WEAVES

PLAIN
The most simple and most common type of construction
Inexpensive to produce
Durable
Flat, tight surface is conducive to printing and other finishes
METHOD OF CONSTRUCTION: each filling yarn goes alternately under and over the warp yarns
COMMON FABRICS: cotton calicos, cheesecloth, gingham, percale, voile
HOUSEHOLD USES: draperies, tablecloths, upholstery

BASKET
A variation of the plain weave
Usually basket or checkerboard pattern
Contrasting colors are often used
Inexpensive
Less durable than plain weave
METHOD OF CONSTRUCTION: two or more warps simultaneously interlaced with one or more fillings
COMMON FABRICS: monks cloth, oxford
HOUSEHOLD USES: wall hangings, pillows

TWILL
Creates a diagonal, chevron, houndstooth, corkscrew, or other design
The design is enhanced with colored yarn
Is strong and may develop a shine
METHOD OF CONSTRUCTION: three or more shafts; warp or filling floats over two or more counterpart yarns in progressive steps right or left
COMMON FABRICS: denim, gabardine, serge, tweed
HOUSEHOLD USES: upholstery, comforters, pillows

SATIN
Smooth, soft luster,
Excellent drapability
Floats snag easily
METHOD OF CONSTRUCTION: floats one warp yarn over four or more weft yarns, then is tied down with one thread, resulting in a smooth face with wales
COMMON FABRICS: satin, satin-weave fabrics out of fabrics such as cotton. Creates a permanent luster opposed to a finish on a fabric (satin-weave cotton versus polished cotton)
HOUSEHOLD USES: draperies, quilts
JACQUARD
Yarns woven into unlimited designs, often intricate, multicolor effect
Expensive, but the design doesn’t fade or wear out
Durability depends on the fiber used.
The Jacquard loom was invented by an 18th century Frenchman named Joseph Marie Jacquard
METHOD OF CONSTRUCTION: warp is individually controlled with each pick passage creating intricate designs
COMMON FABRICS: brocade, damask, tapestry
HOUSEHOLD USES: upholstery, wall hangings

LENO
A mesh-like fabric
METHOD OF CONSTRUCTION: a pair of warp threads are passed over and under the filling yarns in a figure eight or an hourglass twist, creating a geometric pattern
COMMON FABRICS:
HOUSEHOLD USES: thermal blankets, curtains

KNIT
Soft
Stretchy
METHOD OF CONSTRUCTION: interlooping yarns. In weft knitting, loops are formed by hand or machine as yarn is added in crosswise direction. In warp knitting, loops are formed vertically by machine, one row at a time
COMMON FABRICS: raschel warp knits
HOUSEHOLD USES: not used extensively in design with the exception of raschel warp knits which are used in making curtains and draperies

FELT
Soft
Non-woven
Can pull apart
Generally not washable
METHOD OF CONSTRUCTION: felting occurs when heat, moisture, agitation, and pressure are applied to wool fibers, causing the fibers to interlock permanently.
Can also be made of synthetic fibers
COMMON FABRICS: felt
HOUSEHOLD USES: padding, sound-proofing, insulation, filtering, and polishing—also used in wall hangings and other decorative items
NON-WOVEN
- Does not have a distinct pattern
- Generally stiff and somewhat scratchy

METHOD OF CONSTRUCTION: fibers are bonded by mechanical or chemical means
COMMON FABRICS: pelon
HOUSEHOLD USES: bedding, backing for quilts, dust cloths for box springs, carpet
backing, and upholstered furniture

UNCUT PILE
- Loops are possible on both sides of fabric
- Soft and absorbent
- Relatively inexpensive
- Can snag if loops are caught

METHOD OF CONSTRUCTION: generally a plain or twill weave with a third dimension
—additional warp yarn or filling yarn is introduced into the basic structure and
forms a loop at regular intervals, drawn away from the surface by wires
COMMON FABRICS: frieze, terry cloth
HOUSEHOLD USES: upholstery, towels, carpet, area rugs

CUT PILE
- Soft and warm
- Resilient
- Absorbent
- May have a nap that must be matched
- May be expensive and need professional cleaning

METHOD OF CONSTRUCTION: similar to uncut pile, but loops have been cut
COMMON FABRICS: corduroy, velvet, velveteen
HOUSEHOLD USES: upholstery, stage draperies

FILM
- Plastic-like material
- Repels liquid
- Stiff
- Mildews and rots
- Tears
- Inexpensive
- Fairly durable

METHOD OF CONSTRUCTION: made from synthetic solutions formed into thin sheets
COMMON FABRICS: vinyl
HOUSEHOLD USES: tablecloths, shower curtains, draperies, upholstery, and wall
coverings
FOAM

- Soft
- Air holes
- Absorbent
- Resilient

METHOD OF CONSTRUCTION: rubber or polyurethane substance with air incorporated causing foaming, quite inexpensive, rots

COMMON FABRICS: sponges

HOUSEHOLD USES: carpet backing, padding, pillows and cushions, laminates to other fabrics