

**EFFECT OF COTTON STICKINESS
ON THE SPINNING PROCESS**

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Abstract

Cottons contaminated with stickiness cause multiple problems in the spinning mills. The honeydew present on the cotton lint is able to contaminate all the mechanical instruments used in the transformation process from fiber to yarn, i.e. opening, carding, drawing, roving and spinning operations. These contaminants are mainly sugar deposits produced either by the cotton plant itself (physiological sugars) or by the feeding insects (entomological sugars), the latter being the most common source of contamination.

This study examines the threshold level of stickiness for acceptable performances with both ring and rotor spinning, these in terms of productivity and quality of the yarn produced. In the short term, H2SD measurements between 0 and 11 sticky spots (value of the mix) do not influence the yarn quality or the productivity for either ring or rotor spun yarns. In the long term, it seems that some insect sugars are slowly contaminating the equipment. This accumulation of sugars could have a negative impact on both productivity and yarn quality in the long term.