

Analysis of drape co-efficient, bending length, flexural rigidity and tightness factor of 4×1 rib, 4×4 rib, half cardigan and full cardigan knit structure fabric

Abstract

This study investigates the result of various knit structure on various properties of rib fabric. The acrylic yarns were accustomed to make 4×1 rib, 4×4 rib, half cardigan and full cardigan structured fabrics using manual V-bed knitting machine during this analysis work. The consequences of knit structure were measured regarding drape co-efficient percentage, bending length, flexural rigidity and tightness factor. The results disclosed that the fabric properties are greatly influenced by knit structures. 4×4 rib knit structured fabric showed the highest value for all tested properties except drape co-efficient and half cardigan knit structured fabric showed the lowest value. 4×1 rib knit fabric possessed the highest drape co-efficient percentage. The bending length and flexural rigidity was investigated in both wale and course direction. Simultaneously, surface and back sides bending length were also calculated. From the above mentioned data it's been known that the effect of knit structure on flexural rigidity in both wale and course direction were influenced in a very same chronological way. The highest tightness factor was observed for 4×4 rib structured fabric.

Keywords: Knitted fabric; Drape co-efficient; Bending length; Flexural rigidity; Tightness factor

Abbreviations: BL, bending length; CPI, course per inch; DC, drape co-efficient; FC, full cardigan; FR, flexural rigidity; HC, half cardigan; SL, stitch length; TF, tightness factor; WPI, wales per inch

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Introduction

Knit fabrics are yarn-based fabrics that find significant appeal in the apparel market because knit fabrics offer exceptional comfort qualities and have long been preferred as fabrics in many kinds of clothing.¹ The properties of knit fabrics are significantly influenced by many parameters including knit structure. The knit structure is basically produced by employing a continuous yarn or set of yarns to form a series of interlocking loops. The two basic types of knits are the weft and the warp knit. The use of warp and weft is largely analogous to the same terms used in woven structures with weft being along the fabric width and warp being along the fabric length.² The applications area of knit fabrics are enlarging than before time and currently knits are using in numerous apparels such as sweaters, hosiery, T-shirts, golf shirts, sweat and exercise suits, lingerie, infant and children wear, swimming suits, gloves and figure shaping undergarments and so on.³ The popularity of knit fabrics in apparel products stems from many attractive features including the freedom of body movement in form-fitting garments, ease of care, resilience, soft draping quality and warmth in still air environments.⁴ Knits are also used in interior furnishing and in smaller quantities in upholstery and carpets.³ In function-focus fibrous products, knits have exhibited wide acceptance particularly in medical applications including splints, bandages, ointment pads, flat and tubular dressings, dialysis filters, incontinence pads and underwear, hospital cellular blankets and stretch terry sheets, band-aid fabrics, hospital privacy curtains, nets for handling burn

victims, fabric for artificial heart valves, and nets for blood filtration, abdominal surgery and reconstructions.⁴⁻⁹

The effects of various knit structures on the dimensional and/or physical properties of knitted fabrics have been analyzed by many researchers.¹⁰⁻¹⁷ Drape is noteworthy property of fabric which is utilized to observe the graceful appearance in use. A fabric is said to possess good drape ability when its configuration is pleasant to eye.¹⁸ The drape co-efficient of knitted fabric have been examined by many researchers.¹⁹⁻²⁵ The flexibility of fabric can be measured by determining by bending length. High bending length indicates the stiffer of fabric. The bending length of knit fabric has been studied by some researchers.²⁷⁻²⁹ Fabric flexural rigidity has an effect on handling and comfort properties of apparel. A lower value of flexural rigidity supports the positive impression of sensorial comfort. The flexural rigidity of fabric has been observed by many researchers.^{27,30-32} Fabric tightness is also another considerable parameter to evaluate the fabric properties. Tightness factor indicates the looseness or tightness of knitted fabrics. Tightness factor of fabric has examined by several researchers.³³⁻³⁶ Tightness factor significantly influences the properties of knitted fabrics.

The goals of this study were to disclose the effect of 4×1 rib, 4×4 rib, half cardigan and full cardigan knit Structure on various properties such as drape co-efficient percentage, bending length, flexural rigidity and tightness factor of knitted fabric.

