

# Influence of Weft Knitted Fabrics Construction for Protection against Ultraviolet Radiation

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**Abstract:** Clothing and shade structures provide protection from the deleterious effects of ultraviolet radiations. Suitable construction parameters of fabrics and absorbers or finishing methods can be employed as UV protection fabrics. This study is trying to find a solution for this problem by studying the Influence of weft knitted fabrics Construction with its' different parameters for Protection against Ultraviolet Radiation. This study will stress on knitted fabrics because knitted fabrics of all kinds are generally popular because of their flexibility, ability to adapt as well as stretch them to a particular shape when worn, and because of their general comfortable wear.

**Key word:** UV Radiations, UV Protective Clothing, UPF, Weft Knitted Fabrics Construction

## 1. Introduction

### 1.1. Definition of UV Radiations

Ultraviolet radiation is a sun radiant energy coming from the sun emits, arrange of energy known as electromagnetic spectrum [1], which can be described by two major theories, the wave and the quantum or corpuscular theory. There is a relation between the radiations' wavelength, frequency and its velocity. The basic elements of the quantum theory of light are energetic packets known as photons. Ultraviolet radiation is a light with high energy and short wavelength [2], [3]. Sunlight is a form of electromagnetic radiation in the form of ultraviolet (UV), visible, and infrared radiation [4] with spectrum extends from 290 nm to 3000 nm .Ultraviolet radiations is just about 7% of total solar emission with spectrum extends from 290 nm to 400 nm.[2], [4].

### 1.2. Categories of Ultraviolet Radiations

- 1) **UV-A (320-400 nm):** UV-A rays are the least powerful of the UV rays, but it can penetrate deeply in to the skin and contribute to premature aging of the skin and skin cancers [1].
- 2) **UV-B (280-320 nm):** UV-B rays are the most powerful and potentially harmful form of radiation.
- 3) **UV-C (200-280 nm):** UV-C rays are the shortest and the most powerful of the UV rays, UV-C is the most likely to cause cancer if it reaches skin. Fortunately, most of it is absorbed by the ozone layer in our atmosphere [1, 5, 6]. So the order of potency has been decided as UVC > UVB > UVA [7].

### 1.3. Definition of sun protective clothing, SPF and UPF

The definition of a sun protective fabric is a fabric that must achieve a minimum UV Protection Factor (UPF) rating of at least UPF15 after the equivalent of 2 years of normal wear and tear. UPF is similar to SPF (sun protection factor) used to rate sunscreens but UPF is the rating used to measure the amount of UV rays that pass through fabrics when exposed to UV radiation [8]. The Ultraviolet Protection Factor (UPF) of a fabric is a quantitative measurement of the effectiveness of the fabric to protect the human skin against ultraviolet radiation [9].

**Table 1:** UPF Rating [10].

UPF	% UV Radiation absorbed	Protection category
10	90.0	Moderate
15	93.3	Good
20	95.0	Good
30	96.7	Very good
40	97.5	Excellent
50	98.0	Excellent

### 1.4. Test methods for quantitative assessment of UV protection of textiles

#### 1.4.1 In Vitro

Direct and diffuse UV transmittance through a fabric is the crucial factor determining the UV protection of textiles. Radiometric UV transmission tests use a broadband UV light source filtered for UV-B or combined UV-A and UV-B spectral regions to illuminate a fabric sample.

#### 1.4.2 In Vivo

With human volunteers, use of the sun as the UV source is impracticable to test the UPF of fabrics. Generally, xenon arc

solar simulators are used, with filters to absorb wavelengths below 290 nm and to reduce visible and infrared radiation. The most frequently performed *in vivo* test method is *in vivo* confirmation of the UPFs measured *in vitro*. Based on skin photo type, MED is determined using incremental UV-B doses on the upper back of a subject and is read after 24 hours. To measure the MED of protected skin, a textile is placed over the skin on the other side of the back. The incremental UVB doses for determining the MED of unprotected skin are multiplied by the UPF determined *in vitro*, with the product being the incremental UV-B doses for MED testing of the protected skin. The *in vivo* and *in vitro* methods are in agreement if the ratio of the MED of protected skin to the MED of unprotected skin results in the original *in vitro* UPF. [4], [11]

### 1.5. Textiles as protection from ultraviolet radiation

Because fabric is composed of fibers that can absorb, reflect or scatter radiant energy, it has the ability to absorb and/or block most of the incident radiant energy and prevent it from reaching the skin. Fig (2) is a schematic representation of the different ways a fabric can prevent UV radiation from coming into contact with the skin. However, a fabric's ability to block UVR is dependent on several parameters [12], [13], [14].

