

# Disperse Dye Fixation on Polyester Component of Polyester/Cotton Blends By Microwave Heating And Assessment of The Temperature of The Fabric in The Microwave Unit

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A conventional microwave oven, a 3-pass rectangular microwave applicator coupled to a magnetron operating at 2450 MHz. and a hot air dryer of standard Benz type were used to fix disperse dyes on polyester component of a polyester/cotton blend fabric. The use of a polar chemical additive (urea) was found to be required for disperse dye transfer from the cotton component of the blend and its fixation. A direct measurement of the temperature was not possible. The use of melting crystals and thermopapers was also not satisfactory due to absorption of microwaves by the glue used. Several attempts were, therefore, made to assess the temperature reached by the fabric in the microwave unit.

## 1. INTRODUCTION

In engineering practice, the dielectric constant is usually divided into two parts; real and imaginary. The imaginary part which is known as the loss factor controls, along with other parameters such as the electric field and frequency, the power that can be dissipated in a given material volume. In other words, the loss factor controls the rate of rise of temperature for a given power dissipation. High frequency electromagnetic energy dissipated within the material is converted into heat by means of polarization mechanisms involved.

Even though the larger effective loss factors at lower frequencies (radio frequency-microwave region) may seem to be an advantage in high frequency drying and heating applications, they might give rise to a thermal runaway effect, which can be described as the uncon-

trolled temperature rise in a material as a result of a positive slope,  $+dE''/dT$ , of the  $E''$  vs. temperature response. A typical qualitative example of a positive slope of  $E''$  vs.  $T$  is shown in Fig.1. After an initial absorption of high frequency energy, the temperature rise causes the  $E''$  to increase, which in turn results in a further increase and so on. Precautions must be taken to avoid this cumulative effect to prevent the material to be processed from being damaged. Thermal runaway has been a major and limiting factor in thawing frozen materials and in high frequency heating processes of textile materials, which require temperature control to within a very small range because overheating may cause damage or even the melting of the material, on the other hand, under heating will result in insufficient and incomplete processing. There is no available method in the literature up to now to measure the temperature of a material being processed in a microwave heating unit. Several attempts were made in this study to fill this gap.

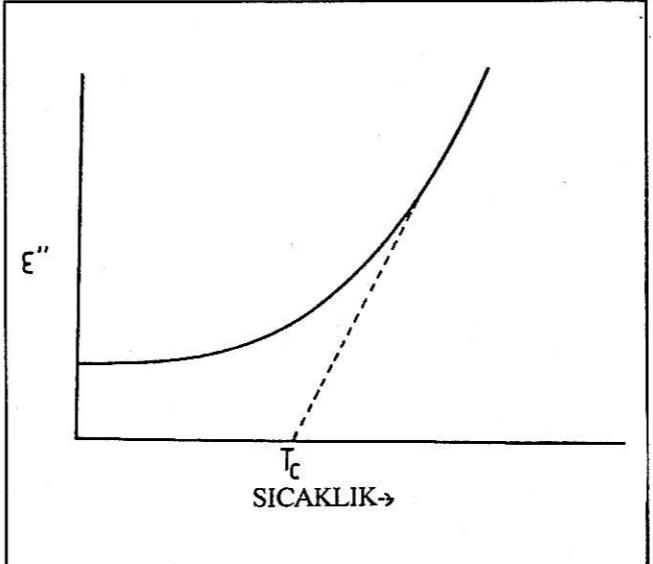


Figure 1. Qualitative Representation of Critical Temperature  
Şekil 1.Kritik sıcaklığın kalitatif gösterimi

## 2. EXPERIMENTAL

### 2.1. Material

In this study, a mercerized, bleached, 121 g/m<sup>2</sup> 50/50 polyester/cotton blend fabric was used.

