cotton and slub fabric. Both the dry and wet rubbing properties have improved after any types of wash except 100% cotton on Silicone wash. Water absorbency property has increased; pH of all the samples is under controlled and lies between 4.5 and 5.0. But there is no significant change of colorfastness to wash and stain after these washing treatments.

Keywords: *Washing Effects, Knitted Garments, Physical and Mechanical Properties, pH, Color Fastness*

1. Introduction

Industrial garments washing is one of the major processes followed in the textile sector. By industrial garments washing, dust, dirt and infectious materials can be removed from garments. For improving special look on garments as per fashion requirement, a variety of wash techniques can be followed [1]. For washing of denim garments, a range of treatment methods such as enzymatic treatment [2], bleaching treatment [3] [4], acid treatment [5] [6], and Silicone treatment [7], are used widely. They all are aimed at new possible effects of fabric appearance. Particularly the dry finishing creates many effects on denim fabric; it will stimulate the customers to buy, and also it increases the market potential of the denim market [8]. Nowadays along with denim washing knit garments such as T-shirt, Polo shirt, and trouser, are washed by using different techniques as follows: enzymes wash, softener wash, Silicone wash, tie dye wash, pigment wash, caustic wash, etc. are used to create or enhance the physical and mechanical property changes [9] [10]. Enzymes are important in regulating the chemical reactions that occur within all living organisms. Without enzymes, many of these reactions would not be able to take place at a perceptible rate [11]. Fabric softener (also called fabric conditioner) is a chemical compound that prevents static cling and confers many other desirable properties to laundry that has been machine-washed. They are available as solutions and solids, sometimes impregnated in dryer sheets [12]. Silicones are polymers that include Silicone together with carbon, hydrogen, oxygen, and sometimes other elements. Some common forms include Silicone oil, Silicones grease, Silicone rubber, Silicones resin, and Silicone caulk [13]. Silicone is the second most abundant element on earth, after oxygen, making up approximately 25 percent of the earth's crust by weight; largely found in the form of oxides such as sand and clay. Sodium silicate, of formula Na_2SiO_3 , is commercially produced by the reaction of soda ash and sand in a furnace [14].

This paper investigates the impact of enzymes, softener and Silicone wash on the physical and mechanical properties of knit garments as these properties determine the wearers feel and life of the end product. The paper also investigates the optimum use of enzyme with the fixed proportion of pumice stones.

2. Methods and Materials

2.1. Materials

2.1.1. Garments Samples

Following knits garments are used for the research purpose:

Single Jersey T-Shirt (100% cotton) GSM 140, Single Jersey T-Shirt (Slub yarn) GSM 170, Double Lacoste Polo Shirt (5% Lycra) GSM 228, Single Jersey T-Shirt (CVC Fabric) GSM 180, Single Jersey T-Shirt (PC Fabric) GSM 138.

2.1.2. Chemicals

Enzymes (RUCOLASE ZSS), Silicone (DYCHUFIX BLACK B, double components), Softener (Cationic) (Softycell IPS).

2.1.3. Washing Machine

AZIZ Metal Engineering Works Ltd, M/C capacity-60 kg, Max speed-50 k.m., temp 100°C, Heating source-Steam.

2.2. Methods

2.2.1. Enzyme Wash

At first all the five types of the knit fabrics samples are taken to the washing machine. Here material and liquor ratio is 1:5. Approximately 0.08% enzymes (RUCOLASE ZSS), 0.2% acetic acid and 0.06% detergent (WBL) is used. The washing process carried out for 15 minutes at a temperature of 45°C. Then rinse the samples for 2 minutes. Finally tumble dryer is used to dry the fabric samples.

2.2.2. Garments Wash (with Softener)

At first all the five types of the knit fabrics samples are taken to the washing machine. Here material and liquor ratio is 1:6. Approximately 0.08% softener (Softycell IPS) is used. The washing process carried out for 10 minutes at a temperature of 60°C. Finally tumble dryer is used to dry the fabric samples.

2.2.3. Silicone Wash

At first all the five types of the knit fabrics samples are taken to the washing machine. Here material and liquor ratio is 1:8. Approximately 0.1% Silicone (DYCHUFIX BLACK B) is used during the process. The washing process carried out for 10 minutes at a temperature of 60°C. Finally tumble dryer is used to dry the fabric samples.

2.2.4. Determination of Fabric Weight

Fabric weight was measured according to ASTM D 3776 methods of standards. We cut three pieces of the fabric with the GSM cutter (gram per square inch) and Weight the fabric with the electric balance. Then multiplied by 100 and took the average results [15].