The construction of woven and knitted fabrics and the fiber types have a great influence on protection from ultraviolet transmittance. The ultraviolet protection factor (UPF) of textiles depends on their construction, the spaces between the yarns, their fiber types, the color, the textile impregnation, and the presence of optical brighteners and ultraviolet absorbers [2].

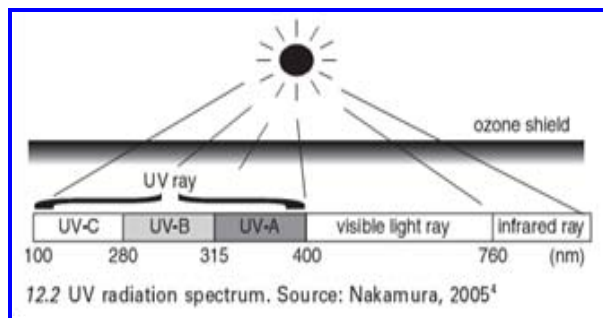


Figure 1: UV radiation spectrum [13]

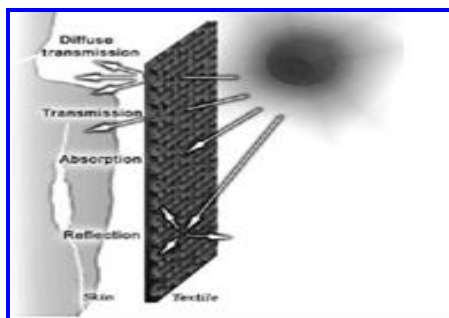


Figure 2: Schematic representation of a textile as a barrier to UV Radiation [12]

### 1.6. Parameters affecting UV protection of textile

#### 1.6.1 Material and Composition

- Different fabrics absorb UV radiation at different levels. Most cotton or cotton/polyester blend fabrics provide protection equal to about UPF 20 (which is about 95% protection from UV radiation).
- Comparison of the UPF of different types of material is difficult and possible only in limited situations. This is because certain production steps (dyeing and finishing) vary based on the material, resulting in a comparison of the “material-color-finish” combination and not of the material itself. In accordance with most studies, the type of fiber used to construct a textile can have a substantial effect on the UPF, especially for white and non-dyed fabrics [15]. Polyester usually has good UV blocking properties, as this fabric allows relatively little UV-B transmission, probably because of the large conjugated system of polymer chains. Polyester (or polyester blends) may be the most suitable fabric type for UV protective garments. However, its permeability for wavelengths in the UV-A range is frequently higher than that of other fiber types.

#### 1.6.2 Porosity, Weight, Thickness, and Weave density

- The closer the fabrics' weave, the higher the UV radiation protection, because the fibers of tightly woven fabrics are closer together, less UV radiation is able to pass through to the skin. To understand the relationship between UV transmission and fabric structure, an “ideal” fabric is proposed, in which the yarns are completely opaque to UV radiation and the holes or spaces between the yarns are very small. Ultraviolet transmission through ideal fabric is related to the cover factor of the fabric with opaque yarns as follows: % UV transmission =  $100 / (100 - \text{cover factor})$ .% [11], [16].

#### 1.6.3 Finishing & Color and UV absorbers

- Many dyes absorb UV radiation. Darker colors (black, navy, dark red) of the same fabric type will absorb UV radiation more than light pastel shades (white, sky blue, light green). [17].
- The dyes used to color a textile can affect the UV protectiveness of a fabric, depending on the position and intensity of the UV wavelength absorption bands of the dyes and the concentration of the dyes in the textile. However, particular hue dyes can vary considerably in the degree of UV protectiveness because of individual transmission and absorption characteristics. [11], [18].

#### 1.6.4 Stretch

- Stretching a textile causes an increase in fabric porosity, with a consequent decrease in UPF. [11], [16].

#### 1.6.5 Wetness

- When textiles become wet, by air hydration, perspiration, or water, UV transmission through the fabric can significantly change, with a marked reduction of UPF observed for textiles made from cotton and cotton blends. One explanation for this is that the presence of water in the

interstices of a fabric reduces optical scattering effects and, hence, increases UV transmission of the textile. [11], [19].

## 2. Experimental Work

### 2.1 Limitation of the study

- Materials : Cotton and polyester Microfiber
- Circular Weft knitting machines in manufacturing of fabrics.

