Application of Textiles
Objectives

- To compare processes for dyeing, printing and finishing used in the textile industry
- To explain how finishes affect the characteristics of fabrics
- To determine textile suitability for specific applications and uses
Methods of Dyeing

- **Cross Dyeing** - two or more fiber types are colored by different classes of dye in the same solution

- **Resist Dyeing** - part of the fabric is treated before to resist dye

Tie dyeing and batik are two examples of resist dyeing that you can do at home.
Special Fabric Finishes

- **Mercerizing** – used with cotton or cotton/rayon blends to improve *strength* and *luster*
- **Heat-setting** – sets a *crease* or specific shape in fabric – pleats
- **Fulling** – wool fabrics are subjected to moisture and heat to *compact* them
- **Beetling** – pounding of fibers to make them *soft* and *shiny* – mainly linen
Fiber Uses

Man Made Fibers

Nylon

- Strong
- Easy to wash

Could be used for:
- Blouses
- Hosiery
- Lingerie
- Draperies
- Parachutes

Can you think of more characteristics and uses?
Basic Symbols Used on Care Labels

Machine Wash

Tumble Dry

Iron

Dry Clean

Bleach

Dry
Quiz

1. How can you tell the difference in a dyed piece of fabric and a printed piece of fabric?

2. List four methods of dyeing?

3. List five methods used to transfer patterns or color designs to fabric through printing?