

CO₂ laser dye patterning for textile design and apparel manufacture

Abstract

A digital dyeing technique, described as 'Digital Laser Dyeing' (DLD) was studied in this research using CO₂ laser technology, synthetic textiles, workshop coloration methods and industry standard dyes and dyeing procedures. Laser beam energy was used as an image creation tool to modify surface fibres with graphic patterns and coloured dyed effects through a Computer Aided Design (CAD) approach. The research was supported by a textile design perspective in order to explore the creative potential of DLD methods for textile processing, fabric finishing, fashion design and apparel manufacture. Combined technical and scientific inquiry ensured experimental rigor in terms of the repeatable methods employed and reliable results achieved using an energy density (J/cm²) approach. Outcomes of the study identified CO₂ laser-dye patterning as an innovative alternative textile coloration approach and dye on demand manufacturing process relevant to textile and clothing production. Explorations with polyester/elastane sportswear and intimate garments in this study suggest a potential sector for the development of on demand processing for synthetic textiles and clothing.

Keywords: CO₂ laser technology, energy density, synthetic textiles, textile design, textile coloration, textile patterning; digital laser dyeing, demand processing, sportswear, apparel manufacture

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Abbreviations: DLD, digital laser dyeing; CAD, computer aided design; FDL, fibre dye laser; IR, infrared; FLD, fibre laser dye; SDC, society of dyers and colourist

Introduction

Laser technology used in materials processing has been widely documented. Within a textile engineering context regarding synthetic fabrics, laser technology can modify surface fibres through laser beam interaction as studied by: Shahidi & Wiener,¹ Lau et al.² Bahtiyari³ Kan^{4,5} Shahidi et al.⁶ Nourbakhsh & Ebrahimi,⁷ for example. This interaction changes the physical material properties of synthetic fibres such as polyester (PET), altering the polymeric molecular chains of substrates. In this manner, benefits to dyeing synthetic materials have been realised due to the increased dye uptake capability of laser treated textiles and substrates which are traditionally difficult to dye, as documented by Aspland.⁸ In particular, their ability to yield dark and deep shades conventionally. As such, synthetic textiles are intensive resources using traditional coloration methods requiring large amounts of energy and water usage with the addition of solvents. Alternatively, laser technology is a low energy, dry, and efficient approach to textile processing. The CAD aspect of the technology facilitates creative development of the laser-dye process studied in the ability to combine textile engineering with textile design. This has been achieved by utilising the laser as a digital patterning tool with dyes and computer generated graphics that were marked onto the fabric surface via laser beam energy. Until more recently in this field, as documented by Akiwowo,^{9,10} Bartlett¹¹ Addison^{12,13} Morgan,¹⁴ designed effects like this have only been achievable using textile printing processes. This research explored an energy density (J/cm²) approach to enable creative expression of the laser-dye process in a controlled way. A practical understanding regarding the number of Joules of energy per square centimetre (J/cm²) generated across the fabric surface in terms

of laser beam output made it possible to determine specific shades and tonal variability on the textile surface during the dye uptake stage. As a result, a reliable method was established and replicable coloration/patterning effects were achieved. Atomization of the technology facilitated precision processing, relevant to design and technical proficiency of techniques involved. In contrast, the results can be repeated and the creative, technical and scientific data documented and embedded in the textiles and prototype garments is transferrable for [re]production purposes.

Experimental work

Textile materials

Two standardized (ISO) polyester fabrics were used in the study as detailed in Table 1—one plain weave constructed by interlacing yarns; and one knitted jersey constructed by inter-looping yarns. This variant facilitated the transferability goals of the laser-dye process by understanding laser parameters that were either the same or unique to each textile type. The woven PET textile consisted of a 100% polyester staple fibre, whilst the knitted textile contained 3% elastane or 'spandex' compared to 97% polyester substrate. Characteristically, the woven polyester was therefore more rigid in terms of extension. The composition of the weave structure meant the fabric was flat and firm, with good dimensional stability. Subsequently, apart from diagonal elasticity achieved on the bias, the fabric had minimal stretch properties. In contrast, the presence of elastane in the knitted polyester gave the fabric stretchiness. This was further aided by the inter-looping structure of the knitted fabric which facilitated extension and stretch characteristics. In addition, knitted garments are typically form-fitting and easily shape the human contour by gliding and hugging the body unlike plain woven fabrics. Although the DLD process was explored with both woven and knitted textiles, sportswear garments appropriately demonstrate the potential for development regarding

active apparel using knitted polyester/elastane varieties, which is commercially relevant in terms of sportswear and intimate apparel markets.

Each fabric neither hindered nor enhanced the visual appearance of laser dyed/patterned fabrics as it was possible to adjust processing

Table 1 ISO Polyester fabrics used in this research

S. No.	Fabric	Supplier	Composition	Construction
A	Polyester	Society of Dyers and Colourists (SDC)	100% Polyester staple fibre (undyed)	1/1/ Plain Weave: Warp: 23,5per cm, Weft 20,5 per cm; Yarn: Warp: 7,5tex Z 1000×2 S 800; R 15 tex, Weft: 20 tex S 800
B	Polyester	Crystal Martin	97% Polyester, 3% Elastane (piece dyed off-white)	Single Jersey Knit: 28 gauge, 17Dex 180 gm per sqm2; 57 courses,-3cm, 49 wales-3cm

CO₂ Laser machine

A 10 Watt Synrad laser marker system was employed to conduct the research. This machine has a galvanometer mirror driven system used for marking textiles. In the system, the laser beam is directed by oscillating mirrors. The computer software, Win Mark Pro, enabled the creation of mark files such as graphic objects used to generate imagery i.e. shapes, lines and text; in addition to imported CAD files containing other creative elements. Incremental and variable laser parameters used to process fabrics was supported by the computer software.

Textile coloration and patterning procedures

Two main coloration/patterning procedures were carried out in this research:

Workshop approach: Involving hand methods by manually applying industry standard dyes to fabrics before laser marking, termed 'Fibre Dye Laser' (FDL) interaction. Industry standard disperse dyes were pasted out or diluted with deionized water. Some specimens contained solvents in addition. The dye solution was then hand painted onto the fabric surface with a paint brush and left to air dry before laser processing. Following FDL interaction, specimens were washed using domestic laundering methods before analysing the results.

Industry standard approach: Involving ISO fabrics, dyes, dyeing procedures and after treatment. Fabric samples were laser marked first then dyed with disperse dyes using a Coloursmith infrared (IR) sample dyeing machine. This method is referred to as 'Fibre Laser Dye' (FLD) interaction in this research. 0.4% dye stock solutions were measured and transferred to individual metal beakers for loading into the IR machine together with the sample. Once loaded, the pre-programmed dyeing cycle for polyester was activated. During the cycle, the dye liquor reached 140°C aligned with the glass transition phase (T_g) for polyester which ensured sufficient dye-to-fibre adsorption. After dyeing, selected specimens were after-treated in a solution containing sodium hydrosulphite/hydroxide for reduction clearing to remove any unabsorbed dye from the fabric surface. Samples were then washed using a Roaches Wash tech machine and methods-BS EN ISO 105-CO6/B2S:2010.

Dyes and auxiliaries: The disperse dyes used in this study supplied by Itochu Group, made available by the Society of Dyers and Colourist (SDC) include Dispersol or 'Itospense': Yellow 3G; Yellow Brown SERL(150%); Rubine CGL(150%); Red 2BE(200%); Blue

parameters in a controlled manner for optimum results. For example, due to the bulk properties of the knitted polyester, increased energy density was sometimes required to penetrate fibres more deeply through laser beam interaction depending on the detail and intricacy of individual patterns and designs.

3RL(150%); and Navy CD2G (200%). Auxiliaries included in the dye liquor were: acetic acid for ensuring the correct pH of 4.5 in a dye bath; Itosolt mend levelling agent (0.5%) to ensure or uniform dyeing; Itoquest LJ3-12 cheating agent (0.5%) to help with impurities in the water; and LJ550 dispersing agent (0.5%) used to stop dyes from agglomerating.

CAD Technology: CAD technology was used to combine digital design with digital laser processing systems. Original artwork was developed into design work using creative CAD software: Adobe Photoshop and Adobe Illustrator. Design files were exported and converted into an appropriate image mode via Win Mark Pro laser software. This moderation made it possible to mark fabrics using a patterning approach or create an all over laser processed non-patterned effect. Raster and vector marking approaches were explored. Raster processing facilitated a 'filling in' pictorial or shape based technique (Figure 1) for generating patterns through closely spaced parallel beam scanning. This was initiated at the design stage using Adobe Photoshop which facilitates the creation and development of 'digital pictures'. Vector marking techniques were possible using a linear approach to generating design files from a series of specified linear grids (Figure 2) rather than a shape or image method, as with the raster approach.

