Master Training Program on Water (Water Supply, In-house Processing, End-of-Pipe) in Textile and Garment factories

Promotion of Sustainability in the Textile and Garment Industry in Asia - FABRIC





Day 5: Presentation 1

Yarn dyeing

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Contents



Contents

Basic concepts of yarn dyeing

Yarn dyeing machine

- ✓ Package dyeing
- ✓ Hank dyeing
- ✓ Lace/elastic/tape dyeing

Process Optimisation

New development

Type of yarn packaging



Yarn dyeing

Dyeing of yarns before they have woven or the knitted into fabrics

Type of yarn dyeing

- Skein Dyeing Hank dyeing
- Package Dyeing Cone dyeing
- Beam Dyeing a larger version of package dyeing
- Other Dyeing Tape/elastic/lace





Hank dyeing



Skein Dyeing – Hank dyeing



Package Dyeing – Cone dyeing



Package Dyeing – Cone dyeing



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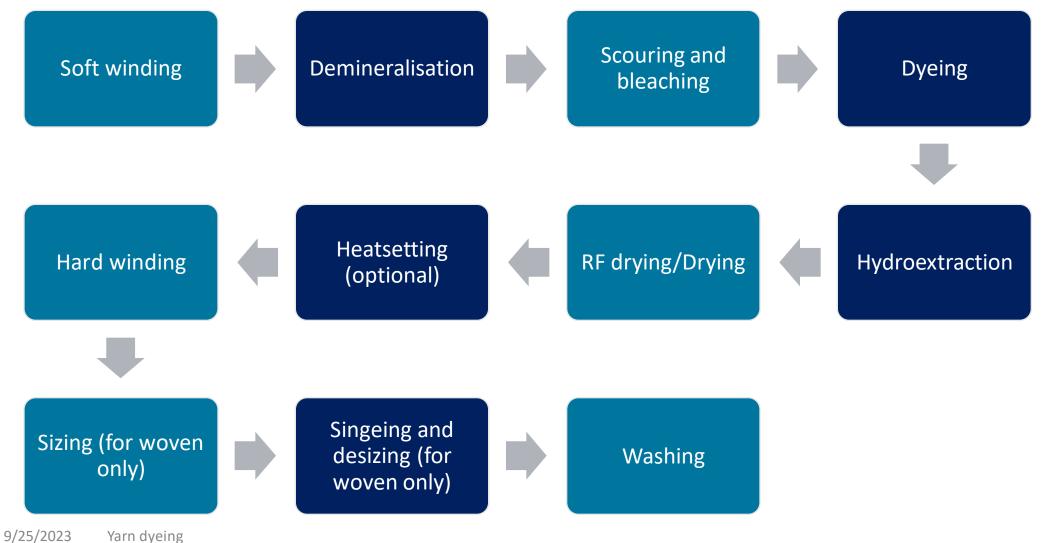
Beam Dyeing





14

Process flow of yarn dyeing



Example – Actual Yarn dyeing

Washing/Finishing Pretreatment Dyeing Overflow for 12 min Yarn is wetted fairly with 90% water Water filling & overflow is done for 10 Acetic Acid is added at 40°C for 1 cycle minute Chemicals are injected for 2 cycles 10-12 min at 40-50°C Overflow is done for 6-7 minute. Acetic Acid is added at temperature $(36-40^{\circ}C)$ Chemical dosing at 50°C With Hold soaping at 98°C, 30 min to remove time 2 min & then Run for 4 min unfix color Run for 11 min Sample Check Water filling & overflow is done for 10 NaOH is injected for 5-6 min at minute 50°C& the Run for 6 min. If OK than drain Drain Temperature is raised to 60°C & then Over flow for 10 min H2O2 (50% Soln) is injected at 60°C 90% water filling for 6 minute Hot wash is done at 60°C & Run for 11 Chemicals are injected & run for 6 min min Run time 100°C×48 min. $40^{\circ}C$ Drain for 5 min Color is mixed at 40°C with rest of the Cooling at 75°C chemicals & then dosing for 30 minute

