



TAILING AND LISTING – AN OVERVIEW

REF: TT/ FEBRUARY 2020 / WK 3

What is Tailing and Listing?

Tailing is shade variation along the length of the fabric and is determined by comparisons of the shade from the first meter to the last. They are checked and measured during dyeing.

Listing is shade variation across the width of the fabric and it is also checked during dyeing. Variation can be from side-to-side or side-to-center. When the fabric runs in open width this parameter should not be ignored and must be checked in a similar manner as the tailing. When dyeing in jet machines where the fabric is in a rope form, listing is rarely a dyeing machine problem.



Fig 1.1 –Shade Variation in garment

Factors that influence Tailing and Listing

- Variation in yarn count, yarn twist, fabric density, width and GSM of the greige fabric influence tailing and listing in the fabric.
 - Variation in singeing, desizing and mercerizing across the width leads to shade variation i.e. tailing and listing.
 - In case of pad batch process, batching equipment alignment
 - Uneven padder pressure at any stage of processing
 - Improper dye dosing
 - Different Dyeing properties result into tailing and listing.
- Different dyes can have different dyeing properties. It is important that dyes used in the recipe are compatible to each other. Dyes having different substantivity and affinities cause shade variation.



- Temperature variation along width or length of the fabric. The drying of fabric must be controlled and even, in order to ensure consistent moisture content. Even temperature is needed when there are different temperature zones.
- Uneven tension on fabric.
- Inconsistent speed of the fabric.
- Variation in washing temperature, feeding rate of soap etc are also cause of listing and tailing.

Checking of listing and tailing

Visual assessment is carried out under specified light. For listing, width-wise fabric is stitched to accommodate three areas marked as left, center and right. It is then assessed under specified light such as D65, TL84, Inca or CWF. For tailing, a number of fabric samples are collected at 500 m intervals and assessed against the standard under specified light box. The number of samples and intervals vary according to the total length being dyed in bulk.

Computer color matching systems are also used instead of the visual assessment procedure.



Fig 1.2 – Checking of Shade Variation(Tailing and Listing)

Wishing you a great week ahead!

Technical Tuesdays is a knowledge sharing initiative by Resil Chemicals Private Limited
arc@resil.com | www.resil.com.