1. INTRODUCTION

Q. Define wet processing. Describe its main divisions.

Ans: The process by which the textile mtl are treated associated with water is called wet processing. There are mainly 3 divisions of wet processing-

i) **Pretreatment**: The process, which are done to make the textile mtl suitable for dyeing & printing are called pre-treatment. Such as desizing, scouring, bleaching etc.

ii) **Dyeing & printing**: The process by which the textile mtl are coloured by different types of dye or pigments, related chemicals required water is called dyeing. Localized application of dyestuff or pigments on fabric according to the predetermined design is called printing.

iii) **Finishing**: The process by which the textile mtl are made suitable for marketing to satisfaction / attraction of buyer are called finishing i.e. calendaring, leveling, anti-creasing, mercerizing, packaging etc.

Q. Definition of some important terms.*

Ans: 1) **Stitching**: To increase the length of the fabric for making suitable for processing is called stitching. It is done by plain sewing m/c.

2) **Brushing**: To remove the loose fibre & loose ends of the warp & weft threads is known as brushing.

3) **Shearing / Cropping**: The process by which the attached ends of the warp & weft thread is removed by cutting the knives or blades is called shearing. Shearing is done for cotton & cropping for jute.

4) **Sinzing**: The process by which the protruding / projecting fibres are removed from the fabrics by burning / heat to increase the smoothness of the fabric is called sinzing.

5) **Desizing**: The process by which the sizing mtl (starch) are removed from the fabric is known as desizing.

6) **Scouring**: The process by which the natural impurities (oil, wax, fat etc) & added / external / advantatious impurities (dirt, dust etc) are removed from the fabric is called scouring. It is done by strong NaOH.

7) **Souring**: The process by which the alkali are removed from the scoured fabric with dilute acid solution is known as souring.

8) **Bleaching**: The process by which the natural colours (nitrogenous substance) are removed from the fabric to make the fabric pure & permanent white is known as bleaching. It is done by bleaching agent.

9) **Mercerizing**: The process by which the cellulosic mtl / substance are treated with highly conc. NaOH to impart some properties such as strength, absorbency capacity, lusture is known as mercerizing. It is optional. If the fabrics are 100% export oriented then it is done by highly conc. NaOH (48-52° Tw).

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Wet Processing –I  
(Pretreatment)

10) **Washing:** Washing is done by firstly cold wash, then hot wash (80°C) & finally normal wash.
11) **Heat setting:** The process by which the width of the fabrics are adjusted by heat is called heat setting.
12) **After treatment:** The process by which the loose dyes are removed from the dyed fabrics to increase the lusture & fastness property of the fabric is known as after treatment.
13) **Calendering:** It is done to remove the undesirable crease & crinkle.
14) **Steaming / Curing:** To fix up the dyestuff / pigment with the fabric. Steaming is used for dyestuff & it is done in 100-105°C. curing is used for pigments & it is done in 120-180°C.
15) **Stentering:** It is done to increase / adjust the width of the fabric.

**Q. Write down the process sequence of wet processing technology.**

**Ans:**

GREY FABRIC

Inspection & Stitching

↓

Sinzing

↓

Desizing

↓

Scouring

↓

Bleaching

↓

Mercerising

Dyeing

→

Printing

Finishing


**Q. Write down the process sequence of wet processing of knit fabric.**

**Ans:**

Inspection of grey fabric from knitting m/c

↓

roll breaking & turning

↓

Scouring

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Q: Write down the process sequence of wet processing of woven cotton fabric / yarn.
Noakhali textile '08.

Ans:
Inspection of grey fabric from knitting m/c ↓
Stitching ↓

Q: Write down the process sequence of wet processing of woven cotton fabric / yarn.
Noakhali textile '08.

Ans:
Inspection of grey fabric from knitting m/c ↓
Stitching ↓

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Q. write down the process sequence of wet processing of polyester (woven) fabric.

Ans:

Inspection of grey fabric from knitting m/c
↓
Stitching
↓
Washing
↓
Heat setting / Stendering
↓
Calendering
↓
Final inspection
↓
Folding
↓
Packaging
↓
Storing in store room
↓
Reduction clearing
↓
Dyeing
↓
After treatment / Curing
↓
Printing
↓
Calendering
↓
Heat setting / Stendering
↓
Stendering
↓
Calendering
↓
Folding / Rolling
↓
Packing
↓
Storing in store room

Q. write down the process sequence of wet processing of blended cotton-polyester / cotton-tetron fabric.

Ans:

Inspection of grey fabric from loom
↓
Stitching
↓
Drying
↓
Heat setting / Stendering
↓
Calendering
↓
Final inspection
↓
Folding / Rolling
↓
Packing
↓
Storing in store room

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Wet Processing –I
(Pretreatment)

Brushing
↓
Sinzing
↓
Shearing / Cropping
↓
Desizing
↓
Scouring
↓
Souring
↓
Bleaching
↓
Mercerizing
↓
Washing
↓
Heat setting / Stendering
↓

(in case of finished fabric)
Finishing
↓
Calendering
↓
Final inspection
↓
Folding
↓
Packaging
↓
Storing in store room
↓
Final inspection
↓
Folding / Rolling
↓

(in case of dyed fabric)
Dyeing of the polyester part
↓
Reduction clearing
↓
Dyeing of the cotton part
↓
After treatment
↓
Drying
↓
Calendering
↓
Final inspection
↓
Folding / Rolling
↓

(in case of printed fabric)
Printing
↓
Drying
↓
Steaming / Curing
↓
Washing
↓
Stentering
↓
Calendering
↓
Final inspection
↓
Folding / Rolling
↓

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Q. write down the process sequence of wet processing of silk fibre.

Ans:

Silk
↓
Degumming
↓
Bleaching
↓
Dyeing
↓
Washing
↓
(in case of yarn)
↓
Hydro-extraction
↓
Drying
↓
Reeling
↓
Bundling
↓
Baling
↓
Winding
↓
Packing
↓
Selling
↓
Folding / Rolling
↓
Calendering
↓
Drying
↓
(in case of fabric)
↓
Hydro-extraction
↓
Drying
↓
Reeling
↓
Bundling
↓
Baling
↓
Packing
↓
Selling

Q. write down the process sequence of wet processing of wool fibre.

Ans:

Wool
↓
Carbonizing
↓
Washing
↓
Scouring
↓
Bleaching
↓
Drying
↓
Calendering
↓
Folding / Rolling
↓
Packing
↓
Selling
Wet Processing

(Pre-treatment)

↓

Souring

↓

Washing

↓

Dyeing

↓

After treatment

↓

Drying

↓

Finishing

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