### 2.2. Standart Dye Liquor

Disperse dye (Celliton Orange GR, BASF)	20 g/l
Wetting agent (Siligen TX, BASF)	3ml/l
Acetic acid (30 %)	1 ml/l
Oxidizing agent (Matexil PA-L, ICI)	20 ml/l
Urea	200 g/l

### 2.3. Equipment

A low add-on unit, Triatex MA Machine, was used to apply chemicals on the fabric and the percentage

# Polyester/Pamuk Karışımı Kumaşların Polyester Komponenti Üzerine Mikro-Dalga Isıtma ile Dispers Boya Fiksajı ve Mikro-Dalga Ünitesindeki Kumaşın Sıcaklığının Tesbiti\*

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Asetik asit (% 30)	1 ml/l
Oksidasyon maddesi (Matexil PA-L, ICI)	20 ml/l
Üre	200 g/l

### 2.3.Ekipman

Kimyasal maddelerin kumaşa uygulanması için az miktarda flotte alıdırma (*Low add-on*) cihazı olan Triatex MA makinası kullanıldı ve alnan flotte miktarı (% pick-up) % 40'ta sabit tutuldu. Daha sonra boyarmaddenin fiksajı standard tipte bir Benz sıcak hava kurutucusu ve Şekil 2'de gösterildiği gibi bir jeneratör (magnetron), izolatör, dalga-klavuzu, debi ölçer ve bir piston içeren bir mikro-dalga ısıtma ünitesinde gerçekleştirilmiştir.

### 2.4.Teknikler

Numuneler fiksajdan önce ve sonra oda sıcaklığında bir saat % 80'lik dimetil-formamid (DMF) çözeltisinde bırakılmış ve daha sonra daha fazla boyalı ekstrakte edilmeinceye kadar bu çözelti ile muamele edilmiştir. Optik densite ölçümleri bir Philips PU 8700/visible spektrofotometre kullanılarak yapılmıştır. Fiksajdan ekstrakte edilen çözeltinin optik densitesinin sıfır fikyaya karşılık geldiği kabul edilerek:

$$\%F = (1 - ODt / ODo) \times 100$$

ODt fikse edilmiş numunenin ekstraksiyonu ile elde edilen çözeltinin, ODo ise fiksajdan önceki çözeltinin optik densitesidir.

### 3.SONUÇLAR VE TARTIŞMA

#### 3.1.Dispers Boya Fiksajı

Yapılan ilk denemelerde Triatex MA makinasında %40 boyarmadde flottesi aplike edilen kumaş mik-

\* V. Tekstil Sempozyumu'nda sunulmuştur.

pick-up was kept constant at 40 %. Then dye fixation was carried out in a standard type Benz hot air drier and also in a microwave heating unit shown in Fig. 2, comprising a magnetron, an isolator, a waveguide, a water flow metre and a plunger.

#### 2.4. Techniques

Samples, before and after fixation, were immersed in 80 % dimethylformamide solution at room temperature for one hour and then were treated with this solution until no more dye has been extracted. A Philips PU 8700/visible spectrophotometre was used for optical density measurements. The density of the solution extracted before fixation was assumed to be zero and:

$$\%F = [1 - (OD_f/OD_0) \times 100]$$

Where,  $OD_f$  is the optical density of the sample fixed and  $OD_0$  is that of the one before fixation.

### 3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

#### 3.1. Disperse Dye Fixation

In the preliminary experiments, before the fabric containing 40 % dye solution applied on the MA machine was run through the microwave unit, first melting crystals then thermopapers were stuck on it; but it was seen that the glue used with them absorbed microwave energy leading to incorrect results. Therefore it was not possible to have a direct measurement method of the fabric passing through the heating unit.

Without additives, the fabric was unlikely to reach a temperature of more than 100°C, therefore a polar chemical additive (urea) in the dye liquor was used to raise the fabric temperature to the required level. The inclusion of urea not only increases the final temperature of the system, but also reduces the time required to reach that temperature. The increases in dye fixation when urea was used can be explained:

-Urea has a strong polarity and hence it absorbs significant amounts of microwave energy. The rise in temperature of the fabric containing urea was much faster.

