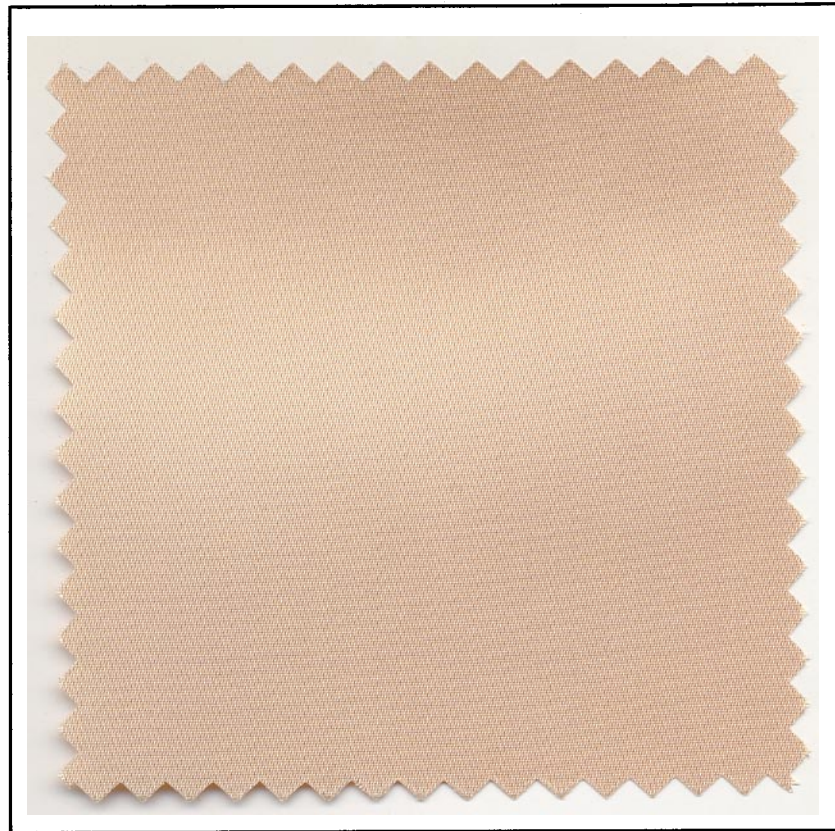


I. SATINS

SATIN



Dulcette, 100% acetate

SATIN

Definition: Satin is the name of a weave (see page 187), as well as of the fabric woven in this weave. Satin fabrics may be made of any fiber or combination of fibers and in different weights and qualities. If the warp yarns are visible on the surface, the fabric is a warp-faced satin; if the filling yarns are on the surface, a filling-faced satin. Many fabrics are made of satin weave but they are not called satin. There are many types of satins and manufacturers use different trade names to describe their particular satin fabric. We shall list some of the most common ones:

Antique Satin: A heavy, dull lustrous fabric woven with uneven yarns.

Baronet Satin: Most lustrous of all satins. It has a rayon face, cotton back. Usually it is dyed in brilliant shades.

SATIN (Cont'd)

Canton Satin: This is a soft, slightly heavy fabric with a satin face and a crepe back that has a ribbed effect because it has a heavy filling yarn. These ribs give the crepe side of the fabric a pebbly texture.

Charmeuse: A medium-weight satin fabric with a very high luster on the surface and a very dull back. It has a soft draping, clinging quality.

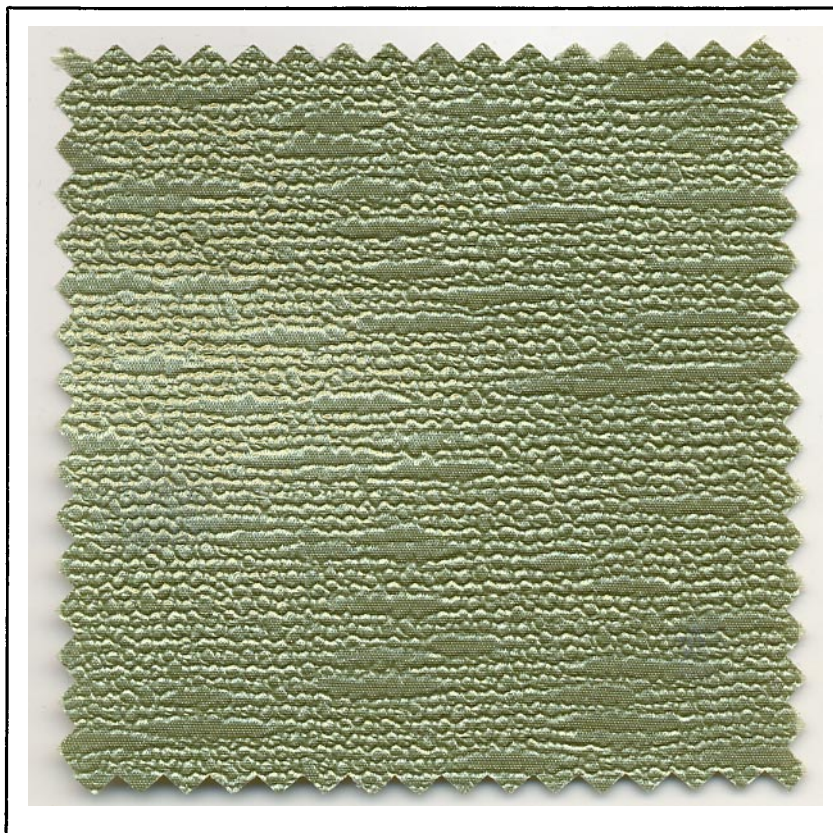
Ciré Satin: A satin fabric is given a finish by applying wax under heat and pressure to give a very high luster and a degree of stiffness to the fabric.

Crepe-back Satin: This may be called "satin-back crepe." This is a reversible fabric. On one side the satin weave is visible; on the other side the crepe weave is visible.

Duchess Satin: A very heavy, stiff satin.

Hammered Satin: This is a satin fabric embossed to give the surface a textured appearance. This may be called various names, such as Satlassé.

Embossed Acetate, rayon satin



SATIN (Cont'd)

Messaline: A light-weight 5-shaft satin fabric made of very fine yarns and woven very loosely.

Panne Satin: A highly lustrous satin with a stiff finish.

Peau D'Ange: A 12-shaft satin weave which gives a smooth, lustrous finish which is supposed to resemble the "skin of an angel."

Ribbed Satin: Some ribbed fabrics may be woven with a satin weave, producing alternating rib and satin stripes. These are sometimes given a moiré finish.

Slipper Satin: Heavy, lustrous face, cotton back.

- Advantages:**
- Satin constructions offer a wide selection of fabrics from very drapable to very stiff constructions.
 - Satin has a luxurious, dressy appearance and it has many uses.
 - The majority of satin fabrics dryclean satisfactorily.

- Disadvantages:**
- Satin should not be considered as a hard wearing fabric, as it may become greasy and shiny from hard wear.
 - Some satins rough up or chafe in wear if they are not given the proper care.
 - Satins that have been given a water-soluble sizing to give the fabric greater weight and stiffness, may lose the sizing in wear and in cleaning.
 - Embossed designs on satin fabrics may be lost or dulled in wear and cleaning, unless the fabric is made of a heat-sensitive fiber or given a special finish to make the design permanent.

Definition: The term “stretch” is used to describe any knitted, woven or lace fabric that acquires its esastic properties directly from the yarns of which it is made. The yarns are in themselves elastic. Stretch may be obtained by:

1. The use of a rubber core yarn. (See pages 83 and 84.)
2. A new technique of yarn-making using nylon, polyesters and the natural fibers. (See types of stretch yarns, pages 116 through 118.)
3. The use of spandex yarns. (See pages 76 through 80.)

- Advantages:**
- The elastic qualities of stretch fabrics range from the sheer “power” nets of spandex used in foundation garments to the mildly elastic dress and sportswear fabrics of mercerized cotton.
 - Stretch fabrics may be made for intimate apparel, spectator and active sportswear, dress and suiting fabrics and a variety of outerwear garments.
 - They are designed to give freedom of action where the wearer needs it . . . across the shoulders, hips, seat, knees and elbows.
 - Stretch fabrics provide neatness, comfort, good fit and sleek look.
 - They may also be used for slipcovers, upholstery and drapery fabrics.
 - They are said to have better retention of shape, better resistance to wear, durability, strength, toughness.

53% Dacron, 42% Wool, 5% Lycra—E. I. duPont de Nemours Co.

J. STRETCH FABRICS



- Many stretch fabrics can be drycleaned and wetcleaned satisfactorily.
- Disadvantages:**
- Some stretch fabrics overstretch and fail to recover or go back into shape.
 - Stretch fabrics made with rubber core yarns should be wetcleaned. Drycleaning solvents cause rubber to swell. When the fabric is flexed or stretched in a swollen state, the rubber core yarn becomes segmented with numerous breaks. This causes the yarn to lose elasticity and become elongated.

