

Viscose, Modal and Lyocell (TENCEL®)



Who's who in fibers



fibers						
natural fibers		from natural polymers		from	from	
protein based	cellulose based	cellulose based	protein based	synthetic polymers	anorganic polymers	
wool silk angora cashmere ect.	cotton flax hemp jute ect.	viscose modal lyocell (TENCEL®) cupro acetate ect.	casein collagen ect.	polyester polyamide polyethylene polyurethane (elastane) acrylic polytetraflour -ethylene	carbon ceramic glass metal	

Man-made cellulose fibers



- combine the natural wearing properties of natural fibers and the advantages of synthetic fibers such as purity, consistent quality etc.
- occupies a middle position between natural and chemical fibers.

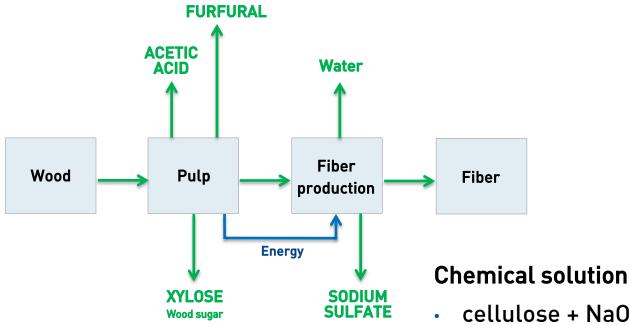
How fibers differ?



- fiber production
- fiber properties
- fiber swelling during wet processes
- dimension stability
- stability to certain processing step
- dye uptake, dyeability

Viscose and Modal production process

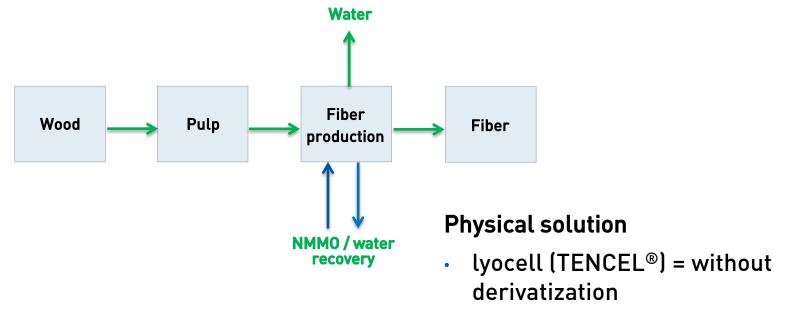




- cellulose + NaOH + CS₂ = Xantogenate (derivatization)
- viscose = quick (aggressive) derivatization
- modal = more gentle derivatization
- raw material beechwood

Lyocell (TENCEL®) production process





- NMMO, N-methyl morpholine N-oxide is an aqueous, non-toxic, biodegradable, organic solvent
- raw material eucalyptus wood

Fiber properties

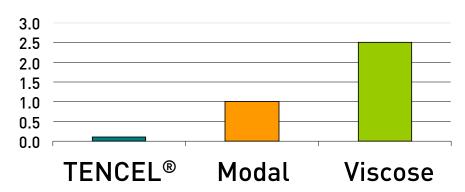


	Viscose (CV)	Modal (CMD)	Lyocell (CLY)	Cotton (CO)
Titer / Length	1.3 dtex / 39 mm	1.3 dtex / 39 mm	1,3 dtex / 38 mm	depends on cotton type
Tenacitiy cond. [cN/tex]	25	35	41	30
Elongation cond. [%]	19	13	16	8
Tenacity wet [cN/tex]	11	20	35	28
Elongation wet [%]	22	14	18	12
Bisfa Modulus [cN/tex] at 5 % elongation	2	6	9	8
Dye uptake	+++	++	+++	+
Natural moisture content [%] (65 % rel H)	11	11	11	8
Polymerisation degree DPv	250 - 300	300 - 600	550 - 600	2000 - 3000

