Woollen Spinning, Weaving, Knitting, Dyeing, Bleaching and Printing Technology

Description:

Woollen Spinning, Weaving, Knitting, Dyeing, Bleaching and Printing Technology (Mule Spinning, Woollen Yarns, Woollen and Worsted Weaves, Steep and Reclining Twills, Wool Dyes, Ring Dyeing, Ring Dyeing, Fluorochemicals, Mothproofing, Soluble Vat Dyes, Bisulfite Bleach, Bleaching Wool, Hank Dryers, Dyeing Wool Mixtures, Chlorinated Wool, Ring Dyeing)

Spinning is a major industry; it is part of the textile manufacturing process where three types of fibre are converted into yarn, then fabric, then textiles. The textiles are then fabricated into clothes or other artifacts. The fundamental operations for the stocks of fibers from which a woollen yarn is made are opening, cleaning, mixing, forming a slubbing or roving and finally thinning the roving to the required yarn number and twisting it to produce a yarn possessing the requirements for subsequent processing such as warping, winding, weaving, finishing and dyeing. These demands vary with the different conditions confronted in manufacturing but include the following features: strength, elasticity, uniformity in weight per unit length and even distribution of twist. Woollen spinning involves three principal operations, irrespective of whether the mule or the frame or ring spinner is used, namely: Drafting, final drawing out, Twisting, or insertion of twist, Winding on, or packaging. Weaving constitutes the actual production of cloth or fabric, i.e., to combine the essentially one dimensional textile structure thread or yarn in such a way as to result in an essentially two dimensional structure of cloth of certain appearance, hand and strength. Knitting is the art and science of constructing a fabric by inter lacing loops, there are two types of knitting: warp and weft knitting. In recent years whole new classes of dyes such as fiber reactive, disperse, cationic basic, neutral dying premetalized have been discovered and produced for the dyeing of the natural and new synthetic, hydrophobic fibers. Bleaching improves whiteness by removing natural coloration and remaining trace impurities from the cotton; the degree of bleaching necessary is determined by the required whiteness and absorbency. Cotton being a vegetable fibre will be bleached using an oxidizing agent, such as dilute sodium hypochlorite or dilute hydrogen peroxide. If the fabric is to be dyed a deep shade, then lower levels of bleaching are acceptable, for example. However, for white bed sheetings and medical applications, the highest levels of whiteness and absorbency are essential.

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Keywords: Mule Spinning, Spinning Woollen, Woollen Spinning Plants, How to Weave Woollen, Beginner's Guide to Woollen Weaving, How to Start Woollen Weaving Business, Weaving for Beginners, Woollen Dyeing for Beginners, Beginner's Guide to Woollen Dyeing, Wool Dyeing Process, Methods of Dyeing Woollen, Process of Dyeing Woollen, Wool Dyeing Techniques, Wool Bleaching, Bleaching Process of Wool, Bleaching Method for Woollen, Wool Dyeing and Bleaching, Woollen Yarns, Bleaching Wool, Bleaching of Wool, Proces

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