K.

DOUBLE-FACED FABRICS



80% Wool, 20% Nylon Flannel, 100% Acetate Tricot.

DOUBLE-FACED FABRICS (DOUBLE-CLOTH)

Definition: Double-faced fabrics may be made by two methods:

(1) *Weaving:* Two separate fabrics are woven together by an extra filling or warp yarn. At least five sets of yarns are used: (a) face warp, (b) face filling, (c) back warp, (d) back filling, (e) binder yarn. The fabric can be varied with different colors on each side or with patterns that are reversed. A woven matelassé is classed as a double-cloth. (See page 245.)

(2) *Knitting:* Double-knitted plaited fabrics are made from two or more systems of yarns of different colors. The face of the fabric will show one color and design while the opposite side of the fabric will show the contrasting color and design.

(3) *Foamless Laminates:* A lining fabric is laminated to an outerwear fabric with a polyurethane adhesive. There are two methods used: (a) spot welding, (b) all-over lamination.

(4) *Sandwich Laminates:* A fabric is laminated to each side of urethane foam. The fabric is adaptable to reversible garment design. (See page 301.)

- Advantages:**
- Woven and knitted double-cloths are versatile because they are reversible. A garment made of the fabric can be worn on either side.
 - Woven double-cloth is used for suits, dresses, coats, and ribbon.
 - Woven double-cloth is very durable and serviceable.
 - Woven double-cloths are drycleanable.
 - Laminated double-faced fabrics eliminate the built-in lining.
 - It is claimed that such a construction eliminates complaints on shrinking, fraying, and splitting of dress linings.
 - Double-faced fabrics simplify alterations. They help to maintain shape and fit, provide better pleat retention and wrinkle resistance.
 - Double-faced fabrics are said to prevent cold clamminess in winter and hot, humid and heavy feeling in summer.
 - The majority of double-faced fabrics are drycleanable.

- Disadvantages:**
- Woven double-cloths are very expensive.
 - Some of the early laminated double-faced fabrics separated partially or completely with drycleaning.
 - There are limitations in spotting the laminated double-faced fabrics. Some spotting reagents used to remove certain spots and stains dissolve the bonding adhesive. This results in separation of the outer and lining fabric in the area spotted.

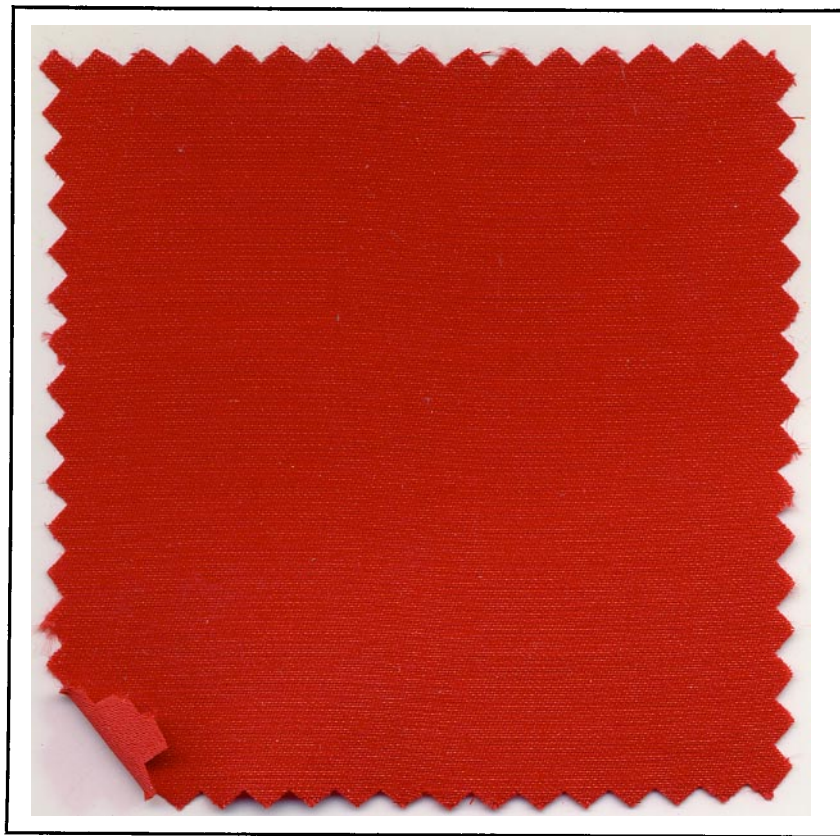
DOUBLE-FACED FABRICS (DOUBLE-CLOTH)

TRADE-MARK NAMES

Coin
Lock-Lined

MANUFACTURERS

Coin Corporation
Lock-Lined, Incorporated



Tableau—worsted face; Acetate satin back

TABLEAU

Definition: Tableau is a brand name used to describe a fabric with a fine worsted surface and an acetate satin back.

- Advantages:**
- Tableau is a handsome, rich looking, drapable fabric.
 - This fabric is a designer's delight, as either side or both sides may be used to create a garment design.
 - With the worsted side out, the satin back protects the person who is allergic to wool.
 - This fabric requires special handling in drycleaning.

- Disadvantages:**
- With abrasion, the satin face may rough up.
 - With hard wear or improper care, the wool fibers work to the surface and pill.

"SUNBAK"* SATIN

Definition: Sunbak is a trade name used to describe a lining fabric made with a rayon satin face and a back of napped wool that looks like fleece. Dynel may also be used for the napped surface.

- Advantages:**
- Sunbak has many uses because of its beauty. It may be used as a lining fabric in coats, rainwear, snow suits, ski wear, robes, negligees, dressing gowns.
 - The satin face gives a luxurious appearance.
 - The napped surface gives a warm, soft feel.
 - It provides warmth without weight.
 - Sunbak drycleans satisfactorily.

- Disadvantages:**
- With carelessness, the satin surface may rough up.
 - With hard wear, the napped surface may show the effects of abrasion.

Sunbak ®, 89% rayon face; 11% Acrilan back



"SUNBAK"* SATIN

L.
SHANTUNG



SHANTUNG

100% Silk

SHANTUNG

Definition: Originally shantung was a name for a hand-loomed plain weave fabric made in China. The fabric, made of wild silk, had an irregular surface. Today shantung is a term that may be applied to a plain weave fabric with heavier, rougher yarns running the crosswise direction of the fabric. The fabric may be made of cotton, silk, or any synthetic fiber. There are certain terms used to describe various types of shantung:

Douppioni Shantung: This is the heaviest in weight of the shantung fabrics, and the most expensive. (See page 109.)

Spun Silk Shantung: This fabric is made of short lengths of silk fibers twisted together to form irregular slubs. It is less expensive than Douppioni shantung.

SHANTUNG (Cont'd)

Shantung Taffeta: This is a silk shantung from which the natural gum is not removed after weaving. It has the crispness of a taffeta.

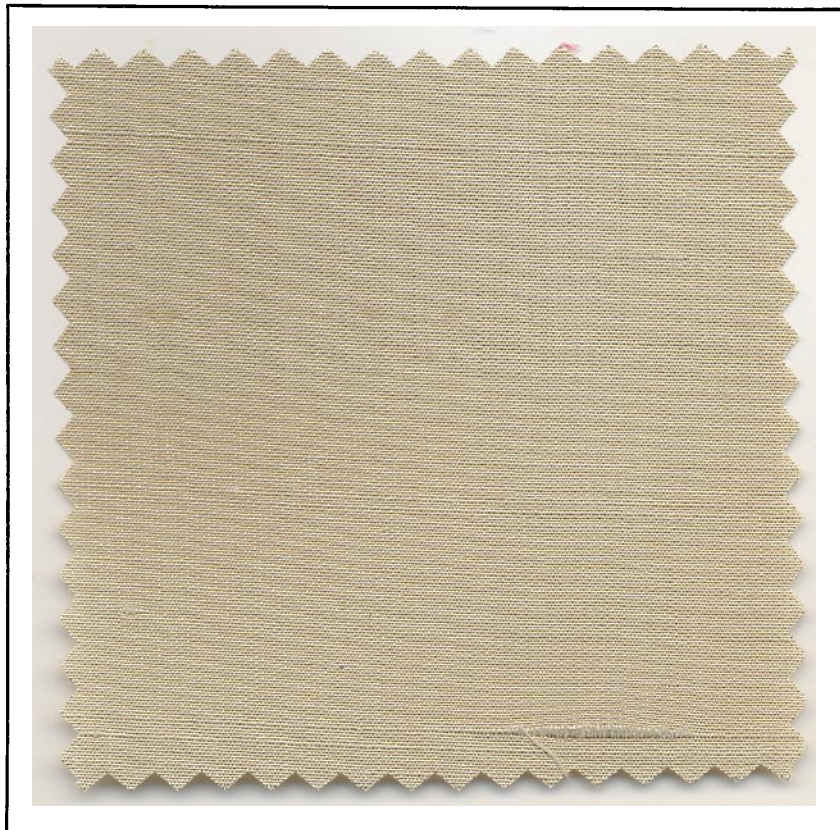
Rayon Shantung: Usually made with a filament acetate yarn in the warp and a spun rayon yarn in the filling.

