

Technical Tuesdays

REF:TT/May 2011/ WK 2

Sewing damage and its prevention on Fabrics

What is sewing damage?



Most Renowed Participant fabrics are:

- Knit goods especially single jersy and ribbed ones
- Woven goods of Synthetic fibre and its blends
- Printed goods with dark shades

Main causes of Sewing damage:

- Insufficient Mobility of threads
- Thread burnt out due to high heat generation in needles
- Sewing with too thick needles/unsuitable needle points
- High friction between stiching needle and the fabric

Processing operations which influences the sewablity:

- Mercerisation
- Bleaching
- prolonged dyeing/stripping
- discharge printing
- over drying/resin finishing/antislip finish
- stiffening finish

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Heat generation and concept of Heat Dissipation in needle:

Extreme heating happens on the Exterior surface
Needle eye becomes the hottest

Dissipation occurs by:

- Needle/air
- Needle/Sewing yarn
- Needle bar/sewing machine
- Sewing yarn/air cooling

Heat generation in needles can be reduced by:

- Reduction of Friction by needle shapes and surfaces
- Cooling with Liquids
- Cooling with Compressed air
- Reduction of friction by lubrication

Measures to Prevent Sewing damage:

- As thin needles as possible with round points
- Optimum smoothness with Resil Optaglide and optasol series for better sewability

“Have a happy week ahead”

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