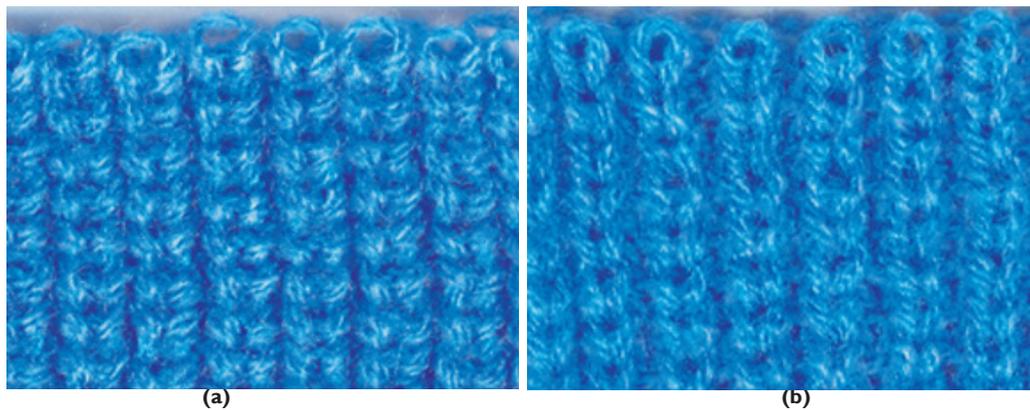


Figure 1 Photographs of machine-knitted half cardigan fabrics: (a) front view, (b) back view.³⁷



Figure 2 Photographs of hand-knitted half cardigan fabrics: (c) front view, (d) back view.³⁷



Figure 3 Photographs of the machine-knitted full cardigan fabric (front and back views are the same).³⁸

Figure 4 Photographs of the hand-knitted full cardigan fabric (front and back views are the same).³⁸

Experimental

Materials

The acrylic yarns were collected from local market of Dhaka, Bangladesh. Different rib structured fabrics like 4×1 rib, 4×4 rib, half cardigan and full cardigan structured fabric were knitted with manual

V-bed knitting machine using full needle bed length, 3.5 machine gauge and single ended latch needle at fabric manufacturing and technology lab of Ahsanullah University of Science and Technology, Dhaka, Bangladesh. The wales per inch (WPI), course per inch (CPI) and stitch length of the specimens are mentioned in the Figures 5–7 respectively.

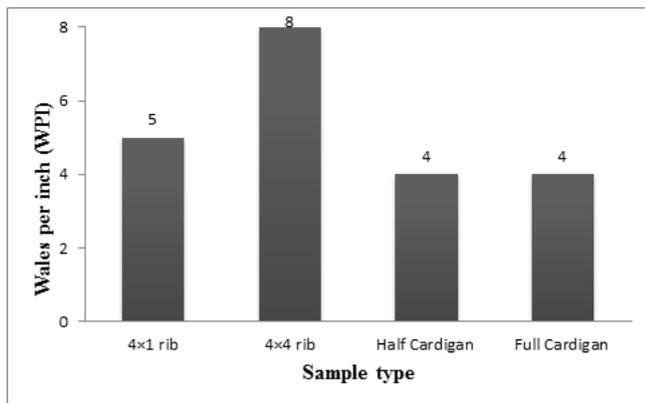


Figure 5 WPI of 4×1 rib, 4×4 rib, half cardigan and full cardigan fabric.

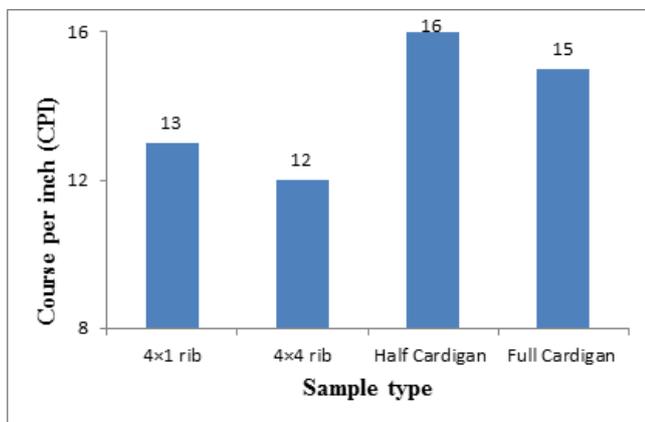


Figure 6 CPI of 4×1 rib, 4×4 rib, half cardigan and full cardigan fabric.