-Urea is a good solvent for many dyestuffs containing amino, carboxyl, nitro, phenolic or similar groups, effecting the dye diffusion into the fibres. Urea increased the diffusion of dye by increasing its solubility, by breaking up the clusters and also hydrogen bonding of water molecules, by breaking up any aggregation of the dye particles.

-Urea holds water molecules strongly which slows down evaporation of water at the end of dyeing, thus allows more time for the dyeing process. In turn, water plays an important role in keeping urea in solution, in addition to its microwave absorption and plasticising effect on the polyester fibres.

-Solid urea (crystals) absorb little or no microwave

energy. Completely dry fabrics containing urea were left stationary for 1 min. in the microwave unit after which it was observed that the fabrics were not heated at all [Donmaz, 1984]. As water evaporates the concentration of urea increases, this means that molecules are in a more packed state in the solution. Deposition of urea crystals is likely to occur when the concentration of urea exceeds the solubility level. As microwave heating is a result of molecular agitation and friction, the mobility of the urea molecules above the solubility level, may be restricted which reduces absorption of the microwave power.

#### 3.2. Assessment of the Fabric Temperature Passing Through The Microwave Unit By Comparison

An initial approach was made by comparing disperse dye fixation on the blend fabrics by conventional and by microwave heating. The material takes time to reach the processing temperature in the conventional heating methods. In order to take this factor into account, baking time was kept higher than the exposure time to microwaves. Three polyester/cotton blend fabrics treated with the standard dye solution containing 200 g/l were predried to prevent water condensation and the moisture content of the fabric was reduced from 40 % to about 15 %. Then they were thermofixed in the Benz hot air drier for 30 sec. At 180, 210, and 230°C and in the microwave unit at the power of 1.5 Kw for different exposure times. Fixation of Celliton Orange GR by conventional and microwave heating are compared in Table 1.

**Table 1.** Dye fixation by baking and microwave heating.  
**Tablo 1.** Konvensiyonel ve Mikrodalga Isıtmasıyla Boya Fiksasyonu

Conventional Heating Konvensiyonel Isıtma		Microwave Heating Mikrodalga Isıtma	
Temperature Sıcaklık	Fixation Fiksaj	Exposure İşlem Sür.	Fixation Fiksaj
(°C)	(%)	(Sec.)	(%)
180	67	15	73
210	74	20	80
230	82	25	85

Uneven heating across the fabric width due to standing waves was observed in the experiments reported, though not obvious at low exposure times, revealed by shrinkage and even melting. Standing waves always exist along the waveguide, no matter what the treatment time is, even though its effect is less obvious at high fabric speeds, i.e. low exposure times, under the conditions used. Heating uniformity was not satisfactory and some parts of the fabric showing higher per-

centage of heat absorption were observed. This is due to the fact that the standing waves are not perfectly uniform along the waveguide, so the heat absorption is not uniform either. The uneven heating can be reduced by using a rotating waveguide or a rotating fabric.

As the temperature of the fabric increases, the rate of heat transfer also increases. This is because the thermal conductivity of the fabric increases with temperature. The increase in thermal conductivity is due to the fact that the molecules in the fabric are more active at higher temperatures, which increases the rate of heat transfer.

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centage dye fixation and lower reflectance values were heated to temperatures higher than the other parts showing lower fixation and higher reflectance values. Temperature differences between the parts exposed to low and high electric fields must have been quite high.

Heat transfer from hot air and microwaves are not the same and different parameters are involved, making it difficult to make a proper comparison. Fixation values compared to those obtained in the microwave unit for 15, 20, 25 sec. were 3-6% lower. Nevertheless higher fixation levels obtained by microwave heating under the conditions used gives some justification to the idea that the fabric temperature in the microwave unit reached at least 180°C after 15 sec. of exposure.