Source: http://diantextile.blogspot.com/2017/05/process-flow-chart-of-isothermal-yarn.html

Package Yarn dyeing

Package Dyeing Machine

- A package dyeing machine is typically a cylindrical vessel, about 2 m high and 2 m wide, with a rounded bottom and lid.
- The yarn is wound into cheeses or cones using perforated former tubes.
- The packages of yarn are inserted onto vertical, perforated spindles in the machine.
- Each spindle typically takes 8–10 packages but the vertical columns of packages do not touch.

Package Dyeing Machine

- The spacing of the spindles and hence the maximum load depends on the frame diameter and package size.
- The dye liquor is pumped into the base of the frame and up through the perforated spindles.
- The dye liquor flows up the perforated spindle and flows outward through the packages of wound yarn.
- It then flows back down over the outside of the frame and back to the pump. Heating is usually with super-heated steam in coils situated just below the frame carrying the spindles.

Package preparation

Package preparation is a crucial step. Some of the factors influencing the stability of a package and its permeability to dye solution are:

- the denier or tex of the yarns or filaments;
- the degree of twist of the yarn;
- the extent to which the yarn traverses the package (cross-winding) and its tension;
- the degree of swelling or shrinkage that occurs in hot water;
- the actual shape of the package.

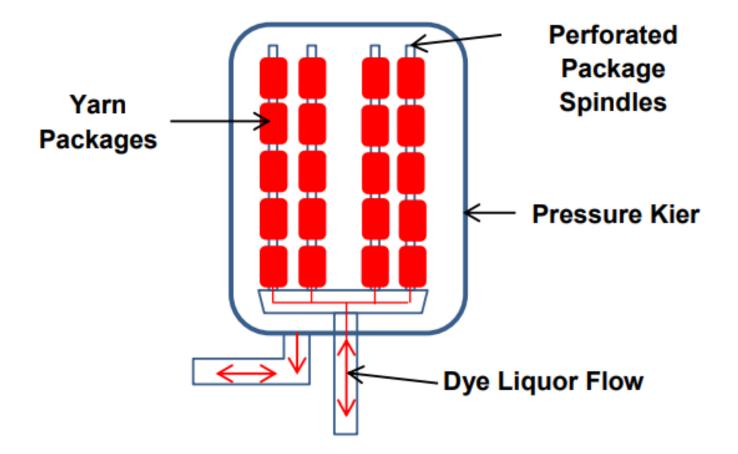
Package dyeing







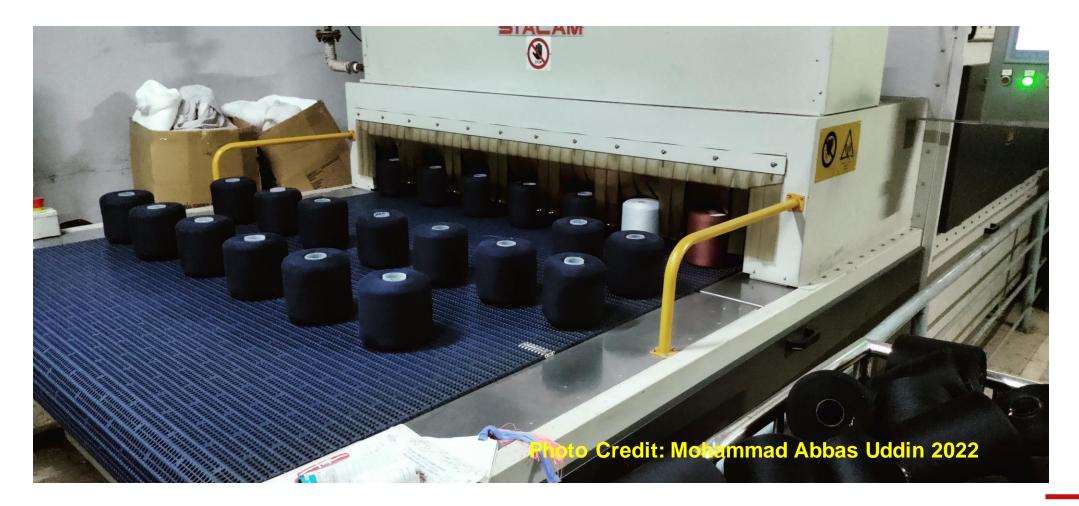




Yarn hydroextractor



RF Drying - In



RF Drying - Out



Dyed and Finished package



Hard winding







Winding for dyeing

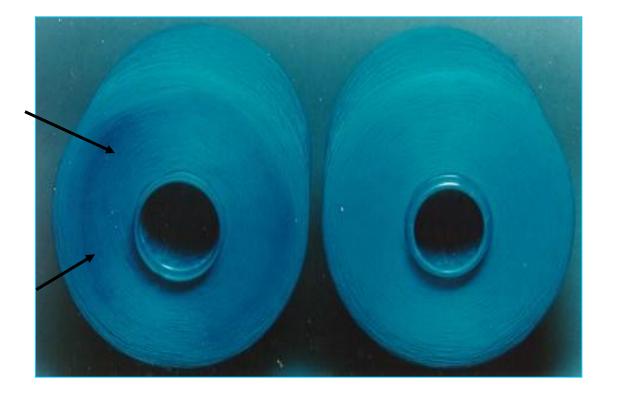
After dyeing

Re-winding for finishing

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Raw yarn

Yarn dyeing problem



Hank dyeing

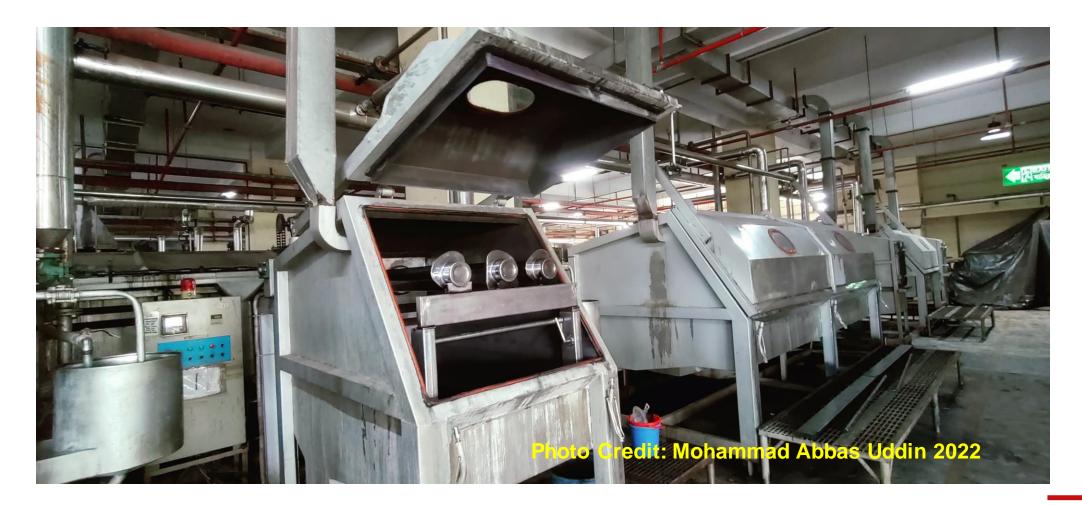
Hank process before dyeing



Hank process before dyeing



Hank Dyeing machine



Hank Hydroextractor



Hank Drying



Hank to Cone process



Photo Credit: Mohammad Abbas Uddin 2022

Tape/Elastic/Lace dyeinging

From Padding to Finishing – One machine Padding – Steaming/Drying – Washing – Finishing- Calendaring