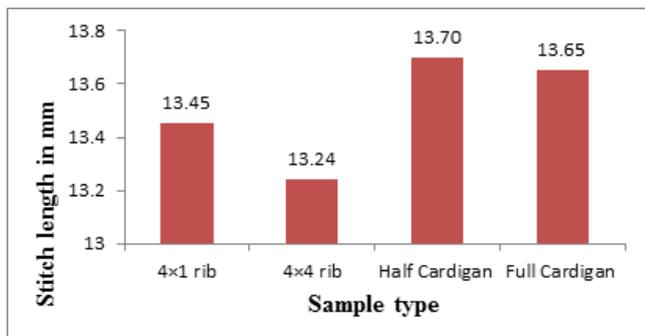


Figure 7 Stitch lengths of 4×1 rib, 4×4 rib, half cardigan and full cardigan fabric.

Methods

Sampling: The specimens are identified as accordingly as stated Table 1.

Sample testing: The specimens were held in standard conditions (RH=65%±2%, T=20°C ±2°C) according to the requirements of ISO 139:2005 before the investigation carried out.³⁹

Measurement of WPI, CPI & stitch length: The wales per inch (WPI) and course per inch (CPI) were measured by counting glass.^{40,41}

Stitch length was determined by HATRA Course Length Tester (SDL International Ltd., England).

Table 1 Fabric structures, identification code and knitting notation

Fabric structure	Identification code	Knitting notation
4×1 rib	R41	
4×4 rib	R44	
Half Cardigan	HC	
Full Cardigan	FC	

Measurement of drape co-efficient

The appropriate diameter of the template and corresponding size of paper ring was 30cm. Firstly, the test sample was calendared and conditioned in standard atmosphere. The selected template (30cm) was placed on the specimen and marked round it. Then a pin was pushed through the template center in order to make a small hole in the middle of specimen. After cutting the specimen it was placed on the disc (18cm) of Cusick drape tester and the lid was covered. A paper ring was placed on the lid around the locating disc. After that the light of the drape tester was switched on. A shadow of the specimen was found on the paper. Then the shadow was drawn on the paper. Drape co-efficient of fabrics were calculated using the following formula (i).^{23,42}

$$DC = \frac{W_s - W_d}{W_D - W_d} \times 100\% \text{ (i)}$$

Where,

DC= Drape Co-efficient.

W_D= Weight of the paper whose area is equal to the area of the specimen.

W_d= Weight of the paper whose area is equal to the area of the supporting disc.

W_s= Weight of the paper whose area is equal to the projected area of the specimen.

Determination of bending length

Fabric bending length for each direction (course and wale directions) was measured five times using the cantilever method.

Fabric bending length (c), a measure of the interaction between the fabric bending rigidity and weight, is defined as following formula (ii).^{26,28}

$$c = lf_1(\theta)$$

$$\text{Where, } f_1(\theta) = \left(\frac{\cos \frac{1}{2}\theta}{8 \tan \theta} \right)^{\frac{1}{3}} \quad (\text{ii})$$

l= Cantilever length

θ = Deflection angle

Determination of flexural rigidity

Flexural rigidity (G) is identified as the force couple required to bend a non-rigid structure to a unit curvature. This is a measure of stiffness associated with handle. Any formula from (iii) and (iv) can be used to measure the fabric flexural rigidity.⁴³

$$G = 3.39 w_1 c^3 mg.cm \quad (\text{iii}) \text{ Or}$$

$$G = w_2 c^3 \times 10^3 mg.cm \quad (\text{iv})$$

Where, c = Bending length

w_1 = Cloth weight in ounces per square yard

w_2 = Cloth weight in gram per square centimeter

Determination of tightness factor

The tightness factor is the measurement of level of fabric density.^{34,35} The tightness factor was calculated by using formula (v).

