Textile Finishing (6 A)

Pretreatment

Co-funded by the European Union

Fashion DIET

Definition	Pre-treatment is the optimisation of a textile material for the subsequent processing steps.
Procedure	With processes such as washing, bleaching, mercerising and desizing, textile raw materials are freed from natural impurities such as capsule residues of cotton fibres or from specifically applied substances such as the sizing agents for weaving, in order to prepare them for the subsequent processes. For example, bleaching gives natural fibres a white hue as a prerequisite for light dyeing.
Features	The pre-treatment processes remove colour pigments, fats, paraffins and dirt from the textiles, which can account for up to 30% of the fibre weight.
?!	Did you know that bleaching agents are not only used in textile finishing, but also in heavy-duty detergents? There, they not only specifically remove coloured soiling, but also have a disinfecting effect.

Textile Finishing (6 B)

Colouring (Dyeing & Printing)

Co-funded by the European Union

Fashion DIET

Definition	Textiles can be dyed as well as printed. Dyeing is understood to be the uniform dyeing of textiles. A print creates a localised pattern that is repeated as a pattern repeat.
Procedure	Textiles are dyed in a dye solution enriched with various additives such as salts, alkalis and acids. The dye either penetrates the inside of the fibre or accumulates on the fibre surface. It is possible to dye fibres, threads, textile surfaces and even garments. Printing is mainly done on textile surfaces and ready-made clothing such as T-shirts.
Features	The dyes are used fibre-specifically, because not every dye reacts equally well with every fibre. Some fibres are less reactive than others and therefore combine with dyes only with difficulty and not permanently.
?!	Did you know that for thousands of years the dye of the purple snail was the most expensive colour in the world, which only very few people could afford? It takes about 12,000 snails to make 1.5 grams of purple pigment.

Fashion DI ET

Co-funded by
the European Union

Fashion DI ET

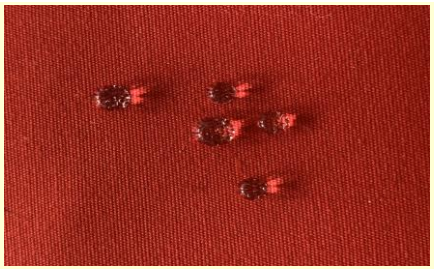
Co-funded by
the European Union

Textile Finishing (6 C)

Finishing

Co-funded by the European Union

Fashion DIET



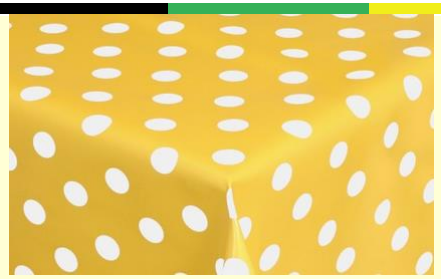
Definition	Finishing is used to specifically change the properties of the textiles. There are mechanical, mechanical-thermal and chemical processes.
Technology	In mechanical and mechanical-thermal processes, the textile surface is mainly changed by physical means. This includes, for example, napping, in which the textiles are roughened with the help of metal scratches and given a soft, fluffy feel. In chemical finishing, chemicals can be used to change the properties of textiles or create new ones. Impregnation, for example, makes textiles water-repellent.
Features	The finishing processes change, among other things, the surface texture and the utility properties of textiles and in some cases achieve functional properties that fibres do not have naturally.
?!	Did you know that wellness equipment includes underwear and stockings with skin-care substances?

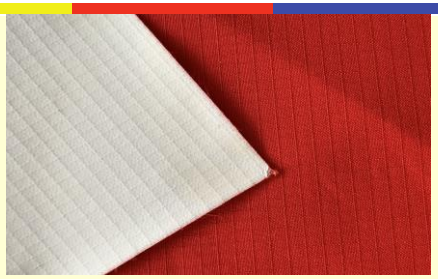
Textile Finishing (6 D)

Coating and Lamination

Co-funded by the European Union

Fashion DIET





Definition	In coating and laminating, a textile surface is permanently bonded to another surface, which may also be non-textile, for specific areas of application.
Technology	Coating is the application of natural substances such as wax or synthetic substances such as polyurethane to a textile surface and the layer is permanently consolidated. Lamination is the process of either gluing (laminating) or welding textile surfaces together or bonding a textile surface to a non-textile surface such as paper or a film.
Features	By coating and laminating on one or both sides, the property profile of textile surfaces is completely changed and functionalised, i.e,. the textile is given new properties such as flame resistance.
?!	Did you know that coatings and laminations are very common, especially in weatherproof clothing and technical textiles?

Fashion DI ET

Co-funded by
the European Union

Fashion DI ET

Co-funded by
the European Union