

DYES AND PRINTS

STOCK

METHOD OF DYEING: dye is added to loose, natural fibers

CHARACTERISTICS:

- +every fiber is completely colored
- expensive

SOLUTION

METHOD OF DYEING: dye is added to the thick liquid before it is extruded into filaments

CHARACTERISTICS:

- permanent, solid color, will not fade or crack

YARN

METHOD OF DYEING: yarns are wound on spools and placed in a dye bath

CHARACTERISTICS:

- +good for use in plaids and checkered patterns

PIECE DYED

METHOD OF DYEING: one of the most common method of dyeing, dye is added after the fabric has been constructed, allowing manufacturers to store undyed fabrics until needed

CHARACTERISTICS:

- when weave is pulled apart, not all yarn may be dyed
- +inexpensive

ROLLER PRINTED

METHOD OF DYEING: one of the most common method, color is transferred directly to a fabric as it passes between a series of rollers, used to produce inexpensive large quantities of printed fabrics

CHARACTERISTICS:

- +inexpensive
- pattern may wear off
- definite right and wrong side of fabric

ROTARY PRINTED

METHOD OF DYEING: Dye is transferred to fabric through a cylinder-shaped screen which rolls over the fabric, printing the design. A separate screen is required for each color, causing this fabric to be more expensive.

CHARACTERISTICS:

- +print in only on the front surface of the fabric
- There is a distinct right and wrong side to the fabric.