### 2.2 The purpose from using Cotton and polyester Microfiber

The theoretical study has shown that:

- Cotton is an appropriate material for the production of textiles for different fields. It has great moisture absorption ability [20] and comfortable ability. People with sensitive skin need a very comfortable fabric in their clothes, so we choose cotton fabric in this study especially because it is known that the cotton fabrics are the best in comfortable ability.
- Polyester Microfiber yarn usually has very good UV blocking properties more than polyester multifilament.

### 2.3 Specification of the manufactured fabrics

The researchers designed and manufactured 24 wefts knitted samples with different variables in constructions, those variables are:

- Knitted fabric structure (Rib, Interlock and Single jersey structures)
- Different materials (Cotton and Polyester Microfiber).
- Different stitch length (Three levels of Yarn Tension).
- Yarn count. (**Table (3) shows the specifications of manufacturing fabrics.**)

### 2.4 Fabric Testing

The manufacturing samples are tests to determine:

- Number of Wales per cm (W)
- Number of Courses per cm (C)
- Stitch length (L)
- Weight test (Mass per unit area)
- Thickness Test
- The ultraviolet transmission for fabric, and calculated the UPF
- Calculated (K) Tightness factor
- Calculated(S) fabric stitch density/cm<sup>2</sup>

### 2.5. Calculations

#### 2.5.1 Tightness factors

The tightness factor K of a knitted fabric is defined as the ratio of the fabric area covered by the yarn to the total fabric area. It is regarded as a measure of looseness or tightness of the structure, and influences dimensions such as the length, width, and thickness and many other fabric characteristics. [27].

## 3. Tests results

Table (3) shows the tests resulted for manufactured samples

**Table 3:** Shows the specifications of the manufacturing fabrics

Sample No.	Material	Yarn count	Structure	gauge	Yarn tension level
1	Cotton	30/1 Ne	Rib	20	High
2		Combed /			Medium
3		Giza 86			Low
4	Cotton	30/1 Ne	Interlock	20	High
5		Combed /			Medium
6		Giza 86			Low
7	Cotton	30/1 Ne	Single Jersey	20	High
8		Combed /			Medium
9		Giza 86			Low
10	Polyester Microfiber	150/288 Denier	Rib	20	High
11					Medium
12					Low
13	Polyester Microfiber	150/288 Denier	Interlock	20	High
14					Medium
15					Low
16	Polyester Microfiber	150/288 Denier	Single jersey	20	High
17					Medium
18					Low

**Table 4:** Shows the tests and standard test methods

No.	Properties	Standard Test Methods
1	Stitch length	(BS5441)[21]
2	Stitch density	(ASTM, D3887)[22].
3	Mass per unit area (Weight test)	(ASTM, D3776)[23]
4	Thickness Test	(ASTM, D1777) [24]
5	The transmission of ultraviolet radiation (UV-R) through a specimen	(AATCC 183-2004, ASTM-D6603-00) [25], [26].

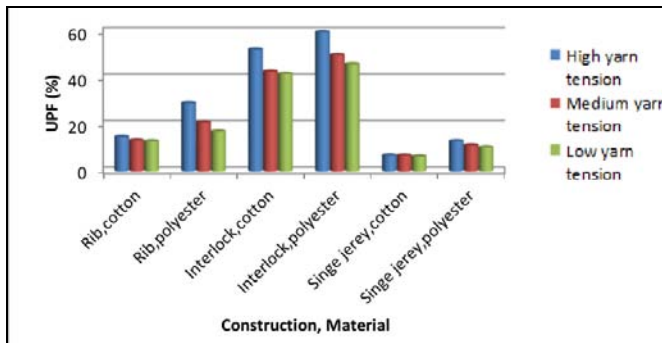
### 3.1. Data Analysis and Discussion

Three different fabric **Structures Types** , two different **Materials** and three levels of **Yarn Tension** with the same machine gauge and same yarn count effects on different fabrics' physical properties and Ultraviolet protection properties .

#### 3.1.1 The effect of Structures types on fabric s' Ultraviolet protection properties

**Charts of influence of Structures types on fabric s' UPF show that: (fig.3)**

- Interlock structure give the highest ultraviolet protective property, this can be relate to its' high thickness and high stitch density and tightness factor ,Interlock structure is a double layers from single jersey fabrics this give it a high thickness which prevent UV rays transmission to the skin.
- Single jersey give the lower ultraviolet protective property, it give a very low UPF which isn't accepted as a protective fabrics because of its lowest thickness and its opened pores.