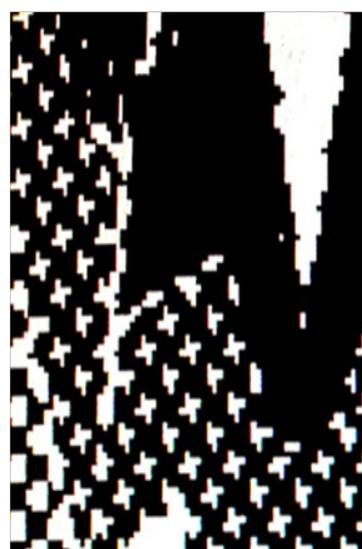


Figure 1 CAD Illustration showing a section of a picture based design file appropriate for raster laser beam scanning.

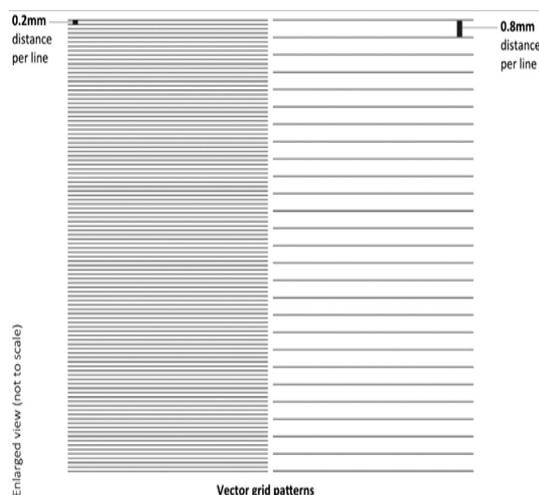


Figure 2 CAD Illustration showing linear grid patterns file suited to vector laser beam scanning.

Micrography: Microscopes were used to further analyse laser dyed fabrics and provide a better understanding about the surface morphology of laser treated polyester in relation to dye uptake via patterned and non-patterned surface effects. Close view observations were carried out at x10, 100; x20; and x40 magnification using a Nikon Optishot camera. Microanalysis undertaken involved capturing digital photographic micrographs linked to the computer software which operated the equipment.

Demonstration of the digital laser dye process for apparel manufacture: In order to demonstrate the potential of the laser-dye process using synthetic fibres, sportswear and intimate apparel were identified as appropriate textile goods for potential development of the process within an apparel manufacture context. The following pre-processed 'white' prototype garments were studied (Figure 3):

- PUMA T-shirt (90% Polyester/ 10% Elastane)
- LA Gear Bra Top (93% Polyester; 7% Elastane)
- Closer with Evie Bra (90% Polyester; 10% Elastane)
- Crystal Martin Fabric Sports Bra Pattern (97% Polyester; 3% Elastane)
- TITLE Bra Top (93% Polyester; 7% Elastane)



Figure 3 Pre-processed 'white' garments, prototype sportswear and intimate apparel.

Results and discussion

FDL: Fibre dye laser coloration and patterning approach

By using an FDL approach combined with hand and workshop methods for applying dyes to fabric samples; it was possible to 'stain' rather than dye the pre-processed textile fibres when brushing the dye solution onto the fabric. To stabilise dye uptake, introducing the laser beam as an additive process enabled dye adhesion on the fabric due to irradiation via fibre/laser interaction. Laser energy from the beam activated the dye causing individual fibres to adsorb dye particles. Explorations with CAD patterns and flat colour effects were investigated. Selected fabrics treated in this way were further analysed using microscopy.

Fabric sample A (Figure 4), was hand painted with a 0.05g Red 2BE dye/100ml water solution in a gradient effect—a more concentrated application of the liquor on the left, getting progressively weaker or less saturated on the right. Once dry, the sample was laser modified via raster method, with two different energy densities represented by three horizontal panels: (1): 0.06J/cm²; (2): 0.07J/cm²; and (3): 0.07J/cm². The micrograph/x20 magnification (on the right/Figure 4: panel 1 observation) shows the effect of dye uptake on individual PET yarns. The image reveals a 'speckled' effect likened to conventional 'pixels' or 'dots' (i.e. dots per inch/DPI) used to build and communicate digital images and forms within CAD concerning printed approaches. It is also understood that this uneven effect on the yarns can be attributed to the hand application of dyes to surface fibres limiting uniform dye adsorption due to a manual approach.

