

Lesson Number	Title of the Lesson	Skills	Activity
25	Textile Finishes	Creative thinking Decision Making	Using the various methods of Tie and Dye make your masks/dupattas/T-shirts look attractive
		Problem solving Critical Thinking	

Summary

There are a variety of fabrics available in the market. It becomes very confusing for the consumer to make the correct choice. The fabric which comes out of the loom is called **gray cloth**. The touch of the fabric is very rough, and its surface is dirty with stains of oil, grease, grime, and dirt. But when this fabric comes to the market its sparkling white or colored in various shades. It even feels soft and smooth to touch. This transformation of gray cloth is possible because of the various finishes, it has been subjected to. The processes of finishes improve the appearance, feel and usability of the gray fabric. Due to its attractive appearance and feel, its market value also increases. Some finishes are routine or basic and are applied on all fabrics, some are special. Some finishes are renewable or temporary i.e. they have to be applied after every wash or at regular intervals, while some are permanent. Fabrics come with various markings like wash'n'wear, sanforized, mercerized, they are indicators of special kind of finishes. The original color of a fabric is dull in appearance' To make it look attractive its dyed in different colors or printed with different kinds of patterns. Dyeing and Printing bring variety and add to the appeal of the fabric. '**Resist Dyeing**' is a technique to color fabrics. In this process, an obstruction is created for the dye thus restricting it to enter spaces which are obstructed. Thread, clips, wax are some materials which are used as obstruction There are several techniques used for resist dyeing. Beautiful patterns can be created by these methods. Printing is the process of creating patterns on the fabric. It can be done by machines or by hand using blocks. Using creativity and imagination a simple fabric can be made to look very attractive with the help of finishes applied on it.

Principal Points



Build your understanding

Common Finishes

1. Basic Finishes

a. Scouring

- Cleaning of the gray cloth with chemicals and soap solutions
- The cloth becomes clean, smooth and absorbent

b. Bleaching

- Done to create a super white effect
- Bleaching agents used to remove the natural color
- Process done for cotton, linen, wool, silk
- Hydrogen Peroxide is a natural bleach and can be applied on all kinds of fabrics

c. Stiffening

- Stiffening agents like starch, gum, resin, wax applied to the fabric to make it stiff
- Stiffening gives body and luster
- Rice water /maida paste used to stiffen cotton cloth at home
- Gum used to stiffen silk

2. Special Finishes

a. Mercerization

- Process done by using chemicals like sodium hydroxide
- Removes the dullness and roughness of fabrics
- The fabric becomes strong, lustrous and absorbent
- It dyes well
- Its durable finish
- Threads can also be mercerized

b. Shrinkage Control/Sanforization

- Process done to prevent shrinkage
- The fibers/yarns are treated in such a way that they retain their length
- It's a durable finish

c. Water Proofing

- Process done to make the fabric water resistant
- It's a durable finish
- Done on fabrics used for making umbrellas, raincoats, fire –fighter's uniform, tarpaulin

d. Parchmentization

- Process done to give permanent stiffness
- Fabric becomes stiff and transparent
- Durable finish
- Example: Organdy cloth

e. Wash'n'Wear

- Process done to prevent wrinkles
- Done by using resins
- Fabrics easy to maintain

