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COMFORT PROPERTIES ANALYSIS OF KNITTED STRUCTURES

Dr. V. RAMESH BABU[1],

T. DEEPIKA[2], V.G. PURUSOTHAMAN[3], P. PAVATHARINI[4]

HOD & ASSOCIATES PROFESSOR, Department of Textile Technology, Kumaraguru College of Technology, Coimbatore[1]

UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS, Department of Textile Technology, Kumaraguru College of Technology, Coimbatore[2-4]

Abstract: The comfort and aesthetic feel of the fabrics plays an important role for the promotion of garments within the wearer. For developing new structures in the market, one must focus on how to improve those comfort property. This paper deals with the study of comfort properties analysis of Pique structures. The basic Comfort properties like Air permeability, Water vapor permeability and Moisture Management properties of the pique fabrics were discussed. The testing standards of the pique structure with its varying geometric structures were discussed in this paper.

Keywords: Knitted fabrics, Comfort properties, Pique structure, Air permeability, Moisture Management, Absorbency.

I. INTRODUCTION

From wimpiness to pliantness, knit fabrics offer numerous advantages. Fashionistas love knits for their comfort and visual appeal. While knits are a challenge for beginning stitchers. these fabrics also allow for the creation of numerous different styles of apparel. Knitwear brings a high- degree of inflexibility to wear and tear. Knit fabrics are spiralled together from a single or double yarn creating small openings in the finished fabric. These openings serve as pockets for holding air or bitty quantities of water. This unique point also makes knits warmer that other fabrics, indeed when the fabric is soaking wet. resentment is a type of knit fabrics. Pique is used in sportswear and formal cotton shirt fabrics, demonstrating its versatility. It's generally used for polo shirts, worn for fashion purposes or in golfing as well as white tie events. Pique's weave features cotton yarn characterised by raised resemblant cords or fine ribbing. This gives the material a subtle pattern and texture which can only be seen up nearby. Textures and patterns vary across resentment shirting too.

II. PIQUE STRUCTURE AND CHARACTERISTICS

Pique, in any other case regarded as Marcella, has its origins in the 18th century. Developed up north, by means of the Lancashire cotton industry, the material used to be developed the use of a mechanised approach or weaving double fabric with an enclosed cording weft. While at first used for imitation portions of the corded Provençal quilts, made in Marseille, by way of the mid-20th century pique grew to become a key cloth in men's fashion. Pique knit material is double knit, which means there are two layers to the fabric, knit at the equal time. There are twice as many threads on the pinnacle layer as in backside layer. That distinction creates the waffle texture in the fabric. The approach combines the two main varieties of knitting: warp knitting and weft knitting. Weft knitting loops one thread round itself to create fabric. Warp knitting makes use of a separate thread for every stitch, extra comparable to weaving than hand-knitting. The raised edges on the proper facet are referred to as cords or ribs. No depend what sample the cords make, the presence of raised cords on one aspect of the material however no longer the different is a correct indication that it is a pique fabric.

The three exclusive manufacturing manner that creates incredibly textured material are

- 2 warps and two weft threads to make the authentic pique fabric & nbsp.
- 2 warps and 1 weft thread to create a semi-pique fabric.
- 1 warp and 1 weft thread that creates the 'fake' pique fabric

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CHARACTERISTICS:

- The cloth desires a nap layout
- Excellent in giving comfort
- Highly breathable
- Weaker to fabric besides ribs
- Absorbs extra warmth and physique sweat
- In some cases, stitching may also provide off terrible creeps.
- They want to be pressed gently or no longer due to the fact the skinny material can get broken due to pressing.
- A best desire for out of doors activities and sports, particularly in the summer season.
- The smaller the threads, the smoother experience of the cloth it offers off.
- Very handy to care for
- Considering the medium weight of the fabric, it's effortless too easy as well.

III. AIR PERMEABILITY

For a pressure difference of 10 mm head of water, the definition of air permeability is the amount of air in cm3 that can pass through 1 cm of cloth in 1 second (ASTM- D737- 04, 2004). The ability of a fabric to transmit fresh air from the atmosphere to the skin of a mortal body and to move air and humidity vapour from the skin to the outside atmosphere is what determines how comfortable it is. According to the theory, the vapour moves significantly from one side of the fabric to the other through the open spaces in it while prolixly moving through the air. In order to force air through the test instance, the permeability of air is often evaluated on clothing that can be divided into two categories.

