

TEXTILES | FINAL REVIEW SHEET

If you want a garment to:

“shape” to the body naturally choose a (**Knit or Woven**).

be highly tailored (suit jacket) use a (**Knit or Woven**).

If you want the fabric to:

resist wind and rain use a (**Knit or Woven**).

be durable and wear resistant use a (**Knit or Woven**).

have “give” for movement use a (**Knit or Woven**).

with “loft” for insulation use a (**Knit or Woven**).

create a “fake fur” look use a (**Knit or Woven**).

with better air circulation in hot, humid weather use a (**Knit or Woven**).

be more wrinkle resistant choose a (**Knit or Woven**).

be a better choice for sharp pleats choose a (**Knit or Woven**).

Colorfastness is the ability of a fabric to resist color loss from _____.

- A. sunlight
- B. cleaning
- C. environmental conditions
- D. all of the above

A **blotch print** is where the background color is printed instead of dyed.

screen prints often have the color order printed in a band on the selvage edge.

To get the best result when dyeing a fabric use a class of dye that has an **affinity** for the fiber.

Dye would be a better choice if you want to **cross dye**.

The horizontal rows in knitting are the **courses**

To make intricate warp knits with interesting surfaces or lace looks you need a **Raschel** machine.

The yarns running lengthwise in a fabric are the **warp**

Manufactured fibers are made from petrochemicals and will not absorb water so are **hydrophobic**.

The lengthwise edges of a woven fabric are the **selvage**.

Small repeating geometric shapes created with a special attachment result in a **dobby** weave.

To get a chevron pattern you would use a **broken twill**.

Dye:

- is water soluble and becomes part of the fiber.
- does not change the hand of the fabric.
- can be added to manufactured fibers before spinning to give locked in color.

Pigment:

- sits on the surface of the fiber using a binder as adhesive.
- Is more likely to rub off or crock.

Tell at what stage you would add color to get the desired effect. Choose from (solution), (fiber-stock), (yarn), (piece), (garment or product)

Yarn: to get a plaid fabric

Solution: to get a solid color on a manufactured fiber

Piece: to get a solid color on a natural fiber

Stock: to get a heather or tweed effect

Product: to take advantage of a fashion trend on a basic garment

DYE

Batik	Dye Type: <u>piece</u>
Brocade	Dye Type: <u>yarn</u>
Damask	Dye Type: <u>yarn</u>
Denim	Dye Type: <u>stock/yarn</u>
Gingham	Dye Type: <u>yarn</u>
Herringbone	Dye Type: <u>stock</u>
Madras	Dye Type: <u>yarn</u>
Tie-Dye	Dye Type: <u>piece</u>

PRINT

Calico
Chintz
Roller

Fill in the blank with the correct term from the word bank.

roller printing engraved copper rollers are used for large runs of fabric

Herringbone most commonly this fabric would be yarn dyed

calico print the small fine details in this fabric are roller printed

thermal transfer first printed on paper with disperse dye

batik use layers of wax resist to build up a pattern

flock print print with adhesive and use short fibers to get plush surface-all over or in a pattern

union dye 2 dyes are used on 2 fibers to get one color in one dyebath

burn out printed with a caustic to destroy the cellulosic fibers
in a blend fabric to create sheer areas

Fill in the blank with **True** or **False**

False Plain weave only has floats on the back.

True The term wale is used in knits and in wovens.

False Jacquards are available only in woven fabrics.

True A shuttleless loom will leave a fringe on the selvage of the fabric.

True A float does not interface with the next adjacent yarn.

True If a fabric has direction it needs to be cut with a one way layout.

True Non wovens may be entangled with needles.

False Novelty yarns are added to increase stretch in the fabric.

True Crepe weaves have a pebbled surface and are created with tightly
twisted yarns.

False Pile weaves may have extra yarns only in the warp direction.

BONUS POINTS/ Partial Credit given for partial answers

1. Name 3 ways to print fabric:

1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____

2. What does the term dyelot mean and why is it important? _____

3. What does a leno weave do? _____

4. What distinguishes a Chantilly lace? _____

5. List four reasons you would add a finish to a fabric: