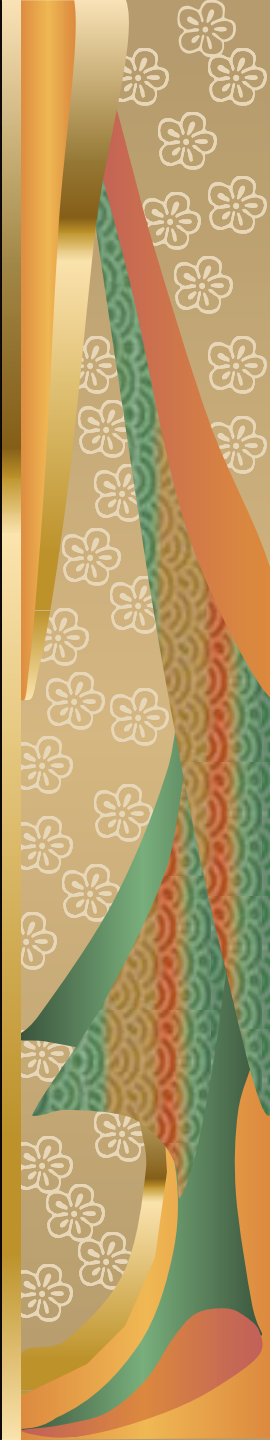
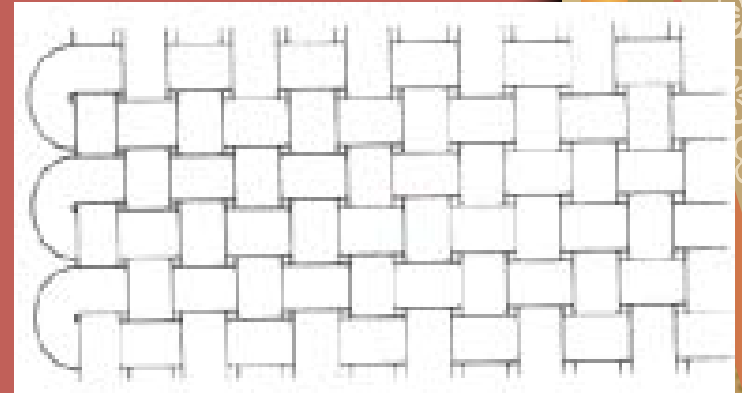


WEAVES



Weaves

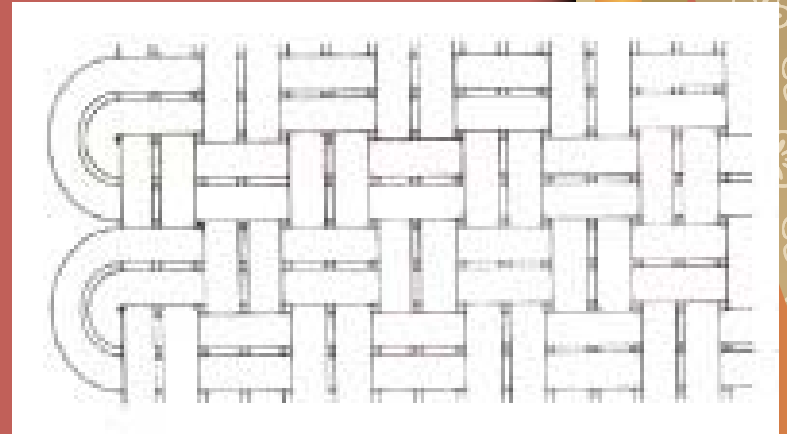
Plain



- Most simple and most common type of construction
- Inexpensive to produce, durable
- Flat, tight surface is conducive to printing and other finishes
- Method of Construction:
 - ▶ Each filling yarn goes alternately under and over the warp yarns
- Common Fabrics:
 - ▶ Cotton calicos, cheesecloth, gingham, percale, voile
- Household Uses:
 - ▶ Draperies, tablecloths, upholstery

