

# Cost Pressure & Performance Guide

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Durafil Heat Soluble Yarn

150 Denier | Approx. 70°C Melting Point | Natural Colour

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How Production Pressure Can Reduce Separation Performance and Final Product Quality

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## 1. Purpose

Durafil Heat Soluble Yarn is designed to provide temporary separation, removable joins, spacing structures, and sacrificial process functions in knitting, weaving, hosiery, and technical textile manufacturing.

However, in many factories, cost pressure and speed pressure can reduce final performance when process discipline is weakened.

This guide explains common commercial pressures that create technical problems, and how to avoid them.

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## 2. The Hidden Cost Problem

Heat soluble yarn is often a small material cost inside a much higher-value finished product.

Because the yarn cost is small, management may focus only on machine output, labour efficiency, or utility cost while underestimating the value of correct processing.

Poor discipline can create costs far greater than any short-term saving.

Examples:

- Manual separation rework
- Incomplete removal requiring second process
- Damaged goods from overheating correction attempts
- Production downtime
- Delayed shipment
- Customer complaints
- Loss of confidence in new constructions

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### 3. Common Cost Pressure Mistakes

Pressure Situation	Typical Shortcut	Likely Result
High output target	Short heat cycle	Incomplete separation
Energy saving focus	Lower temperature than required	Yarn remains
Labour shortage	Poor operator training	Inconsistent results

Rush shipment deadline	Skip validation check	Problems found too late
Cost cutting mindset	Excess yarn used to "play safe"	Slower removal / waste
Fast machine speed	Ignore yarn friction issues	Breakage / stoppages
No trial culture	Bulk production surprises	Rework and delay

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## 4. Why Process Discipline Matters

Heat soluble yarn performance depends on:

- Correct temperature
- Correct exposure time
- Suitable airflow / heat transfer
- Correct yarn quantity used
- Sound construction design
- Confirmation of complete removal

If any of these are compromised to save time or cost, final product quality may suffer.

## **5. False Economy Examples**

### **A. Saving Seconds, Losing Hours**

Reducing heat cycle time may appear efficient.

But if sections fail to separate cleanly, manual rework can exceed the original saving many times.

### **B. Skipping Trials**

Avoiding a short pre-production trial may save one hour today.

But bulk production errors may cost days later.

### **C. Excess Yarn Usage**

Using more temporary yarn than necessary may feel safer.

But it often increases removal burden, slows output, and wastes material.

### **D. No Validation Step**

Packing goods without confirming clean separation may create returns or complaints later.

## 6. Performance Risks Under Pressure

When operations are rushed, common risks include:

- Incomplete separation
  - Residual yarn remains visible
  - Distortion from overheating correction attempts
  - Product inconsistency between batches
  - Excess machine stoppages
  - Delayed delivery
  - Loss of trust in innovative products
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## 7. Best Commercial Practice

The most profitable operators often use stronger discipline, not more rushing.

Recommended controls:

- Approved settings by article type
- Small validation trial before bulk
- Correct yarn quantity standards
- Heat removal confirmation checks
- Operator training

- Random quality inspections
  - Record of successful conditions
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## 8. Management Perspective

Heat soluble yarn should be viewed as a productivity and design enabler, not only a yarn cost.

A small component correctly managed can help protect:

- Production efficiency
  - Labour cost control
  - Final product quality
  - Innovation capability
  - Delivery reliability
  - Customer satisfaction
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## 9. Durafil Recommendation

Use Durafil Heat Soluble Yarn with a controlled systems mindset:

**Small discipline upstream prevents large costs downstream.**

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## **10. Important Note**

Final performance depends on construction design, material type, heat method, operator discipline, and process control.

Users are responsible for testing, process adjustment, and validation before production.

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## **11. Contact for Technical Support**

For technical queries:

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