

**STATIC AND DYNAMIC FAILURE
BEHAVIOUR OF POLYESTER/VISCOSE
BLENDED SPUN YARNS**

by

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Dedicated

to

My parents, wife and Om

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the thesis entitled “**STATIC AND DYNAMIC FAILURE BEHAVIOUR OF POLYESTER/VISCOSE BLENDED SPUN YARNS**” being submitted by **Mr. Biswa Ranjan Das** to the Indian Institute of Technology Delhi, for the award of the degree of **Doctor of Philosophy** is a bonafide research work carried out by him. Mr. Biswa Ranjan Das has worked under our guidance and supervision and fulfilled the requirements for submission of the thesis. The results contained in this thesis have not been submitted, in part or full, to any other university or institute for the award of any degree or diploma.

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ABSTRACT

The failure of blended spun yarns is affected by the characteristics of constituent fibres and the yarn structure. The reported literatures on spun yarn failure behaviour are mostly concerned with the single component yarns especially the ring yarns. The studies related to the failure behaviour of blended spun yarns impose the complexities in understanding the individual component behaviour as well as the behaviour of the yarn. Hence, the multiple tracer fibre technique is adopted in this research work for studying the failure behaviour of polyester/viscose blended ring, rotor and air-jet spun yarns in both static and dynamic conditions. The tensile failure of spun yarns is studied using a Universal Tensile Tester for explaining their static failure behaviour. The dynamic failure behaviours are studied under both the simulated and real process conditions. The warping process is simulated by transporting the yarn in CTT instrument and the weaving process is replicated by attaching a simple shedding device on the CTT instrument. In order to validate the warping simulation process for explaining the spun yarn failure behaviour, the yarns are also subjected to winding process. The weaving simulation trial is validated by comparing the weavability measured on a Sulzer Ruti Reutlingen webtester. The failure behaviour of yarns is studied in terms of the proportion of fibre break/slip in the failure zone, length of failure zone and configuration of yarn broken ends. The failure behaviour of yarns is explained on the basis of yarn internal structural parameters and constituent fibre characteristics.

The theory of Hamburger is used by taking into consideration of both the fibre and yarn characteristics and it is shown that the fibre characteristics in association with yarn structure can explain the tensile behaviour of spun yarns. Hence, the internal structural studies are carried out in order to explain the tensile properties and spun yarn failure

behaviour. The internal structure of ring, rotor and air-jet spun yarns are found different owing to the difference in the fibre consolidation mechanism of different spinning systems.

The fibre failure coefficient is introduced to explain the yarn failure behaviour. It is observed that the failure of ring, rotor and air-jet spun yarns under static condition is predominately due to fibre breakage. The proportion of fibre break and percentage of sharp broken ends increases with the increase in viscose content in the blends. The failure zone length and sum of percentage of tapered and slipped broken ends decreases with the increase in viscose content in the blends. The fibre failure coefficient follow the exact similar trend with failure zone length & sum of percentage of tapered and slipped broken ends and follow reverse trend with proportion of fibre break & percentage of sharp broken ends with the increase in viscose content. The weaker viscose component contributes more towards fibre break in comparison to stronger polyester. Fibre breakage during yarn failure influences the sharp and tapered broken ends and the slipped broken ends found to be independent of fibre strength.

The ring and rotor yarns under simulated warping and weaving process showed similar trend for the proportion of fibre break and failure zone length. The air-jet yarns display a peculiar kind of failure behaviour. The failure of rotor and air-jet yarns under dynamic condition is predominantly due to fibre slippage. The contribution of polyester fibre towards fibre slippage is higher than fibre breakage for all the considered technology yarns and found to be moreover constant for all the blends. The contribution of viscose component to fibre break is higher as compared to fibre slip for ring yarns and supports more to fibre slip for rotor and air-jet yarns. The influence of fibre slippage on yarn failure behaviour is noticed to be more and more once moving from the static to warping and warping to weaving failure and this is valid for all the technology spun yarns

irrespective of their blend proportion. The tension developed on the yarn during warping is comparatively lower than the tension acts on the yarn during tensile testing and weaving process; and in the later repeated stretching of yarns and stress relaxation introduce looseness in the yarn. However, the warp breaks occur over a longer time scale compared to the times to break in static tensile testing and weaving. These factors in dynamic conditions develop lower resistance to fibre slippage and consequently, evidence of higher fibre slippage during yarn failure.

