L25- Textile Finishes

Keywords

Shrink after wash	Lizy-bizy,' 'chandni', 'chinon', 'crinkle	Off-white	Bleaching	Engraved	Blended fabrics
Colourfast	Dyed	Water or stain resistant	Hydrogen peroxide	Tarpaulins	Solid colour
Dry cleaning	Tied and dyed	Renewable finish	Lustrous	Waterproofing	Bandhani (tie and dye)
Antishrink'	Batik	Mercerisation	Sodium hydroxide	Parchmentisation	Resist dyeing
'Wash' 'n' wear	Gray cloth	Scouring	Sanforised	Organdy	Stamped

In-text Questions

In-text Questions 25.1

1. Fill in the blanks after unscrambling the clues in the brackets.
   i. A finish is applied to fabric to improve its Appearance, Hand, and Performance. EPARACAPEN, DHAN, EPRAC MORFNE).
   ii. Finishes can be classified as Basic or Special and Renewable or Durable. (CIABS/ECALIPS, ENWELAERB/RBEDALU)
   iii. A finish that is applied after every wash is called Renewable (NRALEEWBE).
   iv. When a finish is applied to almost all fabrics it is termed as Routine. (UINORTE)

v. The rough, dirty and stained fabric received from a loom is called Gray Fabric. (YRAG)

In-text Questions 25.2

1. State true or false and justify the given statements.

   i. Scouring is a finish used to clean the fabric. TRUE

   Because: scouring is washing fabric with soap and chemicals to remove all impurities

   ii. Bleaching has no damaging effect on fabric.FALSE

   Because: Bleaching has to be done very carefully. It destroys the colour. Strong bleach can damage the fabric to some extent.

   iii. Shrinkage control can be done at home also. TRUE

   Because: soaking the fabric overnight and drying it causes shinkage.

   iv. Organdy is permanently stiff. TRUE

   Because: Yes, this is due to a permanent finish called Parchmentisation.

   v. Mercerized thread should be used for stitching. TRUE

   Because: Mercerization makes cotton smooth, shiny and strong.

2. Fill in the blanks by choosing correct words from the bracket.

   i. Mercerisation is a durable finish. (renewable/durable).

   ii. Shrinkage control is indicated as sanforised on the label. (sanforised/ parchmentised)

   iii. Water proofing is a special finish. (routine/special)

   iv. If on washing, the colour does not bleed, it has been treated for colour fastness. (water proofing/colour fastness)

3. Name the finish required to achieve the following qualities in the fabrics.

i.

a. Strong and lustrous cotton
b. It should dye well.

Finish required Mercerization

ii.

a. A crisp cotton fabric
b. It should be able to withstand daily washing during summer

Finish required Stiffening.

iii.

a. Cotton that does not wrinkle easily
b. It does not require repeated ironing

Finish required Wash-n-Wear.

iv.

a. Fabric should not absorb water
b. Water should not be able to pass through it.

Finish required Water Proofing.

Terminal Questions

1. What is a textile finish? Why is it necessary to apply it on fabric?

   Answer: A textile finish is anything that is done to a fabric after weaving or knitting, to change its appearance, hand and performance.

   When a finish is applied, the textile might:

   - Become more shiny
   - Become stronger
   - Become softer
   - Become stiffer
   - Become coloured or designed
   - Resist shrinking on washing
   - Resist water or stains

2. Explain two basic finishes.

   Answer: The two basic finishes are:

   a. Scouring
   b. Bleaching

Scouring

- Fabrics received as gray cloth have a lot of impurities such as oils, waxes and dirty stains.
- Complete removal or cleaning of these impurities is called scouring.
- It is done to all fabrics with the help of soap solutions and chemicals.
- After cleaning, the fabric becomes smooth, neat and more absorbent.