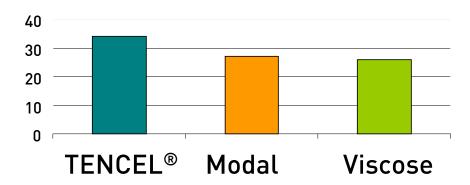




Fiber length increase in water %



Fiber diameter increase in water %



TENCEL® fiber specialities



Fibrillating man made cellulose fiber

Standard TENCEL®

Surface modification

- clean finish
- peach skin
- wash out / used look effects

Non fibrillating man made cellulose fiber

chemical crosslinked

TENCEL® LF cross linker stable under alkaline conditions
TENCEL® A100 cross linker stable under acid conditions

Recommended blending partner *



	VISCOSE	MODAL	TENCEL® Standard	TENCEL® LF	TENCEL® A100
Cotton	+	+	+	+	-
Linen	+	+	+	+	-
Silk	+	+	+	-	+
Wool	+	+	+	-	+
Polyamide	+	+	+	-	+
Polyester	+	+	+	-	+
Polyacrylic	+	+	+	-	+
Polyester	+	+	+	-	+

^{*} If the blending partner needs to be dyed



Stability to alcaline processing steps

	6 - 7 °Bé	12-14 °Bé	26 – 28 °Bé
VISCOSE	+ (tension)	-	-
MODAL	+	-	- (only blends with cotton)
TENCEL® Standard	+	+	+
TENCEL® LF	+	+	+
TENCEL® A100	+ (70 °C)	-	-

Fiber specialties – processing



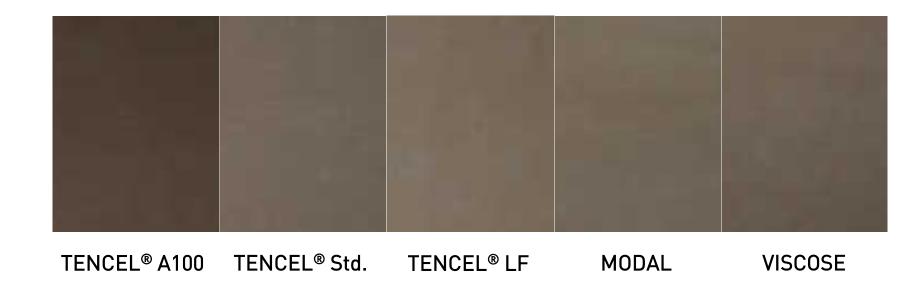
	VISCOSE	MODAL	TENCEL® Standard	TENCEL® LF	TENCEL® A100
Prewash neutral / soda ash 85-90 °C	+	+	+	+	+
Bleaching 90 °C	-	+	+	+	-
Bleaching 98 °C / 120 °C	-	-	+	-	-
Neutral reductive bleach	+	+	+	+	+
Mercerisation	-	+ -	+	+ -	-
After treatment: neutralize 30 °C	+	+	+	+	+
After treatment: neutralize 60 °C	+	+	+	-	+
Biopolishing – Cellulases (Enzymes)	-	-	+	-	-
Resination (easy care)	+	+	+	+	-

- fiber/fabric tenacity loss

- fiber inhibits enzyme function
- chemical crosslinking systems destroyed

Dye uptake, dyeability





Processing TENCEL® Standard



TENCEL® Standard

woven fabrics, clean skin, open width

Processing TENCEL® Standard woven fabrics, clean skin, open width



singeing (removing hairiness)

causticizing / mercerizing

cold pad batch or pad steam desizing / bleaching

cold pad batch or pad steam dyeing

resination

MUST DO!

for better:

- crease resistance
- dimension stability
- pilling behaviour
- against fibrillation

Processing TENCEL® Standard woven fabrics, clean skin, open width



Common resin finishing

- 40 60 g/l PERFIXAN CLY (Crosslinking resin with a low content of formaldehyde)
- 16 24 g/l PERISTAL KSV (Catalyst for resin finishing)
- 20 25 g/l PERISOFT NIS/R (Universal softener for all types of fibres)
- 15 20 g/l PERISOFT MSN (High-quality silicone macro emulsion)
- liquor pick up: approx. 70 %
- drying: as usual
- curing: 45 sec at 170 °C or 3 min at 150 °C