The spun yarn failure under real dynamic condition i.e. winding is performed to validate the simulation trial of warping. It is observed that the yarn failure behaviour in both the winding process and the simulated warping process is moreover same. The air drag is found to have strong influence on the spun yarn failure behaviour during winding. The failure zone length of leading end is found to be shorter than the trailing end of yarn broken end. The length of the broken and slipped fibres is found to be higher for the trailing end compared to the leading end. The length of the broken fibre associated with leading end increase and the length of the slipped fibre of both leading and trailing end decreases with the increase in the viscose content in the blends.

The dynamic tensile properties are evaluated using a CTT dynamic tensile tester and the empirical relationship between the static and dynamic tensile properties is established. The weavability measured both on the Sulzer Ruti Reutlingen webtester and CTT accompanying shedding device are highly correlated. This indicates that the CTT instrument installed with the shedding device is suitable for assessing the weavability. The tensile properties measured under static and dynamic conditions are correlated with both the measured weavability and dynamic tenacity is found to have higher correlation than the static tenacity. The highly correlated dynamic tenacity has better capability to predict the performance of yarns in the post spinning processes. The lowest static tenacity

is brought out to be more suitable than the average static tenacity for representing the static tensile strength.

Mathematical modelling is carried out to explain the failure behaviour of ring, rotor and air-jet spun blended yarns under the both static and dynamic conditions. The developed mathematical model is a power equation derived on the principle of matrix reduction. The model comprises of the influential yarn structural parameters and fibre strength. The percentage error associated with prediction of the fibre failure coefficient is well within the acceptance limit and these models possess huge potential for explaining the spun yarn failure behaviour.

CONTENT

CERTIFICATE	i
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	i
ABSTRACT.....	iii
CONTENT	vii
LIST OF FIGURES	xiii
LIST OF TABLES	xv
LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS	xix
CHAPTER-1	1
INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 Introduction	1
CHAPTER-2	7
LITERATURE REVIEW	7
2.1 MECHANICS OF SPUN YARN FAILURE	7
2.1.1 General Outline of Yarn Failure Mechanics	7
2.1.2 Theory of Fibre Slipping and Gripping	8
2.2 STATIC FAILURE BEHAVIOUR OF STAPLE YARNS	10
2.2.1 Static Failure Behaviour of Single Component Staple Yarns	12
2.2.2 Static Failure Behaviour of Blended Staple Yarns	15
2.3 DYNAMIC FAILURE BEHAVIOUR OF STAPLE YARNS	19
2.4 TENSILE BEHAVIOUR OF SPUN YARNS	20
2.4.1 Static Tensile Behaviour of Staple Yarns.....	21
2.4.1.1 Static tensile behaviour of single component spun yarns	22
2.4.1.2 Static tensile behaviour of blended staple yarns	26
2.4.2 Dynamic Tensile Behaviour of Staple Yarns	30
2.4.2.1 Universal dynamic testing instrument	30
2.4.2.2 Dynamic tensile properties of staple yarns	31
2.5 PREDICTION OF WEAVABILITY OF YARNS.....	34
2.5.1 Estimation of Warp Breakage	35
2.5.1.1 Empirical approach	35
2.5.1.2 Statistical approach	35
2.5.1.3 Instrumental approach	38
2.5.1.4 Recent developments	40
CHAPTER-3	43
SAMPLE PREPARATION AND STATISTICAL TOOLS	43
3.1 PREPARATION OF TRACER COLOUR	43

3.2	SAMPLE PREPARATION.....	44
3.3	STATISTICAL ANALYSIS	46
3.3.1	Significance Test	46
3.3.2	Mathematical Modelling	47
CHAPTER-4	51
	PREDICTION OF BLENDED YARN STRENGTH EXPLOITING FIBRE AND YARN CHARACTERISTICS	51
4.1	INTRODUCTION.....	51
4.2	EXPERIMENTAL	51
4.3	RESULTS AND DISCUSSION.....	54
4.4	CONCLUSIONS	64
CHAPTER-5	65
	INTERNAL STRUCTURE OF POLYESTER/VISCOSE BLENDED RING, ROTOR AND AIR-JET SPUN YARNS	65
5.1	INTRODUCTION.....	65
5.2	EXPERIMENTAL	66
5.2.1	Fibre Extent	66
5.2.2	Fibre Overlap Index (<i>FOI</i>)	67
5.2.3	Yarn Diameter and Helix Angle of Fibres	68
5.2.4	Fibre Migration.....	69
5.2.5	Packing Density.....	70
5.3	RESULTS AND DISCUSSION.....	70
5.3.1	Ring Spun Yarn	71
5.3.1.1	Spinning-in-coefficient.....	72
5.3.1.1.1	Fibre hook% and hook extent	72
5.3.1.1.2	Fibre extent	76
5.3.1.2	Fibre overlap index	78
5.3.1.3	Fibre migration	79
5.3.1.3.1	Mean fibre position (MFP)	81
5.3.1.3.2	Root mean square deviation (RMSD).....	82
5.3.1.3.3	Mean migration intensity (MMI).....	83
5.3.1.4	Fibre helix angle	84
5.3.1.5	Yarn diameter	85
5.3.1.6	Packing density.....	87
5.3.2	Rotor Spun Yarn.....	88
5.3.2.1	Spinning-in-coefficient.....	89
5.3.2.1.1	Fibre hook% and hook extent	89

