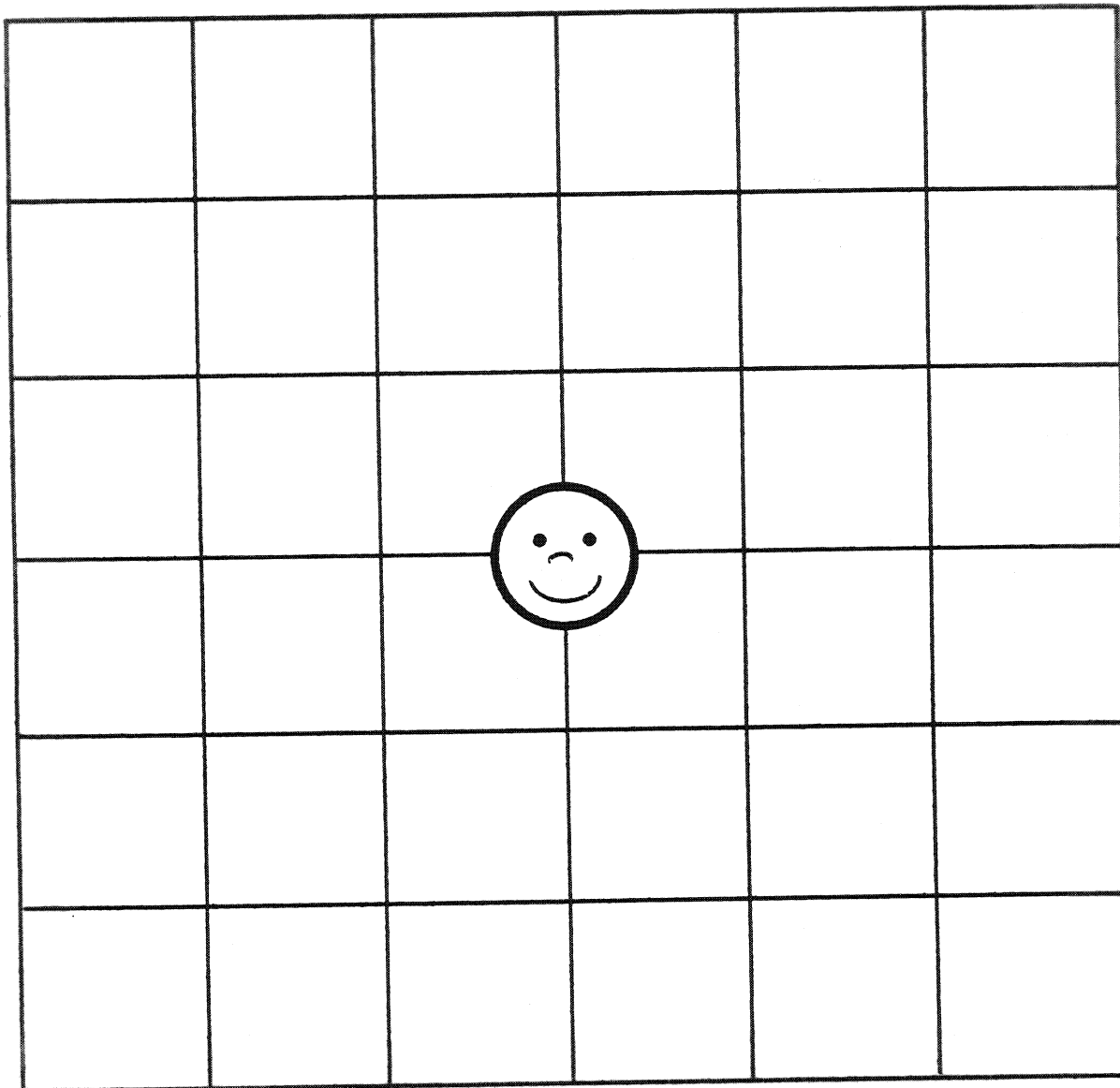




Name \_\_\_\_\_ Period \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

**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. EMBOSSING 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.