

01-TEMPS
SENS
VOIR
COULEUR

06-ÉCONOMIE
FAIRE
PRODUIRE

07-
COMMUNICATION
APPARENCE
TEXTILE



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teinture

Textile dyeing is the process of coloring a textile material using dyes or pigments. It gives fibers, yarns, or fabrics a durable and uniform color. This technique has been used since ancient times to embellish clothing and upholstery fabrics. Dyes can be of natural origin, such as certain plants or insects, or of synthetic origin. Dyeing can be applied to various fibers, such as cotton, wool, silk, or polyester. The process relies on the penetration and fixation of the dye within the textile material. Several methods exist depending on the nature of the fiber and the desired result. Dyeing can be performed on the fiber, yarn, fabric, or finished garment. It generally requires the use of water, heat, and chemical auxiliaries. The quality of the dyeing is measured by its uniformity and washfastness. It must also be resistant to light, rubbing, and perspiration. The textile industry uses specialized equipment to control the process parameters. Recent innovations aim to reduce water consumption and environmental impacts. Dyeing plays an essential role in the aesthetics and commercial value of textile products. As such, it constitutes a fundamental step in the processing and finishing of textiles.

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