

# **Textile Spinning, Processing, Natural Fibers, Natural Dyes, Pigments, Textile Dyes, Pigments, Dye Intermediates, Woollen Spinning, Weaving, Knitting, Dyeing Technology**

[Fashion Technology Handbook](#)

**Author:** Meenakshi Narang

**Format:** Paperback

**Book Code:** NI42

**Pages:** 216

**ISBN:** 9788178330976

**Price:** Rs. 495.00 US\$ 75.00

Fashion and life style exist parallel to each other. Fashion leads the world & it will continue to do so through times. Human cannot be ever segregated from fashion. Fashion keeps on changing along with the times, it can be old styled, and traditional, modern, rigid, practical, customary, experimental, trendy, sober, etc. generation have witnessed the colour and glamour that constitutes the fashion. Accessories are the extra elements of fashion which enhance the look of your garments design. They form an excellent focal point if used carefully. It helps in making you appear taller or shorter. Some of the examples of accessories are scarves, belts, jewellery, handbags, shoes etc. The Principles are concepts used to organize or arrange the structural elements of design. Again, the way in which these principles are applied affects the expressive content, or the message of the work. The principles are: balance, proportion, rhythm, emphasis and unity. The elements of design converge to create a equal distribution of visual weight within the particular composition. Balance in design principles is the design or arrangement of elements that appear to be a whole with equilibrium. The simplistic type of balance is called symmetrical balance which has a basic appeal to the viewer. Asymmetrical balance is achieved by unlike object that has equal eye attraction. Asymmetrical balance is based on: balance by value and colour, balance of shape and texture and by position and eye direction. The Indian fashion industry has experienced significant expansion in the last decade mainly driven by the growth of domestic designers, some of whom have gained international recognition in recent years. Industry growth in India is mainly driven by the growing exposure of domestic designers at international forums, but growth is also supported by other factors such as the launch of focused business education courses for emerging designers and the establishment of an industry association. This book basically deals with history of fashion, sketching, designing principles, drawing the garments, understanding and application of silhouettes, basic principles of fashion illustrations, fashion accessories and their creative uses, designing techniques, achieving texture in pen and ink, sketching human body, drawing of hands & postures, structure of feet & postures drawing of other parts of body, contemporary western fashion style, etc. Professional

students, new entrepreneurs and designers will find valuable educational material and wider knowledge of fashion technology in the book. Comprehensive in scope, the book provides solutions that are directly applicable to the basic principles, history, designing principles, language guide of fashion industry.

# Modern Technology of Textile Dyes & Pigments (2nd Revised Edition)

**Author:** Dr. H. Panda

**Format:** Paperback

**Book Code:** NI67

**Pages:** 512

**ISBN:** 9789381039717

**Price:** Rs. 1,675.00 **US\$** 44.95

Dyestuff sector is one of the core chemical industries in India. There are two types of colorants dyes and pigments. Dyes are soluble substances used to pass color to the substrate and find applications primarily in textiles and leather. Pigments are coloring materials, which are water insoluble. Key end-user industries of pigments include wood-coloring, stone, textiles, paints & coatings, food and metals. Pigment are usually manufactured as dry colorants and grounded into fine powder. The dyes market, meanwhile, largely depends upon the fortunes of its principal end-user, textiles, which account for about 70 percent of the total demand. Their importance has grown in almost every area of an economic activity. In the colorants market, Asia-Pacific accounts for the largest share. This region is one of the key markets for dyes and pigments production. In the Asia-Pacific, India and China are the important countries contributing towards the growth of colorants market. Rising consumer spending will drive increased demand for colorants in textiles. Increases in value demand will reflect the growing importance of expensive, higher value dyes and pigments that meet increasingly stringent performance standards. Growing demand for high-quality value-added pigments is one of the key factors expected to result in a spurt in growth. This book describes the various formulae, manufacturing processes and photographs of plant & machinery with supplier's contact details. The major contents of the book are metal pigments, black pigments, inorganic colour pigments, organic colour pigments, extender pigments, white pigments, photocatalytic activity of titanium dioxide pigment, azo pigments, bisazo pyridine pigments, high grade organic pigments, high temperature stable inorganic pigments, anti corrosive pigments, metals and metal ions in pigmentary systems, control of organic pigment dispersion properties, pigments for plastics, rubber & cosmetics, pigments for printing inks, vat dyes, reactive dyes, disperse dyes, direct dyes and sulphur dyes etc. It will be a standard reference book for professionals, entrepreneurs, those studying and researching in this important area and others interested in the field of textile dyes & pigments.