Padding

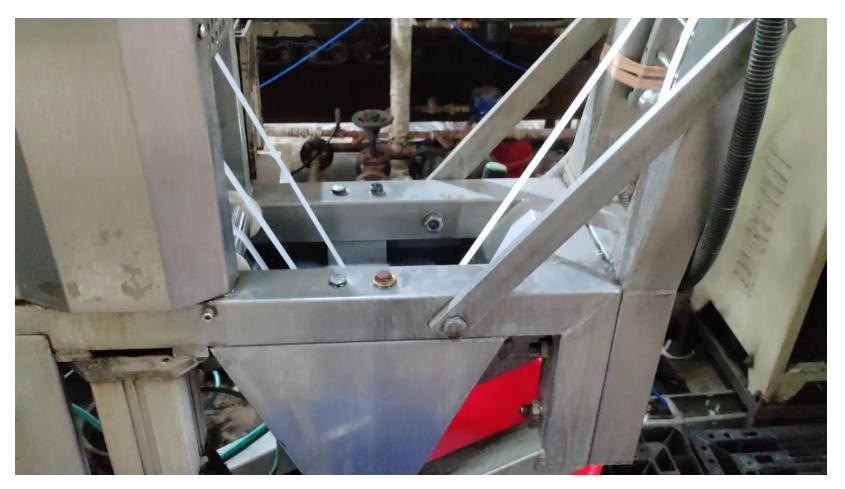
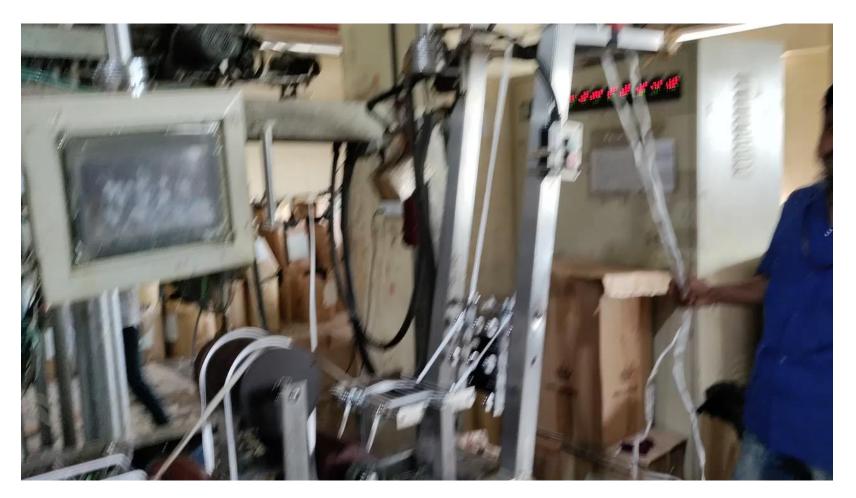


Photo Credit: Mohammad Abbas Uddin 2022

Padding-steaming-washing-finishing



Steaming and washing chamber



8 Washing Chamber



8 Washing Chamber



8 Washing Chamber – But not all are used



Photo Credit: Mohammad Abbas Uddin 2022

Process optimization

Yarn dyeing – Process optimisation

About 2 hours	About 2 hours	?? Hours, for good fastness
Pretreatment	Dyeing	Washing-Soaping-Rinsing
" Chemical" time. due to Substrate Chemical system	" Chemical" time. Due to dyestuffs.	" Physical" time. Also due to machine efficiency.
Almost fixed	Almost Fixed	Widely Variable
About 20% of total water and energy	About 10% of total water and energy	About 70% of total water and energy

Yarn dyeing – Process optimisation

- Dyeing machine efficiency
 - ✓ Optimized flow-rate
 - ✓ Intensive exchange dyeing-rinsing liquor / material
- Washing performance
 - ✓ Optimised rinsing
 - ✓ High-efficiency wash-out and soaping

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