

DEFINITIONS TO WORK WITH

Name _____ Period _____

1. FIBER -- a fine hairlike substance.
2. TEXTILES -- cloth or fabric.
3. NATURAL -- fibers of plant or animal origin.
4. SYNTHETIC -- fibers made by man from chemicals.
5. YARN -- a result of twisting many fibers together.
6. STAPLE -- those fibers long enough to be measured in inches.
7. FILAMENT -- those fibers long enough to be measured in yards.
8. BLEND -- a combination of 2 or more fibers giving the best characteristics of each.
9. SPINNERET -- a device, similar to a shower head, through which chemical solutions are forced producing thread like filament fibers.
10. GENERIC -- name for a family of fibers that share a particular set of characteristics.
11. TRADEMARK -- name given to a fiber by a manufacturer. Often, these are the names used in advertising.
12. WARP -- the lengthwise yarns on a loom.
13. FILLING -- the crosswise yarns on a loom.
14. GRAIN -- the individual threads or yarns in a fabric and the direction in which these yarns run.
15. LENGTHWISE GRAIN -- lengthwise or warp yarns.
16. CROSSWISE GRAIN -- crosswise or filling yarns.
17. SELVAGE -- the tightly woven finished lengthwise edge of a fabric.
18. WEAVING -- a type of fabric construction which interlaces 2 or more sets of yarns at right angles.
19. PLAIN -- the weave in which each filling yarn passes alternately over and under one warp yarn.
20. TWILL -- a weave with a diagonal rib.
21. SATIN -- the weave in which each warp yarn passes over four filling yarns.
22. KNITTING -- interlocking loops of yarn to make fabric.
23. NONWOVEN (FELT) -- a fabric made by applying heat, moisture, and agitation.
24. GRAY CLOTH -- fabric as it comes from the loom, before color is added.
25. STOCK DYEING -- masses of fibers, such as wool or cotton, are placed in dye bath.
26. SOLUTION DYEING -- used on synthetic fibers--dye added to solution before spinning.
27. YARN-DYED -- the fiber is spun into yarn and then dyed.
28. PIECE-DYEING -- cloth is dyed after it is woven.
29. DIRECT PRINTING -- prints dyestuff directly onto fabric.
30. RESIST PRINTING -- blocking off certain areas before applying dye to remaining areas of fabric. e.g. Tie & Dye, Batik, and Screen Printing.
31. CALENDERING -- passage of cloth between rollers to apply glaze, shine or design.
32. EMBOSSING -- using special patterned rolls in the calender.
33. GLAZING -- produced by friction calendering in which 1 roll operates at high speed to polish the fabric.
34. NAPPING -- as cloth passes over rollers w/wire teeth, fibers are picked up from body of fabric to create a fuzzy surface.
35. HEAT-SET -- adds design effects such as pleats.
36. MERCERIZE -- cotton is treated w/alkali solution giving it increased luster, strength, and ease of dyeing.
37. SIZING -- starch is applied to fabric to give body.
38. PERMANENT PRESS -- keeps garments smooth and wrinkle-free.
39. SANFORIZING -- preshrinks cloth so it won't shrink more than 1%.
40. TENTERING -- stretches and dries fabric to its correct width on a machine.