# The Complete Technology Book on Dyes & Dye Intermediates (2nd Edition)

**Author:** Dr. Himadri Panda

**Format:** Paperback

**Book Code:** NI91

**Pages:** 544

**ISBN:** 9788194737957

**Price:** Rs. 1,995.00 **US\$** 52.95

Dyeing is the process of imparting colours to a textile material. Different classes of dyes are used for different types of fiber and at different stages of the textile production process, from loose fibres through yarn and cloth to completed garments. Dyes are any substance, natural or synthetic, used to colour various materials, and have wide industry applications ranging textiles, leather, and food, paper etc. They are available in widest ranges for different applications like acid dyes for wool and nylon, direct dyes for cotton, etc. Dyes and its intermediates are specifically used to make the textiles decorative and attractive. At present, India contributes about 6% of the share in the global market with a CAGR of more than 15% in the last decade. The organized sector dominates, with 65% share of the total market, while the unorganized sector controls the remaining 35% of the market. The demand for dyes and dye intermediates is expected to grow at around 6%, backed by strong demand from the textiles, leather, and inks industries. Dyestuff sector is one of the core chemical industries in India. It is also the second highest export segment in chemical industry. The major users of dyes in India are textiles, paper, plastics, printing ink and foodstuffs. The textiles sector consumes around 80% of the total production due to high demand for polyester and cotton, globally. Globally the dyestuffs industry has seen an impressive growth. This book majorly deals with classification & nomenclature of dyes, commercial form of dyes, properties, formulae, applications of dyes, manufacturing process of dye intermediates, plant and machinery used etc. The major contents of the book are diazotization, coupling, azo coupling, oxidative coupling, anthraquinone dyes; disperse dyes, dispersion, effect of dispersing agents etc. Due to increasing growth of textile industries, demand of dyes and dye Intermediates are also increasing very fast in domestic as well as in global market. The book gives stress on syntheses of different types of dyes and dye Intermediates. The formulae and processes have been described in very proper way. Professionals, corporate houses and new entrepreneurs will find this book very useful.

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**[The Complete Technology Book on Textile Spinning, Weaving,](#)**

## [Finishing and Printing \(3rd Revised Edition\)](#)

**Author:** NIIR Board of Consultants & Engineers

**Format:** Paperback

**Book Code:** NI107

**Pages:** 564

**ISBN:** 9788178331638

**Price:** Rs. 1,725.00 US\$ 46.62

Textile industry is one of the few basic industries, which is characterised as a necessary component of human life. One may classify it as a more glamorous industry, but whatever it is, it provides with the basic requirement called clothes.

Spinning is the process of converting cotton or manmade fibre into yarn to be used for weaving and knitting. Weaving is a method of textile production in which two distinct sets of yarns or threads are interlaced at right angles to form a fabric or cloth. Finishing refers to the processes that convert the woven or knitted cloth into a usable material. Printing is the process of applying colour to fabric in definite patterns or designs. The textile industry occupies an important position in the total volume of merchandise trade across countries.

Developing countries account for little over two-third of world exports in textiles and clothing. It is the second largest employer after agriculture, providing employment to over 45 million people directly and 60 million people indirectly. The future for the textile industry looks promising, buoyed by both strong domestic consumption as well as export demand. This book is based on the latest technology involved in textile industry, which describes the processes available at the spinning and fabric forming stages coupled with the complexities of the finishing and colouration processes to the production of wide ranges of products. The major contents of the book are dyeing of textile materials, principles of spinning, process preparatory to spinning, principles of weaving, textile chemicals, yarn preparation, weaving and woven fabrics, knitting and knit fabrics, nonconventional fabrics, cellulose, mixed fibers, printing compositions, printing processes, transfer dyes, transfer inks etc. It describes the manufacturing processes and photographs of plant & machinery with supplier's contact details. It will be a standard reference book for professionals, entrepreneurs, textile mill owners, those studying and researching in this important area and others interested in the field of textile industry.

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## [The Complete Technology Book on Textile Processing with Effluent](#)



## Treatment

**Author:** NIIR Board

**Format:** Paperback

**Book Code:** NI108

**Pages:** 584

**ISBN:** 8178330504

**Price:** Rs. 1,000.00 **US\$** 26.95

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.