Weaves

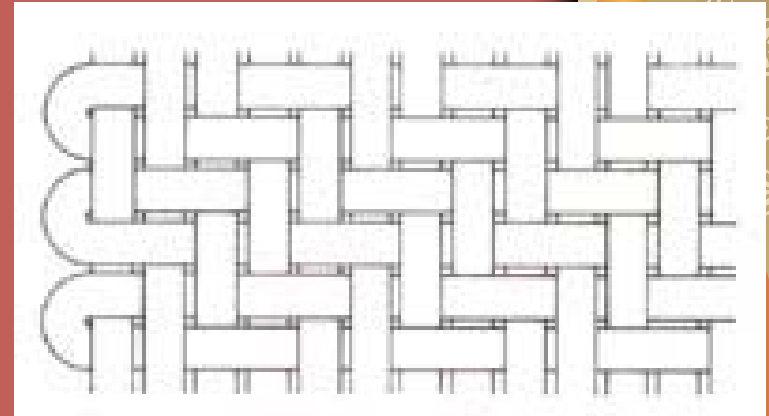
Basket



- A variation of the plain weave
- Usually basket or checkerboard pattern
- Contrasting colors are often used
- Inexpensive, less durable than plain weave
- Method of Construction:
 - ▶ Two or more warps simultaneously interlaced with one or more fillings
- Common Fabrics:
 - ▶ Monks cloth, oxford
- Household Uses:
 - ▶ Wall hangings, pillows

Weaves

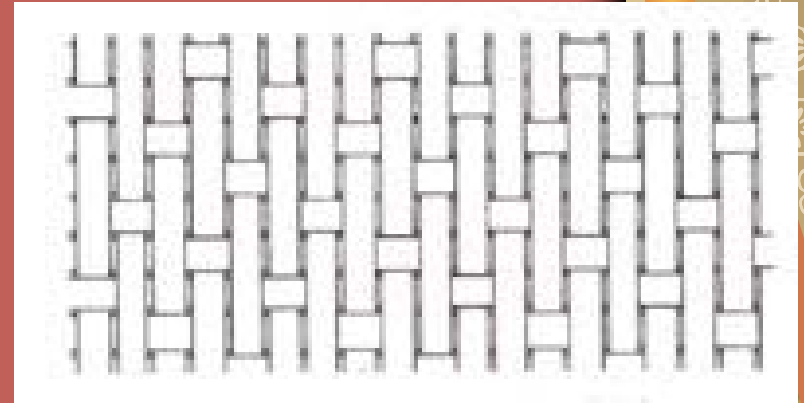
Twill



- Creates a diagonal, chevron, houndstooth, corkscrew, or other design
- The design is enhanced with colored yarn
- Is strong and may develop a shine
- Method of Construction:
 - ▶ Three or more shafts; warp or filling floats over two or more counterpart yarns in progressive steps right or left
- Common Fabrics:
 - ▶ Denim, gabardine, serge, tweed
- Household Uses:
 - ▶ Upholstery, comforters, pillows

Weaves

Satin



- Smooth, soft luster
- Excellent drapability
- Floats snag easily
- Method of Construction:
 - ▶ Floats one warp yarn over four or more weft yarns, then tied down with one thread, resulting in a smooth face
- Common Fabrics:
 - ▶ Satin, satin-weave fabrics out of fabrics such as cotton.
- Household Uses:
 - ▶ Draperies, quilts

Weaves

Jacquard



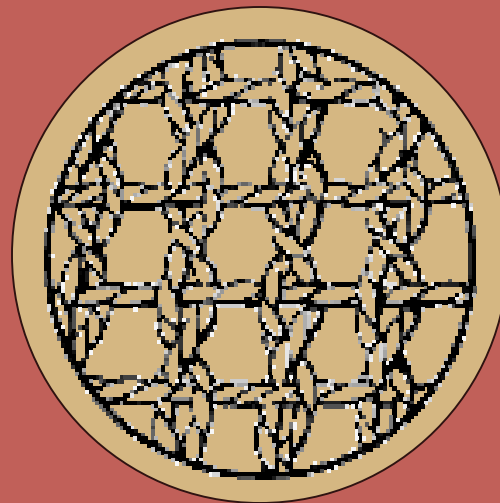
- Yarns woven into unlimited designs, often intricate, multicolor effect
- Expensive, but the design doesn't fade or wear out
- Durability depends on the fiber used
- The Jacquard loom was invented by Joseph Marie Jacquard
- Method of Construction:
 - ▶ Warp is individually controlled with each pick passage creating intricate designs
- Common Fabrics:
 - ▶ Brocade, damask, tapestry
- Household Uses:
 - ▶ Upholstery, wall hangings