In one technique, the air input through the material is measured while the pressure difference between the opposing faces of a test instance is fixed. The other technique involves acclimating the rate of air flow through the fabric to a predetermined number and measuring the pressure differential that needs to be created across the fabric to sustain this air.

types of fabric	Loop length in mm	Wales per cm	Thickness in mm	tightness factor	shrinkage in %	air permeability in cm/cm/s
100%cotton Single jersey	2.940	13.95	0.621	2.12	20.900	33.96
cotton/elastane single jersey	3.030	22.90	0.750	1.77	33.190	119.86
100%cotton 1x1 rib	3.090	15.50	0.835	1.67	28.880	85.69
Cotton /Elastane .1x1 Rib	3.520	21.90	1.325	1.28	48.720	218.80
100%cotton Interlock	2.170	14.30	1.253	2.41	22.910	46.47
cotton/elastane interlock	2.603	19.60	1.495	1.77	43.750	101.20
100%cotton single pique	2.435	15.37	0.747	1.77	9.258	50.94
cotton /elastane single pique	2.990	12.15	1.032	2.17	28.264	131.50
100% cotton fleece	3.613	14.43	0.924	1.26	1.004	56.45
cotton/ elastane fleece	4.200	11.14	1.430	1.67	23.575	127.60

Fig 1a. Relationship of air permeability with some of dimensional properties of knitted fabrics

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Test		N	MEAN	STANDARD DEVIATION	CV%	STANDARD ERROR	MINIMUM	MAXIMUM
air permeability of single jersey	95	10	33.96	3.00636	8.85265	0.9507	29	38.7
	100	10	119.86	10.21635	8.523569	3.23069	96.6	132
air permeability of 1x1 rib	95	10	85.69	5.56266	6.491609	1.75907	75.8	95.8
	100	10	218.8	19.0076	8.687203	6.01073	185	250
air permeability of interlock	95	10	46.47	2.24749	4.836432	0.71972	43.8	49.8
	100	10	101.2	4.86598	4.808281	1.53876	95.9	109
air permeability of pique	95	10	56.45	4.13179	7.31938	1.30659	48	62
	100	10	127.6	4.929612	3.860596	1.55778	120	134
air permeability of fleece	95	10	50.94	2.24063	4.398567	0.70855	48	54.8
	100	10	131.5	4.74342	3.607163	1.5	124	141

Fig 1b. Air permeability comparison of different knitted fabrics

The volume rate of air inflow per unit area of cloth is calculated using the ASTM 737-96 technique and expressed in boxy centimeters per square centimeters per second. The British, European, and International Specified Procedure calculates the pressure decrease, duration, and speed of air in a standard area in millimeters per second. The British Standard technique specifies a standard pressure of 100 Pa for clothing fabrics and 200 Pa for synthetic fabrics, but the ASTM standard procedure specifies a standard pressure of 125 Pa (12.7 mm water hand). As a result, the two methods' results are not comparable. In various nations, knitted materials have varying air permeabilities. With an increase in sew length, porosity, and air permeability, the thermal retention characteristic of dry relaxed cotton 1×1 caricature knitted fabrics decreases. It was established that the consistence and face porosity of knitted fabrics are a consequence of air permeability, which is opposite to water vapor permeability.

IV. THERMAL INSULATION

High thermal conductivity is a property of a material that indicates its ability to conduct heat. This traps a large amount of air within the fabric structure. The amount of dietary fiber contained per unit area increases, and the volume of air increases. As the weight increases, the layers decrease. The thermal conductivity of fibers is known to be higher than that of trapped air. YES, Heavy bodies with less static air (like interlocks) have higher thermal conductivity values.

