

# **Textile Processing and Silk Reeling Technology (Fabric Varieties, Silk as Textile Fibre, Fluidized Beds to Textile Processing, Cellulose Ethers, Nitrocellulose, Printing Impressions, Surfactants, Flame Retardants for Textiles, Chemical Used in Textiles, T**

## **Description:**

Textile manufacturing is a major industry. It is based on the conversion of fibre into yarn, yarn into fabric. These are then dyed or printed, fabricated into clothes. Different types of fibre are used to produce yarn. Cotton remains the most important natural fibre, so is treated in depth. There are many variable processes available at the spinning and fabric-forming stages coupled with the complexities of the finishing and colouration processes to the production of a wide ranges of products. There remains a large industry that uses hand techniques to achieve the same results.

The name derives from the twisting and spiralling movements of the silkworm larva as it wraps itself in its cocoon, and to the metaphorical principle of "reeling the silk from a silk worm's cocoon". In order to draw out the silk successfully the action must be smooth and consistent without jerking or changing direction sharply. Too fast, the silk breaks, too slow, it sticks to itself and becomes tangled. Thus silk reeling movements are continuous, cyclic, spiralling patterns performed at constant speed with the "light touch" of drawing silk. Silk reeling is trained in solo forms and stances as well as in pushing hands with a partner.

The silk reeling techniques are excellent methods to produce superior grade raw silk which is used by the textile industry to produce exotic fabric. Silk reeling is the final and purely commercial phase of sericulture. It is concerned with unwinding of the silk filaments of the cocoon. The sericulture industry is agro based and flourishing mostly in rural areas. More than 50 per cent of silk is reeled by a villager using country charka which forms the cottage industry. Silk provides much needed work in several developing and labour rich countries. The textile industry is primarily concerned with the production of yarn, and cloth and the subsequent design or manufacture of clothing and their distribution. The raw material may be natural or synthetic using products of the chemical industry.

**For more details download PDF file.**

**Keywords:** Silk Reeling, Silk Reeling Methods, Silk Reeling Process, Sericulture, Textile Processing and Silk Reeling, Silk Reeling Industry, Sericulture Industry in India, Silk Textile Industry?, Silk Reeling Machine, Profits in Silk Reeling, Silk Reeling Unit, Silk as Textile Fibre, Fabric Varieties, Chemical Modification of Textile Celluloses, Silk Reeling Technology, Silk Re-Reeling Technology, Fluidized Beds to Textile Processing, Cellulose Ethers, Nitrocellulose, Dissolving Pulp for Rayon Industry, A

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