

UNIT-III

FUNCTIONAL FINISHES

Functional finishes are treatments applied to textiles (and other materials) to enhance their performance and provide specific properties beyond their basic appearance or feel. These finishes can be achieved through various methods, primarily categorized as **mechanical** or **chemical**, and increasingly, through **advanced and emerging technologies**.

Here's a breakdown of common functional finish methods:

WRINKLE-FREE FINISHES:

Wrinkle-free finishes, also known as **durable press** or **easy-care finishes**, are chemical treatments applied to textile fabrics, primarily those containing cellulosic fibers like cotton, linen, and rayon, to enhance their ability to resist creasing and recover from wrinkles. The ultimate goal is to produce garments that require minimal or no ironing after washing and drying.

Core Definition:

A wrinkle-free finish refers to a textile finishing process that imparts dimensional stability and crease resistance to fabrics, allowing them to maintain a smooth, "just-ironed" appearance even after repeated washing, drying, and wearing.

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Application Methods:

- **Pre-cure:** The resin is applied and cured at the textile mill during fabric finishing. Garment manufacturing then involves cutting and sewing the pre-cured fabric.
- **Post-cure:** The resin is applied to the fabric at the mill, but the curing step is performed *after* the garment has been cut and sewn. This allows the garment to be cured in its desired final shape, ensuring a more precise wrinkle-free effect.
- **Garment Dip/Spray:** Finished garments are dipped or sprayed with the wrinkle-free agents and then cured.

WATER REPELLENT FINISH:

Water repellent finishes are chemical treatments applied to the surface of textile fabrics to make them resistant to wetting by water. Unlike **waterproof** fabrics, which typically have a solid, impenetrable barrier (like a coating or membrane) that blocks all water and often some breathability, water repellent fabrics still allow air and moisture vapor to pass through. This makes them more comfortable to wear in many situations, as they prevent the clammy feeling associated with non-breathable waterproof materials.

The fundamental principle behind water repellency is **hydrophobicity** (literally "fear of water"). Water repellent finishes work by:

1. **Lowering Surface Energy:** The chemicals used in water repellent finishes dramatically lower the surface energy of the individual fibers or the fabric surface. Water, having a high surface tension, tends to minimize its contact with low surface energy surfaces.
2. **Creating a Microscopic Barrier:** The finish creates a microscopic layer or changes the fiber surface properties so that water droplets "bead up" on the surface instead of spreading out and soaking into the fabric.
3. **Increasing Contact Angle:** When water comes into contact with a surface, the angle formed between the edge of the water droplet and the surface is called the "contact angle." A highly water repellent surface will have a high contact angle (typically above 90 degrees, often much higher), meaning the water forms a nearly spherical bead and rolls off easily.

This modification of the fabric's surface tension prevents water from penetrating the material, allowing it to shed rain, splashes, and spills.

Key Characteristics and Benefits:

- **Resistance to Water Penetration:** The primary function, causing water to bead and roll off.
- **Breathability:** Crucially, water repellent fabrics largely retain their air and moisture vapor permeability, enhancing wearer comfort.
- **Quick Drying:** Because water doesn't soak into the fabric, it dries much faster.
- **Stain Resistance (often):** Many water repellent finishes, especially fluorocarbons, also impart oil and stain resistance, as they make the surface less receptive to various liquids.
- **Enhanced Durability:** By keeping the fabric dry, water repellent finishes can protect the textile from water-related damage and degradation.

Applications:

Water repellent finishes are widely used in:

- **Outdoor Apparel:** Jackets, pants, hiking gear, ski wear, rainwear (often in conjunction with waterproof membranes).
- **Sportswear and Activewear:** To keep athletes dry and comfortable.
- **Home Textiles:** Upholstery, tablecloths, curtains, shower curtains.
- **Technical Textiles:** Tents, backpacks, tarpaulins, automotive interiors.
- **Footwear:** To resist water penetration.

FLAME RETARDANT FINISH:

A **flame retardant finish** is a chemical treatment applied to textile fabrics to reduce their flammability and prevent or delay the spread of fire. The goal is to make the textile self-extinguishing once the ignition source is removed, minimize charring, and reduce the production of toxic smoke and gases during a fire.