$$T.F = \frac{\sqrt{T}}{L} \quad (\text{v})$$

Where, T.F = Tightness Factor

T=The linear density of yarn in Tex

L=Stitch length or loop length in cm

Results and discussion

Effect of fabric structures on drape co-efficient

Drape determines the adjustment of clothing to the human silhouette and it's characterized by drape co-efficient (DC). The Figure 8 illustrates the effect of different fabric structures such as 4×1 rib, 4×4 rib, half cardigan and full cardigan on drape co-efficient percentage of knitted fabric. It is clearly evident from the figure 8 that the drape co-efficient percentage truly influenced by fabric structures. The orders of the samples depending on drape of co-efficient percentage value were found as R41>R44>FC>HC. The drape co-efficient percentage among different structures, it is seen that 4×1 rib possesses the highest value and half cardigan possesses the lowest value. The figure 8 also showed that the drape co-efficient were 0.43%, 3.58%, and 0.86% higher for the samples R44, HC and FC respectively compared to the sample R41.

Effect of fabric structures on bending length

The Figures 9 and 10 demonstrate the effect of fabric structures such as 4×1 rib, 4×4 rib, half cardigan and full cardigan on bending length of knitted fabric. The Figure 9 is responsible for bending length in wale direction and the Figure 10 is responsible for bending length in

course direction. The bending length in both sides (surface and back) of the fabric has calculated for both directions (wale and course) of the fabric. In wale direction, the highest bending length was recorded for the sample 4×4 rib and lowest value was observed for the sample of HC. In the other hand, in course direction, the highest bending length was recorded for the sample of 4×4 rib and lowest value was observed for the sample of HC. It is also clearly evident from the Figure 9, the bending length of back side showed lower than surface side except 4×1 rib and FC and from the Figure 10, the bending length of back side explained higher than surface side except 4×4 rib. The same value observed in both sides (surface and back) for the sample R44 and HC and same scenario identified for the sample R44 in course direction.

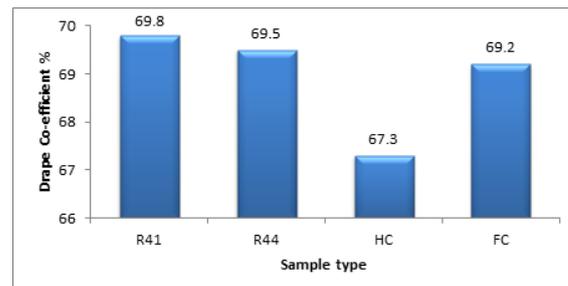


Figure 8 Effect of fabric structure on drape co-efficient.

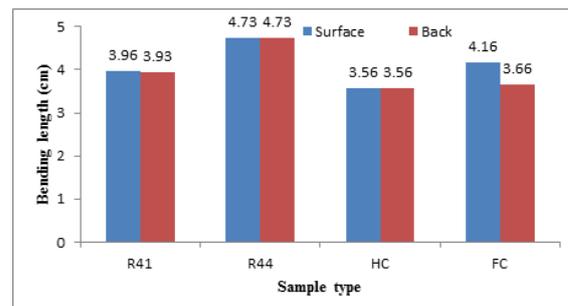


Figure 9 Effect of fabric structure on bending length in wale direction.

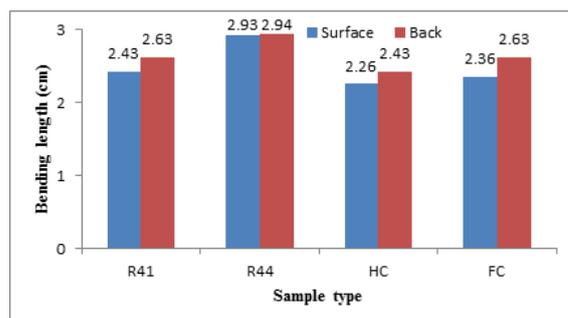


Figure 10 Effect of fabric structure on bending length in course direction.

Effect of fabric structures on flexural rigidity

The Figures 11 and 12 reveal the effect of fabric structures on flexural rigidity of 4×1 rib, 4×4 rib, half cardigan and full cardigan knitted fabric. The flexural rigidity in wale and course direction were measured and plotted in the Figures 11 and 12. It is clearly evident from the Figures 11 and 12 that the flexural rigidity in wale direction is higher than course direction. The flexural rigidity among different structures, it is seen that half cardigan possesses the lowest value and 4×4 rib possesses the highest value in both wale and course

direction. Regarding flexural rigidity in wale direction, the orders of the samples were found as R44>R41>FC>HC. The flexural rigidity were 63.88%, 74075% and 66.98% lower for the samples R41, HC and FC respectively compared to the sample R44. Concerning flexural rigidity in course direction, the orders of the samples were found as R44>R41>FC>HC as like as wale direction. The flexural rigidity were 59.76%, 69.83% and 64.12% lower for the samples R41, HC and FC respectively compared to the sample R44 in course direction.

