

# EFFECT OF MECHANICAL RAISING ON PROPERTIES OF ERI SPUN SILK FABRIC

KARIYAPPA, SANAGAPPA N. SHILLIN, SUBRATA ROY and T. H. SOMASHEAKAR

*In this paper, the weft backed fabric has been woven in power loom by using 2/60s white Eri spun silk yarn in warp and 2/20 s white Eri spun silk yarn in the weft. The fabric has been raised in mechanical raising machine. Both the fabric i.e. raw as well as raised fabrics have been tested for various mechanical properties, according to international standard testing method. Results have been compared and analysed as per the requirement of the industry. The results of the investigation thoroughly discussed.*

**Key words:** White Eri spun silk yarn, raising, White Eri, Red Eri, Breaking strength, Elongation%, Tearing strength, Water repellency, Fabric mass, Air permeability, Pilling resistance, Abrasion resistance, Cover factor, Drape coefficient, Bursting strength, Thickness, Stiffness, Thermal insulation value.

## INTRODUCTION

There are four varieties of silk in India namely Mulberry, Tasar, Muga and Assam. Mulberry silk worm feeds on Mulberry plant, Tasar worm feeds on Asan and Arjun Plant, Muga feeds on Som and Sal and Eri feeds on Castor and tapioca. Mulberry, Tasar and Muga cocoons are reelable to produce quality raw silk yarn but Eri cocoons are mouth opened raw material for spinning. There are two varieties of Eri silk namely Brick red and white.

Eri silk is unique silk and it behaves like cotton, bulkiness and warmth like wool, Eri spun silk yarn suitable for manufacturing of all varieties of fabrics, lighter to heavy fabrics, Inner ware, dress material, ornamental fabric, thicker fabric like chadder, wall hangings, furnishings and hosiery fabric etc.

Raising is chiefly used to obtain a relatively deep hairy surface, but the degree of depth depends upon the technique used. When a fabric is to be raised, the construction of the cloth should have longer floats in warp way or weft way.

During fabric preparation used 2/60<sup>s</sup> white Eri spun yarn in the warp and two ply of 2/20<sup>s</sup> Eri spun

yarn in the weft. In this weaving 60<sup>s</sup> reed has been used keeping 44 picks per inch. During weaving first 3/1 twill and second 1/3 twill weave repeat selected for weaving.

The fabric come out from the weaving has given fuzzy finish to raise the fibre on the surface of the fabric by means of raising machine without damaging the fabric or yarn. The raising machine consists of main cylinder surrounded by 36 small rollers. These cylinder and rollers covered by flexible wire clothing.

Degree of depth of fibre raised on the surface of the fabric by varying the tension in the tension roller and repeating the passage of material in the machine.

The fuzzy finish makes the fabric soft, which provides warmth because of the insulative air cells in the nap. The thicker the nap, the more air cells, and the warmer the fabric. In men's suiting, where long wear is desired, a napped surface acts as a protection against objectionable lustre. The fact that stains can be removed more readily from a napped surface is an additional advantage. On the other hand, raising also serve to cover up a sleazy construction and

weaving imperfections. It is generally considered that excessive rising tends to weaken the fabric, especially where a heavy raise has been produced to increase any propensity to pill. Single raising signifies that both sides of a cloth have been napped in one direction, double napping signifies that both surfaces have been napped in opposite directions, which produces greater surface density, increased firmness, and greater warmth. Fabrics such as wool, Cotton and spun rayon fabrics are raised to a soft, to get desired fuzzy surface. This is the first time Eri spun silk fabric has given raised finish. Baby blankets, blankets and jackets can be made from the raised fabric. The fabric of unfinished and raised fabric have been tested for mechanical properties and results were compared.

One should be taken care that Noil yarn should not be used to make the blanket because they consists of short fibres so even after raising these short fibres may get detached from the fabric. These detached fibres may enter into lungs while breathing and may create problems. Hence only spun silk yarn must be used for making the blankets.

## **MATERIAL AND METHODS**

2/60<sup>s</sup> Nm White Eri spun silk yarn and 2/20<sup>s</sup> Nm White Eri spun silk yarn have been Produced in M/s Himatsingka siede, The fabric has been weaved from the above yarn on power loom with particulars Reed 60, PPI 44, Count of yarn 2/60<sup>s</sup>, width of fabric 53" at lanova Silks Pvt Ltd Bangalore and produced 20 meter of Eri fabric. The fabric thus produced has been given raising (Fuzzy finish) finish treatment (12 cycles has been given) by means of roller raising machine at Premier finishes Peenya.