Weaves

Leno

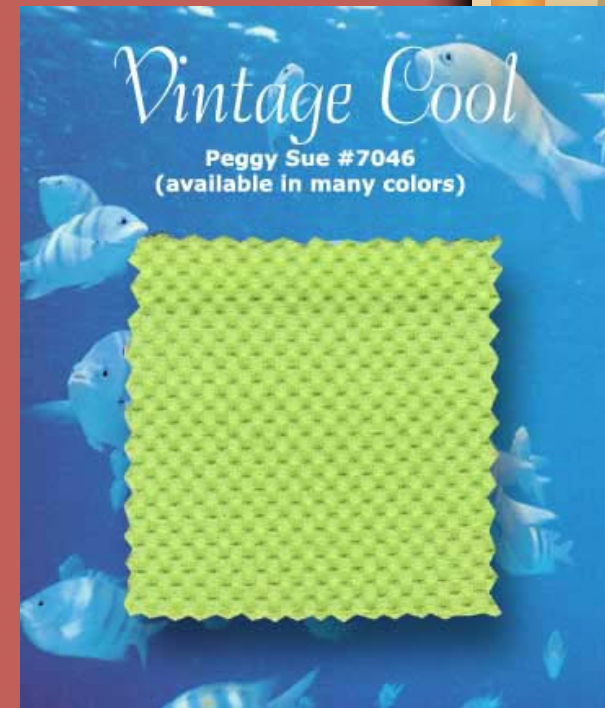


- A mesh-like fabric
- Method of Construction:
 - ▶ A pair of warp threads are passed over and under the filling yarns in a figure 8 or an hourglass twist, creating a geometric pattern
- Common Fabrics:
- Household Uses:
 - ▶ Thermal Blankets, curtains



Weaves

Knit

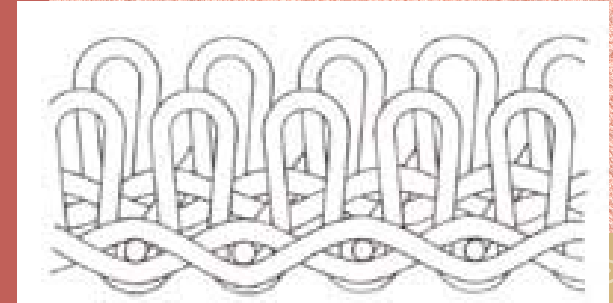
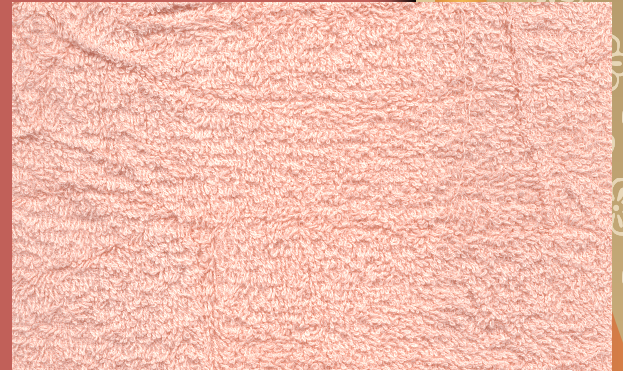


- Soft, stretchy
- Method of Construction:
 - ▶ Interlooping yarns
 - ▶ In weft knitting, loops are formed by hand or machine as yarn is added in crosswise direction.
 - ▶ In warp knitting, loops are formed vertically by machine, one row at a time
- Common Fabrics:
 - ▶ Raschel warp knits
- Household Uses:
 - ▶ Not used extensively in design with the exception of raschel warp knits which are used in making curtains and draperies

Weaves

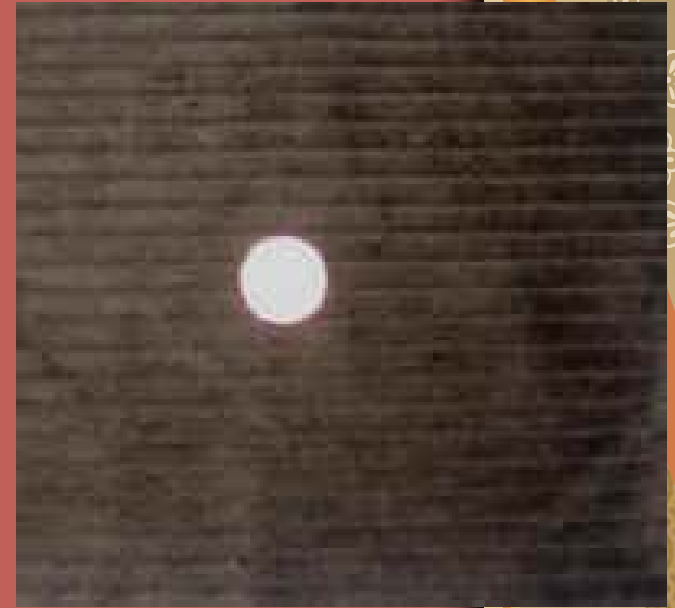
Uncut pile

- Loops are possible on both sides of fabric
- Soft and absorbent, relatively inexpensive
- Can snag if loops are caught
- Method of Construction:
 - ▶ Generally a plain or twill weave with a third dimension--additional warp yarn or filling yarn is introduced into the basic structure and forms a loop at regular intervals
- Common Fabrics:
 - ▶ Frieze, terry cloth
- Household Uses:
 - ▶ Upholstery, towels, carpet, area rugs

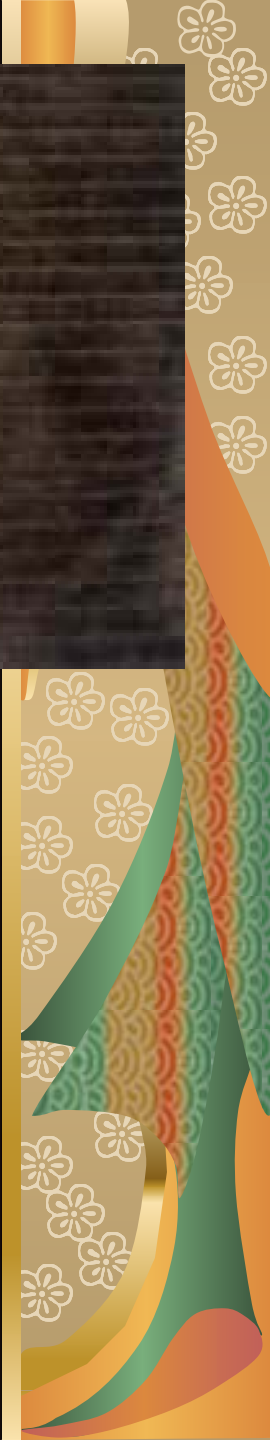


Weaves

Cut Pile

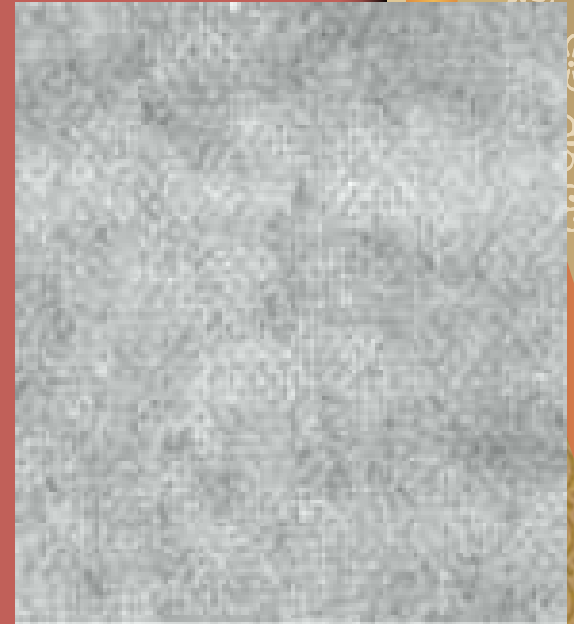


- Soft and warm, resilient, absorbent
- May have a nap that must be matched
- May be expensive and need professional cleaning
- Method of Construction:
 - ▶ Similar to uncut pile, but loops have been cut
- Common Fabrics:
 - ▶ Corduroy, velvet, velveteen
- Household uses:
 - ▶ Upholstery, stage draperies



Weaves

Non-woven



- Does not have a distinct pattern
- Generally stiff and somewhat scratchy
- Method of Construction:
 - ▶ Fibers are bonded by mechanical or chemical means
- Common Fabrics:
 - ▶ Pelon
- Household Uses:
 - ▶ Bedding, backing for quilts, dust cloths for box springs, carpet backing, and upholstered furniture



Weaves

Felt



- Soft, non-woven, can pull apart
- Method of Construction:
 - ▶ Felting occurs when heat, moisture, agitation, and pressure are applied to wool fibers, causing the fibers to interlock permanently.
- Common Fabrics:
 - ▶ Felt
- Household Uses:
 - ▶ Padding, sound-proofing, insulation, filtering, and polishing, wall hangings and other decorative items

Weaves

Film



- Plastic-like material, repels liquid, stiff
- Mildews, rots, tears
- Inexpensive, fairly durable
- Method of Construction:
 - ▶ Made from synthetic solutions formed into thin sheets
- Common Fabrics:
 - ▶ Vinyl
- Household Uses:
 - ▶ Tablecloths, shower curtains, draperies, upholstery, and wall coverings

Weaves

Foam



- Soft, air holes, absorbent, resilient
- Method of Construction:
 - ▶ Rubber or polyurethane substance with air incorporated causing foaming, quite inexpensive, rots
- Common Fabrics:
 - ▶ Sponges
- Household Uses:
 - ▶ Carpet backing, padding, pillows and cushions, laminates to other fabrics