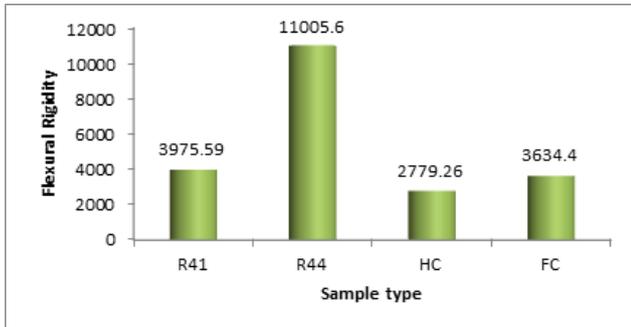


Figure 11 Effect of fabric structure on flexural rigidity in wale direction.

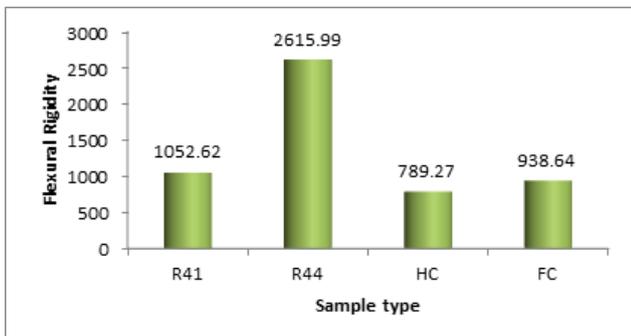


Figure 12 Effect of fabric structure on flexural rigidity in course direction.

Effect of fabric structures on tightness factor

Tightness factor has measured to evaluate the level of fabric density. The effects of different fabric structures such as 4×1 rib, 4×4 rib, half cardigan and full cardigan on tightness factor of rib knitted fabric are shown in the Figure 13. The orders of the samples were found as R44>R41>FC>HC depending on the value of tightness factor. The highest value was identified for 4×4 rib and lowest value for half cardigan. The tightness factor were 2.48%, 4.96% and 4.13% lower for the samples R41, HC and FC respectively compared to the sample R44.

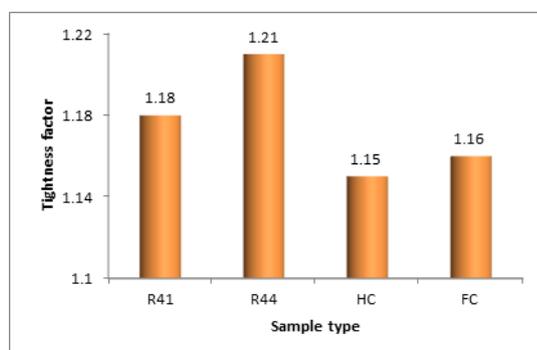


Figure 13 Effect of fabric structure on tightness factor.

Conclusion

It has been established that properties of the knitted fabrics are related to the knitting structure. The effect of 4×1 rib, 4×4 half cardigan and full cardigan knit structure on different properties of knitted fabric viz. drape co-efficient, bending length, flexural rigidity and tightness factor of rib knitted fabric has carried out in this work. The results disclosed that the fabric properties greatly influenced by knit structures. 4×4 rib knitted structured fabric showed the highest value for all tested properties except drape co-efficient and half cardigan knit structured fabric showed the lowest value. 4×1 rib knitted possessed the highest drape co-efficient percentage. The bending length and flexural rigidity was investigated in both wale and course direction. At the same time, surface and back sides bending length were also calculated. From the above mentioned data it has been identified that the effect of knit structure on flexural rigidity in both wale and course direction were influenced in a same chronological way (half cardigan<full cardigan <4×1 <4×4). The highest tightness factor was observed as 1.21 for 4×4 rib structured knitted fabric.

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Conflicts of interest

The authors declare no conflict of interest.

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