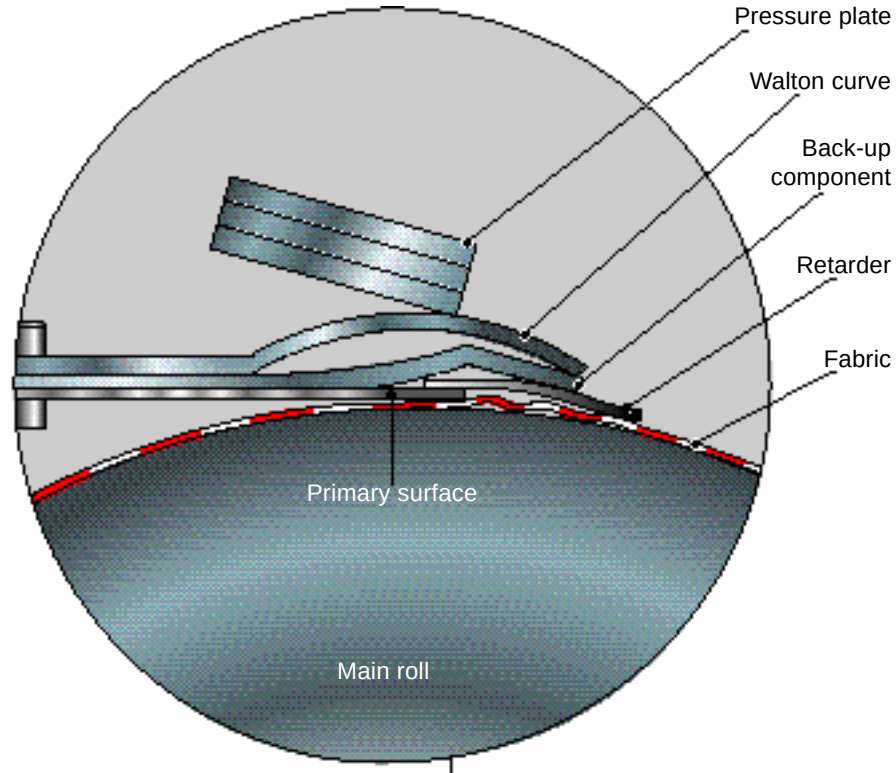
The compacting process



Compressive treatment of knitted fabrics is a simple process whereby the lengthwise stitches of the fabric are mechanically compacted.

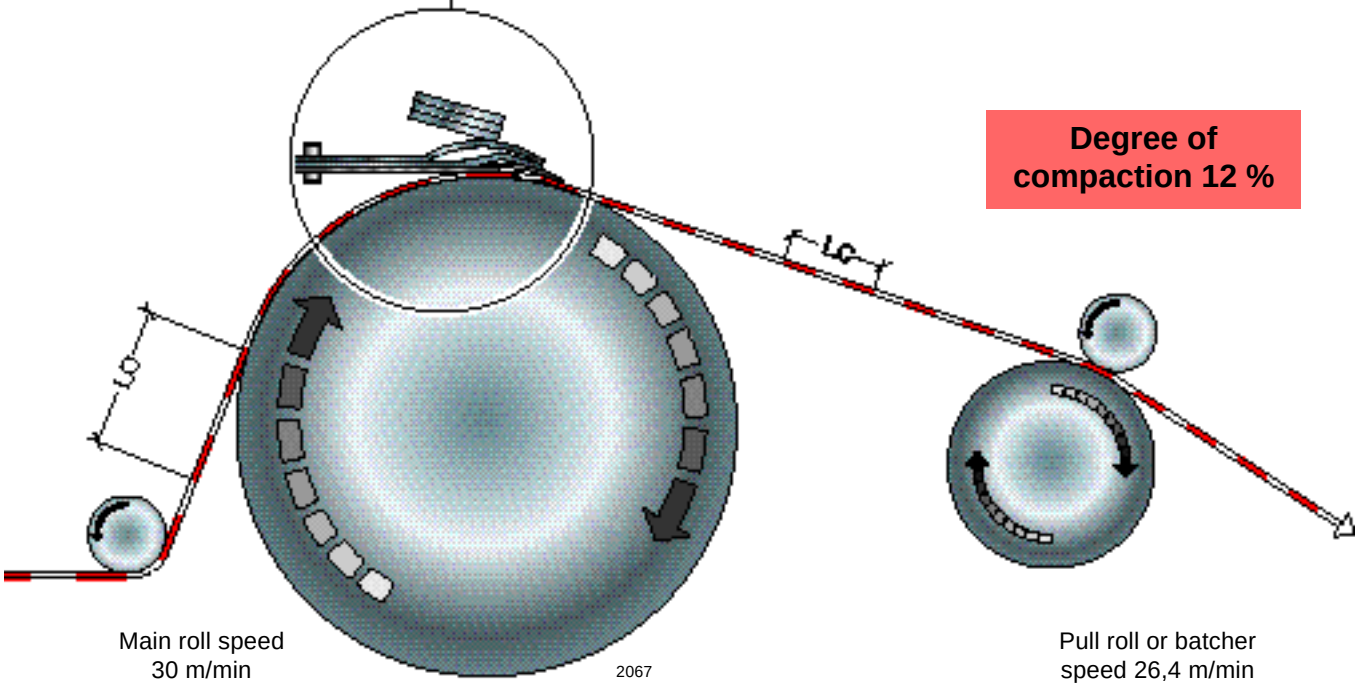
In a typical setup, the untreated knitted fabric such as jersey, pique, interlock and fleece, supported by the plasma coated main roll, is introduced into a converging passage, firmly gripped and conveyed into a treatment cavity, where the compaction takes place.

