



TRINITY COLLEGE FOR WOMEN NAMAKKAL

DEPARTMENT OF COSTUME DESIGN & FASHION

**TEXTILE FINISHING
ODD SEMESTER**

Presented by

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INTRODUCTION

- Textile Finishing is one of the essential processes of a processing mill where all bleached, dyed and printed material are subjected before they are put on the market.
- **Textile Finishing is a process used in manufacturing of fiber, fabric, or clothing. In order to impart the required functional properties to the fiber or fabric, it is customary to subject the material to different type of physical and chemical treatments.**
- **For example wash and wear finish for a cotton fabric is necessary to make it crease free or wrinkle free.**
- In a similar way, **mercerizing**, singeing, flame retardant, water repellent, water proof, antistatic finish, peach finish etc are some of the important finishes applied to textile fabric.
- Finishing comprises final process in the textile processing sequence to improve the appearance, hand-feel or other aesthetics of the textiles or to add any extra functionality such as **water repellency** or flame retardancy, etc.



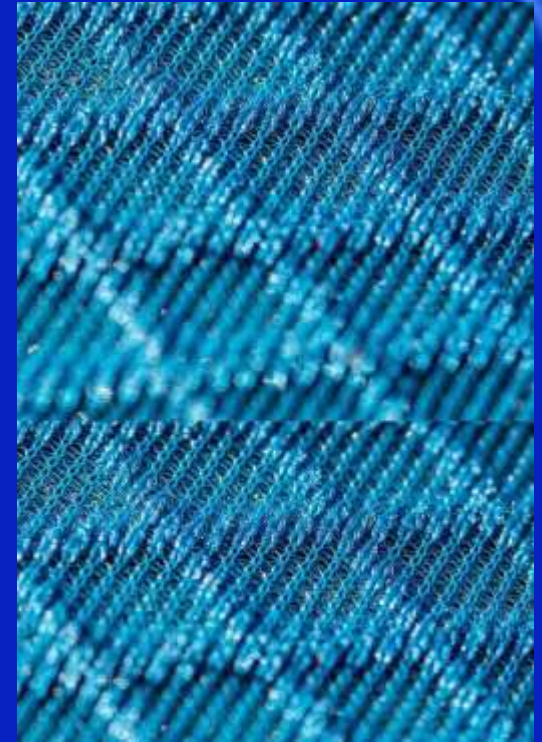
OBJECTIVES OF FINISHING:

- To improve the attractiveness and service ability of the textile materials.
- To accentuate/inhibit some natural characteristics on the textile materials such as softening, de-lusturing, brightening etc.
- To change the surface characteristics of textile materials.
- To impart new characteristics/properties of textile materials such as flame retardant, water repellent or water proof finishes.
- To increase life and durability of textile materials.
- To set the fabric, so that it can be maintained its shape and structure.
- To set the chemicals into the textile materials.
- To meet up specific end uses.



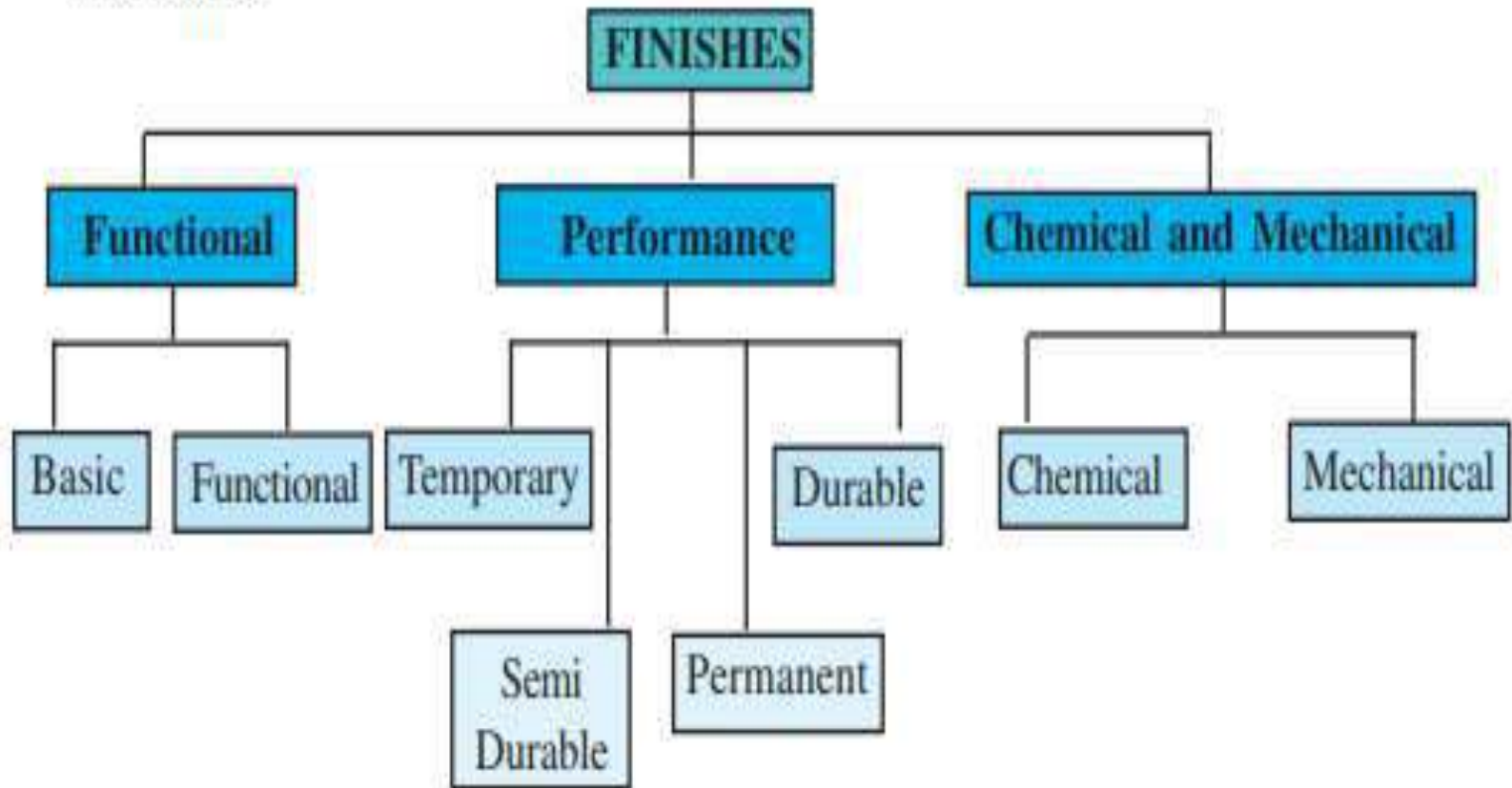
IMPORTANCE OF FINISHING:

- Improve the appearance of fabric and enhance its looks
- Produce variety in fabrics through dyeing and printing
- Improve the feel or touch of fabric
- Make the fabric more useful
- Improve the draping ability of light weight fabrics
- Make fabric suitable for an end (specific) use



CLASSIFICATION OF FINISHING:

Finishes can be classified in several ways depending upon their functions, performance and nature.



Based on Functional

The finishes may be basic or functional

Basic or common finishes

1. These are applied to almost all the fabrics, with an aim to improve their appearance, feel and body.
2. Pale white cotton fabrics may be bleached to improve their whiteness. For better look of a thin cotton fabric, starch is applied to increase its weight and shine.
3. Steam Ironing, Calendaring (industrial ironing) is a basic finish.
4. These are also known as aesthetic finishes.
5. Dyeing and printing are also considered as finishes as they enhance the aesthetic appearance of fabrics.



Functional or special finishes

1. These are applied to improve the performance of a fabric for some specific purpose, for example-
 - fireproof finish prevents the burning of fabrics used by fire brigade personnel,
 - waterproof finish makes fabrics water repellent for making umbrellas and raincoats,
 - bulletproof finish on fabric saves the people from bullets and is generally used by defence and police personnel for their safety, and
 - crease-resistant finish makes cotton / wool fabric wrinkle resistant



Based on Performance

On the basis of performance, finishes are temporary, semi durable, durable and permanent.

- 1. Temporary finishes** are not durable and run off after first washing or dry-cleaning. Many of these are renewable and can be reapplied at home, e.g. starching and blueing of white fabrics.
- 2. Semi durable finishes** stay on the fabric surface for several washings, e.g. bleaching and certain dyes used on cotton.
- 3. Durable finishes** last throughout the life of a fabric or a garment but may lose its effectiveness after many washes, e.g. permanent pleats, wrinkle resistant, etc.
- 4. Permanent finishes** are usually given by a chemical treatment. It changes the fibre structure and remains as such on the fabric for the entire life of a fabric, e.g. waterproofing, fire proofing, etc.

Based on Chemical and Mechanical Finishes / Wet and dry finishes

- On the basis of processes involved in application of finish, there are two types – chemical (wet) and mechanical (dry) finishes.
- **1. Chemical finishes:** These are also known as wet finishes. In these, chemical treatment is given to fabric, either to change its appearance or basic properties. These finishes are usually durable and permanent or wet finishes. Examples are: fire proof, crease resistance, etc.
- **2. Mechanical finishes:** These are also known as dry finishes. Here the process consists of application of moisture, pressure and heat or a mechanical device to finish a fabric. Beating, brushing, calendaring, filling, etc. are some of the finishes included in this group. These finishes are either temporary or semi durable and do not last long.



ADVANTAGE OF FINISHING:

- 1. Improved appearance – Lustre, Whiteness etc.,
- 2. Improved Feel which depends on the handle of the fabric and its Softness, Suppleness, Fullness etc.
- 3. It improves the wearing qualities – Non soiling, Anti-crease.
- 4. It gives special properties required for particular uses - Water proofing, Flame proofing etc.,
- 5. It covers the faults of the original cloth.
- 6. It increases the weight of the fabric.
- 7. It increases the sale value of the product



THANK YOU