

significantly with the NaOH concentration in Be and G. Such a concentration influenced all FAST parameters associated to the drape.

Weight loss resulting from the silk-like finishing treatment affected the physico-mechanical properties associated to the drape intensity (%DR and FN) and shape (FH) as well as the geometric isometry (%DU) and drape profile unevenness (%Gp), namely bending stiffness, shear stiffness and stretching.

The equations of the regression models proposed allow fabric weight loss to be explained in terms of drape and FAST parameters. The models, however, only account for part (33-67%) of the shared variability in weight loss.

Our results regarding fabric weight loss, FAST parameters and drape indicators confirm previous conclusions about the consequences of a decreased diameter in polyester fibres through the effect of the silk-like finishing treatment.

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