Gütermann

COLOUR UP YOUR LIFE

Make colour forecasts redundant

Fashion and colour trends are difficult to program. Trends are developing at an ever faster rate and often the fashion colours forecast do not match actual demand. This is because there is a long time lag between deciding on a colour palette and the arrival of its fashion season. The later the colours can be decided on, the less risk there is of making the wrong colour choice or being left with non-selling stock. Through garment dyeing and the use of the correct sewing thread, maximum use can be made of the time advantage.

Global Seam Competence

Garment Dyeing – a real tightrope

Garment dyeing, piece dyeing, fully-fashioned dyeing, pronto per tinta (PPT), pret á teindre (PAT) or ready for dyeing (RFD); all these terms refer to garment dyeing. This process transfers the determination of colour from the beginning of the production chain to the end: first the garment is stitched and afterwards it is dyed. Of course, anything which gives flexibility presents a real challenge in terms of production technology.

Dyeing a valuable item of clothing rather than piece goods carries the risk that a processing error will result in a considerably higher loss. The overall material mix in the garment must therefore coordinate perfectly. This means that not only buttons, zips etc. but the reaction of the fabrics and threads to dyes and chemical technology must be taken account of in the dyeing process. Comparable colouring behaviour in order to achieve homogeneous colour depth is as crucial to the process as the irregular shrinking characteristics of the materials involved. Only by taking account of this can problems such as seam puckering, distortion or sewing thread breakage be avoided. The pre-treatment of the garment also plays a decisive role. Considerable expertise on colour-specific processes and testing methods is required in order to achieve a perfect result.

Perfectly coordinated

The interaction of the dye, the dyeing process and the fibre to be dyed is decisive for the dyeing result. Not all fibres can be dyed in the same way. The physical or chemical bonding of a dye to a fibre depends on the chemical structure and the physical construction of the fibre. This means that the fibre of the sewing thread must be matched to that of the undyed garment, as otherwise the shade will not be uniform or the desired colour effect will not be achieved.

Cotton or cellulose fibres such as viscose and lyocell are the main fibres used in the production of garments for dyeing. The most suitable dyes for this, depending on the colour fastness, depth and brilliance required, are reactive, sulphur, direct, vat or pigment dyes. The A&E and Gütermann range includes the optimum thread with outstanding characteristics for every fibre and every dyeing process.

Attention: All the elements involved, such as studs, zips, buttons, labels etc. must stand up to the dyeing process in the desired form.

D-Core RFD – don't take any risks

For garment-dyed articles, the creation of perfect colour and effects is the be all and end all. Naturally this also applies to the sewing thread which should not be spoiled by the appearance of „white spots". This often happens when sewing threads which have a polyester core and cotton sheath are used. The light undyed core shows through.

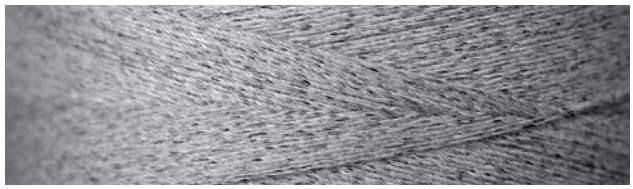
Polyester content remains undyed (white spots).

D-Core RFD: the optimum solution for perfect dyeing.

D-Core RFD sewing thread is constructed in a way which prevents this from happening. The sheath has a particularly stable construction which offers protection against abrasion and displacement. In addition to this, the thread comes in three brightness levels; for light, medium and dark dyeing. The polyester core is pre-dyed accordingly which reduces the possibility of its showing through.

D-Core RFD light

D-Core RFD dark

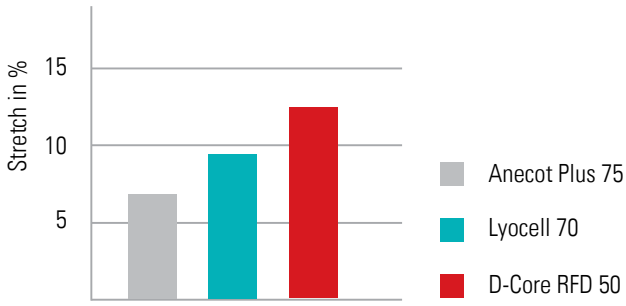


D-Core RFD very dark

Ideal conditions for successful Garment Dyeing

Standard sewing threads need to be strong and this is one of the reasons they are made of the synthetic fibre, polyester. There are different requirements, however, for dyeing polyester and garment-dyed articles which are made predominantly from cellulose fibres. Conventional thread is not suitable, therefore, and special solutions are required. A&E and Gütermann offer ideal preconditions for piece dyeing with their Anecot Plus, Anecot Extra in 100 % cotton and D-Core RFD, a thread with a polyester core and cotton sheath:

- outstanding sewability properties,
- optimum dyeing results,
- excellent strength for finishing processes and
- the best performance characteristics.
- Expert advice included!



Parameters such as strength and stretch are crucial.

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