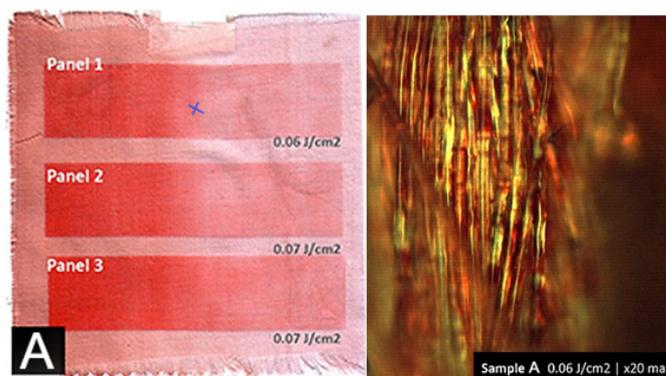


Figure 4 Sample A (right) Laser modified panels with different energy densities; Micrograph of Sample A (left) Dye uptake on individual fibres.

Samples B1 and B2 Figure 5 show a before and after washing result. As with sample A, a dye solution was hand brushed on to the fabric surface. Three different solvents were included—one solvent per liquor solution—0.5g Methanol (1); 0.5g Ethanol (2); and 0.5g Acetone (3). The purpose of this experimentation was to investigate whether the solvent positively aided dye adhesion. After laser processing, part of the specimen was washed. In doing so, a brighter blue shade was revealed in all panels compared to the unwashed specimen. Additive laser processing in this instance activated the dyes through irradiation creating a truer representation of the dye colour; Cetyl Blue BN. Figure 6 demonstrates the development of a patterning approach using a gradient coloration method and repeat designs created in Adobe Photoshop.



Figure 5 Solvent based samples.

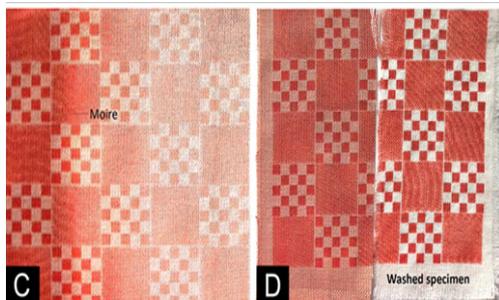


Figure 6 Pattern development-gradient effect/repeat patterns.

FLD: Fibre laser dye coloration and patterning approach

Using an FLD approach, further pattern exploration and development involved the employment of a monochromatic ‘Greyscale’ system for constructing tonally varied patterns in Adobe Photoshop. Percentages of black (GS%) in the form of engineered repeat patterns were generated to achieve a collection of high resolution graphic textile designs from a combination of grey elements (Sample E/ Figure 7). Each grey/percentage of black correlated to a specific energy density. It was therefore possible to modify surface fibres in a controlled and automatized way via integrated CAD systems. To laser modify fibres with a raster beam scanning approach, pattern files were converted to ‘Halftone’ in the Win Mark Pro software (Sample F/ Figure 7). Figure 8 shows two DLD textile designs using woven PET and FLD techniques. Both deep and pale tones are depicted in each sample corresponding to a range of energy densities and modification levels in laser processing.

Figure 9 demonstrates capability of the laser dye process as a tool for incremental non-patterned dye uptake or flat colour using a vector grid approach. As the line spacing distance increased (from 0.2mm-0.24mm), paler dye uptake was observed due to an increase in the distance between each parallel beam scan and so reduced fibre-laser interaction, which can be understood.

Apparel demonstration

Exploration with knitted polyester fabrics inspired a sportswear and intimate apparel direction whereby complex garment design, fit and customisation aspects linked to consideration of digital laser dyeing as an on demand process for garment coloration and finishing through textile design and in apparel manufacture. Figure 10 illustrates the creative planning involved in the decision making process regarding

the placement of engineered designs. Figures 11-13 demonstrates capability of the laser dye process through prototype garments.

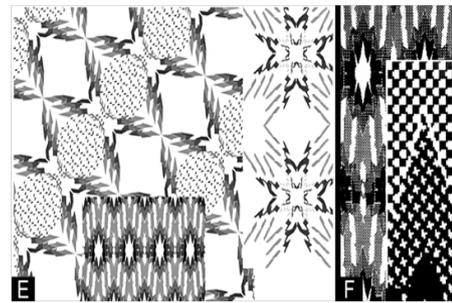


Figure 7 Image E, Greyscale designs constructed with varied percentages of black; Image F, Unique halftones patterns within a CAD design.

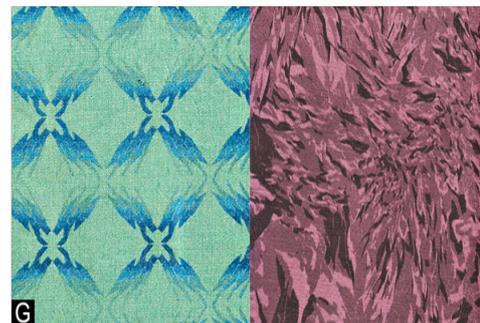


Figure 8 Laser-dyed woven textile samples generated using a raster approach, engineered repeat pattern (left); textural pattern (right).