Nylon Shantung: Usually made with a nylon filament warp and a spun nylon yarn in the filling. This fabric has a peculiar type of stiffness that differs from other shantung fabrics.

Changeable Shantung: Sometimes called "Antique Shantung." The warp yarns are dyed one color, the filling yarns another. Sometimes the slub filling yarn is dyed several colors. This creates a changeable color on the surface of the fabric, due to light reflection.

Shantung With Figure Weaves: A design may be woven into the fabric to produce a figure on a shantung background.

Honan, 100% Silk—American Silk Mills, Inc.



SHANTUNG (Cont'd)

- Advantages:**
- Shantung fabrics offer a wide selection of types for practically any wearing apparel or household use, from the very informal to very formal application.
 - Many of the shantung fabrics are comfortable to wear.
 - The majority of shantung fabrics dryclean satisfactorily.

- Disadvantages:**
- The natural gum or sizings used to give shantung its crispness may be lost in wear and in drycleaning. It is sometimes possible to re-size these fabrics.
 - Water spots some shantung fabrics readily.
 - Shantung fabrics may chafe with hard usage or abrasion in wear. On dark colors this may give a greyed appearance. Very often this condition may be improved by special processing in drycleaning.
 - Seam and yarn slippage occurs frequently, even in the most expensive shantung fabrics. Garments should not be fitted too tightly.
 - Some dyes used to achieve brilliant colors on silk shantung are light-sensitive; some are alkali-sensitive.

M.

**SHEER FABRICS
SEMI-to-STIFF**



100% Cotton

LACE

LACE

Definition: There are many different kinds of machine-made laces that are used for allover garment designs, insertions, flouncing, and beadings. Their distinctive feature is their bobbin construction of knotted, twisted or looped yarns, varying from very simple and fine constructions to very coarse and complicated constructions. These are some of the terms used to describe definite parts of lace:

À jour: The open-work design that forms the pattern.

Cordonnet: The heavy thread or yarn that outlines the design.

Ground: The inside part of the design.

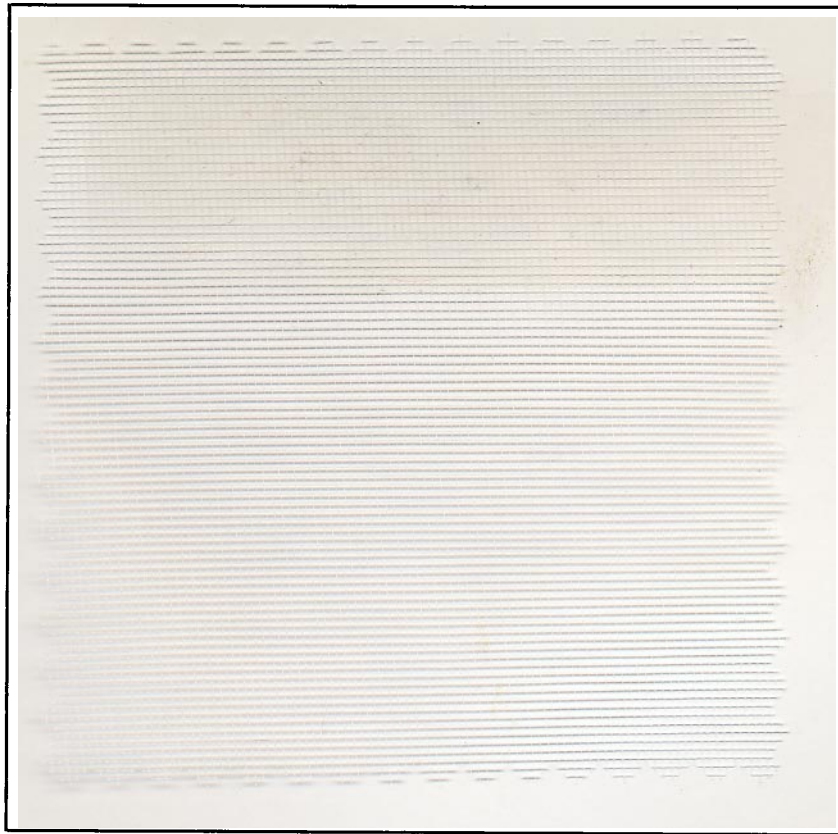
Mesh: The net part made by a needle or bobbin.

Picot: The little loops on the surface of the design or along the edge of the lace.

Réseau: The background as distinguished from the prominent design.

- Advantages:**
- Lace lends itself to many beautiful formal garment designs. It also has many applications in household items.
 - Lace can be given special finishes to create interesting effects. For example, Repaussé lace is heavily starched, then embossed by ironing to raise the pattern. Ciré lace is given a shellac finish.
 - Lace requires special care in use and in cleaning.

- Disadvantages:**
- Lace fabrics that are sized with water-soluble or solvent-soluble sizings may become limp in use and cleaning. In many cases it is possible to re-size lace after drycleaning.
 - Lace is very susceptible to snagging or breaking in use, because of the many loose yarns, floats, and loops that can get caught. Once lace is torn, it cannot be mended satisfactorily, as the mend shows.



Marquesette.

MARQUSETTE

Definition: Marquisette is a sheer but relatively strong leno weave fabric of cotton, silk, rayon, acetate, glass, or other synthetic fibers. It may be made to be soft or crisp. Weight is determined by construction, whether it is made with a one, two, or three-ply yarn. It may be recognized by its square mesh.

Advantages:

- Marquisette fabric construction is adaptable to both wearing apparel and household fabrics. It may also be used as a lining fabric.
- It lends itself to the application of both structural and surface-applied decorative treatments.
- The majority of marquisette fabrics dryclean satisfactorily. Glass marquisette should be wetcleaned.

Disadvantages:

- Some marquisette fabrics are sized with water-soluble sizes. They lose their stiffness in use and cleaning. When this occurs, distortion of the weave may result.

NETS

Definition: A net fabric may be fine and sheer or coarse and open. (See page 183.) There are three basic types of constructions resulting in fabrics with square, hexagonal, and octagonal meshes—rachel, tricot, and bobbinet. Nets may be made of nylon, cotton, Dacron, silk, rayon, acetate and other synthetic fibers. A number of different finishes may be applied, depending on use. The softer nettings are made of heat-setting fibers. Others may be finished with starches or plastic-type resin finishes. Manufacturers may have special trade names to describe their nettings. Those that are used most widely may be classed as follows:

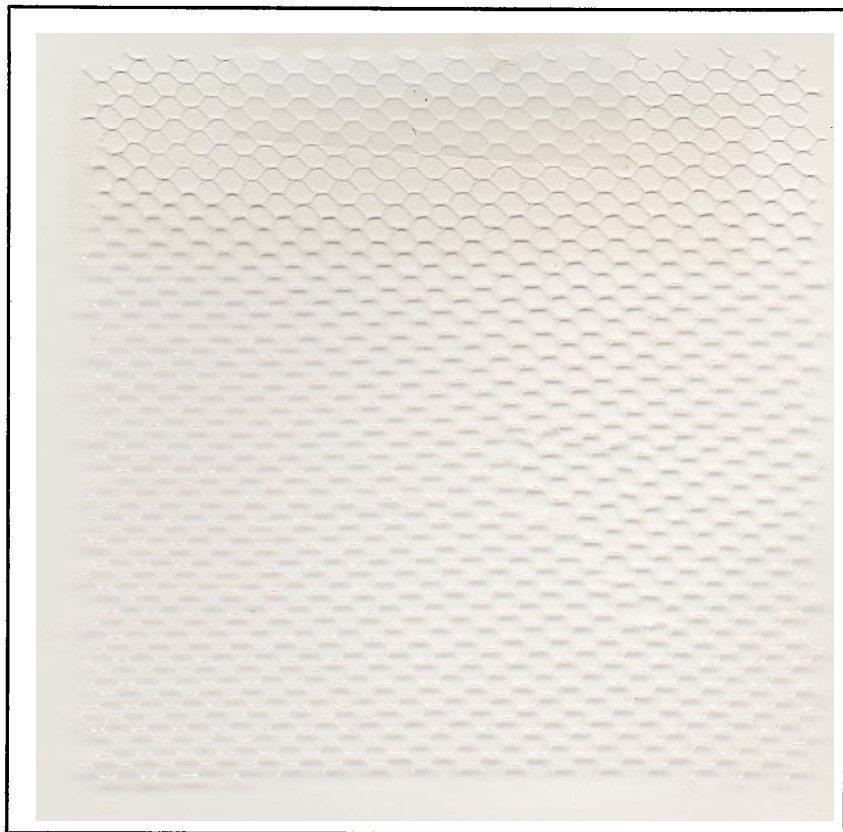
Bobbinet: Depending on the size of the yarn, bobbinet may be very thin and transparent, such as Bridal Illusion bobbinet, or heavier and transparent like cotton bobbinet. These are made primarily in England and France.