2.2.5. Determination of Stitch Length

According to BS EN 14970-2006 standard we measured the stitch length. At first we count the length of the fabric in centimeter of different number of needle. Here for different types of fabric needs different number of needle count for different knit fabric. Needs 100 needles count for every type of single jersey fabrics. Needs 100 needles count for all types of Rib fabrics. Therefore Interlock need 50 needles count for stitch length measurement [16].

2.2.6. Determination of Course per Inch (CPI)

CPI of the fabric is calculated by counting the number of the yarn (Course) contents in 1 inch of the fabric. For this the fabric is marked by 1 inch in rectangular area. Then the yarn is open out and count the number courses contains in 1 inch [17].

2.2.7. Determination of Wales per Inch (WPI)

WPI of the fabric is calculated by counting the number of the yarn (Wales) contents in 1 inch of the fabric. For this the fabric is marked by 1 inch in rectangular area. Then the yarn is open out and count the number Wales contains in 1 inch [17].

2.2.8. Determination of Shrinkage

According to ASTM D 2259 shrinkage of these sample garments were tested. At first we Cut 3 specimens, each $50 \times 50 \text{ cm}^2$. Then marked the fabric $35 \text{ cm} \times 35 \text{ cm}$, inside $50 \text{ cm} \times 50 \text{ cm}$ are of fabric. Then the fabric samples are boiled for 10 - 15 minutes with distilled water. After boiling tumble dryer is used to dry that fabric. Finally, length and width of the fabric sample is measured [18].
 Shrinkage% = (before wash - after wash)/before wash.

2.2.9. Determination of Dimensional Stability

According ISO 3759 standards fabric samples were tested. The fabric samples were cut at a square of $50 \times 50 \text{ cm}$. we laid the fabric to relax for 4 hours on a bench in ambient conditions so that it became smooth and tension free. We placed the template on the fabrics samples with the side of the template parallel to the length (warp) direction. The mark the three width and length marks in pairs 35 cm apart. Then draw around the edge of the template, do not round off the corners. Then we draw an arrow outside the measurement area to denote the length (warp) direction prior to cutting from the main piece. By using ECE detergent and Sodium Perborate at a temperature of 60°C a continuous process of washing techniques are carried out for 10 - 15 minutes. Finally we dried the fabric samples and measured the changes of dimensional stability by comparing with scale [19].

2.2.10. Determination of Rub Property

According to AATCC 8 standards both the dry and wet rub test were done as follows:

1) Dry rubbing test:

A test sample is clamped to the instrument base and a square of standard crocking cloth is fixed to a 16 mm diameter, acrylic rubbing finger. The finger rests on the sample with a pressure of 900 grams force and traverses a straight path approximately 100 mm long with each stroke of the arm. After testing textile materials, the crocking cloth is removed and compared against the AATCC Gray Scale for Staining or Chromatic Transference Scale. Based on this comparison, we assign a grade to the color change or amount of color transfer.

2) Wet rubbing test:

Repeat the procedure from dry rubbing test on another sample with the white cotton test cloth wetted it in distilled water. Ensure that the rubbing test cloth will be wetted with water to 100% take up. Compare the contrast between the untreated and treated white rubbing cloth with the staining. Grey scale rates from 1 - 5 and changing in the tested specimen with changing grey scale. This visual assessment is done in a color matching cabinet under standard lighting D-65 [20].

2.2.11. Determination of Absorbency

For absorbency testing we followed AATCC 79 methods of standards. Samples were placed in an embroidery hoop with all creases out of it. A burette dispenses a drop of water onto the surface of the fabric from a distance of 9.5 mm below the burette. Time was recorded until the water drop absorbs completely [21].

2.2.12. Determination of pH (AATCC 81-2006)

We conducted this test according to the AATCC 81 methods. We used 10 g specimen, cut into small pieces. Then Boiled 250 ml distilled water for 10 minutes, immerse the specimen, cover the beaker with a watch glass and boiled for an additional 10 minutes. Allow the covered beaker and contents to cool down to room temperature. Finally we determined the pH of the extract using a pH meter [22].

