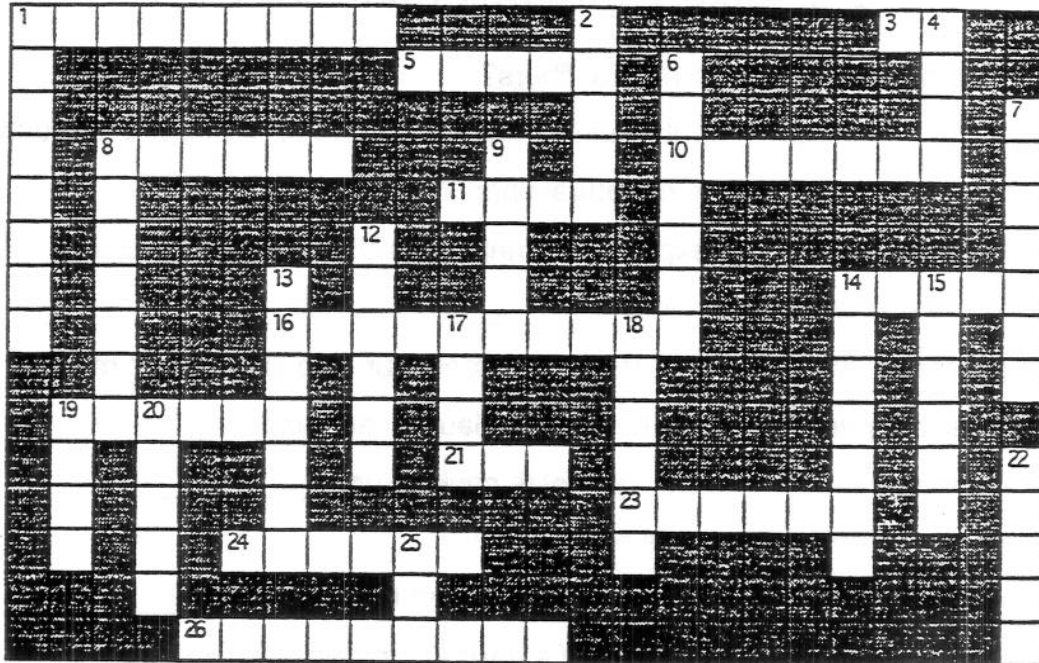




Name _____ Period _____ Date _____

ONE-WAY FABRICS



ACROSS:

1. This type of fold must be cut and turned on a one-way fabric.
3. The tops of all pattern pieces should be placed in this direction on one-way fabrics.
5. The amount of yardage needed for one-way fabrics.
8. One test to determine one-way fabrics.
10. Satin and taffeta are one-way fabrics in the _____ design family.
11. The nap of a fabric is usually in this position for cutting.
14. The number of yarns used in making pile fabrics.
16. This type of fold requires NO special handling with one-way fabrics.
19. This must be checked carefully on a printed fabric.
21. A fuzzy surface given to a fabric to provide added warmth.
23. Placing all pattern pieces on the fabric before cutting.
24. An example of a heavily napped fabric.
26. This luxurious fabric is a member of the pile family of one-way fabrics.

DOWN:

1. An example of a pile fabric.
2. This fabric is an example of a one-way surface design.
4. Velvet, corduroy, and velveteen belong to this family of one-way fabrics.
6. One method of determining if a design is one-way.
7. The paper guide for cutting the fabric.
8. The woven edge of the fabric.
9. Pile fabric feels this way when stroked against the pile.
12. You must reverse the pattern the second time you cut on this thickness of fabric.
13. An example of napped fabric.
14. This is an example of a one-way surface design fabric.
15. This term is used to indicate a complete unit of design.
17. This must be done to one piece of fabric after a crosswise fold is cut.
18. This type of pattern is best for one-way designs.
19. This is how the surface appears when the pile is up.
20. Corduroy will appear this way if the pile is down.
22. Napped fabrics have this kind of surface.
25. This is done to a crosswise fold on one-way fabrics.