# Natural Fibers Handbook with Cultivation & Uses

**Author:** NIIR Board of Consultants & Engineers

**Format:** Paperback

**Book Code:** NI154

**Pages:** 560

**ISBN:** 8186623981

**Price: Rs. 1,275.00 US\$ 33.95**

Natural fibers production, processing and export are vital to the economies of many developing countries and the livelihoods of millions of small scale farmers and low wage workers. Almost all natural fibers are produced by agriculture, and the major part is harvested in the developing world. It is convenient to classify natural fiber in two ways; morphologically, according to the part of plant from which they are obtained and practically according to the uses to which they are put, which in turn depend on their properties. From the view point of the uses vegetable fibers may be classified into following groups; textile fibers, cordage fibers, brush and mat fibers, stuffing and upholstery materials, paper making materials etc. Fibers from the view point of the part are classified as hair fibers, leaf fibers, woody fibers, bast fibers, etc. The use of fibers for paper making differs completely from their use in textiles, in that in papermaking it is ultimate fiber cells which are used; thus in papermaking process consists in breaking down the strands of fiber into the ultimate fibers. Jute, the most important textile fiber apart from cotton, is obtained from two species of corchorus(white jute) and *C.olitorius*L. (tossa jute). Farmers around the world produce a wide variety of natural fibres, planting crops and rearing animals. Plant fibres may be from the plant fruit (e.g. cotton), stems (e.g. flax and jute) or leaf (e.g.sisal). Natural fibres are generally considered more environment friendly than synthetics in their production and disposal. However, there is great variation depending on the fibre and the growing conditions. Many chemicals are used to contain pests and weeds. Chemicals are also used in the processing and dyeing which can lead to water contamination. Processing of some natural fibers can lead to high levels of water pollutants, but they consist mostly of biodegradable compounds, in contrast to the persistent chemicals, including heavy metals, released in the effluent from synthetic fiber processing. Farming and production of natural fibres also plays a significant role in eradicating poverty as an important source of farming income and contribution to food security in developing countries. Demand for natural fiber composites are largely driven by increasing environmental awareness. Due to low cost, low density, acceptable specific properties, ease of separation, enhanced energy recovery, CO<sub>2</sub> neutrality, biodegradability and recyclable properties, natural fiber use in composites is

gaining as demand grows for component materials that are durable, reliable, light weight, with mechanical properties better than those of traditional materials. Total global natural fiber composite market expected to grow at 11% CAGR. Some of the fundamentals of the book are the occurrence and nature of vegetable fibres, conditions necessary for growing flax, mulberry family (moraceae), lime family (titliaceae), experiments on mechanized production of jute, mallow family (malvaceae), kenaf production in various other countries, the use of unretted kenaf ribbons for sack manufacture, pea family (leguminosae), sterculia family (sterculiaceae), agave family (agavaceae), structure of the sisal industry, narcissus family (amaryllidaceae), lily family (liliaceae), pineapple family (bromeliaceae), fibres from other species of musa and a related genus, brush making fibres, etc. The book contains process and other parameters for the manufacturing of fibers arrive from natural sources. Due to eco friendly nature there is very good domestic and export potentiality for natural fiber. This is very useful book for new generation entrepreneurs, consultant institutional libraries, and existing units.

# Handbook on Natural Dyes for Industrial Applications (Extraction of Dyestuff from Flowers, Leaves, Vegetables) 2nd Revised Edition

**Author:** Dr. Padma S Vankar

**Format:** Paperback

**Book Code:** NI195

**Pages:** 432

**ISBN:** 9789381039755

**Price:** Rs. 1,575.00 US\$ 42.56

Dyeing is the process of imparting colors to a textile material. Natural dyes are friendly and satisfying to use. They are obtained from sources like flowers, leaves, insects, bark roots etc. however, they are not readily available and involve an extraction process. With the advancement of chemical industry, all finishing procedures of textile materials have been growing constantly and, sustainable and ecological production techniques have become extremely crucial. This is a single book which has information related to extraction of dyestuff from 19 common flowers, weeds, bark or leaves and its application on cotton silk and wool fabrics for textile industry. The Handbook describes the step wise methodology of extraction, mordanting, dyeing with photos of the actual plants part used for extraction of Natural dye. Shade cards have been incorporated so that the full gamut of colors can be visualized from each dyestuff. Major contents of the book are nature of material to be dyed, history of natural dyes, promotion of natural dyes, sources of natural dyes, mordanting the textiles for natural dyeing, quality standards for vegetable dyes, methods of dye extraction, dyeing methodology, chemistry of dye, some recent publications on natural dyes. This handbook is designed for use by everyone engaged in the natural dye manufacturing and explains different methods of dye extraction. Also contains addresses of machinery suppliers with their photographs. It will be a standard reference book for professionals, entrepreneurs, those studying and researching in this important area. About Author The Author Dr. Padma S Vankar, works as Principal Research Scientist, in Facility for Ecological and Analytical Testing (FEAT) at Indian Institute of Technology, Kanpur. She has been engaged in the screening and characterization of newer natural dyes for the past 10 years. She also works in the area of designing synthetic strategies for Eco-friendly dyes using microwave heating system. Using innovative technology for natural dyeing has been her main emphasis. The author has conducted several workshops throughout India in order to popularize natural dyeing.

**Directory/ Database/ List of Textile Industries/ Companies in India  
(5th Edition) (Exporters and Manufacturers: Apparels, Home  
Furnishing, Readymade Garments, Yarns, Fabric, Handloom,  
Denim)**

**Format:** CD-Rom

**Book Code:** NID136

**Price:** Rs. 4,838.00 **US\$** 150.00

Offline Business directory is the best thing in today's business world. If you are searching for Buyers, then this Directory/Database is the perfect tool for you. By having the right business leads, you would be able to have immediate communication with prospective businesses, partners and customers through this boundless list of Textile Industries/ Companies in India (Exporters and Manufacturers: Apparels, Home Furnishing, Readymade Garments, Yarns, Fabric, Handloom, Denim) in csv excel format. We offer an extensive suite of Directories/ database to assist you in reaching the right businesses and people quickly and easily. Business Directories are used for sales planning, finding Buyers and marketing research to perform business analysis. With our company database/Directory, you will have access to company list. You will find a business list consisting of company contact details. We compiled list of companies in excel format to give you access to over hundred thousands of major & minor businesses and companies. From small business to Corporate Houses, our data is complete with business contact information to help you connect with the right companies or buyers. This database collection is a great resource for those suppliers who offer their goods and services to Textile Industries/ Companies in India (Exporters and Manufacturers: Apparels, Home Furnishing, Readymade Garments, Yarns, Fabric, Handloom, Denim) like, Yarn Companies, Spinning Mills, Exporters, Buying Houses, Buying Agents, Traders, Garment Showrooms, Wholesalers, Retailers, Cargo Shipper, Clearing Agents, Travel Agents, Custom House Clearing Agents, Bank, Money Exchanger, Packaging Material Suppliers, Plant & Machinery Suppliers, Office Equipment Suppliers, Office Furniture Suppliers, Mobile Companies, Raw Material Suppliers, Advertisement Agencies, Office Stationery Suppliers, Transporters, Courier Companies, IT, Software Companies & Labour Contractors etc. Information in this database contains over 44,000 records of Textile Industries/ Companies in India. Details Includes: Company Name (44,000), Postal Address (44,200), City, Postal Code, Contact Person (24,000), Phone (41,000), E-mail (34,000), Website (6,550), Fax (17,000) and Description. Note: All Records does not contain all fields of information. However, maximum information has been incorporated. Format: MS Excel

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## [Woollen Spinning, Weaving, Knitting, Dyeing, Bleaching and](#)

# Printing Technology Handbook



**Author:** NPCS Board of Consultants & Engineers

**Format:** Paperback

**Book Code:** NI215

**Pages:** 496

**ISBN:** 9788178331171

**Price:** Rs. 1,100.00 US\$ 29.73

Spinning is a major industry; it is part of the textile manufacturing process where three types of fibre are converted into yarn, then fabric, then textiles. The textiles are then fabricated into clothes or other artifacts. The fundamental operations for the stocks of fibers from which a woollen yarn is made are opening, cleaning, mixing, forming a slubbing or roving and finally thinning the roving to the required yarn number and twisting it to produce a yarn possessing the requirements for subsequent processing such as warping, winding, weaving, finishing and dyeing. These demands vary with the different conditions confronted in manufacturing but include the following features: strength, elasticity, uniformity in weight per unit length and even distribution of twist. Woollen spinning involves three principal operations, irrespective of whether the mule or the frame or ring spinner is used, namely: Drafting, final drawing out, Twisting, or insertion of twist, Winding on, or packaging. Weaving constitutes the actual production of cloth or fabric, i.e., to combine the essentially one dimensional textile structure thread or yarn in such a way as to result in an essentially two dimensional structure of cloth of certain appearance, hand and strength. Knitting is the art and science of constructing a fabric by inter lacing loops, there are two types of knitting: warp and weft knitting. In recent years whole new classes of dyes such as fiber reactive, disperse, cationic basic, neutral dyeing premetalized have been discovered and produced for the dyeing of the natural and new synthetic, hydrophobic fibers. Bleaching improves whiteness by removing natural coloration and remaining trace impurities from the cotton; the degree of bleaching necessary is determined by the required whiteness and absorbency. Cotton being a vegetable fibre will be bleached using an oxidizing agent, such as dilute sodium hypochlorite or dilute hydrogen peroxide. If the fabric is to be dyed a deep shade, then lower levels of bleaching are acceptable, for example. However, for white bed sheetings and medical applications, the highest levels of whiteness and absorbency are essential. Wool fiber production technology necessitates full understanding of its growth, pristine structure, physical, chemical and functional properties as well as processes involving manufacture of textile fibers. Some of the fundamentals of the book are woollen spinning, atmospheric

conditions in wool manufacturing, Bradford system top gilling or top finishing, the principle of weaving, woollen and worsted weaves, knitting, the changing outlook of the knitting industry, influence of fiber fineness on quantity of dye required, altering the affinity of the wool fiber for dyes, dyeing of yarn according to the packing system, special wool finishes, water repellent, stain resistant treatments for worsted and woollen fabrics, the printing of wool piece goods, lustering of wool fabrics, fluorochemicals, mothproofing etc. The present book is of its own kind which covers woollen spinning; knitting, dyeing, bleaching and printing, special wool finishes etc. This is an important reference book for wool technologists, scientists, new entrepreneurs, research scholars and all others related to this field.

# Handbook on Textile Auxiliaries, Dyes and Dye Intermediates Technology

**Author:** NPCS Board of Consultants & Engineers

**Format:** Paperback

**Book Code:** NI221

**Pages:** 736

**ISBN:** 9788178331225

**Price:** Rs. 1,575.00 US\$ 42.56

Textile auxiliaries are defined as chemicals of formulated chemical products which enables a processing operation in preparation, dyeing, printing of finishing to be carried out more effectively or which is essential if a given effect is to be obtained. Certain Textile Auxiliaries are also required in order to produce special finishing effects such as wash & wear, water repellence, flame retardancy, aroma finish, anti odour, colour deepening etc. The prime consideration in the choice of Textile materials is the purpose for which they are intended, but colour has been termed the best salesman in the present scenario. The modern tendency is towards an insistence on colour which is fast to light, washing, rubbing, and bleaching; this movement makes a great demand on the science of dyeing. Auxiliaries, dyes and dye intermediates play a vital role in textile processing industries. The manufacture and use of dyes is an important part of modern technology. Because of the variety of materials that must be dyed in a complete spectrum of hues, manufacturer now offer many hundreds of distinctly different dyes. The major uses of dyes are in coloration of textile fibers and paper. The substrates can be grouped into two major classes-hydrophobic and hydrophilic. Hydrophilic substances such as cotton, wool, silk, and paper are readily swollen by water making access of the dye to substrate relatively easy. On other hand hydrophobic fibers, synthetic polyesters, acrylics, polyamides and polyolefin fibers are not readily swollen by water hence, higher application temperatures and smaller molecules are generally required. Dye, are classified according to the application method. Some of the examples of dyes are acid dyes, basic or cationic dyes, direct dyes, sulfur dyes, vat dyes, reactive dyes, mordant dyes etc. Colorants and auxiliaries will remain the biggest product segment, while faster gains will be seen in finishing chemicals. World demand for dyes and organic pigments is forecast to increase 3.9 percent per year through 2013, in line with real gains in manufacturing activity. Volume demand will grow 3.5 percent annually. While the textile industry will remain the largest consumer of dyes and organic pigments, faster growth is expected in other markets such as printing inks, paint and coatings, and plastics. Market value will benefit from consumer preferences for environmentally friendly products, which will support consumption of high performance dyes and organic pigments. Some of the fundamentals of the book are antimony and other inorganic compounds,

halogenated flame retardants, phosphorous compounds, dyes and dye intermediates, textile fibers, pigment dyeing and printing, dry cleaning agents, dry cleaning detergents, acrylic ester resins, alginic acid, polyvinyl chloride, sodium carboxy methyl cellulose, guar gum, industries using guar gum, gum tragacanth, hydroxyethyl cellulose, polyethylene glycol, industries using polyethylene glycols, etc. The book covers details of antimony and other inorganic compounds, halogenated flame retardants, silicone oils, solvents, dyes and dye intermediates, dry cleaning agents, different types of gums used in textile industries, starch, flame retardants for textile and many more. This is very resourceful book for new entrepreneurs, technologists, research scholars and technical institutions related to textile.