**Figure 3:** Shows the Influence of Different weft knitting Structures types, Different yarn tension level and different materials on fabric s' UPF

**Table 5:** Shows tests results for manufactured samples

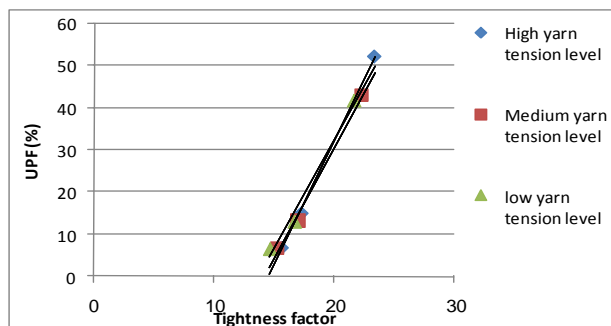
S. No.	Stitches Density			Stitch length (mm)	[K] Tightness Factor	Weight (gm/m <sup>2</sup> )	Thickness (mm)	UPF (%)
	[W] Wales/cm	[C] Courses/cm	[S] Stitches density/cm <sup>2</sup>					
1	22.05	17.56	387.13	2.58	17.2	182.3	0.76	15
2	22.44	17.01	381.67	2.61	17.0	181	0.784	13.25
3	22.60	16.61	375.45	2.66	16.7	180	0.786	12.91
4	24.33	13.30	323.58	3.8	23.4	240	1.26	52.27
5	25.20	12.32	310.5	3.99	22.2	233.5	1.28	42.88
6	25.43	11.79	299.89	4.1	21.6	227	1.31	41.88
7	10.83	22.44	242.96	2.85	15.6	132.7	0.62	6.8
8	11.55	19.75	228.04	2.9	15.3	130	0.62	6.76
9	12.24	17.05	208.82	3.03	14.6	128	0.63	6.38
10	25.46	17.32	440.98	2.58	15.8	178.9	0.756	35
11	24.92	15.35	382.77	2.89	14.1	169.2	0.784	21.09
12	23.75	13.51	320.97	3.16	12.9	157.4	0.786	17.08
13	26.11	14.62	381.99	3.27	24.9	192.4	0.89	59.81
14	25.72	14.43	371.17	3.28	24.9	189.8	0.9	49.92
15	24.67	12.33	304.29	3.72	21.9	171.5	0.99	46
16	14.76	20.87	308.06	2.75	14.8	127.6	0.59	12.94
17	14.5	19.03	275.9	2.92	13.9	127.4	0.6	11.16
18	15.94	17.72	279	3.04	13.4	119.2	0.65	10.28

**3.1.2 Relationship between Different Parameters of Weft Knitting Fabrics and Fabric s' UPF**

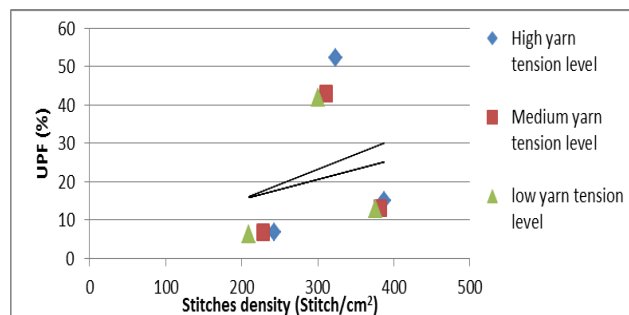
The value of the Correlation coefficient indicates that there are:

- A high positive relationship between UPF and tightness factor in cotton fabrics with high, medium and low yarn tension levels. (Fig. 4).
- A low positive relationship between UPF and stitch density in cotton fabrics with all three yarn tension levels, So stitch density isn't the only indicator to the UPF factor of the sample because samples have different structures , so other factors has a higher effect like tightness and thickness. (Fig. 5).