Flame Retardant (FR) Finishes: These are chemical treatments applied *to* fabrics (often naturally flammable ones like cotton, rayon, or blends) to impart flame retardancy. The textile itself is not inherently flame resistant, but the finish gives it that property.

How Flame Retardant Finishes Work (Mechanisms):

Flame retardant chemicals interfere with the combustion process at various stages, primarily by:

1. **Condensed Phase Mechanism (Char Formation/Dehydration):**
 - Many flame retardants (especially phosphorus-based) promote the formation of a **char layer** when the fabric is exposed to heat. This char is a carbonaceous, non-flammable residue that acts as a physical barrier.
 - Some chemicals also act as **dehydrating agents**, forcing the fibers (especially cellulosic ones) to give off water instead of flammable tars, thus promoting char formation.
2. **Gas Phase Mechanism (Radical Quenching/Gas Dilution):**
 - Some flame retardants (like halogen-based compounds, though their use is increasingly restricted due to environmental concerns) release non-flammable gases (e.g., hydrogen halides) into the flame zone.
 - These gases dilute the concentration of oxygen and flammable gases, and more importantly, they act as **free radical scavengers**. Combustion is a chain reaction driven by highly reactive free radicals (like hydroxyl and hydrogen radicals).
3. **Physical Mechanism (Insulation/Cooling):**
 - Some flame retardants melt and form a glassy, insulating layer on the fiber surface, cutting off oxygen supply and heat transfer.

Application Methods:

Flame retardant finishes are typically applied to fabrics through:

- **Padding:** The fabric passes through a bath containing the flame retardant solution, followed by squeezing to remove excess liquid.
- **Coating:** A layer of the flame retardant formulation is applied to one or both sides of the fabric, often on the back.
- **Spraying or Foaming:** Less common for general textile finishing but used for specific applications.
- **Curing:** After application, the fabric is usually heated (cured) to fix the chemicals onto or within the fibers, making the finish durable.

Applications of Flame Retardant Textiles:

Flame retardant finishes are crucial for safety in various applications:

- **Protective Clothing:** Firefighters' uniforms, industrial workwear (e.g., for welders, electricians), military uniforms.
- **Home Furnishings:** Upholstery, mattresses, curtains, carpets (to meet stringent fire safety regulations).

- **Automotive and Aerospace Interiors:** Seat covers, carpets, headliners.
- **Children's Sleepwear:** In regions with specific flammability standards.
- **Public Spaces:** Theatres, hotels, hospitals (for drapes, bedding, seating).

The development of flame retardant finishes is an ongoing field, with a strong focus on creating more effective, durable, and environmentally benign solutions to enhance fire safety without compromising human health or ecological balance.

ROT AND MILDEW PROOF FINISH:

A **rot and mildew proof finish** (also known as an **anti-microbial** or **biocidal finish** in this context) is a chemical treatment applied to textile fabrics to protect them from degradation and discoloration caused by microorganisms, primarily fungi (which cause mildew and rot) and bacteria.

This finish is crucial for textiles that are frequently exposed to moisture, humidity, warmth, or direct contact with soil, as these conditions promote microbial growth. Without such protection, susceptible fabrics (especially natural fibers like cotton, linen, jute, and rayon) can suffer from:

- **Rot:** The breakdown of the fiber structure by fungi, leading to loss of strength, disintegration, and holes. This is a severe form of degradation.
- **Mildew:** A superficial, often fuzzy, growth of fungi on the fabric surface. It can cause unpleasant odors, discoloration (staining), and, if left untreated, can lead to rot.
- **Odor Development:** Bacteria and fungi can metabolize components of the fabric or sweat, producing foul odors.
- **Staining:** Microorganisms can produce pigments that permanently stain the fabric.

How Rot and Mildew Proof Finishes Work (Mechanisms):

These finishes employ active chemical agents, known as **biocides**, that either:

1. **Inhibit Microbial Growth (Biostatic):** They create an environment on the fabric surface that makes it inhospitable for microorganisms to multiply.
2. **Kill Microorganisms (Biocidal):** They directly destroy the microbial cells that come into contact with the treated fabric.