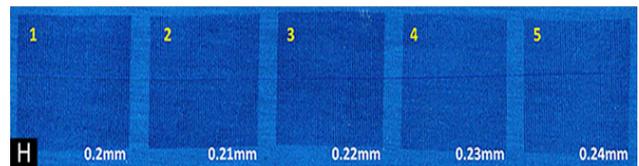


Figure 9 Vector grid/non-patterned approach, cross section of laser-dyed tonal colour chart, knitted polyester fabric sample.

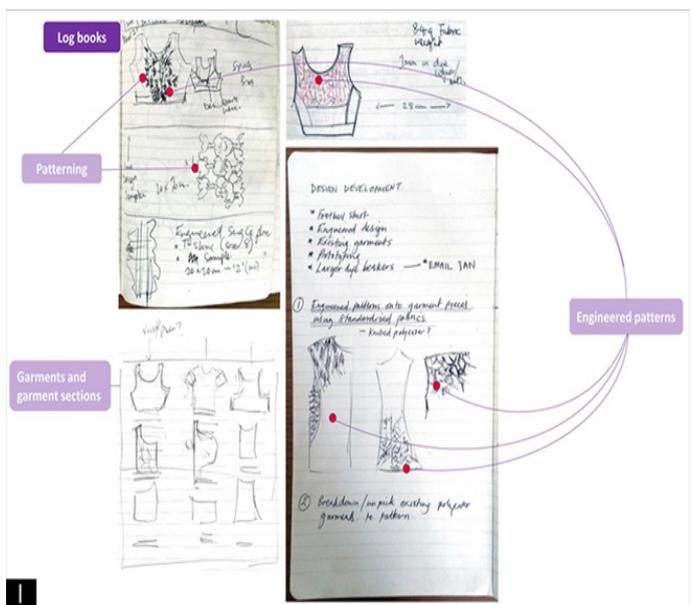


Figure 10 Planning for patterning: garment prototypes.



Figure 11 Laser-dyed 'White goods' (white garments).



Figure 12: Laser dyed garment prototypes.

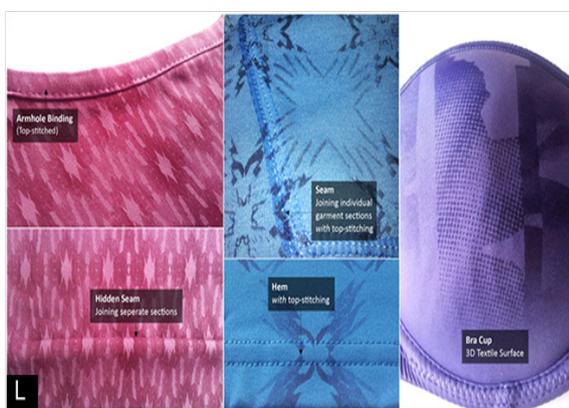


Figure 13 Laser dyed finished garments post construction.

Conclusion

In this research, a Digital Laser Dye process, simply referred to as 'DLD' or 'Laser dyeing' was studied. The process enabled textiles and garments to be designed and finished with high resolution computer graphics using CO₂ laser technology, CAD methods and dyeing practices. Two approaches were studied involving hand/workshop and industry standard procedures-Fibre Dye Laser (FDL) and Fibre Laser Dye (FLD) interactions. The DLD method investigated demonstrates the ability to process textiles and garments in this way relevant to textile design and apparel manufacture by using innovative textile coloration and patterning techniques. In this manner, the research has identified the capability and potential of laser technology as both a creative and a manufacturing device by enabling and promoting: laser dyed graphics onto synthetic fabric; high resolution engineered colour and pattern; design innovation; design flexibility; enhanced textile finishing and customisation possibilities; and on demand processing in terms of: pre-laser modified fabric or apparel; post-construction dye on demand finishing for textiles and whole/complex garments; dye to order and dye to specification approaches; low energy consumption due to implementing CO₂ laser machines; low or no chemical usage in processing and therefore environmental advantages; lower production costs due to a 'demand' rather than bulk production approach i.e. minimum waste; greater aesthetic flexibility based on creative needs and requirements; and rapid production times. Such factors promote efficiency and sustainability regarding the design and manufacture of textile and apparel goods using a DLD approach.

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Conflict of interest

Author declares there is no conflict of interest publishing the article.

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