The fabrics have been subjected to following tests.

### **Mechanical Properties**

- Weight per square meter of the fabric was measured as per IS 1964-2001.
- Thickness of fabric was measured as per IS 7702-1975.
- Air permeability of the fabric was measured as per IS 11056-1984 PROLIFIC air permeability tester 10 specimen.
- Bursting strength was measured as per IS 1966-1975.
- Tearing strength of the fabric was measured as per IS 6489-1993.
- Tensile strength. The breaking load and elongation of the fabric was measured as per IS 1969-1985, Instron 50x 200 mm strip 300 m/min.
- The drape of sample was measured as per IS 8357 1977 4 specimens.
- The Abrasion resistance of fabric was measured as per IS 12673 - 1989 Martindale abrasion tester.

- The Crease recovery of fabric was measured as per IS 4681-1981.
- The Bending length and flexural rigidity was measured as per IS 6490-1971.
- The Water repellency of fabric was measured as per IS 390 1975 4 specimens.
- The Pilling resistance of fabric was measured as per IS 1097-1964.
- The shrinkage test was measured as per IS 3561-1989.
- TIV was measured in (guarded hot plat method)-Thermolabo II Wind speed -1m/sec 3 samples per specimen.

### **Statistical Analysis**

Fabric parameters have been analysed through one way ANOVA using SPSS 11.5 package.

## **RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS**

### **Effect of Mechanical Raising on Fabric Dimension**

After raise width of the fabric reduced from 53 to 42 inches width, therefore widthwise shrinkage is of 20.75% and length of the fabric reduced from 20 meter to 19.2 meter, therefore lengthwise shrinkage is of 4%. In this fabric weft is more dominated due to weft backed cloth and used thicker yarn. During mechanical raising the needle points of the roller drag the fibre from the surface of the fabric. During this action fibre and yarn get dragged from the fabric results into shrinkage of fabric. During process the fabric runs in length wise (warp wise) direction on the machine, there is tension on the fabric in wrap wise, hence low shrinkage percentage in warp direction and but no tension and control in weft direction hence higher shrinkage percentage in weft direction.

### **Effect of Mechanical raising on properties of Eri spun yarn Fabrics (Before and after raising)**

#### ● **Linear Density (Ne) of Yarn**

From Table 1 it observed that after raising of fabric linear density of warp yarn increased by 0.82% but not significant. Linear density of weft yarn significantly increased by 17.86%. Due to the fact that after raising of fabric, yarn in the fabric gets abraded and weight of the yarn get reduced results into increase in linear density of yarn. The weft backed fabric has been produced by using 2 ply 2/20<sup>s</sup> weft yarn results into more abrasion and more fibre loss than warp yarn, hence significance increase in weft count.

#### ● **Density of Warp and Weft in Fabric**

From Table 1 it observed that after raising of the fabric ends per inch in the fabric decreasing by 1.2% and Picks per decimal in the fabric increasing by 2.4%, but changes in yarn density in the fabric is not significant. Above changes are due to the displacement of yarn in the fabric by dragging and pulling of fibre and yarn in the fabric by means of spiked roller during raising processes.

#### ● **Breaking Strength (kg)**

From Table 1 it observed that after raising of the fabric breaking strength of fabric in warp direction decreasing by 1.74% and the breaking strength of fabric in weft direction after raising increasing by 0.17%, but changes in breaking strength is not significant. Due to fact that fabric gets abraded and yarn become weak in warp direction and also ends per inch get reduced. In case of weft direction after raising picks per inch increases and more weft yarn bear the load as results breaking strength of fabric is more in weft direction.