Fish Net: This is a coarse open mesh fabric made by knotting meshes similar to a fisherman's knot.

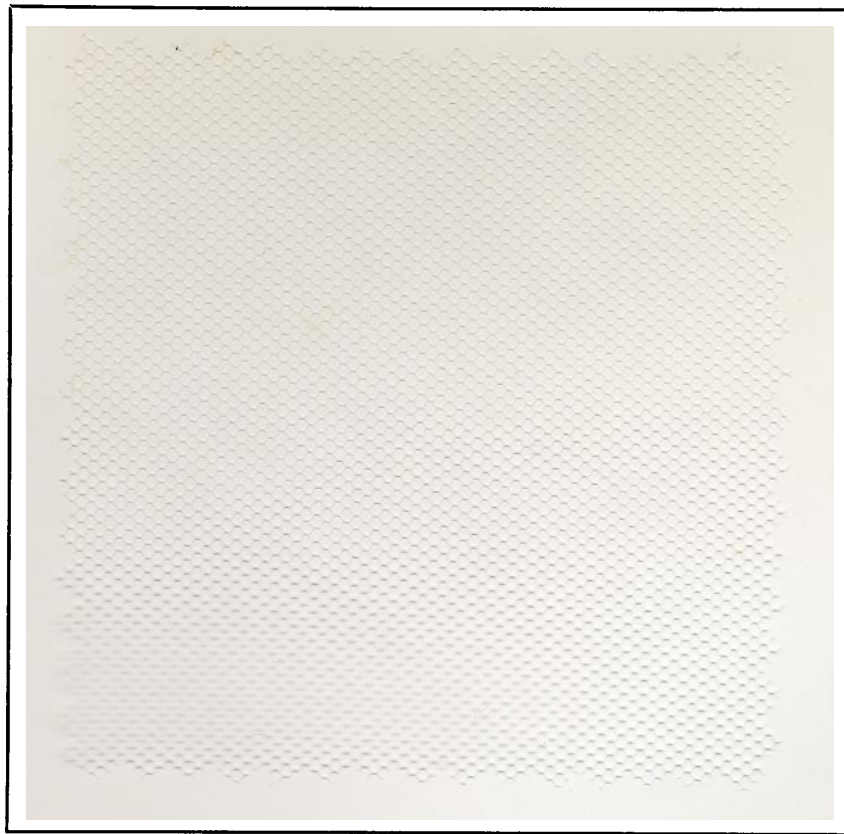
Maline: A very, very fine open-diamond shaped mesh net.

Tulle: A fine, small, hexagonal mesh net fabric lighter in weight than bobbinet, made by the tricot method.

100% Nylon Net



NETS



100% Nylon Tulle

NETS (Cont'd)

- Advantages:**
- There is a wide selection of net fabrics that are suitable for formal wear. They create an airy, bouffant illusion that is not achieved by any other method of fabric construction.
 - Net fabrics require special care in wear since they are delicate because of their construction.
 - Net fabrics are drycleanable and require special care.

- Disadvantages:**
- Net fabrics that are sized with a water-soluble sizing become limp in wear and cleaning. Once the sizing is lost, the meshes may distort, resulting in sagging of a garment. The majority of nets can be re-sized after cleaning.
 - Net fabrics, once torn, cannot be mended satisfactorily—the mend shows.

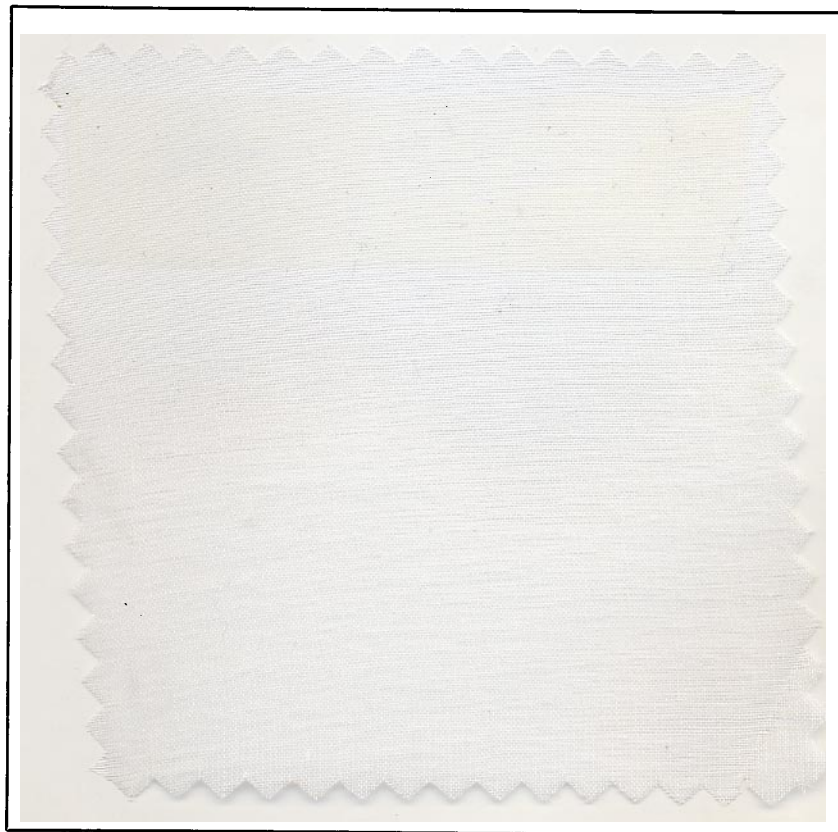
ORGANDY

Definition: Organdy is a term used to describe a crisp, sheer, transparent, light-weight cotton fabric, woven with tightly twisted fine yarns. The crispness may be achieved by two methods: (1) *Non-durable*: The fabric is starched and calendered; and (2) *Durable*: The fabric is given a chemical finish by application of thermo-setting resins that change the fiber itself, producing a transparency, a silkiness, and a crispness that is durable.

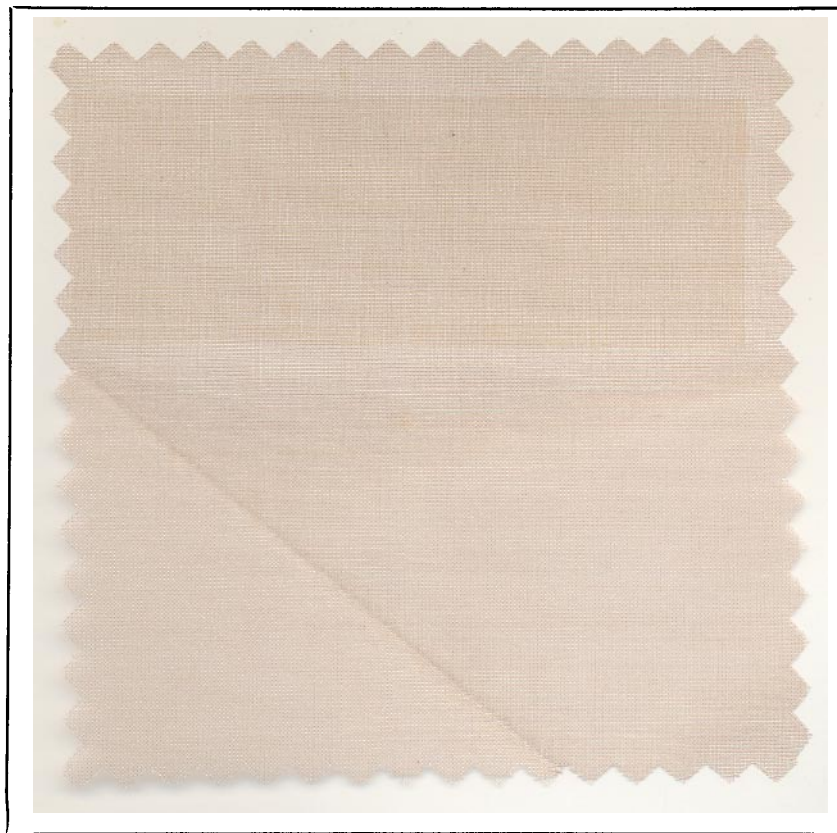
Other fabrics that fall within this class are:

Organza: This fabric is similar to organdy, but it is made of rayon yarns. The yarns are highly twisted, ranging from 10 to 20 turns an inch.

"Ice Permanent"—100% Cotton—Defiance Bleachery



ORGANDY



100% Silk Organdy—sometimes called Silk Organza

ORGANDY (Cont'd)

Silk Organdy: This is a light-weight silk fabric given a crisp finish either by natural gums or applied resin finishes. When this fabric is printed, it resembles Mousseline de Soie.