### 3.3. Assessment of the Fabric Temperature By Shrinkage Measurements

The temperature reached by the fabric, when exposed to microwave heating, was not established in the previous sections, although an initial approach was made by comparing disperse dye fixation by conventional and microwave heating. The plasticizing effect of polar chemical additives on polyester can be expected to be more dramatic in microwave heating [Wakida et al., 1975]. In addition to this, there is a possibility of dye and polyester molecules oscillating under the influence of microwaves, lowering glass transition temperature ( $T_g$ ) of polyester further.

The same degree of fixation may have been obtained at lower temperature by microwave heating than by hot air treatment. Therefore shrinkage measurements were considered as a means to find out the temperature reached by the fabric in the microwave unit. The absolute shrinkage of the fabric at a given temperature is related to the previous thermal treatment. In order to obtain the relationship between shrinkage of the fabric and treatment temperature, several samples of (white) fabric were allowed to shrink freely in the hot air dryer at different temperatures for 30 sec.. Figure 3 shows percentage shrinkage of the untreated fabric

A-in warp B-in weft directions.

Shrinkage of the fabric increases linearly with increase in treatment temperature in both warp and weft directions. Higher shrinkage values associated with fabric warp is due to the fact that the fabric was extended to some degree during processing, i.e. winding, weaving and bleaching. The idea was to measure shrinkage of the processed fabric at a higher temperature than the previous treatment temperature, i.e. the temperature achieved in the microwave unit. At higher temperatures, shrinkage proportional to thermal treatment takes place. Previous thermal treatment temperature can be estimated by residual shrinkage at a temperatu-

re higher than that of previous treatment [Munden and Slater, 1959]. The slope of the curves in Fig.3 is  $0.19 \pm 0.01$ ; in other words, the shrinkage coefficient is 0.19 percent shrinkage per one °C. Samples fixed in the microwave unit under different conditions were left stationary in the Benz hot air unit at 230°C for min.. Residual shrinkage of each sample was measured and previous thermal treatment was calculated by using the Equation below;

$$T_1 = T_2 - (R/K)$$

Where K is shrinkage/temperature coefficient, R is the residual shrinkage at  $T_2$ , thus;

$$T_1 = 230 - (R/0.19)$$

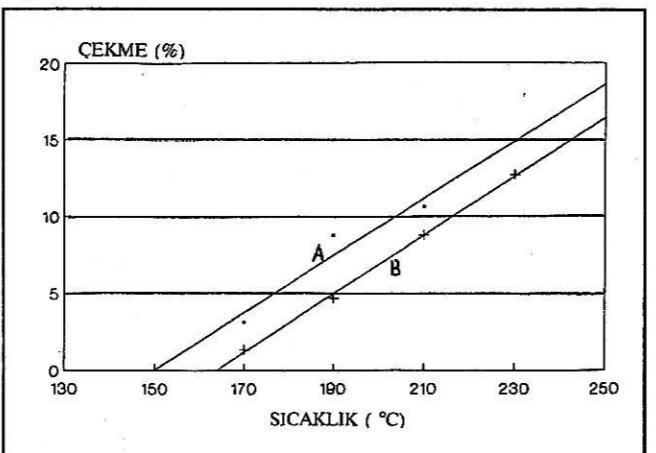


Figure 3. Shrinkage Calibration Curve  
Şekil 3. Çekme Kalibrasyon Doğrusu

Table 2 shows the calculated fabric temperature during microwave heating along with the other parameters used. For warp-way measurements, two samples; one exposed to high and another to low electric fields were taken, whereas the shrinkage in whole fabric width of 25 cm. was measured for weft-way measurements.