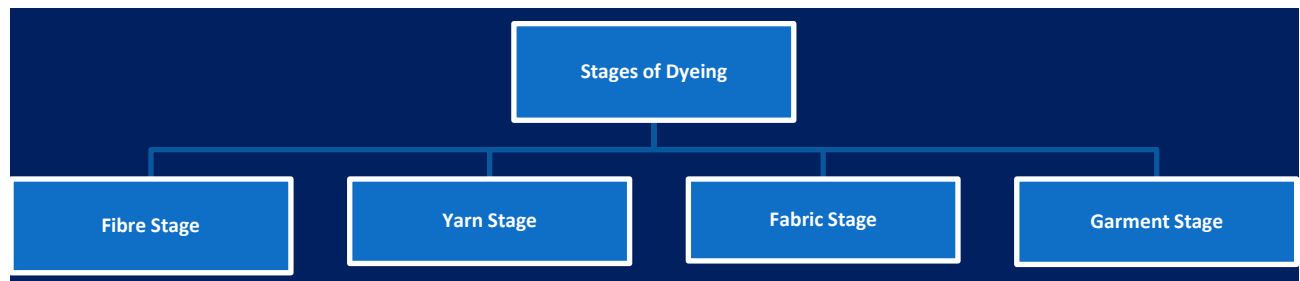
- Do not require repeated ironing
- f. Dyeing and Printing**
- Process of coloring and applying patterns /designs
 - Dyes are used. Can be natural or chemical
 - Durable finish
 - Fabrics look attractive

What is Important to Know

Classification of Dyes

Natural	Chemical
Saffron	Acid
Mehndi	Basic
Indigo	Azoic
Based on Raw materials available in nature e.g., plants, insects, minerals	Direct
Not color passed	Disperse
Do not cause environmental pollution	Reactive
	Wax
	Synthetically prepared using chemicals
	Are color passed
	Cause environmental pollution

Stages of Dyeing



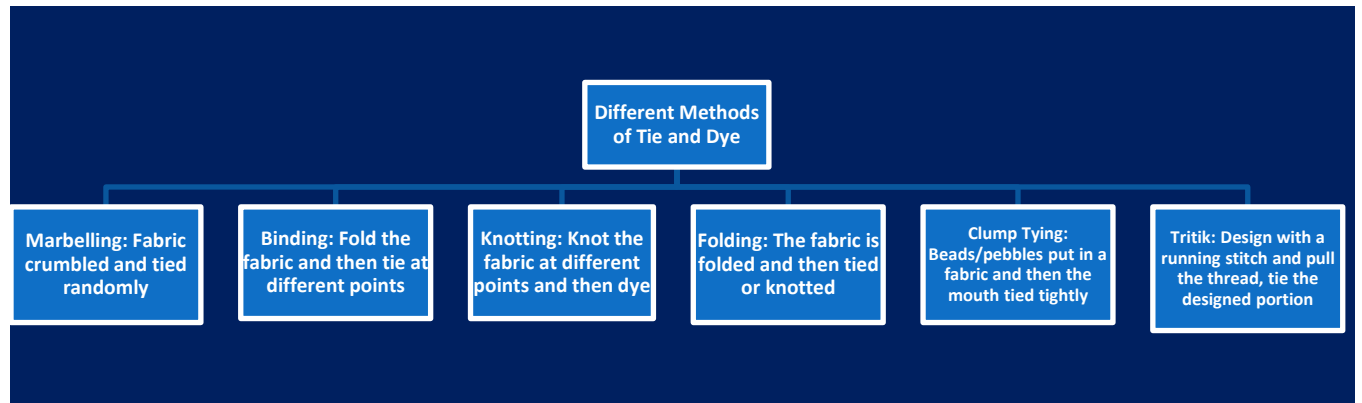
Did you know

Dyeing Techniques which Create Designs

Tie and Dye	Batik	Block Printing
Resist Dying method	Resist Dying method	Wooden blocks with engraved patterns are used
Threads are used as an obstruction	Wax is used as an obstruction	It is dipped in dye of medium consistency then pressed on the fabric
Color from light to dark	Color from light to dark	Combination of different colors can be used to create patterns
Variety of patterns can be created	Variety of patterns can be created	Variety of patterns can be created

Extend your Horizon

Different Methods of Tie and Dye



Evaluate yourself

- Why can't gray cloth be used to make clothes?
- Why is durable finish more useful? Give two examples of durable finish.

Maximize your marks:

- Attempt all the exercises given in the lesson
- What is the concept behind Resist Dyeing? Write in detail two dyeing methods which use these techniques.