- Advantages:**
- Organdy provides a dainty, sheer fabric especially desirable for summer use in both wearing apparel and household items.
 - Because of its smooth surface, organdy sheds dust and soil.
 - Organdy presses easily, but crushes readily.
 - Organdy fabric drycleans satisfactorily and requires special care.

- Disadvantages:**
- With the loss of the non-durable sizing, yarn and seam slippage often occurs. The fabric requires re-sizing.
 - The application of some resin sizings makes the yarns very stiff. When the fabric is flexed in wear or in cleaning, streaks develop. The fibers actually break along the edge of the wrinkle or fold. This is especially noticeable on dark colored fabrics.

MOUSSELINE DE SOIE

Definition: Mousseline de Soie is a French term for silk muslin. It is a plain weave, crisp, sheer fabric, more closely woven and stiffer than chiffon. It is not as soft as voile. The yarns are highly twisted and sized before weaving. This sizing is not removed by any subsequent finishing operation when the fabric is made in Europe. In domestic-made fabrics the sizing may be applied to the fabric after the weaving operation.

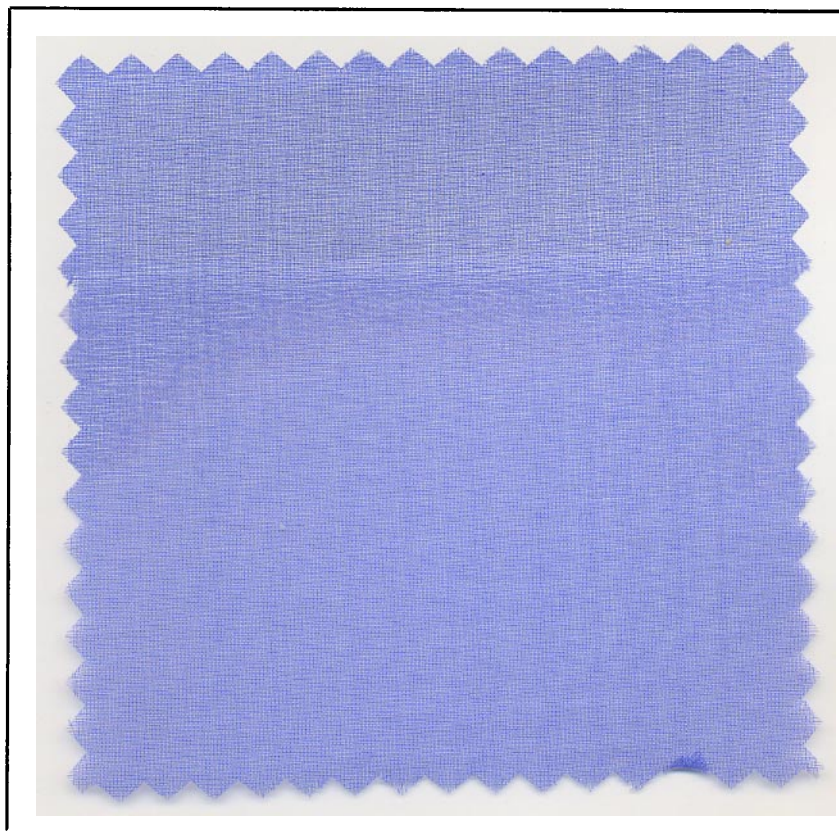
Advantages:

- Mousseline de Soie is very desirable for light-weight, sheer, afternoon, cocktail, and evening dresses.
- It lends itself to decorative design application such as flocking.
- Mousseline de Soie is drycleanable and requires care.

Disadvantages:

- Bending and flexing in wear tends to break up the sizing.
- Unless care is taken, mechanical action in drycleaning may also break up the sizing.
- Loss of sizing may cause the fabric to become limp; yarns to slip and shift.

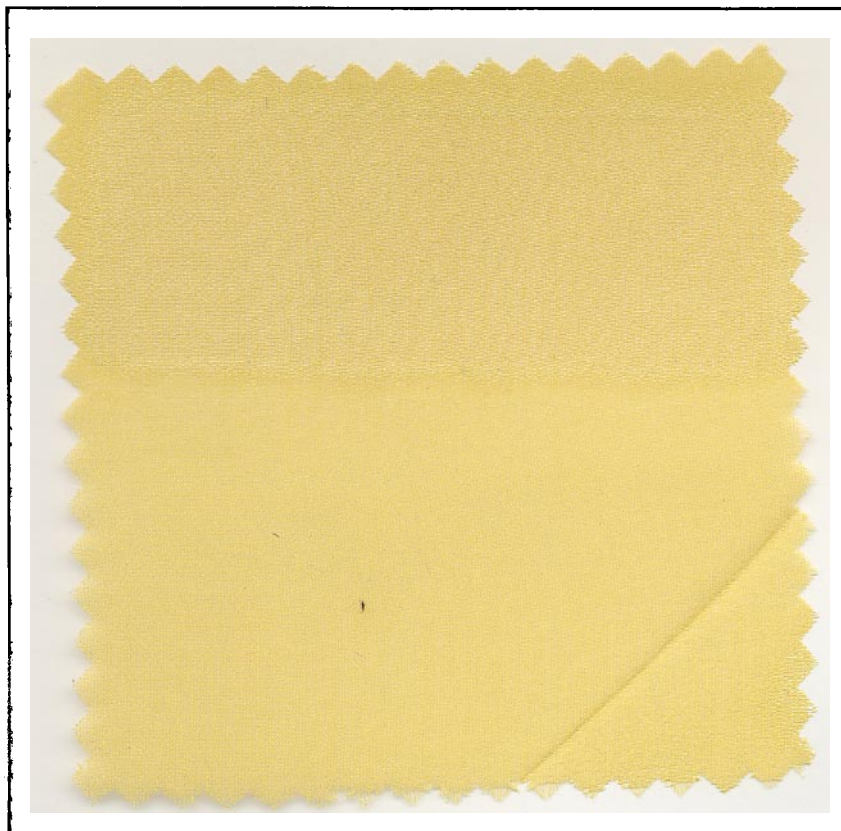
100% Silk



MOUSSELINE DE SOIE

N.

SHEER FABRICS
SOFT to
SEMI-STIFF



CHIFFON

100% Silk Chiffon

CHIFFON

Definition: Chiffon is a term used to describe many light, gossamer, sheer, plain weave fabrics. Chiffon may be made of silk, wool, or a synthetic fiber. It is woven in an open weave with tightly twisted yarns. The word is used before names of fabrics to indicate a lightness of weight, as “chiffon” taffeta, “chiffon” satin, “chiffon” velvet. Silk chiffon is made of raw silk in both the lengthwise and crosswise direction. The yarns are highly creped and twisted, ranging from 40 to 50 turns an inch to 70 to 80 turns an inch. Some chiffon constructions made of fibers other than silk are sized with a water-soluble sizing to give them the hand and feel of silk.

- Advantages:**
- There is a wide selection of color and prints in chiffon fabrics.
 - Chiffon is a beautiful draping and flowing fabric especially suited for afternoon, cocktail, and evening dresses.
 - Chiffon is definitely a luxury-type fabric.
 - Most chiffon fabrics dryclean satisfactorily.

- Disadvantages:**
- Because of the highly twisted yarns, chiffon fabrics are susceptible to shrinkage.

- Because of the highly twisted yarns, chiffon fabrics are susceptible to stretching, particularly when cut on the bias.
- Because of their sheer construction, chiffon fabrics are readily susceptible to pulling of yarns or snagging, seam and yarn slippage.
- Because of the high fashion colors desired in this class of fabrics, there is the risk of poor colorfastness of dyes used to achieve bright colors.