Table 2. Calculated Fabric Temperature  
Tablo 2. Hesaplanan Kumaş Sıcaklığı

Exposure Time İşl.Süre (sec.)	Power Input Güç kW	Residual Shrinkage Kalan Çekme(%)		Temperature Sıcaklık (°C)	
		warp çözgü	weft atkı	warp çözgü	weft atkı
15	1.5	12-10	5.2	166-179	202
20	1.5	9	3.7	182-265	210
25	1.5	8	2.5	188-265	216
15*	1.3	2.9-2.95	2.0	212-215	219

\*: New plunger arrangement with piston stationary.

\*: Yeni piston düzenlemesinden sonra

It is obvious from Table 2 that differential heating for the first three cases, particularly for 20 and 25 sec. samples, was quite significant due mainly to the effect

sn.'de elde edilen fiksaj değerleri, Benz sıcak hava kurutucusunda elde edilenlerden % 3-6 arasında daha yükseltti. Sıcak hava ve mikrodalgalarla ısı transferi aynı değildir ve değişik parametreleri içermektedir; bu yüzden Tablo 1'den kesin sonuçlar çıkarmak yerine daha önce de belirtildiği gibi bu sonuçların kumaş sıcaklığı hakkında belli bir fikir verdiği belirtmekte yarar vardır. Mikro-dalga ünitesinde elde edilen daha yüksek fiksaj değerleri kumaş sıcaklığının 180°C üzerinde olduğu fikrini vermektedir.

### 3.3. Çekme Testleri Vasıtasıyla Mikro-Dalga Ünitesindeki Kumaş Sıcaklığının Tesbiti

Her ne kadar konversiyonel ve mikro-dalga ıstımasıyla elde edilen dispers boyalı fiksajlarının karşılaşmasıyla mikro-dalga ünitesindeki kumaşın eriği sıcaklık değeri hakkında bir yaklaşımda bulunulmuşsa da; polar maddelerin (üre, su) polyester üzerinde plastikleştirme etkisi mikro-dalga ünitesinde daha etkindir [Wakida ve ark., 1975]. İlaveten mikro-dalgaların etkisi altında polyester moleküllerinin titresimi, dolayısıyla enerji absorbe etmesi nedeniyle polyesterin camlaşma noktası ( $T_c$ ) daha da düşmektedir. Aynı fiksaj oranlarının mikro-dalga ünitesinde sıcaklıkta sıcaklığından daha düşük sıcaklıklarda kalan çekmeyi ölçmek suretiyle tesbit edilebilir [Munden ve Slater, 1959]. Şekil 3'teki çekme doğrularının eğimi  $0.19 \pm 0.01$ 'dir, diğer bir deyişle çekme katsayısi her bir °C artış için  $\%0.19$  çekmeye karşılık gelmektedir. Değişik şartlarda mikro-dalga ünitesinde fiksaj edilmiş numuneler Benz sıcak hava ünitesinde 230°C'de 5 dk. sabit bırakıldıktan sonra herbir numune için kalan çekme oranı ölçüldü ve önceki termal işlem sıcaklığı aşağıdaki eşitlik kullanılarak hesaplandı;

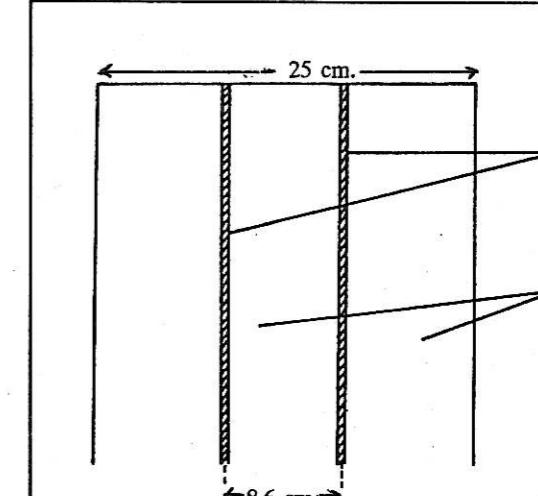
$$T_1 = T_2 - (R/K)$$

Bu eşitlikte K çekme/sıcaklık katsayısi, R ise  $T_2$  sıcaklığında kalan çekmedir.