Processing TENCEL® Standard woven fabrics, clean skin, open width



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Softener selection in case of pilling issues
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15 – 20 g/l PERISOFT SML High-quality silicone micro emulsion

or

15 – 20 g/l PERISOFT HSM NEW

Hydrophilic silicone micro emulsion

or

5 - 20 g/l PERISOFT NANO

Hydrophilic silicone micro emulsion

Processing TENCEL® Standard



TENCEL® Standard

woven fabrics, peach skin, rope



singeing / desizing

Singeing (open width)

Desizing (open width)

 Recipe depending on kind of size and machinery



singeing / desizing

causticizing

90 - 120 g/l NaOH 100 % (approx. 12 - 14 °Bé, constant)

3 g/l PERIWET MN NEW

tensionless fabric guiding

- liquor pick up: 100 110 %
- temperature: 25 30 °C
- time of exposure: depending on aggregate 10 20 min
- aggregate: padder, beck with rollers, jigger
- rinsing: start hot, neutralise



singeing / desizing

causticizing

fibrillation (rope)

initial temperature 60 °C

0.5 g/l PERLAVIN NIC

4.0 g/l PERILAN VF

0.4 g/l PERILAN RFC

4.0 g/l soda ash (to be added prediluted via dissolving tank)

- heat up with 2 °C/min to 95 °C
- treat 90 min at 95 °C
- cool down with 2 °C/min to 60 °C
- rinse hot (approx. 60 °C)



singeing / desizing

causticizing

fibrillation (rope)

enzymatic defibrillation (rope)

initial temperature 55 °C

0.5 g/l PERLAVIN NIC

4.0 g/l PERILAN VF

0.4 g/l PERILAN RFC

2.0 g/l PERISTAL E

pH value approx. 4.5 - 5.5 temperature 55 °C

1.5 - 2.5 g/l PERIZYM 2000

- treat 60 min at 55 °C
- enzyme stop by fast temperature increase (2 °C/min) to 85 °C
- treat 10 min at 85 °C
- rinse thoroughly hot and warm



singeing / desizing

causticizing

fibrillation (rope)

enzymatic defibrillation (rope)

dyeing (rope or pad batch)

initial temperature possibly > 50 °C

4.0 g/l PERILAN VF
0.4 g/l PERILAN RFC
1.0 g/l PERIQUEST BSD
x g/l dyestuff / salt / fixing alkali
temperature profile/dosage

depending on dyestuff

rinse warm, cold

soaping:

4.0 g/l PERILAN VF 1.0 g/l PERLAVIN SRL

- treat 15 min at 95 °C
- rinse hot, warm



singeing / desizing

causticizing

fibrillation (rope)

enzymatic defibrillation (rope)

dyeing (rope or pad batch)

tumbling

Removal of fibre fibrils/further development of the peach skin (if necessary)

- treatment on rope tumbler at approx. 80 °C
- initial speed: approx. 300 m/min
- accelerate up to 800 1000 m/min

repeat if necessary



singeing / desizing

causticizing

fibrillation (rope)

enzymatic defibrillation (rope)

dyeing (rope or pad batch)

tumbling

resination

Resin finishing for peach skin fabrics to reduce abrasion of fibrils

30 - 40 g/l PERFIXAN CLY
16 g/l PERISTAL KSV
40 g/l PERIPRET PUS
40 g/l PERISOFT ME SPECIAL

- liquor pick up: approx. 70 %
- drying: as usual
- curing: 45 sec at 170 °C or 3 min at 150 °C

If necessary, short repeat of tumbler treatment to obtain maximum softness and volume.







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The above indications are based on the latest state of our knowledge. Due to different operational conditions and requirements these are guidelines only. A legally binding assurance cannot be drawn from our indications. Our technical staff will always be at your disposal to support you in testing our auxiliaries and to answer further technical questions.

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