Table - 1 : Mechanical Properties of Eri Spun Silk Fabric

Sl No.	Character		Before raising (Mean value)	After raising (Mean value)	F ratio	% Increase/decrease
1	Linear Density(Ne)	warp	2/36.5	2/36.8	3.615	0.82
		weft	2/16.8	2/19.8	433.46**	17.86
2	Threads	Ends/in	62	61.2	2.667	-1.29
		Picks/dm	50	51.2	2.25	2.40
3	Tensile strength					
a	Breaking strength(kg)	warp	69.1	67.9	0.316	-1.74
		weft	116	116.2	0.001	0.17
b	Elongation%	warp	29	27	1.392	-6.90
		weft	20	19	0.357	-5.00
4	Tearing strength (g)	warp	**	**	**	
		weft	**	**	**	
5	Water repellency (rating)		50	50		0.00
6	Fabric mass(g/m <sup>2</sup> )		225.8	224.5	1.26E+29**	-0.58
7	Air Permeability(m <sup>3</sup> /m <sup>2</sup> /min)		16.7	14.7	12.25**	-11.98
8	Pilling resistance(rating)		4	3		-25.00
9	Abrasion resistance (no of rubs)		250	512	5.818**	104.80
10	Cover factor		18	17.5	9.48**	-2.78
11	Drape coefficient (%)		41.2	39.6	505.183**	-3.88
12	Bursting strength(kgf/cm <sup>2</sup> )		**	23.8		
13	Thickness (mm)		0.63	0.65	12.844**	3.17
14	Stiffness (mg-cm)	warp	157.3	135.4	0.142	-13.92
		weft	811.5	570.5	0.213	-29.70
		<b>overall</b>	<b>357.2</b>	<b>277.9</b>	0.007	-22.20
14	Thermal Insulation value		22.60	35.18	1171.58**	55.66
15	Shrinkage	warp	5.5	4.0	27.00**	-27.33
		weft	6	5.917	0.122	-1.38

\*\* Significant at 5%

● **Elongation %**

From Table 1 it observed that after raising of fabric elongation % of the fabric is decreasing by 6.90% in warp direction and decreasing by 5.90% in weft direction, but decrease in elongation percentage is not significant. Due to fact that the stretching of fabric is more in warp direction as compared to weft

direction, hence Elongation % in warp direction is higher than weft direction.

● **Tearing Strength (g)**

From Table - 1 it observed that tearing strength couldn't be taken because, fabric tearing strength in both cases exceed limit of the machine in both warp and weft

directions. The fabric produced is thicker keeping in mind its suitability for Blankets.

● **Water Repellency (Rating)**

From Table 1 it observed that after raising of the fabric Water repellency (rating) of both fabrics is 50 which remains same. Thus fabrics are comfortable to wear.

● **Fabric Mass (g/m<sup>2</sup>)**

From Table 1 it observed that after raising the fabric mass significantly decreasing by 0.58%. This loss in mass is due to the action of needle points on roller results in loss of fibre.

● **Air Permeability (m<sup>3</sup>/m<sup>2</sup>/min)**

From Table 1 it observed that after raising of the fabric, Air permeability is significantly decreasing by 11.98%. Due to fact that after raising of the fabric, yarn and fibers get dragged and pulled on the surface of the fabric and get raised by needles of the roller of raising machine. During this action fabric gets shrinkage and density of the yarn in fabric increases. The raised fibre on the surface of fabric give more surface area to resist the air permeability. Hence the porosity of the raised fabric get reduced.

● **Pilling Resistance (rating)**

From Table 1 it observed that after raising of the fabric Pilling resistance is reducing by 25.00 %. But reduction is not significant. After raising of the fabric fibre of the fabric get raised on the surface of the fabric, these fibres also prone to pilling in course of usage hence pilling resistance has reduced.

● **Fabric Thickness (mm)**

From Table 1 it is observed that after raising of the fabric, the fabric thickness significantly increased by 3.17%. After raising of the fabric fibre of the fabric gets raised by 2 mm on the surface of the fabric, hence thickness of fabric has increased.

● **Abrasion Resistance (no of rubs)**

From Table 1 it is observed that after raising of the fabric Abrasion resistance is significantly increased by 104.8%. After raising of the fabric, fibres of the fabric get raised by 2 mm on the surface of the fabric, the raised fibres are more

resilience and share the abrasion resistance. Hence the abrasion resistance has increased.

● **Bursting Strength (Kgf/cm<sup>2</sup>)**

From Table 1 its observed that after raising of the fabric bursting strength has significantly decreasing to 23.8. Before raising of fabric, fabric cannot be tested the machine because capacity of machine is not suitable for the fabric. After raising the fabric has been tested and gives results of 23.8. Due to fact that after raising of the fabric, fibres from the yarn get pulled and raised to the surface of the fabric, sharing of the load by fibre in the yarn as well as in the fabric get reduced and become weak. While applying the load in the multi direction to the fabric that results reduced, bursting strength of raised fabric.

● **Cover Factor**

From Table 1 its observed that after raising of the fabric Cover factor of the fabric has significantly reduced by 2.785%. After raising of the fabric, the fibers in the fabric get raised on surface of the fabric and also due pulling of fibre and yarn by needles of the roller of raising machine. The fabric gets shrinkage and density of the yarn in fabric increases. The porosity of the raised fabric get reduced hence cover factor get reduced.

