The new innovation in Textile with Melange: Research

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Abstract: few years back the textile sector in Bangladesh uses the distinctive slogans against the ready made garments only fabrics & yarn dyeing for garments. That the professional body of textile sector knows only yarn and fabrics can dyeing but not fibers dyeing for make colorable yarn produce and reduce the process cost by partially use dyed fibers in yarn processing mills. For this reason it was highly satisfactory for the textile society and economical safety. This paper explores some of the important factors that affect to the textile sector in the present's scenario and the degree of knowledge. Finally this paper attempts to find out some technique for development the colorable textile sector (yarn manufacturing) in the ready made garments sector in Bangladesh.

Keywords: Botanically research two or three different color Plant jointly grow in a single tree and collect the foods from earth and internally mixed in inter the body of cotton tree and make the seeds color full as well as fibril to fiber will color full and mélange effect can be make by naturally

Introduction: last year we start to this research fo developing the natural color fiber producing but at the end of our project fail to grow
There 20 trees make jointly growth and follow up but weather was out of control so we can not success. But last 2005 weee have success to grow tanjania cotton seed grown in bangladesg in the district of Narayan gonj.

MELANGE

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BEXTEX LTD. (Yarn-1), Tatki, Taraboo, rupgonj, Narayangonj.

Mélange: n. mixture, medley. [French mêler mix]
melanin n. dark pigment in the hair, skin, etc., causing tanning in sunlight. [Greek melas black]

Definition:
makes a shade with the coloring structure of a fabric with coloring yarn form a deferent structure.
Composition:
White/gray yarn mix with color yarn or color cotton with gray cotton or color yarn with color yarn (deferent shade percentage of color) in a fabrics.

Composition one

.Fibers	Handle	Safe	Ironing Temp^{0}C	Groups	Dyes	
Cotton	**Medium to hard**	**Crisp**	**218**	**--OH, -CH2OH**	**DIRECT, Vat, Sulpher,**	

Flax	**Hard**	**Very Crisp**	**232**		**BASIC**	
Wool	**Medium**	**Warm**	**149**	**-COOH, NH2, CONH2**	**Reactive, Acid**	
Silk	**Medium**	**Warm**	**120**	**-COOH, NH2, CONH2**	**Reactive, Vat, Acid**	
Viscose	**Medium**	**Limp**	**190**	**-OH**	**Reactive**	
Acetate	**Very Soft**	**Limp**	**177**	**-OH, -COOH**	**Disperse,**	
Acrylic	**Soft**	**Waxy**	**148 – 175**	**-SO3H, -COOH, -OSO3H**	**Azoic, Disperse**	
Nylon	**Medium to hard**	**Waxy**	**148 – 175**	**-COOH, NH2, CONH2**	**Azoic, Acid**	
Polyester	**Medium to hard**	**Waxy**	**148 – 175**	**-OH, -COOH**	**Azoic, Disperse**	
Elastomeric	**Medium**	**Waxy**	**130**			

Textile Counts and Conversions

Systems	Symbol/unit	Standard Mass unit	Standard Length	Tex equivalent
Tex	Tex	Gr	1 km	1
DeciTex	Dtex	Gr	10 km	0.1
MilliTex	Mtex	Gr	1000 km	0.001
KiloTex	Ktex	Gr	1 m	1000
Denier	D	Gr	9 km	0.1111
Jute, Linen	Tj, Tl	Gr	14400 yds	34.45
Cotton	Ne	1 lb	840 yds	590.5
Metric	Nm	1 kg	1 km	1000

-: Textile yarns Number system: -

Direct System	Indirect systems
# of Mass units/units of length SI unit Tex = # of gm/1km Other direct system Denier = # of gm/ 9km Jute: # of ib/14400 yds 14400 yds = 1 spyndle SD: δ is the square root of the mean of the square of the deviations of the observation $\delta = \angle [\Sigma(x-x_m)^2/(n-1)]$	# of length units/ units of mass Cotton Count Ne= # of 840 yds/1 lb 840yds = 1hank Matric count Nm= # of 1km/1kg CV:the coefficient of variation CV is expressed as a percentage of the mean $CV= (\delta / x_m)x\ 100$ Variance: the sum of squares of the deviations of the observations from their mean , divided by the total number of observation Variance $=\Sigma(x-x_m)^2/n$