2.2.13. Determination of Colorfastness to Washing Test (BS EN ISO 105 C06)

The samples were tested according to BS EN ISO 105 C06 and in the delivered condition; didn't wash and/or tumble it before testing. We used only multifibre from James Heal. The washing solution prepared freshly (one

litre). The current liquor ratio (liquor/sample) is 20:1. We put the grey frame in same grey colour as background. White paper were placed as background or according to the test method one or more original multifibre to assure no transparent effect coming out of the background. The edges of the specimen and original multifibre were cut straight. The edges of the specimen and original multifibre had cut straight under defined light D65 with defined angle of 45° [23].

3. Results and Discussions

3.1. Effects of Fabric Weight after Washing on Different Knit Garments

A slight increase of the GSM of all the 5 types of knit garments are found from the experiment of the different 3 types of the wash experiments. A significant amount of the GSM varies when the knit garments are applied with enzyme wash techniques though all the other washing process also affects the changes of the GSM of the knit garments. Exceptionally only GSM of the T-shirt which is composed of the CVC fibre decreases.

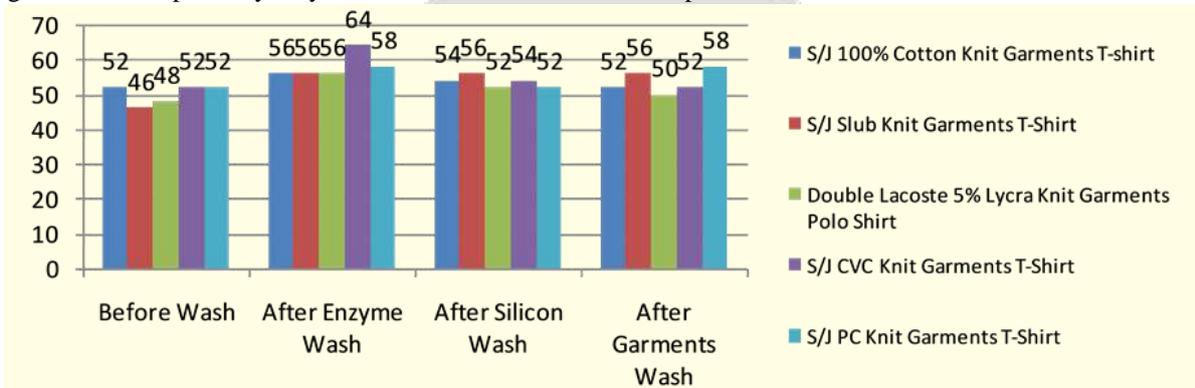


Figure 1. Effects on CPI after washing of different knit garments.

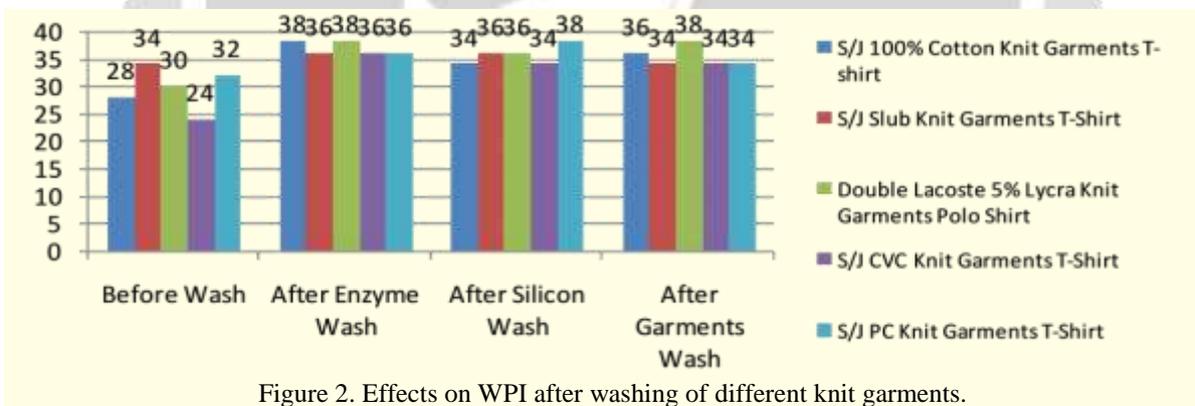


Figure 2. Effects on WPI after washing of different knit garments.

4. Conclusion

It has been found that when enzyme wash is applied on the knit garments, it improves all the tested properties of knit garments, and it also reduces the hairy fibers from the fabric surface. Similar results are found in case of Silicone and softener wash as well. Most important results are found for 100% cotton knit garments. Overall all the knit garments become improved after washing. Again with the increasingly important requirement for textile manufacturers to reduce pollution in textile production, the use of enzymes, softeners and Silicones in the

5. References

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