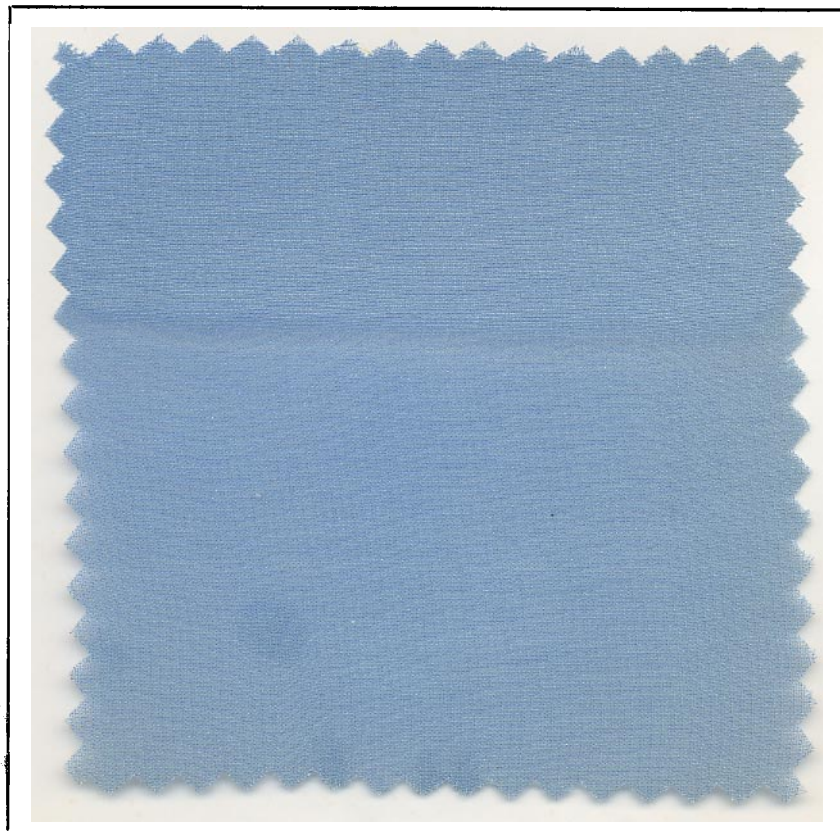
GEORGETTE

Definition: Georgette is a very thin, transparent or semi-transparent, loosely woven fabric. It is woven in the gum, then the gum is removed to give it its crepe finish. It has a harder finish, is less lustrous, and more crepy than crepe de chine. This fabric is usually made of silk. Today it may be made of the synthetic fibers. There is also a wool georgette.

- Advantages:**
- Georgette is very dressy. There is a wide selection of colors.
 - It is desirable for many garment designs that require a flowing, soft, or clinging characteristic.
 - Georgette wears well with care.
 - The majority of georgette fabrics dryclean well.

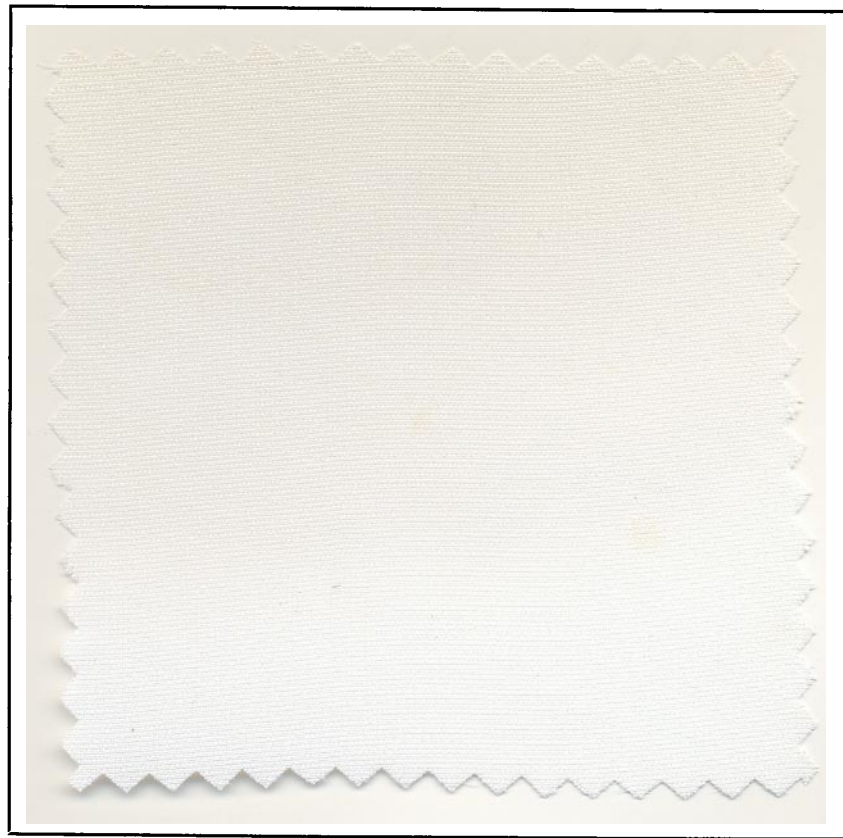
- Disadvantages:**
- Because of the highly creped yarns, some of these fabrics are susceptible to shrinkage and stretching.
 - Because bright colors are desirable, some of these fabrics possess poor colorfastness.

100% Silk



GEORGETTE

0. CREPES



Nylon and Acetate crepe

CREPES

Definition: Crepe is the term used to describe a large class of fabrics made of a plain weave. The yarns are highly twisted in either the warp or filling direction, or both. Different effects may be achieved by the way the yarns are twisted. In some cases, crepes are made with a satin, twill, or jacquard weave. Crepe fabrics range from the very fine, almost smooth surfaces to a very pronounced definite heavy crepe-textured surface.

Canton Crepe: This fabric was originally made in China, from where it has derived its name. It is a soft, lustrous crepe, similar to but heavier and more textured than crepe de chine. It has a predominant heavy creped filling yarn that forms a crosswise rib. This is achieved by having six or more filling yarns with a regular twist, and then reversing the twist in the next six or more filling yarns.

Chiffon Crepe: A sheer fabric similar to georgette but softer. This fabric has a soft hand as the result of a special finish.

CREPES (Cont'd)

Crepe-back Satin: See page 329.

Crepe de Chine: A soft, thin but opaque light-weight fabric with a crepe surface. Silk crepe de chine is woven with the natural gum. The crepe effect is achieved during the degumming process.

Crepe Charmeuse: See page 329.

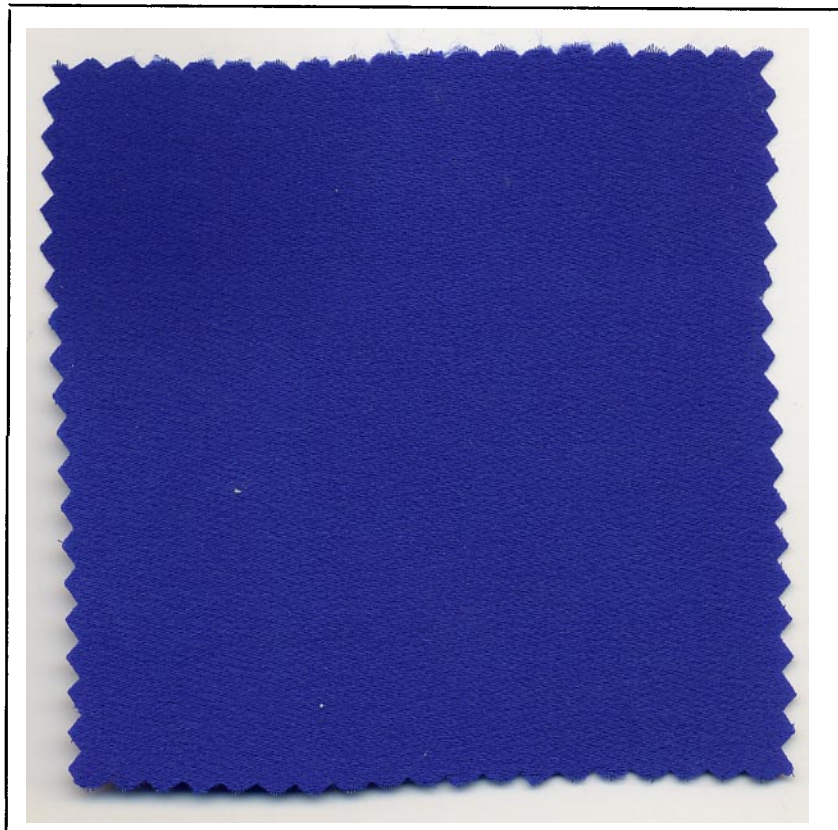
Crepon: This was originally a wool fabric but today it may be made of silk or rayon. It is a heavy crepe fabric with a wavy length-wise rib formed by a thicker, alternately twisted crepe warp yarn.

Flat Crepe: A smooth, soft fabric that has a less crinkled surface than most crepes.

Morocian Crepe: A heavy crepe fabric with a slightly wavy and rather heavy filling rib.

Plissé or Crinkle Crepes: There are many crepes that fall into this class. They may be made by alternately weaving plain and crepe yarns, or may be produced by chemical treatment of the fabric.

Rayon and Acetate satin-back crepe



CREPES (Cont'd)

Romaine Crepe: A heavy crepe fabric woven with alternate right- and left-hand twist filling yarns.

- Advantages:**
- Crepe constructions offer a wide selection of fabrics from very smooth to very rough-textured surfaces.
 - Crepe is a very serviceable fabric with reasonable care.
 - The majority of crepes dryclean satisfactorily.

- Disadvantages:**
- Because of the highly twisted yarns, some crepes have a tendency to shrink; others to stretch.