Böylece:

$$T_1 = 230 - R/0.19$$

Tablo 2 mikro dalga ıstıma sira-



sabit dalgalarla maruz kalan bölgelerde koyu şeritler

düşük elektrik alanlarına maruz kalmış bölgeler

sında kumaşın eriği sıcaklığı, kullanılan diğer parametrelerle beraber göstergelmiştir. Çözdüğünündeki ölçüm için bir yüksek bir de düşük elektrik alanına maruz kalmış iki numune ele alınırken; atkı yönünde aşağıda gösterildiği gibi 25 cm.enindeki çekme ölçülmüştür.

Mikro-dalga ünitesindeki yüksek ve düşük elektrik alanlarının pistonun dalga kavuzuna göre durumunun hassas ayarlanması ve optimum güç girişi ve işlem zamanının tesbit edilmesinden sonra, daha düzgün bir ıstıma elde edilmişdir. Bu yeni düzenleme ile elde edilen sonuçlar Tablo 2'de son satırda gösterilmektedir.

Tablo 2'den açıkça görülmektedir ki hassas ayarlama yapılmadan önce fiksaj edilen ve sonuçları ilk üç satırda verilen numuneler üzerinde sabit dalgaların etkisi ile oldukça büyük sıcaklık farkı oluşmuştur. Özellikle bu numunelerde işlem zamanı 20 sn.'nın üzerine çıkarıldığında sabit dalgaların etkisi ile çözgü yönünde kumaşın düşük elektrik alanlarına maruz kalan kısımlarının sıcaklığı 180°C'yi geçerken, yüksek elektrik alanlarına maruz kalan kısımlarda şerit şeklinde polyester liflerinin eridiği ve böylece bu bölge sıcaklığının en az 265°C olduğu bir geçektir. Halbuki son numunedede

of standing waves. The temperature difference across the width when the effect of standing waves was minimized by the new plunger arrangement was 3% (last sample in Table 2), confirming a much better heating uniformity. In 20 and 25 sec. samples, the pale dyed parts show the temperatures just above 180°C, while the temperature in the ribbon like parts where standing waves occurred must have been at least 265°C, as the polyester fibres melted in these regions. There is a significant difference in shrinkages, hence estimated temperatures of warp and weft of the first three samples. It is clear that the temperatures calculated according to shrinkage values in fabric weft which cover whole width of the fabric including low and high electric fields give better estimation, whereas shrinkage measurement in warp direction covers a tiny segment across the width which could be from any part exposed to high or low electric field or between them. In addition, the shrinkage calibration curve in Fig. 3 is based on free shrinkage, therefore the fibre shrinkage in weft direction is more relevant since some tension was applied in warp direction during microwave heating. These measurements also confirmed the better uniformity obtained when the new plunger arrangement was employed and differential heating before the plunger arrangement in the previous sections. These results showed that the required fixation temperature for disperse dyes can be obtained in the microwave unit under the conditions used.

çözgüyonunde hesaplanan sıcaklık farkı sadece %3'tür. Bu sabit dalgaların etkisinin minimuma indirildiğini ve çok daha iyi bir ısıtma ve dolayısıyla boyama düzgünliği elde edildiği göstermektedir.

