



TRINITY COLLEGE FOR WOMEN NAMAKKAL

DEPARTMENT OF COSTUME DESIGN & FASHION

TEXTILE FINISHING ODD SEMESTER

Presented by

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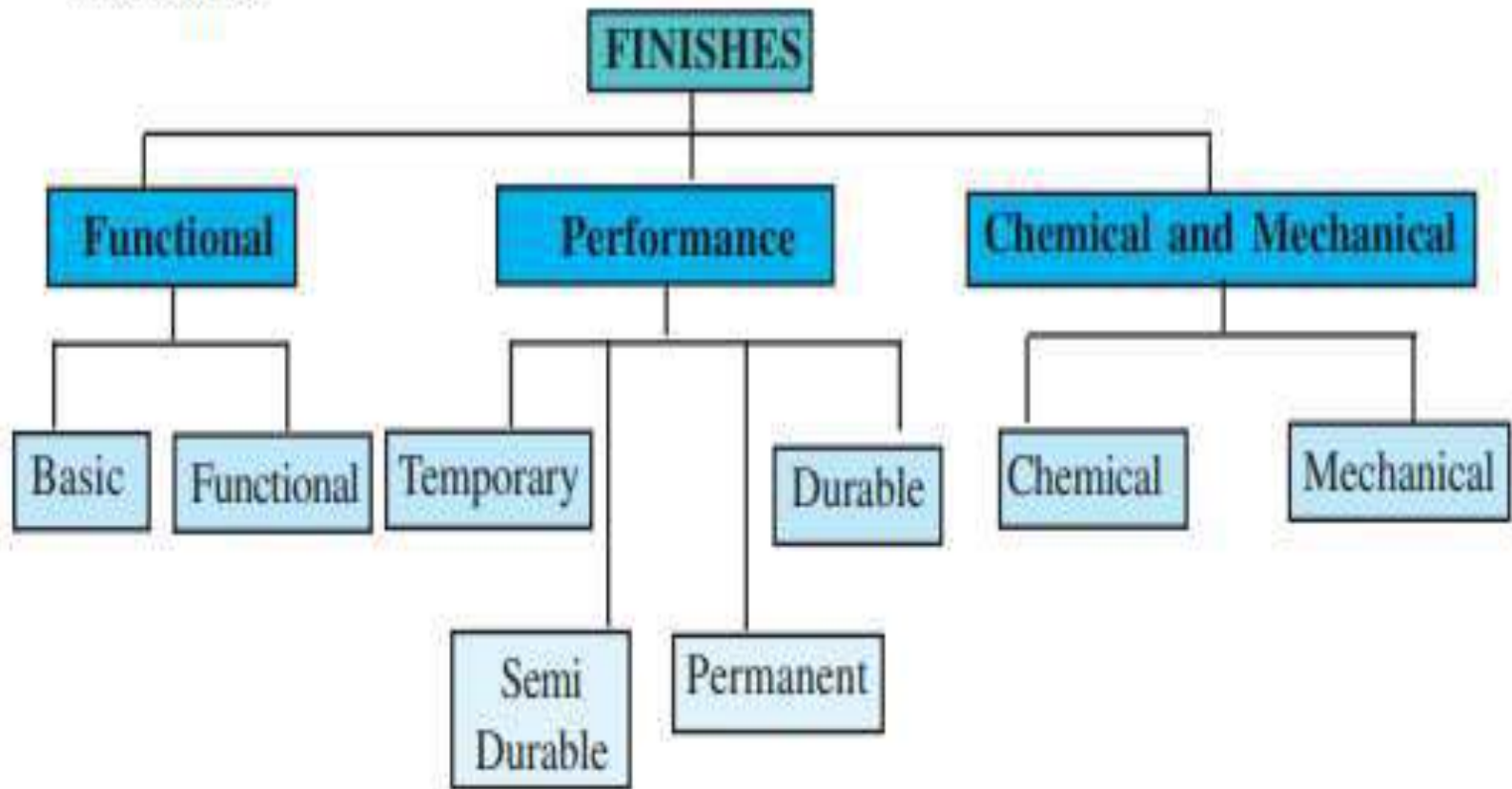
CLASSIFICATION OF FINISHES

INTRODUCTION

- Textile Finishing is one of the essential processes of a processing mill where all bleached, dyed and printed material are subjected before they are put on the market.
- Textile Finishing is a process used in manufacturing of fiber, fabric, or clothing. In order to impart the required functional properties to the fiber or fabric, it is customary to subject the material to different type of physical and chemical treatments.
- For example wash and wear finish for a cotton fabric is necessary to make it crease free or wrinkle free.

CLASSIFICATION OF FINISHING:

Finishes can be classified in several ways depending upon their functions, performance and nature.



FUNCTIONAL OR SPECIAL FINISHES

- These are applied to improve the performance of a fabric for some specific purpose, for example- – fireproof finish prevents the burning of fabrics used by fire brigade personnel, – waterproof finish makes fabrics water repellent for making umbrellas and raincoats, – bulletproof finish on fabric saves the people from bullets and is generally used by defense and police personnel for their safety, and – crease-resistant finish makes cotton / wool fabric wrinkle resistant

On the basis of performance, finishes are temporary, semi durable, durable and permanent.

1. Temporary finishes
2. Semi durable finishes
3. Durable finishes
4. Permanent finishes

- 1. Temporary finishes** are not durable and run off after first washing or dry-cleaning.
- 2. Semi durable finishes** stay on the fabric surface for several washings
- 3. Durable finishes** last throughout the life of a fabric or a garment but may lose its effectiveness after many washes
- 4. Permanent finishes** are usually given by a chemical treatment. It changes the fibre structure and remains as such on the fabric for the entire life of a fabric

CHEMICAL AND MECHANICAL FINISHES / WET AND DRY FINISHES

- 1. Chemical finishes:** These are also known as wet finishes. In these, chemical treatment is given to fabric, either to change its appearance or basic properties. Examples are: fire proof, crease resistance, etc.
- 2. Mechanical finishes:** These are also known as dry finishes. Here the process consists of application of moisture, pressure and heat or a mechanical device to finish a fabric. Beating, brushing, calendaring, filling, etc. are some of the finishes included in this group.

THANK YOU