Bleaching

- When fabrics are made, they are not white in colour, due to impurities and colouring material present in them.
- Suitable bleaching agents are used to remove the colour from the fabric.
- Bleaching is done for cottons, woollens and silks. Man-made fabrics do not need bleaching as they are naturally white.
- Bleaching has to be done very carefully as the chemical which can destroy the colour may also damage the fabric to some extent.
- Hydrogen peroxide is a universal bleach which can be applied to all kinds of fabrics.

3. Name the special finishes and describe the process and use of each.

Answer: The special finishes and their description is listed in the following table:

SI No.	Special Finish Name	Description
1.	**Mercerisation**	• Cotton fabric is mercerised by using chemicals for eg. sodium hydroxide. • Then it becomes strong, lustrous and dyes well.
2.	**Shrinkage control or antishrink**	• Reduction in size of a fabric after it is washed is known as **shrinkage.** • If the label on the fabric reads 'sanforised' or 'antishrink' or 'shrinkproof' then it means the fabric has received a finish for shrinkage control. • We can shrink the fabric at home by soaking it overnight, squeezing it and drying.
3.	**Water proofing**	• Fabrics to be used as raincoats,

SI No.	Special Finish Name	Description
		umbrellas, and tarpaulins have to be treated with chemicals to make them water resistant. • The finish is called waterproofing and it is a durable finish.
4.	**Parchmentisation**	• Parchmentisation results in permanent stiffness. • For example, Organdy fabric is quite transparent and when washed also, the stiffness still remains because of parchmentisation.
5.	**Wash 'n' Wear**	• By applying the finish of wash-n-wear, cotton fabrics do not require repeated ironing and do not wrinkle. • This finish is a durable one and is produced by use of chemicals like resins.
6.	**Dyeing and Printing**	• Dyeing gives a solid colour to the fabric. • Printing is an application of dye at specified areas to create a design.

4. "Dyeing is finishing with colour". Explain.

   Answer: When 'colour' is applied to a fabric it is termed as dyeing.

   - Dyeing of fabrics is usually done after routine or basic finishes but prior to the application of other finishes.
   - Dyeing is mainly done to give colour to the fabric and thus improve the appearance of the fabric.

5. Name the various stages at which textiles can be dyed. Explain them using diagrams.

Answer: The various stages at which textiles can be dyed are described in the following table:

SI No.	Dyeing Stage	Explanation
1.	**Fibre Stage**	• Both natural and manmade fibers can be dyed at this stage. • It gives very uniform dyeing and fast colours. • There is a lot of wastage during further processing of fibres.
2.	**Yarn Stage**	• Yarns are dyed when they have to be sold as such. • For example as embroidery thread, sewing threads and knitting yarn.
3.	**Fabric Stage**	• Most of the fabrics which are dyed in a single solid colour are dyed at this stage. • This method is a fast method and it is easy to match colours. • Blended fabrics can also be dyed.
4.	**Garment Dyeing**	• Sometimes, after stitching the garment, there is a need to dye it. • For example, dupattas for suits are dyed after making.

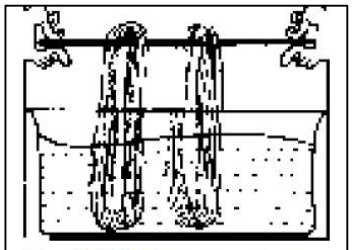


Fig. 25.1 Dying at yarn stage

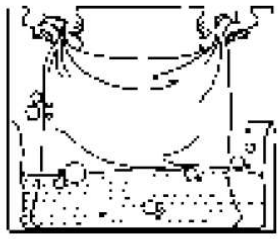


Fig. 25.2 Dying in fabric form

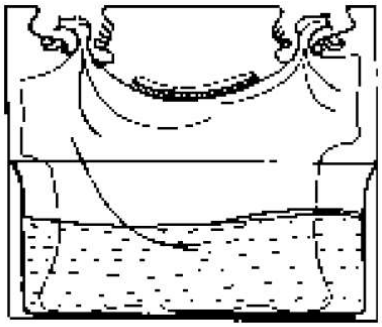


Fig. 25.3 : Garment dyeing

6. Define printing.

   Answer: Printing is an application of dye at specified areas to create a design.

