

35.5 BURN-OUT PRINTING

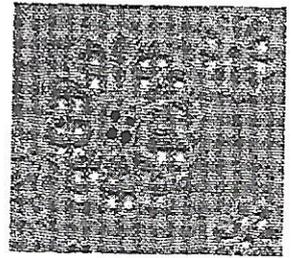
Similar to discharge printing as the discharging agent is printed onto the cloth containing two or more different types of fibres - and one of the fibres is dissolved while the other is unharmed.

The fabrics are usually a polyester/viscose blend.

The thickened acid solution literally removes the cellulose based fibre and leaves the polyester, creating translucent patterns.

Also known as chemical print/devoré/devourant print.

Earlier burn-out styles done on 100% cotton fabrics had a lace-like, openwork appearance.



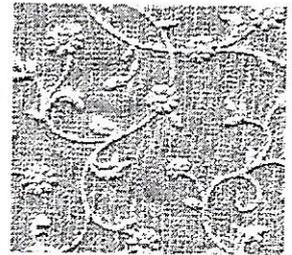
35.6 EXPANDED FOAM PRINTING

Also known as puff print.

A compound printed on the fabric expands during processing.

This gives a three-dimensional effect.

These foams are durable but care is needed with pressing after laundering as the compounds are heat-sensitive.



35.7 FLOCK PRINTING

The very short cotton or viscose flock is either sprayed on or shaken.

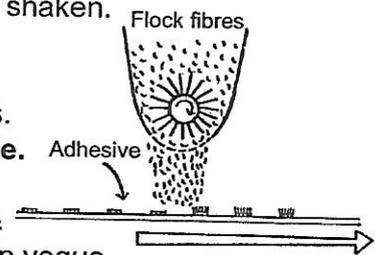
The printed adhesive can make the fabric stiff.

Flocking is not very durable.

Flocking can also be found on wallpapers and greeting cards.

Flocking is an inexpensive imitation of dotted Swiss voile.

The adhesive can be applied to the entire surface to give a velvet- or suede-like surface & may followed by embossing & washing to emphase the antiqued, distressed look currently in vogue.



35.8 WARP PRINTING

A sheet of parallel warp yarns are usually roller printed after they have been set up on the warp beam. They are then dried.

Owing to the time factor it is possible to use a maximum of only three colours. It is done before the cloth is woven but in exactly the same way as cloth is printed. Warp prints are called **chiné**.

When the cloth is woven, often with an undyed weft, the design has a **subtle blurred effect on edges of the design due to:**

Being broken up by the weft as the cloth is woven.

In weaving the warps do not retain the exact positions that they first occupied in printing.

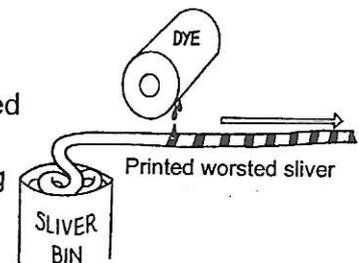
The designs appear even more indistinct on the technical back because the yarns are printed only on the uppermost side. **This method of printing is also known as CHINÉ.**



35.9 VIGOUREUX PRINTING

Printing bands of colour at intervals across slubbings, slivers or tops of wool or other fibres. They are subsequently steamed, washed & combed to produce a very even distribution of coloured and uncoloured lengths of fibre. The effect produced in the subsequent yarn is very different from that produced by blending dyed and undyed fibres.

This method of printing is also known as mélange printing.



35.10 PHOTOGRAPHIC PRINTING

A method of printing from photo-engraved rollers.

The design may also be photographed on a silk screen that is used in screen printing.

The resultant design looks like a photograph.

35.11 DUPLEX PRINTING

Simultaneous printing on both sides of the fabric so that the design elements co-incide exactly and with equal clarity. **Duplex printed fabric has no face side.**