

TEXTILES | MIDTERM REVIEW

Some synthetic fibers are textured – why???

- may be done to produce bulkier yarns, used for warmth
- Opaque yarns, which provide better cover
- Yarns with elastometric qualities for use in sportswear and hosiery

Synthetics:

Poor absorbency – positive and negatives?

- Positive: Fibers and yarns can be:
 - Usually dry quickly
 - Resist waterborne stains
 - Are dimensionally stable in water.

Negative: Fibers and yarns can be:

- More difficult to dye
- Fabrics are uncomfortable in warm, humid conditions
- Static cling – has low conductivity
- Increased pilling
- Are oleophilic – which means they have an affinity for oil. Tend to hold oilborne stains.
- Poor wicking (except for olefin)

Heat sensitivity – positive and negatives?

- Positive: Fibers and yarns can be:
 - Textured
 - Stabilized to reduce shrinkage
 - Fur-like fabrics can be made
 - Creases and pleats permanently set
 - Glazed or embossed permanently
- Negative: Excessive heat - shrinkage and holes
 - Undesirable glazing when pressing

- Fig 6.2 on p. 78
 - Special care during manufacturing
 - Special care during home and commercial cleaning
 - Altering garments may be difficult
 - Garment patterns may need to be adjusted

Fiber blends – why have them? What is good about them?

Why do we like white fibers?

You can blend fibers to have both characteristics of what ever materials compose the blend.

Name 4 things that should be on labels in the US.

Define

pill: formation of little balls of loose fibers on the surface of the fabric.

Elastometric: natural or manufactured fibers that can be stretched repeatedly to at least 2 times their original length and then return approximately to their original length.

3 main fibers in the US

- Cotton
- polyester
- nylon