# The Complete Book on Textile Processing and Silk Reeling Technology

**Author:** H. Panda

**Format:** Paperback

**Book Code:** NI228

**Pages:** 776

**ISBN:** 9788178331355

**Price:** Rs. 1,750.00 US\$ 46.95

Textile industry in India is the second largest employment generator after agriculture. It holds significant status in India as it provides one of the fundamental necessities of the people. Textile processing is one of the important industries related with textile manufacturing operations. It is a general term that covers right from singeing to finishing & printing of fabric apart from giving huge value-addition at every stage of processing. A number of new innovations have led to the industrialization of the textile industry. The silk reeling techniques are excellent methods to produce superior grade raw silk which is used by the textile industry to produce exotic fabric. Silk reeling is the final and purely commercial phase of sericulture. It is concerned with unwinding of the silk filaments of the cocoon. The sericulture industry is agro based and flourishing mostly in rural areas. More than 50 per cent of silk is reeled by a villager using country charka which forms the cottage industry. Silk provides much needed work in several developing and labour rich countries. The textile industry is primarily concerned with the production of yarn, and cloth and the subsequent design or manufacture of clothing and their distribution. The raw material may be natural or synthetic using products of the chemical industry. Some of the fundamentals of the book are chemical modification of textile celluloses, fabric varieties, silk as a textile fibre, silk reeling technology, silk re-reeling technology, fluidized beds to textile processing, high alpha cellulose pulp for viscose rayon, reaction of cellulose with cross linking agents, textiles adhesives, flame retardants for textiles, halogenated flame retardants, antimony and other organic compounds, surfactants, chemical used in textiles, etc. This book contains fabric varieties, silk reeling technology, cellulose ethers, crease resistance of cellulose textiles, tone and shade control in textile, textiles adhesives, flame retardants for textiles, chemical used in textiles. This book will be resourceful to upcoming entrepreneur, Seri culturist, existing industries, technical institutions etc.

## [Directory / Database of Indian Corporate/Leading Companies in Textile, Wool, Cotton, Jute, Apparels, Carpets \(with Financial Figures\) 8th Edition \[.xlsx, excel format\]](#)

**Format:** CD-Rom

**Book Code:** NID170

**Price:** Rs. 5,369.00 **US\$** 200.00

"Products: Silk Yarn, Wool & Woollen Textiles, Wool Yarn, Woven Fabric of Wool, Woollen Handloom, Cotton & Cotton Textiles, Jute & other Vegetable Fibers, Man Made Filaments & Fibers, Apparels (Readymade Garments), Carpets, Floor Coverings, Embroidery, Other Textile Articles, Blankets, Bed Linen, Curtains, Furnishing Articles, Tarpaulins, Coated/Laminated Textile Fabrics, Sanitary Towels, Felt, Rubberised Coir Products, Twine, Cordage, Rope, Knotted knitting of Twine, Non-Terry Towels, Special Woven Fabrics, Knitted/Crocheted Fabrics, Worn Clothing, Headgear, Umbrellas, Sacks/Bags (Cloth) Contains: 2,974 records with following Information: Name of Company, Address, City, Pin Code, Phone, Fax, Email (2,220), Website (937). Name of Directors, Location of Plants, Project Capacity, Production, Name of Products, Turnover, Product industry Code, List of Major Raw Materials with their consumption quantity & Raw material value, credit ratings. Comparison amongst companies ( Cash Flow, Cost as % of sales, Forextransactions, Growth in Assets & Liabilities, Growth in Income & Expenditure, Income & expenditure, Liabilities, Liquidity Ratios, Profitability Ratio, Profits, Return Ratios, Structure of Assets & Liabilities (%), Assets, Working Capital & Turnover Ratios) (\*Wherever available) Note: All Records does not contain all fields of information. However, maximum information has been incorporated. Format: MS Excel, .xlsx "

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## [A Concise Guide on Textile Dyes, Pigments and Dye Intermediates with Textile Printing Technology](#)

**Author:** Dr. H. Panda

**Format:** Paperback

**Book Code:** NI249

**Pages:** 512

**ISBN:** 9789381039205

**Price:** Rs. 1,675.00 US\$ 44.95

In the past, only organic matter was available for making dyes. Today, there are numerous options and methods for the colorization of textiles. While today's methods capitalize on efficiency, there is question as to whether the use of chemicals is harmful to the environment. A reputation for harming the earth could be detrimental to a company in a society becoming more and more focused on the environment and its preservation. Today, with the invention of synthetic materials used in textiles, many new types of dyes have been developed and put into regular use. There are two basic ways to color textiles: dyes and pigments. Pigments are not a dye but rather resins mechanically bound to fibers. Dyes are divided into classes according to the types of fibers they are most compatible with. Textile printing is related to dyeing but, whereas in dyeing proper the whole fabric is uniformly covered with one color, in printing one or more colors are applied to it in certain parts only, and in sharply defined patterns. Dyes will yield the softest hand (the "hand" is the feel of the fabric) and maintain the fabric's luster but the process is expensive. Pigments are much more economical to use. Pigments are generally more lightfast, more colorfast, and give greater color control. Pigment technology has developed tremendously in the past 15 years. 85% of the textile printing in the World is pigment printing. This book contains manufacturing process and other related details about Azine dyes, Azoic dyes, Azo dyes, Thiazole dyes, Triphenylmethane dyes, scientific classification of Vat dyes, fluorination of dyes, different types of pigments, applications, usages of dyes and pigments, quality control and evaluation of pigments and many more. This book will serve as a guide to Textile Technologists, Scientists and existing as well as upcoming industries.