Thermal conductivity is an important property for textile materials that transfer heat to the body and fabrics, allowing the body to retain heat and keep people comfortable. This situation is the amount of air trapped in the fabric structure. The amount of fibers contained per unit area increases, increasing the volume of air. As the weight increases, the layers decrease. It is well known that the thermal conductivity of fibers is greater than that of trapped air. Yes, heavy objects with less static air (like pique) will have higher thermal conductivity values

4.1 Thermal resistance

Thermal resistance is the body's ability to prevent the passage of heat. Under certain conditions, climate heat resistance, clothing sizes are smaller, and heat energy is less. Please reduce gradually while feeling the coolness. As can be seen from the results, tissue thickness increases thermal resistance. Fabric samples for both cotton and polyester Lowest thermal resistance for single jersey construction, highest achieved for interlock construction. The difference in ternary structure is statistically significant. In fact, the inverse relationship between thermal conductivity and thermal resistance under ideal conditions = h/λ; was a common expectation. Where R - thermal resistance - thickness, λ thermal conductivity. However, test results have shown this to be the case. The higher the thermal conductivity, the higher the thermal resistance. This contradiction can be explained by matter. Thickness. Increasing fabric thickness beyond increasing thermal conductivity also increases thermal resistance. A significant increase in It is seen in tissue thickness values. So, increase pique structure and gsm

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4.2 Thermal absorptivity

The goal is the endothermic heat perception measurement of substances. Thermal sensation the first sensation. When a person touches clothing that has a different temperature than the skin, heat exchange occurs between the hand and the fabric. Clothing with a high heat absorption rate makes you feel cool and cool the moment you put it on. Of both cotton and polyester fabrics, it is the interlock fabric with the highest thermal performance absorption values and the coolest first contact feeling against the skin. This situation is explained by the structure of the fabric surface. Surfaces between fabrics Pac and his colleagues found that when the surfaces of the fabrics were smooth, the skin was larger and these structures produced a cooler feel. Analysis of variance showed that the difference in heat absorption values was significant. The goal is the endothermic heat perception measurement of substances.

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V. MOISTURE MANAGEMENT

Knitting parameters mainly affect the physical properties of knitted fabrics such as GSM, thickness, density, and porosity, thus affecting mechanical performance and the comfort properties of the fabric. The effect of knitting install on two important comfort aspects of the lock fabric, i.e., moisture and breathability management. NOVA P values for the effect of The input parameters for these aspects are the p values in show that the inputs have a significant influence comfort characteristic (p value < 0.05).The effect of knitting parameters on fabric wetting time on top (WTT) and underside of fabric (WTB). Wetting time is the time in seconds taken by a measured drop test water for initial wetting of the fabric. The top surface of the fabric refers to the surface of the fabric in initial contact with water drops test and represent the party contact with the wearer's skin and first encounter the wearer's sweat absorption time is increased due to increase stitch length and reduce machine gauge for fabric interlock. Knit the bottom and longer stitch length gives a looser structure with more air shortcoming. Wet the fabric surface instead of the air-fabric interface with the tissue-water interface. In loose structures, the total area of cotton fibers that absorb moisture per unit area of fabric is less because the intermittent clearance is larger than that of tighter fabric structure.

Therefore, water adsorption and wetting greater time in case of loose tissue structures including hygroscopic cotton. The loosely knitted cotton interlocking structure not only takes longer during initial wetting/adsorption, but their liquid moisture absorption rate is also lower. Absorption rate is the average speed at which the test drop is absorbed by fabric after initial wetting. Absorption is associated with the fabric's tendency to allow water to pass through the spaces between the fibers, between the fibers and within the fibers. Loose structures have more air trapped in the fibers and fibers space before wetting can resist the movement of water begins in the inter-thread and inter-fiber space. Also, in case of loose structure, the total is less yarns and yarns present per unit area of fabric, resulting in less total number of hygroscopic fibers and capillaries in the tissue structure.

In tighter structures, the number of capillaries (with smaller diameter) more per unit area than in loose structure resulting in better capillary activity due to a higher capillary pressure for faster absorption. Because for the same reason, the propagation speed of water and the maximum wet radius in fabrics are also lower for fabrics with stitch length, i.e. With loose construction and The propagation rate is the cumulative propagation rate of Water test on top (SST) and bottom (SSB) fabric from the centre of the sample where the water tested is fall down to spread outward to the corresponding maximum ray, MWRT and MWRB.

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VI. CONCLUSION

Therefore, the pique fabric's textured design and weave are veritably airy and give you a light feel while wearing it. Pique shirts are veritably durable, which means they last extremely well. This is a big advantage because it gives your customer a long- continuing and high-quality product, that will stand the test of time. These the improvised comfort parcels like Air permeability, Moisture operation, Thermal sequestration of the pique structure makes the fabric preferable for casual wears.

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