# TMCHallcrest

Surface Temperature Monitoring System

Irreversible Textile Temperature Recording Strips

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L
										171	182
110	132	143	160	171	182	199	224	232	260	166	171
104	127	138	154	166	177	193	216	224	254	160	166
99	121	132	149	160	171	188	210	216	249	154	160
93	116	127	143	154	166	182	204	210	241	149	154
88	110	121	138	149	160	177	199	204	232	143	149
82	104	116	132	143	154	171	193	199	224	138	143
77	99	110	127	138	149	166	188	193	216	132	138
71	93	104	121	132	143	160	182	188	210	127	132
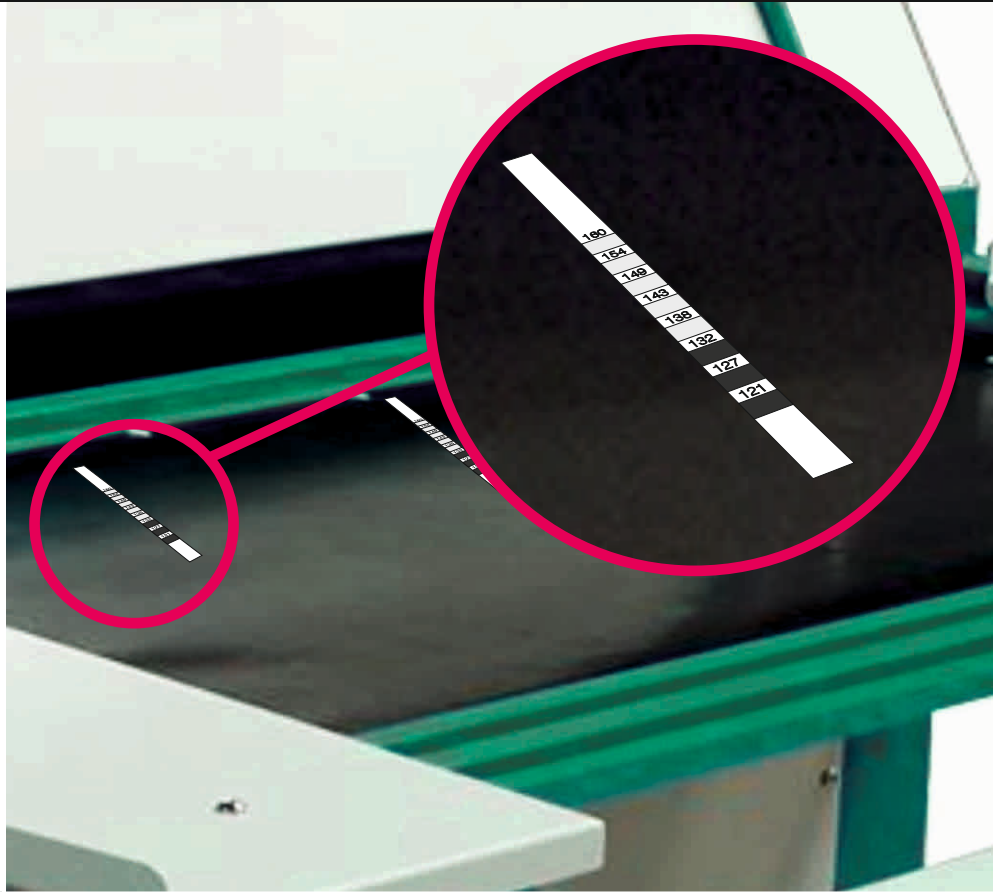
- Low Cost
- Easy to Use
- Accurate
- Bags of 50 pieces

Specifications

Size: 83 x 6mm
Events: A - L 8 LEVELS, K & L 9 LEVELS
Scale: °C
Type: Vertical, non adhesive
Cover Film: A - D   (PET)
              E - G   (PEN)
              H - J   (PI)
              K & L   (PEN)

(PET – Polyester, PEN – Polyethylene Napthalate, PI – Polyimide)

Fusing in the Textile Industry

This is the process of joining one fabric with another using an interlining. The interlining is coated with a resin which is then heated and melted into the fabric. When cooled the resin sets and both fabric and interlining are bonded together.

There are many different interlinings that are used which include woven, non-woven, hair and water repellent. Also, there are several different fusing methods such as Reverse, Sandwich and Double. These different interlinings and fusing methods all have different resins which require specific temperatures to be achieved to ensure the resin melts properly.

There are two main faults that happen during the fusing process. The first is known as Striking Back which is where the resin passes through the lower part of the fabric. The second is Striking Through where the resin passes through the upper part of the fabric.

The fusing process takes place through four main components (Temperature, Time, Pressure and Cooling). One of the most important is temperature because, if the temperature is too low the resin will not melt and fusing does not take place. However, if the resin is exposed to too high a temperature then the resin can be forced through the cloth causing Striking Back or Striking Through.

Other results of incorrect temperatures can be Thermal Shrinkage and Fading of colour in Dye Sublimated fabrics resulting in different colours between fused and unfused materials.

Textile Strips are used to ensure that the correct temperatures are achieved when fusing fabrics together and warn of overheating and potential Striking, Shrinking or Fading.