● **Drape Coefficient (%)**

From Table 1 its observed that after raising of the fabric drape coefficient of the fabric has significantly reduced by 3.88%. After raising of the fabric, surface of the fabric get abraded and surface fabric become soft, hence drape coefficient of fabric reduces.

● **Stiffness (mg-cm)**

From Table 1 it is observed that, stiffness of the fabric in warp direction has decreased 13.92% and stiffness of the fabric in weft

direction has decreased by 29.70%. Due to fact that after raising of fabric, surface of the fabric get abraded and fabric become soft, fibre get raised on the surface of fabric, hence stiffness of the fabric reduces. The percentage decrease of stiffness of fabric in weft direction is more compared to warp direction because of cloth weaved weft backed, hence weft yarns are getting more abraded than warp and becomes more softer.

● **Thermal Insulation Value**

From Table 1 its observed that after raising of the fabric Thermal insulation value of the fabric has significantly increased by 55.66%. Due to fact that after raising of the fabric, fibre of the fabric get raised by 2 mm on the surface of the fabric. These raised fibre gives more fibre surface for heat resistance. During raising of the fabric, the fabric gets shrinkage, yarn become closer and thickness of fabric increases. Due to above reason porosity of the raised fabric and air permeability reduces. Hence the thermal insulation value has increased.

● **Fabric Shrinkage %**

From Table 1 its observed that after raising of the fabric, the fabric shrinkage in warp direction has significantly decreasing by 27.33% and in weft direction decreasing by 1.38% but not significant. Due to fact that during raising of fabric, the fabric get strained. During shrinkage study washing allows the strained fabric to relax and therefore material shrinks. Strain applied during process of raising is more in warp direction, hence shrinkage is more in warp direction and less in case of weft direction hence shrinkage less in weft direction.

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**CONCLUSION**

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From the study it is observed that after raising of the fabric, properties

like fabric thickness, Abrasion resistance, Linear density of the yarn, Breaking strength, abrasion resistance, Thickness and Thermal insulation values are increased, water repellency remains the same and elongation%, fabric weight, air permeability, cover factor, bursting

strength, drape coefficient, stiffness and fabric shrinkage are decreased. Hence it is concluded that after raising of fabric, the fabric become bulkier, thicker, lighter in weight, warmth and softer and raised fabric are more durable. Besides this fabric has water

absorbency properties hence fabric is more comfortable to wear.

Hence the raised Eri fabric is best suited for making Blankets, Baby blankets and jacket which is best suited for summer as well as winter seasons. ■

## INSTITUTIONAL NEWS

D.K.T.E. Society's Textile and Engineering Institute had stepped in to 25th year on 28th Sept. 2006. To commemorate the proud progress and outstanding achievements during the past 24 years, the institute had celebrated its Silver Jubilee Year from 28th Sept. 2006 to 27th Sept. 2007.

As a part of this Silver Jubilee celebrations, an International Textile Conference was organized on 16th, 17th and 18th February 2007. This 'Silver Jubilee International Textile Conference' was a mega event for the Indian Textile Industry. The inauguration programme was held on 16th February 2007 evening while Seven Technical Sessions were held on 17th and 18th February 2007. In the technical session in all 27 papers were read 21 speakers from Switzerland, Germany, China, Italy, Belgium and Hong Kong. While 6 speakers from India participated in presentation in technical sessions. There was an overwhelming response to this conference. Over 1650 delegates from all over the country attended the conference. Many delegates also had come from abroad to attend this conference.

The inauguration ceremony of the conference was held on 16th February 2007 at 7.00 p.m. Hon'ble Mr. Prithviraj Chavan, Minister of State in PMO., Govt. of India was the chief guest and Hon'ble Dr. Patangrao Kadam, Minister for Co-operation Maharashtra State

presided over the function. Hon'ble Mr. Harshwardhan Patil, Minister for rehabilitation, EGI M.S., was the Guest of Honour.

The conference was inaugurated at the hands of Hon'ble Shri Prithviraj Chavan by lighting the lamp. On this occasion, Souvenir was released at the hands of Hon'ble Shri Prithviraj Chavan. Mr. Chavan delivered a very inspiring inaugural speech.

Hon'ble Dr. Patangrao Kadam presided over the function and released the two volumes of Textile Encyclopedia in Marathi language, a joint venture of D.K.T.E. Society's Textile Engineering Institute, Ichalkaranji and Rajya Marathi Vikas Parishad.

