

# TEXTURE FINISHES TIC-TAC-TOE

Passing a fabric between two heated rollers to smooth the fabric and improve the luster.

**Calendering**

**Delustering**

**Glazing**

**Embossing**

Applying a resin to produce a high polish or glaze on the surface of the fabric.

Treating a fabric with heat and pressure to add luster.

Flattening cotton or linen fabrics to fill out the weave and add luster.

Treating the fibers or fabrics with chemicals to reduce their gloss.

**Beetling**

**Crisp Finish**

Giving fabrics a raised design on their surfaces with rollers engraved with the design.

Adding starches or resins to the fabric for extra body or crispness. Is a temporary finish.

Adding a treatment to the fabric so that it stays crisp and starched looking through wear, laundering, and dry cleaning.

**Napping**

**Sizing**

**Lustering**

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# FABRIC DYEING TIC-TAC-TOE

A technique to make colors permanent.

When dye is added to the chemical solution before it is forced through the spinneret.

When the fabric is cut and sewn into the finished product and then dyed.

**Fiber Dyeing**

**Cross dyeing**

**Solution Dyeing**

**Colorfastness**

When dyes rub off, bleed, or run.

When the yarns are dyed before they are woven or knitted into fabric.

An example of a special dye method.

**Yarn Dyeing**

**Crock**

When fibers are dyed before being spun into yarns.

When the fabric is dyed after being woven or knitted.

When the dye adheres to the fabric and does not rub, bleed, or run.

**Piece or Fabric Dyeing**

**"Fix" Colors**

**Garment or Product Dyeing**

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# FABRIC PRINTING TIC-TAC-TOE

The design is printed from a press with circular rollers or printing plates.

**Roller Printing**

**Fabric Painting**

The design is printed in reverse with heat sensitive dyes on paper and transferred with heat.

Design is created by applying hot wax to the areas that won't be dyed; then fabric dipped into dye bath.

**Screen Printing**

**Batik Printing**

A fabric or metal mesh screen is stretched onto a frame with all areas not included in the design blocked out.

The design is carved into a block, covered with dye, and pressed on the fabric.

The fabric is tightly tied in certain places, then dipped into the dye.

**Rotary Screen Printing**

**Tie Dyeing**

This method combines the advantages of roller printing and screen printing.

Color and/or design is applied with a brush, pen, or marker.

Some of the dye is bleached or chemically removed to create a white design on a colored fabric.

**Transfer Printing**

**Discharge Printing**

**Block Printing**

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# PERFORMANCE FINISHES TIC-TAC-TOE

**Helps fabric resist wrinkling and requires little or no ironing.**

**Guarantees shrinkage should only be minimum, even after many launderings.**

**Helps fabric repel stains and/or makes it easier to remove stains.**

**Durable Press/  
Wash & Wear**

**Waterproof**

**Helps prevent fabrics from clinging and building up static electricity.**

**Fabrics resist water, although eventually they will become wet. Not a permanent finish.**

**Coating fabrics so that no water will penetrate the fibers. Makes the fabric non-porous.**

**Stain/spot/soil  
Resistant**

**Antistatic**

**Helps reduce flaming and burning in fabrics exposed to a flame or high heat.**

**Checks the growth of bacteria and perspiration odors.**

**Resists the growth of mildew and other molds.  
Repels moths and other fiber-eating insects.**

**Antibacterial**

**Water  
Repellent**

**Mildew Resistant  
Moth Resistant**

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