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**[Market Research Report on FEMININE HYGIENE PRODUCTS \(Sanitary Napkins & Pads\) in India Opportunities, Demand Analysis, Market Share, Industry Size, Sector Outlook & Forecasts Upto 2017](#)**



**Author:** NPCS Team

**Format:** Paperback

**Book Code:** NI268

**Pages:** 63

**ISBN:** 9789381039403

**Price: Rs. 31,860.00 US\$ 500.00**

The Market Research Report on FEMININE HYGIENE PRODUCTS (Sanitary Napkins & Pads) in India- Opportunities, Demand Analysis, Market Share, Industry Size, Sector Outlook & Forecasts Upto 2017 released by Niir Project Consultancy Services, provides a comprehensive analysis on the sanitary napkin industry in India. The report provides sector analysis along with the technical textile sector segmentation and sanitary pad industry classification. The report aims at establishing a detailed study on the current and future prospects of sanitary napkins in India. It entails details like opportunities and challenges faced by the sector, a meticulous demand analysis of the product along with its foreign trade, market sizing, comparative analysis of key players, outlook and forecasts of important numbers for the next 5 years. The industry is dominated by MNC's like P&G Hygiene and Healthcare Ltd (PGHHL) and Johnson & Johnson Ltd leaving very little scope for the other players to operate. It also provides profiles of the above mentioned players along with Kimberly Clark Lever Ltd, a JV between Kimberly Clark Corporation and Hindustan Unilever Ltd. The report provides analysis of the opportunities that are present for the sanitary pads/feminine hygiene sector in India along with the challenges faced by the segment. Rising awareness among Indian women about menstrual hygiene is the biggest opportunity for the sector to reckon. As women literacy rates in India rises, the awareness and importance of feminine hygiene products is bound to rise. The report gives graphical representation of all the relevant data in opportunities for the sector. Growing share of women population in Indian population distribution coupled with rising urbanization and disposable incomes with population are anticipated to drive the growth of sanitary napkins in India. The challenges identified by the report are issue of sanitary waste disposal and feminine hygiene still being a taboo in the nation. The next segment of the report includes exhaustive study on the market potential of sanitary napkins in India. The segment aims at providing market size of the sector along with forecasts, sensitivity analysis of sanitary napkin consumption by Indian women at various penetration levels and enumeration of new players entering the industry attracted by its high growth rates. It also elucidates import export numbers of sanitary napkins for the past 5 years. Further the report elaborates on key player data like key player profiles, Herfindahl-Hirschman Index (market share of players) and

comparative analysis of two lead players in the industry- PGHHL and Johnson & Johnson Ltd. It compares the two companies' performance in the feminine hygiene segment and provides details like sanitary napkin brands owned by the companies, segment volume trend, segment sales and sales contribution over 2009-13. Also, the data mentioned above is graphically presented to enhance the understanding of comparative analysis of the two companies. The report further gives a peer group analysis of all the players operating in the sanitary napkin segment. It covers contact information like address of registered office and director's name, key financials like plant location, raw material consumption and financial comparison covering balance sheet, profit & loss account and financial ratios. The industry, as we anticipate, has all the triggers in place to experience explosive growth. It has already been growing at the rate of ~21% in the past and we estimate it to grow at 25% in the near future. The growth in the sanitary napkin consumption will be harnessed by factors like growing awareness among Indian women about feminine hygiene, availability of low cost sanitary napkins in the market as well as rising women population in our country. Escalating disposable incomes will also make sanitary napkins more affordable and will contribute in augmenting its usage. We anticipate the industry to grow to INR 45.9 billion by 2017. Reasons for Buying this Report: • This research report helps you get a detail picture of the industry by providing overview of the industry along with the market structure, classification and opportunities for the sector • This report helps to understand the present status of the industry by providing a scrutiny of the demand situation with forecasts • Report provides analysis and in-depth financial comparison of major players/competitors • The report provides in-depth analysis of the two major players of the segment- PGHHL and Johnson & Johnson Ltd, which will help highlight the performance of the companies in the feminine hygiene segment • The report provides forecasts of key parameters which helps to anticipate the industry performance Our Approach: • Our research reports broadly cover Indian markets, present analysis, outlook and forecast for a period of five years. • The market forecasts are developed on the basis of secondary research and are cross-validated through interactions with the industry players • We use reliable sources of information and databases. And information from such sources is processed by us and included in the report