Hon'ble Mr. Harashawardhan Patil released the book 'Guidelines for Process Management in Textile cotton' written by Mr. B. Purushottam.

While Mr. K. B. Awade, Chairman of D.K.T.E. Society in his introductory speech apprised the growth and progress of Institute, Mr. Prakash Awade, Chairman of Organizing Committee for the Conference & M.L.A. M.S. in his speech admired the efforts of Textile & Engineering Institute in putting the name of Ichalkarnanji on the Global Textile Map.

World class technocrats shared their vast knowledge and experience on Saturday 17th

February 2007, 4 technical sessions were conducted. In the first technical session, Mr. A. K. Kelkear, Group Sr. Vice President, Reliance Industries Ltd., Mumbai, highlighted on recent developments in polyester field. Mr. Jorge Buchler, Head SYS Sales-India, Rieter Machine Works, Switzerland, very effectively appraised the recent development in spg. m/c. Mr. Buchler also made a special presentation on 'Advantages of 1.5 on carding width in Carding Technology.

In the second technical session, Mr. Franco Fonda, Sales Executive, Savio Machine Tessili S.p.A., Italy, with the help of power point presentation, effectively dealt with the recent of advancements made by the Savio Machine Tessili S.p.A., Italy in their machinery. Mr. Richard Further Executive Vice President, Uster Technology AG, Switzerland made a presentation on 'Consistent Quality / A Roadmap to the Future'. Mr. Renato Perlini, Sales Operations & Mktg. Manager, and Mr. Guido Zanon, Area Sales Manager of Smit Spa, Italy, Shared their vast knowledge on "Recent Advancements in Shuttleless Weaving Technology & Applications to Specialized Sectors". Mr. A. K. Prasad Head - Textile, Leather & Paper, Clariant Chemicals (India) Ltd., India, and Mr. Nirmal Punjabi, General Manager, Clariant Chemicals (India) Ltd., Presentation threw light on

"Specialized Preparatory, Dyeing & Finishing Processes for Fabrics & Garments".

In post lunch session, Technical session III, Mr. Hans Karl Varga, Regional Sales Manager Karl Mayer Textilmaschinenfabrick GmbH, Germany made presentation on "Modern Technology for Warp Preparation." Mr. V. Srinivasan, Head BU - Lab Premier Evolvics Pvt. Ltd., India highlighted on a new approach to Critical Quality Parameters in Spinning and Mr. C. Dhandayuthapani Senior Textile Technology Premier Evolvics Pvt. Ltd., India stressed upto the need of IT Solutions in Competitive Textile Scenario. Mr. Johan Verstraete CRT Manager Wvg. Machines Sales and Services Picanol NV, Belgium. and Mr. Shiraz Cambatta, Sales Director, Engineering Agencies Pvt. Ltd., India made presentation on 'How can Weavers cope with today's Competitive Environment'. In the 6<sup>th</sup> technical session, Dr. G. Checchini, Managing Director, ITEMA India Ltd., India, apprised recent Developments in Shuttleless Weaving Machines at Promatech Mr. Thomas Wiederer, Area Sales Manager, Brueckner Plant Technologies GmbH & Co.KG,

Germany highlighted on Innovative solutions for Textile Finishing.

On Sunday, 18th February 2007, there were three technical sessions. In the morning session, Mr. Naval Tibrewala, Chairman & M.D. Naval Technoplast Industries Ltd., India, made a presentation on 'Plastic Accessories in Textile Industry'. Mr. Kamal Mishra, Director, Shivam Texmech, Delhi, highlighted on 'Roving Frames - Developments, Options and Future Trends' and Mr. S. G. Pandhare Manager, Shivam Texmech, Kop. Made Presentation on Recent Developments in TFO machines. In the next technical session Mr. Dhanjay Desai, Sr. Sales Manager, Western Zone Atlas Copco, India, discussed new technology in Compressed Air For Textiles, Mr. R. K. Parikh, Vice-President - Sales & Technology Engineering Agencies Pvt. Ltd., India, highlighted on 'The Complete Solution of Cost - effective Dyeing Transformation in Yarn Dyeing & Finishing - Technology'. Fong's machinery Mr. Herbert Gubeli, Manager, Treepoint Division Loepfe Brothers Ltd., Switzerland and Mr. Daniel Ettl Sales, Manager Loepfe Brothers Ltd., Switzerland apprised 'how to achieve Right First

Time Dyeing with Computer Colour Matching'. Mr. Naveen Juneja, Head Mktg. South Asia - Text. Dyes Huntsman International (India) Pvt. Ltd., India & Mr. Jacques Fritsch Head Promotion South Asia - Effect Chemicals Huntsman International (India) Pvt. Ltd., India, made presentation on 'Innovative Solutions for Textile'.