Previous Year Questions

1. Name a technique of resist dyeing in which wax is used for obstruction. Explain the procedure for this dyeing process on fabrics. 2

   Answer: The technique of resist dyeing in which wax is used for obstruction is called **Batik**.

   The procedure for Batik dyeing is:

   a. Wax is applied on selected areas of the fabric.
   b. When dyed, dye does not penetrate the waxed areas, resulting in a patterned effect or design.
   c. The wax can be applied with the help of a brush or blocks.

2. Classify the following finishes into *two* categories : 2

   a. Dyeing

b. Scouring

c. Bleaching

d. Mercerization

Answer: The finishes can be callsified as follows:

Basic or Routine Finishes	Special Finishes
b. Scouring c.Bleaching	a. Dyeing d. Mercerization

3. How will you do the Tritik Method of tie and dye on your dupatta ? **2**

Answer: The tritik method of Tie and Die is:

a. Make the design with a running stitch.

b. Pull the thread and tie it.

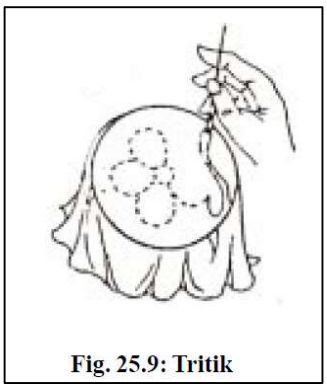


Fig. 25.9: Tritik

4. Outline the steps of block printing. **2**

Answer: The steps for Block printing are:

a. A wooden block which has a design engraved on it is pressed into a

thick dye paste and then to the fabric.

b. At home also, we can use objects which are easily available as a block. For example, cut vegetables, bangles, tumblers etc.

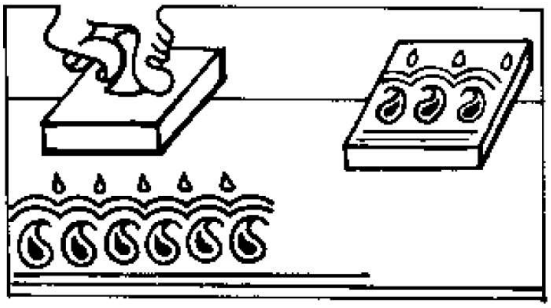
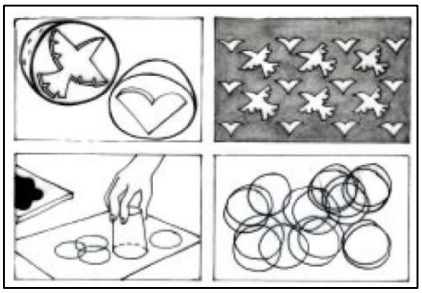


Fig. 25.11 : Block Printing



5. Which finish should be used to manufacture a strong cotton fabric? Mention two advantages of using this finish. [2]

Answer: Mercenization should be used to manufacture a strong cotton fabric.Cotton fabric is mercerised by using chemicals for eg. sodium hydroxide. Then it becomes strong, lustrous and dyes well.

6. Mercerisation (finish) is given to which fabric? What kind of finish is it? State four advantages of this finish. 6

Answer: Mercerisation (finish) is given to cotton fabric. It is a special finish. This is a durable finish.

Before finishing, cotton is a dull and rough fabric which wrinkles easily. When it is mercerised by using chemicals for eg. sodium hydroxide it becomes:

a. Strong
b. Lustrous
c. Dyes well
d. More absorbent.

7. Classify the finishes given to fabrics. Give *two* examples of each. 6

Answer: Finishes can be classified as:

a. Renewable and Durable
b. Routine (Basic) and Special

- Routine finishes are applied to almost all fabrics with an aim to improve their appearance.
- Special finishes are applied with a specific purpose or end use in mind.