

Project Title -17	A study on the influence of fibre and yarn parameters on lint shedding propensity
Principal Investigator	Arindam Basu
Cost	Rs.24.65 lakhs
Date of Commencement	01.07.2000
Duration	24 Months
Date of Completion	31.06.2002
Abstract	Lint shedding is a common phenomenon in spinning, winding and knitting. These lints are disturbing elements for yarn and fabric quality and can damage the machine parts. This report discusses the influence of various fibre and yarn parameters such as short fibre content, yarn twist, yarn hairiness and the effect of various corrective measures such as removal of short fibre, yarn waxing on lint shedding propensity (LSP).
Highlights	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The lint shedding propensity (LSP) increases with the increment in processing speed. The increment varies from 20 to 55% for the samples included in the experiment when processing speed is increased from 100 to 360m/min ▪ The reduction in short fibre content reduces the lint generation propensity. The combing process reduces LSP to the extent of 40% over the LSP of carded yarns ▪ The increment in twist multiplier reduces the LSP of cotton yarns. The increment by 0.5 TM has reduces the LSP by 10 – 12% in the experimental ranges reported ▪ Coarser yarn sheds more lint during processing when the same length of yarn is considered. The influence of cotton quality sometimes overshadows the influence of yarn fineness ▪ Lint shedding propensity is influenced by yarn hairiness. The increase in yarn hairiness increases the LSP. For hosiery yarn the increment in 'H' by 0.10 increases the LSP value by
Area of applicability	Spinning
Target beneficiaries	The study of findings were disseminated to SITRA member mills Mills are making use of these findings to produce better quality yarns and thereby better quality fabrics
Status	Completed