Atkı yönünde çekme değerlerine göre hesaplanan sıcaklıklar tüm kumaş eni boyunca düşük ve yüksek elektrik alanlarına maruz kalmış bölgeleri de ihtiva ettiği için daha iyi bir yaklaşım sağlamaktadır, oysa çözgü yönünde alınacak herhangi bir kesit düşük veya yüksek elektrik alanına maruz kalmış bölgelerden veya bunların arasından olabilir. Üstelik Şekil 3'teki çekme kalibrasyon doğruları serbest çekmeye göre düzenlenmiştir, bu yüzden atkı yönünde yapılan hesaplamlar göz önüne alınmalıdır. Çünkü mikro-dalgasıdırmasrasında da çözüy yönünde kumaşa belirli bir gerilim uygulanmıştır. Tablo 2'de son satırda verilen ve en düzgün ısıtmayı gösteren değerler kullanılmıştır altıda (1.3 kW güç girişi, 15 sn. işlem zamanı ve ısıt-

ma ünitesinin hassasayarlanması) dispers boyaların fisajı için gerekli sıcaklık bu mikro-dalgasıdırmasının deildebilir.

Bu çalışma Manchester Üniversitesi Biim ve Teknoloji Enstitüsünde (UMIST) yapılmıştır. Bu çalışma süresince yardımcılarını esirgemeyen Enstitü öğretim üyesi Dr. L.W.C. Miles'e teşekkür bir borç bilirim.

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## İpligin Test İşleminde Otomasyon\*

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*USTER HABER BÜLTENİ'nin 36. sayısında yayınlanan "1989 USTER İSTATİSTİKLERİ", tekstil endüstrisi için hazırlanan olan iplik kalite karakteristiklerinin biraraya getirilmesi ve değerlendirilmesine ilişkin son 40 yıllık deneyime ait değerleri sunmaktadır. Bu 40 yılın gözden geçirilmesiyle, şu anda ipliklerin ne derecede daha az neps içerdikleri, ne kadar mukavemetli oldukları, ve ne derecede daha az seyrek-oluşan hatalar içerdikleri, vs., anlaşılabılır.*

#### AUTOMATION IN YARN TESTING

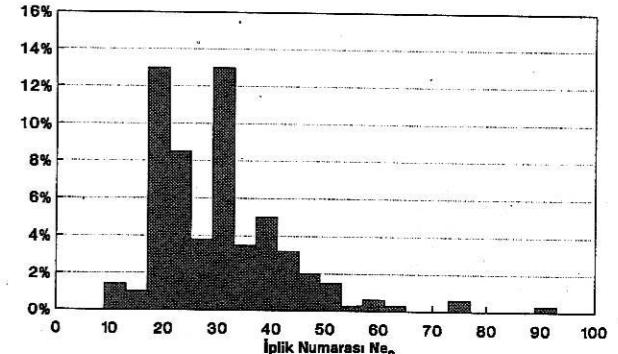
*The "USTER STATISTICS 1989", published in USTER NEWS BULLETIN No.36, represent 40 years of experience values of collecting and evaluating yarn quality characteristics for the textile industry. Looking back over these 40 years, one can evaluate to what extent yarns have become more even, have less neps, are stronger, have fewer seldom-occurring faults, etc.*

#### 1.GİRİŞ

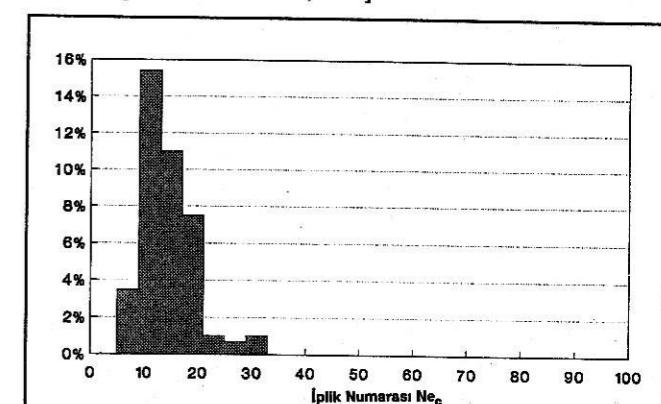
USTER HABER BÜLTENİ'nin 36. sayısında yayınlanan "1989 USTER İSTATİSTİKLERİ", tekstil endüstrisi için hazırlanan olan iplik kalite karakteristiklerinin biraraya getirilmesi ve değerlendirilmesine ilişkin son 40 yıllık deneyime ait değerleri sunmaktadır. Bu 40 yılın gözden geçirilmesiyle, şu anda ipliklerin ne derecede daha az neps içerdikleri, ne kadar mukavemetli oldukları, ve ne derecede daha az seyrek-oluşan hatalar içerdikleri, vs., anlaşılabılır.

