Effect of Pakistan Synthetic Limited Fiber on Quality Characteristics of Khalis Limited Fiber like as Yarn Imperfection Index, Strength, CVm, and Breakage

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Abstract

This research paper illustrates the effect of PSL (Pakistan synthetic polyester) on yarn made by blending of Khalis fiber & PSL polyester fiber via quality characteristics. Polyesters yarns of 30Ne were made on ring spinning frame at different recipes (i.e. 100%KFL, 75%KFL + 25%PSL, 60%KFL + 40%PSL, 50%KFL + 50%PSL, 40%KFL + 60%PSL, 100%PSL. Yarn quality characteristics were determined for Yarn imperfection index, strength, CVm and breakage experiments. Based on the Results, the effect of PSL fiber reports were made using Uster Tester 4. This research paper will focus on the quality of a product. It will focus on to set parameters like as yarn imperfection index, strength, CVm, and breakage of yarn.

Keywords: KFL Polyester fiber; PSL Polyester fiber; Ring spinning

Introduction

Ring spinning is king and outstanding process for making different types of yarns from textile fibers. No one can deny its importance till the early 1960s. Then it was felt that this process has high capital investment, high raw material cost. Therefore different experiments have been performed to make an amazing type of yarn with low raw material cost and gain high profitability range. The blending of fibers describes made with different fibers which differ in properties, with a view to achieving or improving certain characteristics of the yarn Baykal et al. [1].

The blend is an intimate mixture of staple fibers of different structure, length, diameter or color. Fabric made from the blending of yarn has better properties than made from single yarn [2]. Blending of cotton fiber with polyester fiber is done to enhance drape properties, comfort ability, dye ability and many other properties of the fabric products [3,4]. In the cotton/polyester blends, polyester fiber plays an outstanding role in all areas of the life-saving medical textiles to the geo-textiles. The plus point of polyester over other fibers is strength, luster, aesthetics properties [5]. The polyester fabric will absorb and wickless water. In order to overcome these limitations, micro-fibers were introduced to improve the polyester wick ability, and thereby dry the material quickly. When share of polyester fibers decreases in the blend, there occurs decline in yarn strength [6]. Fiber properties had unique effect on yarn strength. Blending of different fibers creates to their non-uniform distribution throughout the yarn cross-section [7].

Many researchers have been conducted research on Man-made and natural based fibers, which were manufactured from different materials such as proteins, cellulose, recycling of bottles wastes. The research has been conducted in different places and their results were also different due to different properties and Department conditions (hot, cold moisture and other properties). We analyze above all conditions are different so to prepare formula according to the customer requirements, which helps in different condition to achieve the standard quality of yarn [8-15].

Materials and Method

Polyesters yarns of 3 0Ne and 1.05 HR were produced on ring spinning Machine (Ejm178) by using PSL, KFL polyesters with following raw material specifications given in Table 1. Sliver in card department of 65grains was prepared by using Scutcher blow-room line and card machine (Mekin). These slivers were then fed in two passages through drawing machines i-e breaker drawing machine named Howa Breaker and finisher drawing machine (RSB D 35) to get uniformity of sliver in drawing department (Figure 1a-1g and Table 1 & 2).
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Table 1: HVI Fiber Testing of PSL polyester, KFL polyester and China Polyester.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameters</th>
<th>KFL Polyester</th>
<th>PSL Polyester</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Denier</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>1.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Length(mm)</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type</td>
<td>Dull</td>
<td>Semi Dull</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Color R</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Color b</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No of Crimps</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moisture%</td>
<td>0.41</td>
<td>0.39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elongation%</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tenacity</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shrinkage%</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grade</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Table 2: Quality analysis of Yarn.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fiber Used</th>
<th>100% KFL</th>
<th>100% PSL</th>
<th>75% KFL+25% PSL</th>
<th>60% KFL+40% PSL</th>
<th>50% KFL+50% PSL</th>
<th>40% KFL+60% PSL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Specifications</strong></td>
<td>1.2Denx51mm</td>
<td>1.2Denx51mm</td>
<td>1.2Denx51mm</td>
<td>1.2Denx51mm</td>
<td>1.2Denx51mm</td>
<td>1.2Denx51mm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Fiber Type</strong></td>
<td>Polyester</td>
<td>Polyester</td>
<td>Polyester</td>
<td>Polyester</td>
<td>Polyester</td>
<td>Polyester</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CLSP</strong></td>
<td>3838.9</td>
<td>5053.05</td>
<td>4292</td>
<td>4564.75</td>
<td>4724.8</td>
<td>4882.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Imperfection Index</strong></td>
<td>150</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>128</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CVM</strong></td>
<td>15</td>
<td>11.1</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>12.9</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>11.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Yarn breakage %</strong></td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>1.80%</td>
<td>3.60%</td>
<td>3.30%</td>
<td>2.60%</td>
<td>2.50%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Results & Discussion**

**Effect of PSL fiber on CLSP of Khalis fiber**

Figure 2 shows the effect of PSL fiber on CLSP of Khalis fiber. As the ratio of PSL fiber increases, CLSP values also increase gradually. The minimum CLSP values are obtained at 100% KFL. Lower CLSP values in the fiber mean less strength in the final yarn quality. As the ratio of PSL fiber increased, CLSP increased from 3300 lbs to 5044.5 lbs.

**Effect of PSL fiber on yarn breakage % of Khalis fiber**

Figure 3 shows the effect of PSL fiber on yarn breakage % of Khalis fiber. As the ratio of PSL fiber increases, yarn breakage % values are decreases gradually. Lower breakage % mean’s good survival of yarn at optimum speed. As the ratio of PSL fiber increased, yarn breakage % decreased 7% to 1.4%.

**Effect of PSL fiber on IPI of yarn of Khalis fiber**

IPI is Called Quality of yarn. Higher IPI values mean’s Yarn quality is not good. Figure 4 shows the effect of PSL fiber on IPI of Khalis fiber. As the ratio of PSL fiber increases, IPI values also decrease gradually. Lower the number, higher the quality of yarn. The minimum IPI values are obtained at 100% PSL. As the ratio of PSL fiber increased imperfection index values are decreased 150 to 38.

**Effect of PSL fiber on CVM of Khalis fiber**

Figure 5 shows the effect of PSL fiber on CVM of Khalis fiber. As the ratio of PSL fiber increases, CVM values also decrease gradually. Lower the CVM, lower the deviation n mass of yarn diameter. The minimum CVM values are obtained at 100% PSL. Higher CVM mean’s higher Variation in mass in yarn then quality will be not good. As the ratio of PSL fiber increased, Coefficient of variation in mass values is decreased 15 to 11.1% [16-19].
Conclusion

In this research paper, there was a focus on the quality of the product. It was totally focused on to set such parameters so that yarn spinning industry product properties on demand to maintain standard quality and productivity of yarn as per customer requirement. This research was conducted to investigate the final qualitative yarn via blending of PSL & Khalis polyesters, achieving the quality parameters. Recipe of the KFL & PSL polyesters fibers in different ratios were made to achieve the required strength and quality characteristics of China optical Qualitative yarn. From the Preformed Experiments in different ratios of PSL & KFL fibers, it is concluded that whenever you are increasing ratio amount of PSL Polyester in KFL polyester fiber, it gets strength and more productive and qualitative. When you were performed Experiments in 75%KFL +25%PSL, 60%KFL +40%PSL, 50%KFL +50%PSL, 40%KFL +60%PSL Yarn Strength, Yarn CVM, Yarn Breakage% and IPI quality were going better when we were increasing ratio % of PSL.

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