FIBERS AND FABRICS BINGO
FIBERS AND FABRICS BINGO TERMS

1. FIBER  A fine hairlike substance.
2. FABRIC  Another term for cloth.
3. YARN  The result of twisting many fibers together.
4. STAPLE  Fibers long enough to be measured in inches.
5. FILAMENT  Fibers long enough to be measured in yards.
6. BLEND  A combination of fibers to get the best characteristics of each.
7. NATURAL  Fibers of plant or animal origin.
8. SYNTHETIC  Fibers made by man from chemicals.
9. SPINNERET  A device through which chemical solutions are forced to make fibers.
10. GENERIC  A family of fibers that share a particular set of characteristics.
11. TRADEMARK  The name given to a fiber by a manufacturer.
12. WARP  The lengthwise yarns on a loom.
13. FILLING  The crosswise yarns on a loom.
14. WOVEN  A type of fabric construction which interlaces two or more sets of yarns at right angles.
15. KNIT  Interlocking loops of yarn to make fabric.
16. NON-WOVEN  A type of fabric made by applying heat, moisture, and agitation.
17. PLAIN  The weave where each filling yarn passes over and under one warp yarn.
18. TWILL  A weave with a diagonal rib.
19. SATIN  The weave in which each warp yarn passes over four filling yarns.
20. GRAY CLOTH  Fabric as it comes from the loom, before color is added.
21. STOCK DYEING  Masses of fibers, such as wool or cotton, are placed in dye bath.
22. SOLUTION DYEING  Used on synthetic fibers—dye added to solution before spinning.
23. YARN-DYED  When the fiber is spun into yarn and then dyed.
24. PIECE-DYEING  Cloth is dyed after it is woven.
25. DIRECT PRINTING  Prints dyestuff directly onto fabric.
26. RESIST PRINTING  Blocking off certain areas before applying dye.
27. EMBOSSED  Using special patterned rolls in the calendar.
28. BLOCK PRINT  A design is carved into a block, inked, and printed.
29. MOIRÉ  A watered or wavy pattern created by calendaring two layers of fabric slightly off-grain.
30. BATIK  When hot wax is applied to the areas that will not be dyed and the fabric is then dipped into the dye.
31. ROLLER PRINT  When a roller press has a plate for each different color.
32. SCREEN PRINT  The design is traced onto a screen and all other areas blocked out before printing.
33. CALENDERING  When cloth passes between rollers to apply glaze, shine, or design.
34. GLAZING  Applying a resin to produce a high polish (glaze) on fabric surface.
35. NAPPING  Using rotating wire brushes to create a soft, fuzzy surface.
36. SIZING  Starch is applied to fabric to give body.
37. PERMANENT PRESS  Keeps garments smooth and wrinkle-free.
38. ANTISTATIC  Helps prevent fabrics from clinging and building up static electricity.
39. ABSORBENT  The fabric has the ability to absorb moisture.
40. ANTIBACTERIAL  A finish that checks the growth of bacteria and perspiration odors.