Underneath the tungsten-carbide coated **retarder** are photo-etched micro-grooves which hold back the fabric and process it with hundreds of individual treatment zones. The force thus delivered provides high levels of compaction.

The Walton curve with its springlike action combined with the individual treatment zones at the retarder assures a compacting effect, which is characteristic of the technology, resulting in uniform and even **compaction**.

Length **LO** =
fabric before the process

Length **LC** =
fabric after the process



Degree of compaction 12 %

Main roll speed
30 m/min

Pull roll or batcher
speed 26,4 m/min

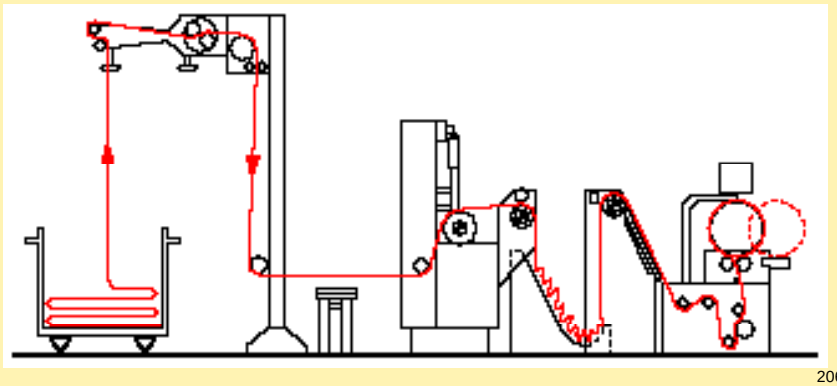
Examples of how the compactor is used in process lines

Special features:

- Residual shrinkages in fabrics can be reduced or eliminated as determined
- Low investment costs
- High speed operation up to 45 m/min
- Easy control and reproducibility of results
- Low maintenance costs
- Fabric bulk and softness

The compactor is used as a compacting unit with

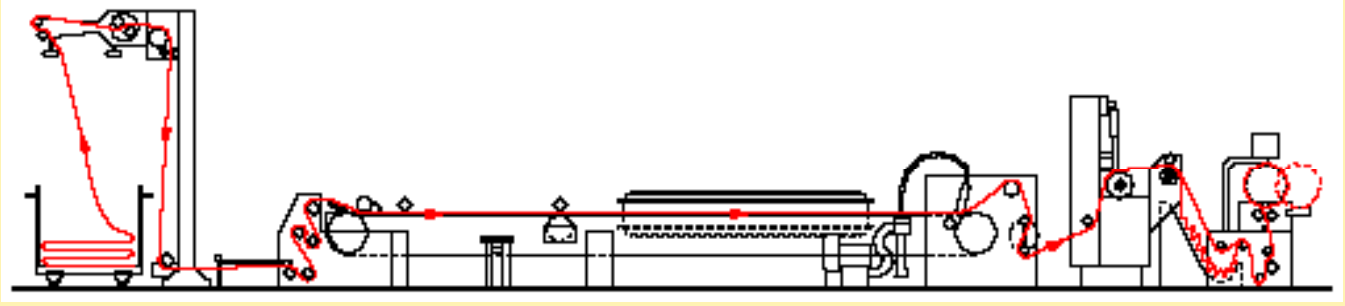
- winder for intermittent or nonstop operation
- fabric entry
- a separate steamer
- and, if required, an inspection table



2068

The compactor is used in combination with an equalizing frame with which, for instance, single jersey can be finished as follows:

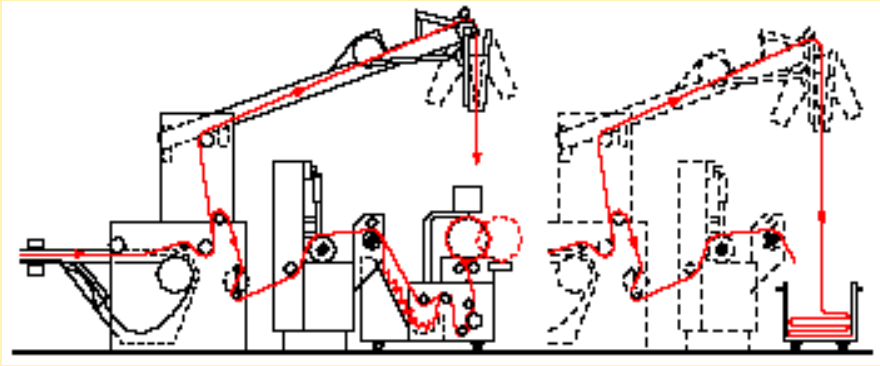
- steamed
- glued
- selvedge-dried
- selvedge-cut
- inspected and rolled up



2069

The compactor is used ‘online’ after a stenter, which offers the following advantages.

- convenient size of compactor (length 1.5 m)
- high production speed while compaction remains uniform



2070