

Protective Working Gloves Against Mechanical And Thermal Shocks

Toma, Visileanu, Carpus, Scarlat, no.4/2006

A high level of protection can easily be achieved by using thick and weighty gloves, but, when it comes to ensuring protection when gloves have to be easy, comfortable and to have a very good dexterity, this task becomes more difficult. The double layered knitted five fingered protective working gloves: outer layer 100% Kevlar yarns and inner layer 100% cotton yarns, Md. CERTEX D1, meet all the essential security and health requirements in order that they may be used to protect the hands against contact heat when manipulating hot objects having a temperature of maximum 250° C and against the circumstantial contact with the open flame, as well as against superficial mechanical aggressions - abrasion, cutting, snagging, perforation - for example in siderurgy, metallurgy, glass and pottery manufacturing, in thermal treatments workshops.

Key-words: protective working gloves, Kevlar aramidic yarns, performance level, mechanical risk, thermal risk

Innovative Properties And Physiological Behavior Parameters Of Fabrics

Aristotelis ZAMPETAKIS, no.4/2006

Textile porosity, water and moisture management, softness and comfort feeling in comparison with complicated added value properties like UV- protective ability, antimicrobial activity, self cleaning behavior, waterproof and anti - fire effectiveness usually are not synergistic. As a porous material a woven fabric is, it enables the transmission of energy in the form of light and heat, as well as liquids and gases substances and micro organisms. Controlling porosity of fabrics we can control basic properties such as wear comfort, sun protection, water and moisture permeability, filtration efficiency, thermal insulation, liquid removal during drying, antimicrobial performance and hence avoid unpleasant situations in the consumer satisfaction and health. The improvement of the quality of the textile goods and hence the satisfaction of the costumer can be achieved, not to mention the added value of the products giving the textile industry opportunities for innovative products and increased profits.

Key words: textile porosity, fabric UPF, anti microbial fabric

Textile Environment For Industrial Filtering And Their Designing

Anghel, Carpus, Dan M., ..., no.4/2006

Filtration – is the operation meant for separating the phases of a solid-fluid heterogeneous mixture by means of a porous surface or of a porous layer through which only the fluid phase may cross. The conditions required for a good filtration are: filtrate purity, solid phase purity, solid product moisture as low as possible, the filter efficiency as high as

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possible, which means a high filtering speed, an easy and complete recover of the filtering surface, a minimum wear of the filtering surface. The material used as a filtering surface must retain the solid phase as completely as possible. The choice of the filtering material shall be considered, for each new case, as a matter that should be experimentally studied under the particular filtering conditions of the subjected case. The calculus, by means of a specific program of the structural parameters enabled the settling of the main characteristics for two variants of woven materials.

Key words: wet filtration, collecting mechanisms, structural parameters, woven material

Analysis Of The Load Variation At Unsoldering After Heat Sealing

Porav, Dragomir, Mitu Stan, no.4/2006

In this paper we present a method of establishing the deposit density of the thermoadhesive in order to obtain a resistant and uniform joint through heat sealing. In order to achieve this objective, adhesion charts for three research variants have been performed: basic material and thermoadhesive binder, having different deposit densities, under identical heat sealing conditions. Following the statistical processing, both for the deposit density, and for the load at unsoldering, we have arrived at the conclusion that the recommended value for the loading with a thermoadhesive material of the binder corresponds to a number of 130 granules/ cm².

Key words: adhesion chart, statistical design, clothing, heat sealing

Psychological aspects and therapeutic values of some textile and clothing symbols

Frandes, no.4/2006

Some ornaments, like the synonyms of language, are not perceived in the same way by different personalities. It is necessary to study the symbolical language of each psychological type and the key-words that have an impact on its temperament and that form the basis of the creation of the print and of the clothing cut. The therapeutic symbols within the clothing design make us search, in the library of images and symbols of the personal unconscious, a representation of the world more harmoniously colored and more intensely filled with forms of joy.

Key-words: design, prints, psychology, lifestyle, therapeutic image

Environmental dyeing laboratory device

Mitu-Cretu, Jipa, Dumitrache, Lici, no.4/2006

The instrument is meant for the laboratory analysis of the color shades and of the dyeing formulas, taking into consideration the increase of productivity, the reduction of the energy consumption and of the use of coloring agents. The dyeing is performed through exhausted solutions or dispersion of dyes, at temperatures between 40⁰ C and 135⁰ C. As compared to the traditional instruments, which use an ethylene alcohol bath for the heat transfer necessary in the dyeing process, this instrument has the advantage of eliminating this procedure. In the construction of the new model of sample dyeing instrument at high temperatures- environmental dyeing laboratory device - test model, the ethylene alcohol bath is eliminated and the heating of the containers, and of the dye baths within, is performed with infrared radiations.

Key-words: dyeing, sampling, efficiency, ecology, quality

The Study Of New Special Materials Used Against Pathogenic Agents

Bezdadea, Mitu, Carac, no.4/2006

In the paper work we study both the physical-chemical characteristics and the sanogenetic physiological indicators for a series of indigenous polyurethane membranes (PU), with a view to their use in improving the global clothing quality ratio. The porosity ϵ (%), the radius of the pores r (μm), the permeability to distilled water (m/ h), together with the vapor permeability μ ($\text{g}/\text{m}^2\cdot\text{h}$), the air permeability $P_{a\Delta p}$ ($\text{m}^3/\text{min}\cdot\text{m}^2$), the wettability h (cm/s), the heat conductivity λ ($\text{kcal}/\text{m}\cdot\text{h}\cdot^\circ\text{C}$) and the elastic recovery capacity of the indigenous polyurethane membranes have been analyzed in comparison to the polyamide Pall (imported) membrane and to a polyester textile material.

Key-words: polyurethane membrane, relative flexibility, air permeability, heat conductivity, permeability to distilled water, porosity