5.3.2.1.2 Fibre extent	90
5.3.2.2 Fibre overlap index	91
5.3.2.3 Fibre migration	92
5.3.2.3.1 Mean fibre position	92
5.3.2.3.2 Root mean square deviation.....	93
5.3.2.3.3 Mean migration intensity	93
5.3.2.4 Fibre helix angle	94
5.3.2.5 Yarn diameter	95
5.3.2.6 Packing density	95
5.3.3 Air-jet Spun Yarn	96
5.3.3.1 Spinning-in-coefficient	96
5.3.3.1.1 Fibre hook% and hook extent	96
5.3.3.1.2 Fibre extent	98
5.3.3.2 Fibre overlap index	98
5.3.3.3 Fibre migration	99
5.3.3.3.1 Mean fibre position	99
5.3.3.3.2 Root mean square deviation.....	100
5.3.3.3.3 Mean migration intensity	100
5.3.3.4 Fibre helix angle	101
5.3.3.5 Yarn diameter	101
5.3.3.6 Packing density	102
5.3.4 Comparative Analysis of Structural Parameters of Ring, Rotor and Air-jet Spun Polyester/viscose Blended Yarns.....	102
5.3.4.1 Spinning-in-coefficient	103
5.3.4.1.1 Fibre hook% and hook extent	103
5.3.4.1.2 Fibre extent	104
5.3.4.2 Fibre overlap index	105
5.3.4.3 Fibre migration	107
5.3.4.3.1 Mean fibre position	107
5.3.4.3.2 Root mean square deviation.....	108
5.3.4.3.3 Mean migration intensity	109
5.3.4.4 Fibre helix angle	109
5.3.4.5 Yarn diameter	110
5.3.4.6 Packing density	111
5.4 CONCLUSIONS	112
CHAPTER-6.....	115

STATIC FAILURE BEHAVIOUR OF POLYESTER/VISCOSE BLENDED SPUN YARNS	115
6.1 INTRODUCTION	115
6.2 EXPERIMENTAL	117
6.3 RESULTS AND DISCUSSION.....	120
6.3.1 Factors influencing Failure Behaviour of Spun Yarns	121
6.3.2 Influence of Blend Proportion on Failure Behaviour of Ring yarns	125
6.3.2.1 Proportion of fibre break/slip.....	127
6.3.2.2 Configuration of yarn broken ends	129
6.3.2.3 Failure zone length	132
6.3.3 Influence of Blend Proportion on Failure Behaviour of Rotor yarns	133
6.3.3.1 Proportion of fibre break/slip.....	134
6.3.3.2 Configuration of yarn broken ends	136
6.3.3.3 Failure zone length	137
6.3.4 Influence of Blend Proportion on Failure Behaviour of Air-jet yarns	138
6.3.4.1 Proportion of fibre break/slip.....	138
6.3.4.2 Configuration of yarn broken ends	140
6.3.4.3 Failure zone length	141
6.3.5 Comparison of Failure Behaviour of Ring, Rotor and Air-jet Yarns	142
6.3.5.1 Proportion of fibre break/slip.....	142
6.3.5.2 Configuration of yarn broken ends	144
6.3.5.3 Failure zone length	147
6.3.6 Mathematical model for prediction of fibre failure coefficient observed under static failure condition	154
6.4 CONCLUSIONS	158
CHAPTER-7	159
DYNAMIC FAILURE BEHAVIOUR OF POLYESTER/VISCOSE BLENDED SPUN YARNS	159
7.1 INTRODUCTION	159
7.2 EXPERIMENTAL	160
7.3 RESULTS AND DISCUSSION.....	162
7.3.1 Spun Yarn Failure during Warping	162
7.3.1.1 Effect of blend proportion on spun yarn failure behaviour during warping	164
7.3.1.1.1 Ring yarn.....	164
7.3.1.1.1.1 Proportion of fibre break/slip.....	164
7.3.1.1.1.2 Configuration of yarn broken ends	167
7.3.1.1.1.3 Failure zone length.....	170

