Textile manufacturing is a major industry, it is based in the conversion of three types of fibre into yarn, then fabric, then textiles. These are then fabricated into clothes or other artefacts. Cotton remains the most important natural fibre, so is treated in depth. There are many variable processes available at the weaving and fabric forming stages coupled with the complexities of the finishing and colouration processes to the production of wide ranges of products. Certain other fiber properties increase its value and desirability in its intended end use but are not necessary properties essential to make a textile fiber. Such secondary properties include moisture absorption characteristics, fiber resiliency, abrasion resistance, density, luster, chemical resistance, thermal characteristics, and flammability. Some primary properties of textile fibers are: fiber length to width ratio, fiber uniformity, fiber strength and flexibility, fiber extensibility and elasticity, and fiber cohesiveness. Some, mostly larger, firms operate in the organized sector where firms must comply with numerous government labour and tax regulations. Most firms, however, operate in the small scale unorganized sector where regulations are less stringent and more easily evaded. The textile industry occupies a unique place in our country. One of the earliest to come into existence in India, it accounts for 14% of the total Industrial production, contributes to nearly 20% of the total exports. Being the largest foreign exchange earner, it accounts for more than 5 per cent of GDP.
This book majorly deals with characteristics of cotton textile processing, characteristics of effluents, characteristics and treatment of synthetic, textiles processing effluents, processes, volume and characteristics of effluents, treatment, the properties of textile fibres, important properties of fibres, basic aspects of textile fibres etc.
The book covers complete details of textile processing with the standard parameters of effluents treatment which is the burning problem for the textile processors. Needless to say that this book will be of immense use to textile processors, consultants and chemists engaged in water and waste water treatment, research institutions etc.

Contents
1. Characteristics of Cotton Textile Processing
   Characteristics of Effluents
   Sizing (Slashing)
   Desizing
   Scouring
   Bleaching
   Mercerizing
   Dyeing
   Printing
   Final Finishing
   Combined Effluent
   Treatment
   Desizing
   Scouring
   Bleaching
   Mercerizing
   Dyeing
   Printing
   Combined Effluent
   Primary Treatment
   Secondary Treatment
   Tertiary Treatment
2. Characteristics and Treatment of Synthetic Textiles Processing Effluents
   Processes, Volume and Characteristics of Effluents
   Treatment
3. Characteristics and Treatment of Woollen Textile Processing Effluents
   Processes, Sources and Characteristics of Effluents
   Raw Wool Scouring
   Weaving & Finishing Operations
   Characteristics of Scouring Effluents
   Characteristics of Effluents from Weaving & Finishing Operations
   Effects of Effluents
   Treatment of Wool Processing Effluents
   Primary Treatment
   Secondary Treatment
   Tertiary Treatment
   Recovery of Valuable Materials from Woollen Processing Effluent
4. Color Removal
5. Recovery and Reuse of waste Water
6. Conservation and Reuse of Water
7. Melt Spinning
   Associated Apparatus
   Spinneret Assembly producing Plug Flow
   Multifilamentary Yarns of Uniform Quality
   Filament Manufacturing Device of Small Height
   Filaments and Fibers Having Discontinuous Cavities
   Spinning Pack Filter
   Polysters
   Highly Oriented Undrawn Yarn
Multifunctional Chain Branches
Transfer System Between Melt Source and Spinning Position
Enhanced Dyeability and Thermal Stability by High Speed Spinning
Deep-Dyeing Textured Yarn Spun at High Speed
High Speed Production of Preoriented Yarn
Vinyl Copolymer to Reduce Pilling
Anti-Pilling Filaments with High Tenacity and low Knot Tenacity
Low carboxyl Polyester Fibers Using Alkali Metal salt as catalyst
Antistatic Polyether-Polyester Block Copolymer
Process for Textured Yarn
C-Shaped Filaments
Nylons
Polycaprolactam Reacted with Cyclic Tetracarboxylic Acid Dianhydride
Polypyrrolidone with Alkylamines for Improved Extrudability
Nylon 66 Spinning Process
Magnesium Oxide Incorporated into Polycaprolactam
Trilobal Filaments
High Speed Spinning of Polyamides
Acrylics
Acrylonitrile/Styrene/Isobutylene Copolymer Needing No After-Stretch
Extrusion of a Single Phase Melt of Polycrylonitrile and Water
Other Polymers
Polyethylene Oxide Monofilament
Nylon Modified Phenolic Resin Fiber
Nonwoven Webs
Reinforced Matting
Webs of Continuous Thermoplastic Filaments
Continuous Production of Tubular Modular Filter Elements
Bonded, Low Density Matting
Wet Lay Process
Coatings and Finishes
Fiber Finishes
Stabilized Silicone Oil Coating for Melt Spinning Nozzles
8. Dry Spinning
Acrylics and Modacrylics
Bifilar Acrylic Fibers
Modacrylics with Improved Coloristic Properties
Removal or Residual Solvent
Cellulosics
Manufacture of Viscose Filaments
Cellulose spun into Ammonia Atmosphere
Other Polymers
Polypyrrolidone
Halogenated Aromatic Polyesters
Flame Retardant Melamine
Protein Fibers