1989 USTER İSTATİSTİKLERİ, lif içeriği ve iplik eğirme sistemi bakımından 16 iplik tipini incelemektedir. Herbir iplik tipinde bütün numara değerleri dikkate alınmaktadır. 40 yıl boyunca değişen koşulları değerlendirebilmek için üç adet ring sisteminde eğriliş kısa stapel iplik ve bir adet rotor usulü eğriliş kısa stapel iplik seçilmiştir. Bunlar, kendi iplik eğirme sistemlerindeki numara açısından en sık eğriliş iplikleri temsil etmektedir; bir  $N_e$  20 (30 tex) ve bir  $N_e$  30 (20 tex) karde ring ipliği (Şekil 1) bir  $N_e$  60 (10 tex) penye ring ipliği ve bir  $N_e$  10 (60 tex) karde rotor ipliği (Şekil 2).

\*Sümerbank Holding A.Ş. Sagem İşletmesi tarafından düzenlenen İplik Teknolojisinde Son Yenilikler Seminerinde "Automation in Yarn Testing" başlığı ile Keith DOUGLAS tarafından sunulmuş ve Erhan KIRTAY tarafından Türkçeleştirilmiştir.



Sekil 1. Dünya Ring İplik Üretimi, İplik Numaralarının Frekans Dağılımı, [Rieter Winterhurt, 1988].



Sekil 2. Dünya Rotor İplik Üretimi, İplik Numaralarının Frekans Dağılımı, [Rieter Winterhurt, 1988].

Son 40 yıl boyunca USTER İSTATİSTİKLERİNDE sürekli yer almış olan bir iplik karakteristiği, %U (linear düzgünlük) düzgünlük değeridir. Yukarıda belirtilen iplik numaraları için şekil 3'de gösterilen grafik sel ifadeden çıkarılan sonuçlar:

-60'lı yıllar boyunca, yeni teknolojilerin ve kalite kontrol ölçümü devreye girmesinin bir sonucu olarak düzgünlük değerleri, %10-20 civarında gelişmişdir.

-70'li yılların başlarında, düzgünlük değerleri kötüye gitmiştir, bunun sebebi, daha yüksek üretim hızlarının uygulanması ve daha ucuz hammaddelerin kullanılmasından kaynaklanmaktadır.

-70'li yılların ikinci yarısında ve 80'li yıllar boyunca, iplik kalitesinde tüm dünyada genel bir gelişme olmuştur. Daha fazla gelişmiş iplik eğirme makinaları, daha deneyimli işletme yönetimi ve bütünüyle kalite sağlayan tekniklerin uygulanması böyle bir gelişmeye neden olmuştur.

1964 USTER İSTATİSTİKLERİ'nden (Tablo 1) başlayarak iplik hatalarının sayısı dikkate alınırsa değerlerin %50' (ortanca) değerinin yıllar boyunca hafifçe iyileşme gösterdiği görülebilir. Bununla birlikte bu açıdan bakıldığında, USTER İSTATİSTİKLERİ'nin bir sa-

## DÜZELTME

Dergimizin Haziran 1990 21. Sayısı'nda 143. sayfadan itibaren yayınlanan **Yatırım Dinamikleri** başlıklı yazı International Textile Manufacturers Federation (ITMF)'nin Direktörü Herwig M. STROLZ'un çeşitli konferanslarda sunduğu **Investment Dynamics** başlıklı yazısından çevrilmiştir.