7.3.1.1.2 Rotor yarn	171
7.3.1.1.2.1 Proportion of fibre break/slip.....	171
7.3.1.1.2.2 Configuration of yarn broken ends	173
7.3.1.1.2.3 Failure zone length.....	173
7.3.1.1.3 Air-jet yarn.....	174
7.3.1.1.3.1 Proportion of fibre break/slip.....	174
7.3.1.1.3.2 Configuration of yarn broken ends	176
7.3.1.1.3.3 Failure zone length.....	176
7.3.1.1.4 Comparison of failure behaviour of yarn made on different spinning systems	176
7.3.1.2 Mathematical model for prediction of fibre failure coefficient observed under simulated warping process	178
7.3.2 Spun Yarn Failure behaviour during Weaving.....	179
7.3.2.1 Effect of blend proportion on spun yarn failure behaviour during weaving.....	180
7.3.2.1.1 Ring yarn.....	183
7.3.2.1.1.1 Proportion of fibre break/slip.....	183
7.3.2.1.1.2 Configuration of yarn broken ends	185
7.3.2.1.1.3 Failure zone length.....	187
7.3.2.1.2 Rotor yarn	188
7.3.2.1.2.1 Proportion of fibre break/slip.....	188
7.3.2.1.2.2 Configuration of yarn broken ends	190
7.3.2.1.2.3 Failure zone length.....	190
7.3.2.1.3 Air-jet yarn.....	191
7.3.2.1.3.1 Proportion of fibre break/slip.....	191
7.3.2.1.3.2 Configuration of yarn broken ends	192
7.3.2.1.3.3 Failure zone length.....	192
7.3.2.1.4 Comparison of failure behaviour of yarns made on different spinning systems	193
7.3.2.2 Mathematical model for prediction of fibre failure coefficient observed under simulated weaving process.....	195
7.4 COMPARATIVE STUDY OF YARN FAILURE BEHAVIOUR UNDER STATIC AND DYNAMIC CONDITIONS	196
7.4.1 Proportion of Fibre Break/slip.....	196
7.4.2 Configuration of Yarn Broken Ends.....	198
7.4.3 Failure Zone Length	199
7.5 CONCLUSIONS	200
CHAPTER-8.....	201

FAILURE BEHAVIOUR OF POLYESTER/VISCOSE BLENDED RING SPUN YARNS DURING WINDING	201
8.1 INTRODUCTION	201
8.2 EXPERIMENTAL	202
8.3 RESULTS AND DISCUSSION.....	202
8.3.1 Proportion of Fibre Break/slip.....	202
8.3.2 Configuration of Yarn Broken Ends.....	209
8.3.3 Failure zone length	210
8.3.4 Mathematical model for prediction of fibre failure coefficient observed under winding process	212
8.4 CONCLUSIONS	214
CHAPTER-9.....	215
STUDY OF TENSILE PROPERTIES AND WEAVABILITY OF POLYESTER/VISCOSE BLENDED SPUN YARNS.....	215
9.1 INTRODUCTION	215
9.2 EXPERIMENTAL	216
9.3 RESULTS AND DISCUSSION.....	217
9.3.1 Dynamic Tensile Properties	217
9.3.1.1 Dynamic tenacity	218
9.3.1.2 Dynamic elongation.....	220
9.3.2 Effect of Applied Tension and Testing Speed on Dynamic Elongation	221
9.3.3 Relationship between Static and Dynamic Tensile Properties	222
9.3.4 Weavability of Polyester/Viscose Blended Spun Yarns	226
9.3.5 Relationship between Tensile Properties and Weavability	228
9.4 CONCLUSIONS	230
CHAPTER-10.....	231
OVERALL SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS.....	231
SCOPE FOR FUTURE WORK	233
REFERENCES	235
Appendix-A.....	249
Matrix reduction technique for calculation of power coefficients.....	249
BRIEF BIO-DATA OF THE AUTHOR	253