SILK THROWING

Throwing means twisting before weaving through series of operations.

The term THROW means to twist or spin

There are two types of yarns used in the Maning Sector - one is tak silk yarn i.e., heald silk directly from cocoons. Second one is spun kilk yarn - this yarn is Produced out of silk waste. (

For both the above types of yarns throwing Process is necessary before wearing

objectives ob throwing .

O Generally reeled silk yarn or spun silk yarn is available in the folm of hank. So befole weaving this should be bound on to a convenient folm of bobbins or cheese or cone ie winding from hank into bobbin or cone or cheese folm

@ By Winding Process some of the defects such as loose ends, long knots, gum spots etc., will be avoided.

Processes in silk throwing

There are four main processes in this operation They are O winding Doubling 3 thisting and A Re-Winding. Winding: Winding is necessary to Rewind sikk yarn from hank form into bobbins. Normally double Haged bobbins are used on this winding machine. Winding machine generally consists of 50 or 100 Units, and it is double sided on each side there is a creek (swift holder) either below of above the bobbin. Sometimes silk hank is mounted on skift which is weighed by means of a dead weight to keep it under sufficient

tension so that thread is not pulled loosely · during winding. Double floged bobbin is mounted hosisontally and driven by surface contact by the disc mounted on a long shaft. So winding rate is constant throughout the winding period. During this winding process hard gum spots, loose ends and defective knots etc ase Removed so the quality of silk thread in the bobbin is comparatively better than that on the hank. Normally before winding the hanks are soaked in mild seap and oil solution (0.5%, soap and 2%, coconut oil) so as to Net/ soften the hank for knooths unwinding. This solution is prepared in tepid water. Hanks are immensed for few hours the to one day. After semi drying the silk winding takes place. Winding is done under standard atmospheric conditions of 25°C+1°c and 65% + 2!RH If breaks are less during winding it indicates that the quality of silk is good. So winding Process Preliminally indicates the beaving efficiency and quality of fabric. Winding speed varies depending upon the denier of raw silk. Generally for finer raw silk winding

Soaking Coconut oil is used as it makes the fabric soft & temporary coloring. The temporary coloring is done for identifying the warps and the wefts.

Silk hanks should be soaked in mild soap and oil solution

i.e., 0.5% soap & 2 % coconut oil

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Followed by semidrying under shade





Semidrying under shade



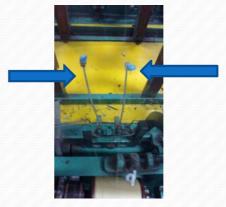
Doubling

The object of doubling is to double the individual threads. Doubling avoids unevenness and strength of doubled yarn is correspondingly better than the single thread. Doubling takes place in the ply, three ply, four ply or even more depending upon the nature of fabric is required. Doubling machine is more of less like winding machine. Bobbins produced on Winding machine are placed on the Greet on the ground and number of threads are doubled together passing through thread guide and individual thread stop motion device and then on to the bobbins which are mounted horizontally and driven by susface contact. If any individual thread breaks the Pasticular bobbin unit stops automatically inorder to avoid singles. There is a pin through which the individual thread is passed betde it is wound on to a bobbin and when there is a bleak tension on the pin is last on account of the absence of thread. So the pin drops down and comes in the way of on continuously rotating draw, which ultimately stops the pasticular bobbin. This machine is also has capacity of 50 or 100 bobbins and it is double fided.

> The process where filaments or threads from two/three or more bobbins are wound together is called **doubling**.



Doubling



Doubling Machine with thread sensors stops the machine when any one thread breaks

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Theisting :

Thisting machine is different in look and Principle as compared to winding and doubling machines. There is a vortical spindle on which bobbin is mounted and yarn from this is wound on to a portorated bobbin which is mounted horizon taily and driven by susface contact. Thist is imparted on account of didformed between the speed of the spindle and the winding drum. This machine has not mally two or three rows of spindles in order to save the spacing. It is also double sided. There is a device to change the twist sate is by increasing or decreasing the drum speed hilt heference to the spindle speed.

Heat setting of the twists is seawiled in order to set the Hoist on the thread so that distribution of thoist on the yaon is unifolm. Generally these babbins are placed in the steam chamber where in steam is allowed under certain Pressure,.

Twisting



Twisting Machine Enlarged

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Heat Setting

Required in order to set the twist on the thread so that distribution of twist on the yarn is uniform.



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so that steam passes through the layers of yarns on account of perforated bobbins.

Generally for plain cloth two ply wasp in Used with 18 to 20 t.P. 1 (twist per inch) in Z way and 3 ply weft within 12-15 t.P.1 in S way. For Crapes and georgette 20-100 t.P.1 are Required.

Twisted Silk Filament After and Before Steam Setting



Rewinding : Rewinding machine is like winding machine and it is also double sided. Bobbins produled on twisting machine are placed on top of the machine and the thread is to he-wound on to the double flanged bobbins or cheeses a car which are driven by surface contact

Naste Produced during throwing is 1:to 2%. There are about 1, 50,000 throwing spindles in silk industry in India.

Rewinding



Rewinding machine

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