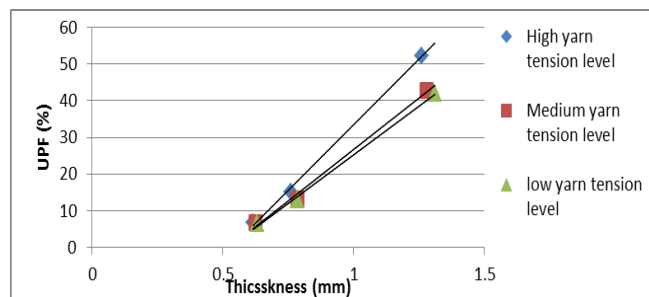
- A high positive relationship between UPF and thickness in cotton with high, medium and low yarn tension levels. (Fig. 6).
- A high positive relationship between UPF and tightness factor in microfiber polyester fabrics with high, medium and low yarn tension levels. (Fig. 7).
- A medium positive relationship between UPF and stitch density in polyester microfiber fabrics with high and medium yarn tension levels. (Fig. 8).
- A low positive relationship between UPF and stitch density in polyester microfiber fabrics with low yarn tension levels.
- The value of the Correlation coefficient indicate that there are a high positive relationship between UPF and thickness in polyester microfiber fabrics with high, medium and low yarn tension levels. (Fig. 9).



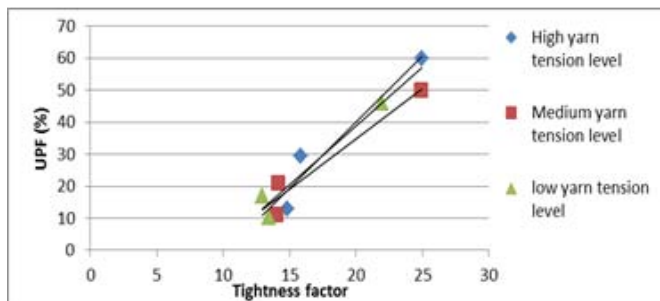
**Figure 4:** Correlation between Different Structures types' Tightness factor, Different yarn tension level on cotton fabric s' UPF



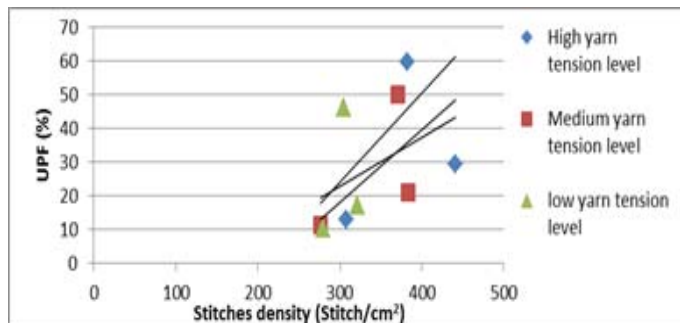
**Figure 5:** Correlation between Different Structures types' Stitches densities, Different yarn tension level on cotton fabric s' UPF



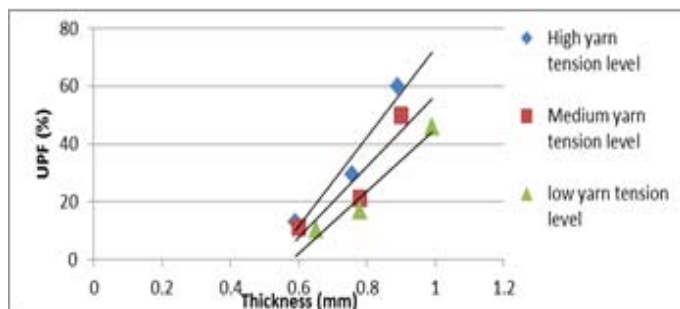
**Figure 6:** Correlation between Different Structures thickness, Different yarn tension level on cotton fabric s' UPF



**Figure 7:** Correlation between Different Structures types' Tightness factor, Different yarn tension level on polyester microfiber fabric s' UPF



**Figure 8:** Correlation between Different Structures types' Stitches densities, Different yarn tension level on polyester microfiber fabric s' UPF



**Figure 9:** Correlation between Different Structures thickness, Different yarn tension level on polyester microfiber fabric s' and fabric UPF

#### 4. Conclusion

##### a) Effect of different structure type on UV protection properties:

Samples with Interlock structure gave the highest ultraviolet protection (UPF), followed by sample with Rib structure then samples with Single jersey which gave the lowest ultraviolet protection (UPF).

##### b) Effect of different yarn tension level on UV protection properties:

The highest yarn tension level gave the highest ultraviolet protective fabrics followed by the medium yarn tension level then the lowest yarn tension level which gave the lowest ultraviolet protective fabrics.

##### c) Effect of different fabrics' material on UV protection properties:

Polyester microfiber fabrics gave better protection against UV radiations than Cotton fabrics with equal yarn count and equal machine gauge.

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