In the post lunch session, Mr. Andreas Mondry Sales Manager Lindauer Dornier GmbH, Germany discussed on 'Innovative and Economic Finishing of Tubular Knitgoods'. Mr. Wilhelm Eckhoff, Area Sales Manager THEN Maschinen GmbH, Germany made presentation 'The Latest Tools for Ecological Dyeing', Mr. A. T. Kumar Executive Product Support Saurer India Pvt. Ltd., (Schlafhorst Division) India highlighted on 'Autoconer - 338 : Top Class & Market Loading Winding Technology'.

Mr. Bernhard Koller Member of Management Board Controlling & Sales Xorella AG, Switzerland made presentation on Xorella Yarn Conditioning Systems - an Attractive Approach.

Prof. Dr. A. I. Wasif, Dy. Director, (Academics) the proposed vote of thanks. ■

## ANNOUNCEMENT

### **Gujarat announces an incentive policy for Non-woven and Technical Textiles**

Gujarat is the first state, to adopt an incentive policy for the growth of Non-woven and Technical Textiles in the country.

Indian presence in the Technical Textile sector is relatively small at present, but considering the fast growing economy, coupled with a diverse raw material base, it is expected that Technical Textiles, will grow at a significant rate in the coming years.

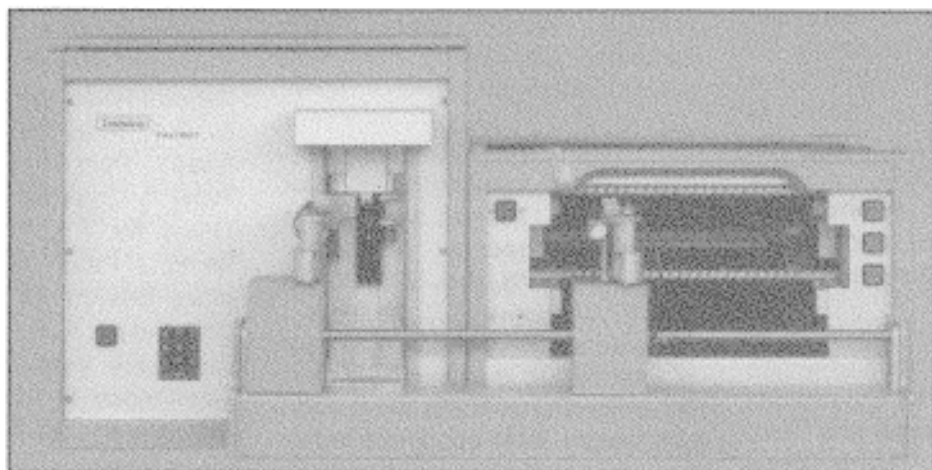
Looking to this huge potential of Technical and Industrial Textiles, the Government of Gujarat has announced an ambitious scheme providing financial support to new projects in technical/industrial textiles. The schemes envisages a Credit Linked 10% Capital Subsidy for the purchase of Plant & Machineries of Technical/Industrial Textiles, amounting to maximum of Rs. 100 lakhs in a project for 5 years.

13 specific groups within technical textile have been earmarked under the purview of this scheme. Based on opportunities, the state government has prepared detailed Project Profiles in each area. These can be seen at [www.vibrantgujarat.com](http://www.vibrantgujarat.com). With this initiative and direction, Textile Industry is entering an exciting phase in Gujarat.

## Single Fibre Testers FAVIMAT-AIROBOT and FAVIGRAPH

Efficiency is the key argument in favour of TEXTECHNO's single fibre testers. An outstanding example for this is the automatic fibre test system **FAVIMAT-AIROBOT**. The FAVIMAT is the first and only tester to combine four single-fibre test methods in one instrument on the same section of the fibre:

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## UNITS' ACTIVITIES

### ● AHMEDABAD UNIT

#### Activities Report for the Month of February 2007

##### 1st February, 2007

A Press Conference and Road Show Meet for Exclusive Textile Machinery Exhibition TEXPO 2007 was organized at AC Seminar Room, Dinesh Hall, Ashram Road, Ahmedabad-09. TEXPO 2007 to be held on July 26-30, 2007 at Codissia Trade Fair Complex, Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu, India. The South India Mills Association (SIMA), Coimbatore and Textile Machinery Manufacturers Association (India), Mumbai are jointly organizing this exhibition. In this connection they have arranged with supported by TAI-Ahmedabad Unit a Press Conference and Road Show at its seminar Room. About 50 invitees participated the meeting along with the press media. Mr. T. L. Patel - President of TAI-Ahmedabad Unit welcomed to all invitees and chief guest during the meeting. Mr. R. S. Bachkaniwala - Chairman of TMMA, Mr. S. P. Verma - Deputy Director of Govt. of India Ministry of Textiles Regional Office of the Textile Commissioner and S. Chakraborty - Secretary, TMMA were being present in the meeting and highlighted importance of TEXPO-2007.