P.
TAFFETA

TAFFETA



100% Acetate

TAFFETA

Definition: Taffeta is the term used to describe a group of fabrics of different fiber content—silk, rayon, acetate, nylon, alone or in combination. It is a plain weave fabric but the filling yarn is heavier than the warp yarn, giving a fine ribbed appearance. Actually, taffeta has approximately the same number of yarns in each direction, forming a firm, close weave with a characteristic dull luster and a stiffness that produces a rustle. Terms used to describe definite types of taffeta are:

Loom-finished Taffetas: Most taffeta fabrics are loom-finished. The warp yarns are sized to give them the strength necessary to withstand the strains of weaving. Sizings are also used to impart the “hand” and “rustle” desired in the finished fabric. Sizings may be of two types: (1) *Non-durable:* These may include the gelatins and gums that are water-soluble. They may be affected by perspiration and moisture in wear and in cleaning (see pages 412-413); and (2) *Durable:* These sizings are made up of different resin finishes. They are not removed by drycleaning solvents.

Piece-dyed Taffetas: Some taffetas are piece-dyed. They are soft rather than stiff like the loom-finished taffetas, because the sizing used in weaving the fabric is removed in a subsequent finishing operation.

Solution-dyed Taffetas: (See page 115).

Paper Taffeta: A taffeta fabric is given a lacquer finish to give it a high degree of stiffness and rustle.

- Advantages:**
- A wide selection of taffeta fabrics is available, ranging from light to heavy-weight, soft to stiff; solid colors, prints, iridescent colors.
 - Taffeta lends itself to many different types of design application.
 - It is a fabric that is very adaptable to many wearing apparel and household items.
 - The majority of taffeta fabrics dryclean satisfactorily.

- Disadvantages:**
- The non-durable sizings are lost in wear and in drycleaning. In removing a spot or stain from these fabrics sometimes the area spotted becomes lighter; sometimes darker (see pages 412-413). In some cases, taffeta fabrics may be re-sized after drycleaning. In other cases, re-sizing is not successful.
 - Yarn and seam slippage may occur in taffeta fabrics of low yarn count (the number of warp or filling yarns to the inch).
 - Some of the durable sizings have a tendency to streak when a garment is flexed in drycleaning.
 - Occasionally some dyes used to give color to taffeta, bleed to perspiration and moisture.
 - Some loom-finished taffetas have been known to shrink progressively in drycleaning.
 - Silk taffeta that has an excessive amount of weighting may split in wear and drycleaning (see page 15).

BUCKRAM

Definition: Buckram is a term used to describe three types of fabrics:

1. A heavily sized and stiffened fabric made by gluing two fabrics together. One is a low count, open, plain weave fabric; the other a much finer plain weave fabric.
2. A single strong linen fabric stiffened with flour, paste, china clay, and glue.
3. A cotton scrim given a stiff finish with a non-durable sizing or a durable finish to drycleaning and wetcleaning.

Advantages:

- Buckram is a desirable fabric to use for linings and facings where shaping and stiffening are desired.
- Some fabrics are very serviceable, others are not.

Disadvantages:

- A non-durable finish is removed in cleaning. The fabric loses its stiffness and body.
- The dyes used on this class of fabrics often possess very poor colorfastness to water. (See page 419.)

*Permafirm Buckram, 100% cotton. Durable finish—
James Thompson & Co., Inc.*

Q.
**VERY STIFF
FABRICS**



BUCKRAM



100% Cotton—Glazed Finish Chintz (Imported)—F. Schumacher and Co.

CHINTZ

Definition: Chintz is the term applied to a large group of gaily printed or solid colored, highly glazed fabrics. The better qualities are made of a firmly woven cotton fabric having a hard twisted warp yarn and a coarser, slacky twisted filling yarn. Some of the fabrics are “fully” glazed; some are “semi-glazed.” There are two methods of producing a glazed finish on this group of fabrics:

1. *Non-durable:* The fabric is given a wax and starch finish and then pressed between hot rollers to produce a high luster.
2. *Durable:* The fabric is treated with a resin (urea or melamine) under patented methods of applying and curing to produce a high luster.

Advantages:

- There is a wide selection of quality, color, design, high or semi-glazed surface, degree of crispness, in this class of fabrics.
- Chintz is adaptable for many wearing apparel and household items.
- The finish imparts a certain degree of wrinkle resistance, soil and spot resistance to the fabric.
- Chintz is wetcleanable and drycleanable, depending on the finish that has been applied. It requires special care in use and cleaning.

- Disadvantages:**
- The non-durable type finish is lost in wetcleaning and drycleaning.
 - In fabrics that have a heavily applied finish, the fabric develops white streaks when it is bent or flexed in use or in cleaning. Once this occurs, there is no known method to overcome this condition.

CRINOLINE

Definition: Crinoline originally was a linen and horsehair fabric used for linings and interlinings. The horsehair provided the stiffness required for this type of fabric. Today, crinoline describes a dull, low-count, coarse, medium-weight fabric that is sized to give it stiffness. The sizing may be of two types:

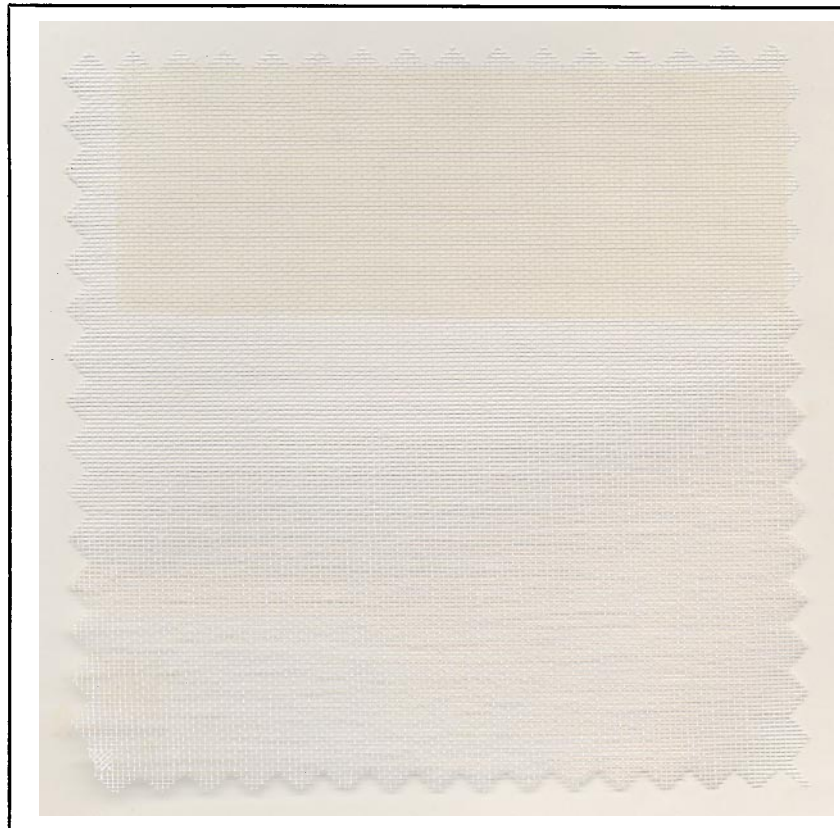
1. *Non-durable*: The cotton fabric is starched.
2. *Durable*: A resin is applied to give the fabric stiffness.

Advantages:

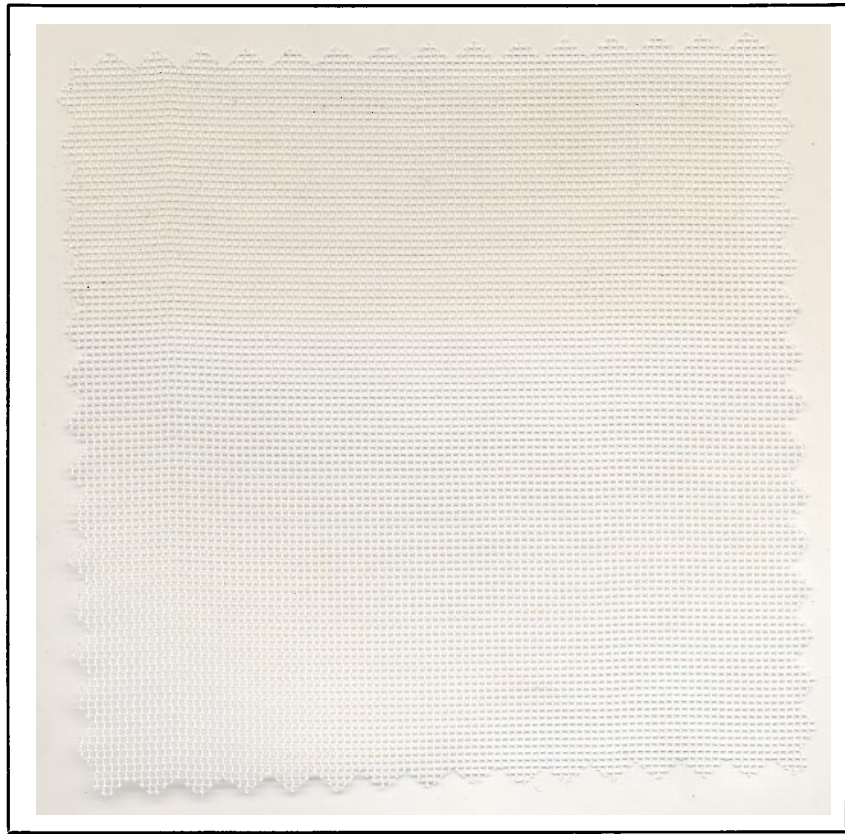
- Crinoline is a desirable fabric for many uses, such as petticoats, skirt linings, and facings.
- Because of its stiffness, it is a fabric that may be used effectively to create the bouffant look.
- The durable-finished crinolines dryclean satisfactorily.