Application Methods:

Rot and mildew proof finishes are typically applied during the final stages of textile processing, often through:

- **Padding:** Fabric is immersed in a solution of the biocide, then squeezed to ensure even penetration.
- **Exhaustion:** The fabric is treated in a dye bath-like process where the biocide is absorbed by the fibers.
- **Coating:** A layer containing the biocide is applied to one or both sides of the fabric.

- **Curing:** Heat treatment is usually applied to fix the chemicals to the fibers, ensuring durability of the finish against washing and environmental exposure.

Key Applications:

- **Outdoor Textiles:** Tents, awnings, tarpaulins, sails, outdoor furniture upholstery, protective covers.
- **Military and Industrial Textiles:** Uniforms, equipment, filters, geotextiles.
- **Technical Textiles:** Medical textiles (bandages, drapes), sports apparel (for odor control), footwear linings.
- **Home Textiles:** Shower curtains, mattress covers, carpets, some bathroom linens.

The effectiveness and durability of a rot and mildew proof finish depend on the specific chemical used, the application method, and the end-use conditions (e.g., exposure to UV light, washing, abrasion).

ANTISTATIC FINISH:

An **antistatic finish** is a chemical treatment applied to textile fabrics to prevent or reduce the accumulation of static electricity on their surface. Static electricity is a common problem, especially with synthetic fibers like polyester, nylon, and acrylic, which are poor conductors of electricity and have low moisture absorption.

How Antistatic Finishes Work (Mechanisms):

Antistatic finishes work primarily by increasing the electrical conductivity of the fabric surface, allowing static charges to dissipate safely. This is achieved through various mechanisms:

1. **Increasing Surface Conductivity (Most Common):**
 - Many antistatic agents are **hygroscopic** (moisture-attracting) compounds. They absorb a thin layer of moisture from the atmosphere onto the fiber surface. Water is a good conductor of electricity, so this moisture layer provides a pathway for the static charges to leak away to the ground or dissipate into the air.
 - Some agents are **ionic** in nature. They contain mobile ions that can conduct electricity directly along the fiber surface.
 - **Conductive materials:** For more robust antistatic properties, conductive fibers (like carbon fibers, stainless steel fibers) can be incorporated into the fabric, or conductive coatings (e.g., with carbon black, conductive polymers like PEDOT:PSS, or metallic nanoparticles) can be applied. These create a direct electrical pathway.
2. **Reducing Friction (Lubrication):**
 - Some antistatic agents also act as lubricants. By reducing the friction between the fabric and other surfaces (including the wearer's skin), they minimize the generation of static charges in the first place (triboelectric effect).
3. **Neutralizing Charges:**
 - In some cases, antistatic agents can have an opposite charge to the fiber, helping to neutralize accumulated static charges directly.

Types of Antistatic Finishes/Agents:

Antistatic finishes can be broadly categorized by their durability:

1. **Non-Durable (Temporary) Antistatic Finishes:**

- These are typically low molecular weight compounds like quaternary ammonium salts, phosphate esters, polyoxyethylene derivatives, and certain alcohols (e.g., glycerol).
- They work by attracting moisture or providing a temporary conductive layer.
- They are easily removed by washing or dry cleaning, so their effect is short-lived.
- Often used during textile processing (spinning, weaving) to reduce static issues on machinery and fibers.

2. **Durable Antistatic Finishes:**

- These finishes are designed to withstand multiple washes and prolonged wear.
- They often involve forming a **cross-linked polymer network** on the fiber surface that contains hydrophilic (water-attracting) groups. These polymers are chemically bound to the fibers.
- Examples include polyamines reacted with polyglycols, or polyepoxide-based systems.
- For highly conductive and permanent solutions, **incorporation of conductive fibers** (e.g., carbon, stainless steel) into the yarn or fabric structure, or the use of **conductive nanoparticles** (e.g., carbon nanotubes, silver nanoparticles) integrated into the finish or fiber, are employed.

Applications of Antistatic Finishes:

- **Apparel:** Undergarments, hosiery, dresses, blouses, sportswear (especially those made from synthetic fibers) to prevent clinging and discomfort.
- **Carpets and Upholstery:** To prevent static shocks and reduce dust attraction in homes, offices, and vehicles.
- **Protective Clothing:** Garments for workers in environments with sensitive electronics (e.g., semiconductor manufacturing, clean rooms) to prevent electrostatic discharge (ESD) damage.
- **Industrial Textiles:** Conveyor belts, filter fabrics, industrial brushes where static buildup can be hazardous or interfere with processes.
- **Automotive Interiors:** Seat covers and carpets to prevent static buildup that can lead to discomfort or interfere with electronic systems.
- **Medical Textiles:** Bedding, drapes, and uniforms in medical settings to enhance comfort and prevent static-related issues.

The development of antistatic finishes continues to evolve, with increasing focus on creating highly durable, effective, and environmentally friendly solutions.

SOIL RELEASE FINISH:

A **soil release finish** is a chemical treatment applied to textile fabrics, primarily those with synthetic fibers like polyester and its blends (e.g., polyester/cotton), to enhance their ability to release embedded dirt, oil, and stains during ordinary laundering.¹

While some finishes focus on **repelling** soil (like water and stain repellent finishes that keep spills on the surface), a soil release finish acknowledges that fabrics will eventually get dirty and focuses on making the cleaning process much more effective.²

Why are Soil Release Finishes Important for Synthetic Fabrics?

Synthetic fibers, particularly polyester, are inherently **hydrophobic** (water-repelling) and **oleophilic** (oil-attracting).³ This means they tend to:

- **Absorb oily stains easily:** Oils and greases readily penetrate and bond strongly with the hydrophobic surface of synthetic fibers.
- **Resist wetting by water:** Water-based detergents struggle to penetrate the fiber surface to lift away soil.
- **Attract and hold particulate soil:** Static charges (common on synthetics) can attract dust and dirt, and the smooth, non-porous surface of synthetics can make it hard for these particles to be dislodged.
- **Redeposit soil:** During washing, removed soil can be re-deposited onto the fabric, leading to a dingy or grey appearance over time.⁴

How Soil Release Finishes Work (Mechanisms):

Soil release finishes work through a combination of mechanisms, often creating a "dual-action" effect:

1. **Increased Hydrophilicity (Water-Attraction):**
 - The primary mechanism is to make the surface of the synthetic fibers more **hydrophilic** (water-attracting).
 - When the fabric is immersed in water during washing, this hydrophilic layer swells and allows water and detergent solutions to penetrate easily between the fiber and the oily soil.
 - This penetration helps to "lift" the oily soil away from the fiber surface.
2. **Reduced Adhesion of Soil:**
 - By making the surface more hydrophilic, the finish reduces the strong attractive forces between the hydrophobic oily soil and the synthetic fiber.⁷
 - This allows the soil to detach more readily from the fabric.⁸
3. **Prevention of Soil Redeposition:**
 - The hydrophilic surface helps keep the released soil dispersed in the wash water, preventing it from re-depositing onto the fabric.⁹ This maintains the fabric's brightness and prevents a "dingy" look.
4. **Anti-Static Properties (Often a side benefit):**
 - Many soil release agents also impart some antistatic properties, which further reduces the attraction of dry particulate soils like dust and lint.¹⁰

Application Methods:

Soil release finishes are typically applied to fabrics using standard textile finishing techniques:

- **Padding:** The fabric passes through a bath containing the soil release agent solution.
- **Exhaustion:** The fabric is treated in a dyebath-like process where the chemical is absorbed by the fibers.
- **Curing:** The fabric is often heated (cured) after application to permanently fix the finish to the fibers, ensuring its durability to repeated laundering.

Benefits of Soil Release Finishes:

- **Improved Washability:** Makes it significantly easier to remove stubborn oily stains and general grime with normal washing.¹⁶
- **Enhanced Appearance Retention:** Fabrics look cleaner, brighter, and newer for longer, even after many washes.
- **Reduced Need for Harsh Chemicals:** Less reliance on strong detergents or stain removers.¹⁷
- **Increased Fabric Durability:** By allowing for easier cleaning, it can reduce the need for aggressive washing or scrubbing, thus extending the life of the garment.¹⁸
- **Greater Comfort:** Can sometimes improve the wicking properties of fabrics by making them more hydrophilic, enhancing moisture management.

Applications:

Soil release finishes are widely used in workwear, uniforms (e.g., healthcare, food service), children's clothing, sportswear, and home textiles like tablecloths and upholstery.