##### 12th February, 2007

One group meeting was organized within office bearers of TAI-Ahmedabad Unit and Mr. Jasmine Patel - Branch Manager of SOTC for ITMA 2007 International Exhibition of Textile Machinery to be held on 13-20th September, 2007 at Munich, Germany. Everybody aware about the ATMEI-2006 Textile Machinery Exhibition was held at Atlanta, Georgia, USA during the 30th Oct-3rd Nov. 2006 and TAI-Ahmedabad Unit organized

the USA Tour and successfully completed taken 32 Association members from Ahmedabad Unit. For this successful tour, now TAI-Ahmedabad Unit is thinking to arrange the ITMA 2007 International Exhibition through the SOTC-Ahmedabad. Mr. Jasmin Patel told among the office bearers that we would cover ITMA Exhibition with Swiss, Paris and London within the 13 days tour.

##### 16th February, 2007

The Textile Association (India) Ahmedabad Unit had organized a Musical/Orchestra night in associate with the MIT-MEGH EVENT Managers & Organisers - Ahmedabad for the entertainment of Association members and their family looking in Maha Shiva Ratri celebration. Near about 658 family

members joined in the musical event. In the interval of the programme some refreshment was arranged for the participants. Everybody enjoyed the programme very positively.

##### 26th February, 2007

A pre conference meeting was arranged at 5.30 p.m. at AC Seminar Room, Dinesh Hall, Ashram Road, Ahmedabad-09 with Dr. P. R. Roay-President, Mr. B. R. Shah - Past President and P. V. Patel - Chairman of TAI-Central Office, Mr. T. L. Patel - President, Mr. H. J. Patel - Chairman and all office bearers of TAI-Ahmedabad Unit and Mr. A. R. Garde to discuss about the 63rd All India Textile Conference to be held on 5th & 6th January, 2008 at Ahmedabad.

### ● ICHALKARANJI UNIT

#### Activities Report for the month of January 2007

Sr. No.	Activities	Seminars / Lectures	Membership Drive
1.	Nil	Textvision 2K7 - National Level Paper Presentation competition for textile students organised by Student's Chapter - TAIMU on 13th January, 2007	Nil



Textvision 2KV organised by Students Chapter - TAIMU.

## ● MUMBAI UNIT

### THE TEXTILE ASSOCIATION (INDIA) - MUMBAI UNIT Organized One Day Seminar

The Textile Association (India), Mumbai Unit organized one day Seminar on "Indian Textile Processing Industry - Poised for a Quantum Leap" in Mumbai on March 17, 2007.

Mr. Mahendra Tanna, Vice-President, TAI Mumbai Unit welcomed the Chief Guest, Mr. J. N. Singh, Textile Commissioner, Ministry of Textiles, Govt. of India, Guest of Honour, Mr. Bart van Kuijk, Managing Director, DyStar India Pvt. Ltd., speakers and delegates.

Mr. D. R. Mehta, President Emeritus, TAI, Mumbai Unit mentioned in his presidential address about the weakness of Indian textile Processing industry and emphasized on that the Indian processing Industry and the government should understand and realise the need to encourage more investment towards this



The distinguished audience.

sector to increase in the capacity to become the largest export earner for the country.

Mr. V. C. Gupte, Chairman and Convener, briefed about the Seminar. He said that there has been a sea change during the last four years soon after the quota regime came to an end. Many overseas buyers have set up their offices in India for sourcing of all types of textiles and garment from

India. India has become main hub for sourcing of textiles and garment. During last four years, the Indian textile processing industry has been going through a bullish phase in terms of investment and capacity additions. Several existing players have added large state-of-art processing plants and several new players have entered the gamut of textile processing. The healthy demand from the domestic apparel / retail industry as well as overseas sourcing companies has encouraged investment in the sector. The Indian processing industry needs to add further capacity to be self sufficient to overcome its lacunae to meet the local and global demand. The textile industry, specially processing can add to the exports, increase industrial production, increase employment and give boost to the economy. This is the object of this seminar. The Textile Association (India), Mumbai Unit has brought together the eminent speakers from the different sectors of processing industry as well as the Government representatives on the same platform to understand consumer requirements and plan for at least for next five years.



Inaugural Session: Sitting Dignitaries on Dais (L to R): Mr. P. S. Pawar, Hon. Secretary, TAI, Mumbai Unit, Mr. V. C. Gupte, Chairman, TAI, Mumbai Unit, Mr. Mahendra Tanna, Vice President, TAI, Mumbai Unit, Chief Guest, Mr. J. N. Singh, Textile Commissioner, Ministry of Textiles, Govt. of India, Guest of Honour Mr. Bart van Kuijk, Managing Director, DyStar India Pvt. Ltd., Mr. D. R. Mehta, President Emeritus, TAI, Mumbai Unit, Mr. R. G. Malvankar, Vice Chairman, TAI, Mumbai.



**Mr. H. A. Shah receiving Life Time Achievement Award from Chief Guest Mr. J. N. Singh.**



**Mr. Natubhai M. Patel, Managing Director, Meghmani Dyes & Intermediates Ltd. felicitated for his contribution to textile processing industry by the hands of Chief Guest Mr. J. N. Singh.**

The Textile Association, Mumbai Unit felicitated Mr. H. A. Shah, Ex. CEO, NTC (MN) Ltd. and Past President, TAI, Mumbai Unit with Life-Time Achievement Award and Mr. Natubhai M. Patel, Managing Director, Meghmani Dyes & Intermediates Ltd. for his contribution to textile processing.

Mr. Bart van Kuijk, Managing Director, Dystar India Pvt. Ltd. expressed his views in his address on technical lacunae in Indian Textile processing industry and also he gave remedial steps to improve the same. According to him upgrading in spinning, upgrading in weaving / knitting, upgrading in wet processing is very necessary for technical improvement in textile processing industry.

Mr. J. N. Singh, Textile Commissioner, Ministry of Textiles, Govt. of India, gave importance of processing and structure of textile processing sector in his inaugural address. He expressed on composition & technology level of power processing units, major states and clusters of Power processing units, major problems of power processing units, total investment under TUFs. He said that investments are coming in the

processing sector in a good major. Also he mentioned that the industry will have to take major initiatives in training of personal at all level, esp operatives, supervisors and even engineers.

There were seven papers. The Seminar was attended by over 275 participants, which comprise technocrats, processors, entrepreneurs, industrialists, machinery manufacturers, dyes/chemical manufacturers, researchers, university professors and students.

Mr. Jayant Patel read the paper Mr. R. C. M. Reddy, Chief Executive Officer, IL & FS Ltd. on "Status of Investment in Textile Processing". Mr. Kurt van Wersch, Chief Technologist, A. Monforts, presented a paper on "Continuous moist cross-linking - An innovative 'easy care' process. Mr. Andreas Troscheit, CHT R. Beitlich GmbH, Germany delivered a paper on "Innovative Silicones in Textile Finishing". Mr. C. N. Guruprasad, General Manager, Benninger India Ltd. presented a paper on "Continuous open width treatment of knitwear - A case study based on economics and quality". Dr. Kishore G. Agnihotri, Head-Devpt.

& NTG, The Arvind Mills Ltd. (Denim Business Division) presented paper on "Denim Overview - Fabric & Garment". Mr. Paul Cowell, DyStar, Singapore talked on "Removing time, complexity and surprises out of the textile supply chain". Mr. Chittaranjan N. Desai, Proprietor, Paradise Environmental Services delivered paper on "Textile Effluent Reduction, Treatment & Recycling".

There was Panel Discussion, which was moderated by Mr. Ullhas Nimkar, Chief Executive Officer, Texanlab Textile Testing Laboratory. The panel comprised by Mr. D. P. Patil, Technical Consultant, Alok Industries Ltd., Dr. Anand Aminbhavi, General Manager-R&T, Croda Chemicals (India) Pvt. Ltd. Dr. D. M. Wakankar, General Manager (Corporate Product Safety), Clariant Chemicals (India) Ltd. and Mr. S. Rajendran, Dy. General Manager-Head Processing, A. T. E. Marketing Pvt. Ltd. There was good interaction between participants, who posed many questions to panel members and it was a very interesting session and memorable one.

Mr. P. S. Pawar, Hon Secretary, TAI Mumbai Unit proposed vote of thanks. ■