Why Narrow Fabric Shade Drifts

Colour difference is the most common quality complaint in narrow fabric, and it is almost never one problem. It is inter-batch variation, end-to-end variation within a roll, side-to-centre shading on wide tape, face-to-back difference on plain and rib weaves, and yellowing in storage. Each has a different cause and a different control.

How We Control It

01 Reference Agreed

A Pantone number or a physical swatch you post to us. A number travels better than a description and far better than a screen image.

02 Yarn Lot Check

Yarn lot numbers change dye absorption, and inconsistent yarn whiteness matters most when a light colour follows bleaching. We check the lot before matching rather than after.

03 Laboratory Match and Woven Sample

The formula is matched and woven, not just dipped. You approve material that has been through the same process as your production.

04 Dye Lot Reserved

One lot is reserved for the whole quantity. This removes inter-batch variation, which is the largest single cause of shade complaints.

05 In-Process Control

Dyeing temperature, duration and pH are held steady, and weighing of dyestuffs and auxiliaries is checked, because drift in any of them moves the shade.

06 Roll Inspection

Shade is checked at the start, middle and end of each roll, and across the width on wider tape where tension variation causes side-to-centre shading.

What You Receive

- Woven sample for written colour approval before bulk
- One dye lot reserved across the full order quantity
- Start, middle and end shade check on every roll
- Colour reference archived for repeat orders