CLASSIFICATION OF FINISHES

What are Fabric Finishes?

- Fabrics when they come out of the loom after weaving are called grey goods.
- For consumer acceptability, they need to be improved in appearance and feel, their special characteristics are to be brought out depending upon theie suitability to the purpose.
- FINISHES is the treatment given to fabrics which are in the form of gray goods to improve their appearance, feel, serviceability and durability.

Objectives

- **Improve appearance.**
- **Increase weight**
- **Improve suitability**
- **Improve their utility**
- **Produce variety**
- **Produce imitations**

CLASSIFICATION

OF FINISHES

On the basis of their Method of Application

MECHANICAL FINISHES

CHEMICAL FINNISHES

Mechanical finishes

Also called dry finishes. These finishes are those processes that consist of

- Application of pressure, moisture and heat. Example :- Tentering, Calendering, Beetling, Singeing, Napping, Glazing, Embossing, Moireing.
- Which adds weight and filling to the cloth. Example :- Sizing, Weighting
- That soften fabrics by application of oils, fats etc

Chemical Finishes

These are also called wet finishes. It includes processes in which some chemical treatments are given to fabrics Example :- Mercerization, Bleaching, ammoniating, chlorinating etc.

On the basis of their Stability

- PERMANENT FINISHES
- DURABLE FINISHES
- SEMI-DURABLE FINISHES
- TEMPORARY FINISHES

- Permanent – these finishes involve those chemical processes that change the structure of the fibre and remain stable throughout the life of the fabric. Example :- Mercerization, permanent stiffening, permanent press.

- Durable – They may last throughout the life of the fabric but their effectiveness reduces after time .Example :- Wrinkle resistant, some water repellent finishes.
- Semi –durable- they last through some washings or dry-cleanings. Example – Some water repellent finishes.
- Temporary – they are removed or reduced to a great extent when the fabric is washed or dry-cleaned. Example – glazing, calendaring.

On the basis of their Type

- AESTHETIC FINISHES
- FUNCTIONAL FINNISHES

- Aesthetic Finishes– these are those that affect the appearance , texture and feel of the fabric. Example :- Glazing, Embossing, Moireing, Beetling etc.
- Functional Finishes – These are those that improve the performance or utility of the fabric for special purposes. Example- flame retardant, water proofing, wrinkle resistant, wash and wear etc.

On the basis of their Purpose

- PREPERATORY FINISHES
- STABILIZING FINISHES
- TEXTURAL FINISHES
- FUNCTIONAL FINISHES

- Preperatory – these are those that are applied to the gray goods for preparing the fabric for fina finishing. Example – singeing, bleaching, straightning,scouring, desizing, degumming etc.
- Stabilizing – they are also preparatory processes but at the same time provide stable finish to the fabric by improving its lustre and appearance to make them presentable. Example – mercerizing, pre-shrinking, tentering, decating etc.
- Textural – these improve the textural quality of the fabric i.e its drape, smoothness, appearance and strength. Example – stiffening, weighting, calendaring, embossing, moiering, beetling, napping, crepe effect etc.
- Functional – these are applied to improve special performance characteristics in the fabrics to meet the demand. Example – shape retention, wrinkle resistant, wash and wear, soil repellency , moth proof etc.

THANK YOU