NIIR Project Consultancy Services (NPCS) 3/9
Associated Apparatus
Dry Spinning Pack Assembly
Static Mixing Apparatus
9. Wet Spinning
Acrylics and Modacrylics
Reduction of Voids in Wet-Spun Acrylic Fibers
Acrylic Fibers Free from Delustering
Improved Hot/Wet Properties
Flame-Retardant Acrylics
Modacryl Filaments with Permanent Brilliance and Transparence
Cellulose and Starch
Rayon Fibers Containing Starch
Continuous Process for Viscose Yarn
Water-Insensitive Starch Fibers
Polyamides and Other Nitrogen-containing Polymers
Production Arylamides with Recovery of Amide Solvent
Air Gage Arylamide Spinning Process
Reduced Salt Content in Arylamide Fibers
Neutralization of Polyamide Spin Dope
Fibers from Anisotropic Dopes of Aromatic Polymers
Arylene Oxadiazole/Arylene N-Alkylhydrazide
Copolymer Fibers
Aromatic Oxadizole Polymers and Copolymers
Vinyls
Recovery and Recycle of Salt Solution in Vinyl Polymer Spinning
Lithium Halides as Solvents for Polyhydroxymethylene
10. Computers in Textile Manufacturing
Computer - Aided Design (CAD) systems
Computer - aided manufacturing
Computer - aided design
Computer - aided process planning
Mechatronics and information engineering
Computer - Aided Logistic Support (CALS)
Development of LAN system
Network controller
11. The Properties of Textile Fibres
Important properties of fibres
Fibre shape and strength of yarns
Fibre extensibility
Softness
Plasticity and thermoplasticity
Lustre
Fibre density
Solubility in various solvents
Affinity for dyes
Fibre structure
The special properties of synthetic fibres
12. Basic Aspects of Textile Fibres
Filament and staple
Yarn
Fabrics
Woven fabrics
Knitted fabrics
Lace and net fabrics
Braided fabrics
Felt fabrics
Bonded fibre fabrics
Textile mills
Woven textile fabrics
Cotton
Wool
Silk
Rayon
Acetate
Nylon
Vinyon
Mohair
Linen
Glass fibres
Dacron
Orlon
Vicara
Yarns for weaving
13. Structure and Properties of Textile Fibres
Fibre structure
Properties of synthetic fibres
14. Textile Weaving
Plain Weave
Twill Weaves
Effect and flush
Satin Weaves
Basket and rib weaves
Weave Combinations
Face and back of fibres
Knitted Fabrics
Colouring
Braiding
Lace
Nonwoven fabrics
Bonded Fabrics
Automatic weaving machine
3-D weaving processes
15. Textile Wet Processes
Cotton Textiles
Sizing (Slashing)
Desizing
Scouring
Bleaching
Mercerizing
Dyeing
Printing
Finishing
Synthetic Textiles
Wool Processing
Wool Scouring
Wool fulling
Wool Carbonizing
Water Usage
Data Processing Block
16. Printing Processes
Fixation
Fixation with Vapor of Organic Solvent
Dye-stuffs for Methylene Chloride Fixation Processes
Improved Fixation of Reactive Dyes on Cellulose Fibers
Treatments of Cellulosics
Crosspadding or Overprinting Impregnated Cellulose Materials
Basic Dyes and Simultaneous Crosslinking
Printing and Simultaneous Finishing
Other Treatments
Addition of Lactone for pH Adjustments
Sodium Hydrosulfite Aftertreatment of Aromatic Polysters
Improved Pretreatment and Aftertreatment for Optimum Handle
Aftertreatment with Surfactant and Reductonate
Coloration of Aromatic Polyester or Cellulose Triacetate Special effects
Continuous Process for Two-Color Effect on Blends
Double-Surface Multicolor Printed Cloth
Double Face Printing of Polyester Fabrics
Well - Defined Multicolor Patterns on Porous Substrates
Polymer - Printed Fabric Having Differential Dyeing Characteristic
Acid Dye Mixture for Differential-Dyeing Nylons
Spotted Effect on Synthetic Fiber Materials
Resist Printing Polysters with Acid Dyes
Discharge Effects on Prints with Disperse Dyes
Reserve Effects in Multicolor Printing
Relief Printing to Simulate Animal Skins
Camouflage Dyeings and Prints on Synthetics and Blends Photographic Techniques
Continuous Repetitive Patterns on Piled Fabrics
Impregnation with Leuco Ester of Vat Dyestuff
Other Processes
Continuous Process for Optical Brightening and Printing
Continuous Dyeing and Printing of Piece Goods
Printing Heavy Pile Fabrics with Powder Preparations
Improved Alignment of Printed Patterns
Uniform Heat-Setting of Continuous Synthetic Filament Groups
Voluminous Substrate Rolled Up with Foamed Dye
Continuous Printing Process by Direct Liquid Film Transfer
Method for Printing and Flocking Simultaneously
Sprayed Carriers for Continuous Print Fixation
17. Weaving of Synthetic Yarns And Blends
Grading of fabrics
Value loss
Types of Fabrics Defects
Common Fabric Defects and their causes
Bar
Box Mark
Broken Pattern
Broken Pick
Cracks
Cut weft
Defective selvedges
Floats Stiches
Fuzzy
Hang Pick
Harness skip or warp skip
Lashing in or weft trail or jark in weft
Loose warp ends
Hanging threads
Missing Ends/Ends Out (chira)
Reed Marks
Shuttle Marks
Slough-off
Stains
Sticker
Tear Drop
Temple Mark
Uneven cloth
Wrong Denting
Wrong Drawing
Control of Fabric Quality at Loom State
Design Specifications
First Piece Inspection
Weaving Defects
Grey Inspection
Recording of Loomwise and Weaverwise Fabrics Faults
Point Rate System
Directory Section

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