**The Complete Book on Jute & Coir Products (with Cultivation & Processing) - 2nd Revised Edition**

**Author:** P. K. Chattopadhyay

**Format:** Paperback

**Book Code:** NI287

**Pages:** 464

**ISBN:** 9788194737988

**Price:** Rs. 1,575.00 **US\$** 42.56

The Complete Book on Jute & Coir Products (with Cultivation & Processing) - 2nd Revised Edition Jute is a natural fiber popularly known as the golden fiber. It has gained its name as olden fibre due to its shiny brown colour. The fibre is affordable to all the consumers and is completely biodegradable. It is one of the cheapest and the strongest of all natural fibers and considered as fiber of the future. Jute is second only to cotton in world's production of textile fibers. Jute fibers are composed primarily of the plant materials cellulose and lignin. Jute is the name of the plant or fiber used to make burlap, hessian or gunny cloth. Coir is a versatile natural fibre extracted from mesocarp tissue, or husk of the coconut fruit Generally fibre is of golden color when cleaned after removing from coconut husk; and hence the name "The Golden Fibre". Both coir and jute are natural fibers and come from sustainable products. Coir comes from the husks of coconuts that were typically discarded. It is harvested by hand and soaked in water to soften the fibers, which are then woven together. Jute fiber comes from the stem of the jute plant and is the second most important vegetable fiber, after cotton, when it comes to production and use. Global jute market on the basis of type, covering jute sack bags and jute shopping bags. Currently, jute sack bags dominate the market, accounting for the majority of the sales volume. Growing environmental awareness among the masses has also created an inclination toward natural and biodegradable products, like jute bags, over plastic bags. This, along with many government initiatives, is bolstering the jute industry. For instance, the Government of India has mandated the packaging of food grain and sugar in jute bags. Some of the key players operative in the market include Aarbur, Ashoka Exports, Hitaishi-KK, Howrah Mills Co. Ltd., Shree Jee International India Ltd. and Gloster Limited. The growing demand for eco-friendly products in the market is where coir should fast step in. It is a lightweight, soilless growing medium made from the fibers which completely renewable and considered an excellent choice for environmental sustainability. The efforts support the market expansion for coir and the Asia Pacific hopes to further increase production by streamlining the fiber collection process to meet demand. The Major contents of the Book are BIS Specifications, Jute: an eco-friendly opportunity for a

sustainable Future, Green Marketing Of Jute and Jute Products, The Jute And Jute Textiles Industry, Jute Cultivation, Potentiality of coir for salient application, Coconut Cultivation, Scheme for the Development of Coir Production Line, Step-by Step approach to start a Coir Industry, Coir Geotextiles, Eco-friendly and natural image of coir, Jute Yarn, Sutli& Hessian Cloth, Jute Twine (Jute Rope), Gunny Bags, Jute Garments, Jute Shopping Bags, Gunny Bags (Jute Bags) Manufacturing, Handmade Paper from Jute, Environment Pollution and Effluent Treatment of Jute, Coir Fibre, Coir Pith, Biomass Charcoal Briquetting from Jute and Coir Waste, Rubberized Coir Mattresses, Coir Pith for Absorption and Recovery of Oil from Contaminated Sites, Application of Coir in Agricultural Textiles, Manufacture of Coir Corrugated Roofing Sheet, Coir Machinery Manufacturers, Plant Layout & Process Flow Sheet and Machinery, Equipment and Product Photograph. A total guide to manufacturing and entrepreneurial success in one of today's Jute &Coir Products industry. This book is one-stop guide to one of the fastest growing sectors of the Jute & Coir Products industry, where opportunities abound for manufacturers, retailers, and entrepreneurs. This is the only complete handbook on the commercial production of Jute & Coir Products. It serves up a feast of how-to information, from concept to purchasing equipment.

## [Directory of Textile & Garments Importers \(World Wide /International Buyers Database\) 3rd Edition](#)

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- Enhance international trade
- Support sales & marketing.

Directory of Textile & Garments Importers (World Wide /International Buyers Database) 3rd Edition (Cotton Yarn, Cotton Fabric, Silk Fabric, Non Woven Fabric, Hosiery Goods, Knitwear & Knitted Fabric, Socks, Carpets, Rugs, Mats, Denim Fabric, Readymade Garments, Apparel Silk, Gloves & Mittens, Suits, Dresses, Trousers, T-shirts, Stockings, ) Contains: Over 9,000 Importers / Foreign Buyers. Details include Company's Name, Contact Person (5,000), Address (8,900), Phone (8,500 Landline/ Mobile), E-Mail (8,300), Fax (6,600), Website (3,000) and Product Description. Note: All Records does not contain all fields of information. However, maximum information has been incorporated. Format: MS Excel

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