Disadvantages:

- The non-durable finished crinoline loses its stiffness in wear and in cleaning. Depending on its use, the fabric may be re-sized in some instances. In some applications it is not possible to re-size the fabric.
- If crinoline is not pre-shrunk, it is susceptible to shrinkage.



CRINOLINE



Horsehair—Mono-filament Nylon

HORSEHAIR NETS AND BRAIDS

Definition: Horsehair was originally used in making upholstery and lining fabrics. Today, horsehair nets and braids may be made of synthetic fibers such as nylon or Saran.

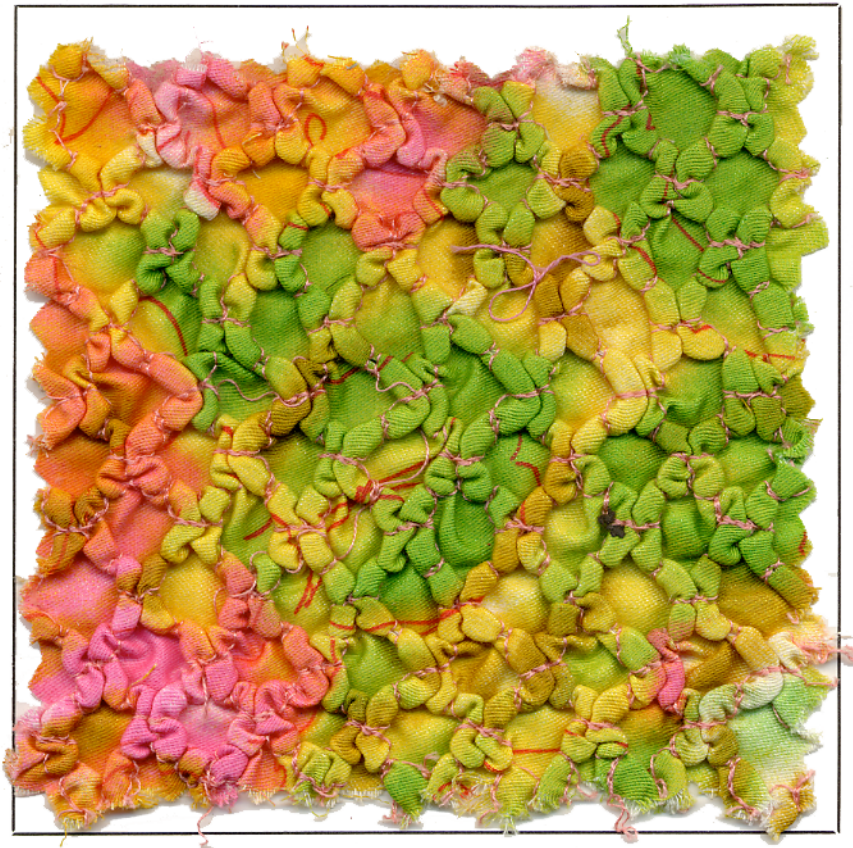
Advantages:

- Horsehair nets and braids offer a selection of open weave fabrics that are very stiff.
- These fabrics are very important in creating the bouffant look.
- Combined with braids and laces, horsehair braid can be made into unusual garment designs.
- These fabrics are drycleanable and require special care.

Disadvantages:

- The yarns are very stiff, hence uncomfortable to wear unless lined with a woven fabric.
- Because the yarns are so stiff, they break readily with bending and flexing in wear and cleaning.
- The yarns are so fine, stiff, and wiry that they have a tendency to shift with strain, pull and fray at the seams.

R.
**FABRICS WITH
STITCHED DESIGNS**



POUFF

Pouff

POUFF

Definition: A variety of puckered designs, rectangles, stripes, pinwheel swirls may be created by stitching a fabric with an elastic thread.

Advantages:

- Many beautiful textures and design effects are available.
- The elastic yarn is said to be drycleanable.

Disadvantages:

- Care must be taken not to snag or break the stitching thread. Breaks in the yarn will result in loss of design.
- Drycleaning solvent affects rubber adversely. The flexing and swelling of rubber yarns can result in segmenting or breaking of the yarn. This causes loss of elasticity and an alteration of the stitched design.



Quilted nylon

QUILTED FABRICS

Definition: Quilting is the stitching together of two or more fabrics with a layer of padding or batting of fibers inside the outer fabrics.

Advantages:

- This type of construction offers a wide selection of fabrics for both wearing apparel and household items.
- Many of the quilted fabrics give warmth without weight.
- Many of the quilted fabrics wear and dryclean satisfactorily.

Disadvantages:

- The type and length of the stitching thread contributes to serviceability. If the stitches are long and floating, they catch readily in use and cleaning, causing loss of design.
- Some battings tend to mat and bunch up in wear and cleaning.
- If the fabrics that are quilted are not pre-shrunk, shrinkage may occur.
- In some of the battings, dark colored waste fibers are used. In wear and cleaning, the dye may bleed and stain the outer fabric (see page 419).

S.
MOLDED FABRICS

MOLDED



Spun Dynel—Wellington Sears Co., Inc.

MOLDED

Definition: Thermoformable fibers such as the acrylics, modacrylics, polyesters, nylon and polyolefins, by themselves or in certain specific blends with other fibers, can by the application of heat and force be deformed into shapes having form and dimensional stability in use. Knitted, woven, non-woven fabrics and felts of thermoformable fibers may be molded.

Heat-shaping or forming may be accomplished by three methods :

1. *Plug-molding:* In this method a cooled or heated mold of any shape or design is forced into a fabric which has been pre-heated.
2. *Compression forming:* Two molds or a male and female die may be used to make more complex shapes and designs. The process is similar to that of plug molding. Because of the pressure developed, the shaped product is usually stiffer and glossier than those formed by the plug or vacuum method.
3. *Modified vacuum forming:* The fabric is pre-heated to a pliable or formable temperature and is deformed into the desired shape. A plug assist may be used to cause the fabric to conform to the molded shape. An elastic impermeable membrane is placed on one side of the

fabric with vacuum on the other side in order to achieve the closest conformation to the shape of the mold. Either male or female molds may be used.

Advantages: ● Imagination is the only limit in the use of this new method of creating designs and shapes for consumer products ranging from molded hats to molded carpeting.

Disadvantages: ● Too new to evaluate at this writing.

SECTION VIII

FABRIC TERMS THAT HAVE NOT BEEN COVERED PREVIOUSLY

A

Airplane Cloth: A plain weave cotton or linen fabric used for men's shirtings, sportswear, boys' suits.

Albatross: A fine light-weight open plain weave fabric with a pebbly surface created by a crepe yarn. Used for negligees, infants' wear, nuns' habits.

Art Linen: A heavy-weight plain weave linen fabric. Used for tablecloths, and the basis of many types of embroidered household items.

Awning or Duck: A heavy cotton or linen plain weave fabric. It may be plain colored or striped. It is used for awnings, beach and lawn umbrellas, summer furniture covers.

B

Balbriggan: A fine, closely knit plain cotton fabric. It is used for underwear, sweaters, gloves.

Balloon Fabric: A very finely, yet strongly woven plain weave fabric of cotton, silk, nylon, or high strength rayon. It is used for shirts, dresses.

Batiste: A sheer fabric made of wool, cotton, rayon, silk, or linen. Light-weight batiste is used for infants' wear, lingerie, handkerchiefs, linings, dresses.

Bedford Cord: This is the name of a weave as well as a fabric. The lengthwise rib is made by interweaving the filling in a plain or twill weave. Stuffing yarns are introduced to make

a raised cord. It is used for coats, suits, slacks, uniforms. Heavier qualities are used in draperies and slip covers.

Bird's Eye: It is a figure weave fabric. The figure forms a diamond with a dot in the center. It is used in dresses and household items.

Bondyne: Bondyne is the name coined and owned by Greenwood Mills to designate the entire range of fabrics in which the company and its licensees use a 30% filling of Dynel fiber, in blends with cotton, rayon, acetate, or wool to achieve crease-resistance and press-retention.

Brilliantine: There are several constructions made of either a plain or twill weave. The most widely used fabric has a cotton warp and a worsted or mohair filling. It may be given a soft or stiff finish. It is used for dresses, suits, linings.

Brocatelle: A tightly woven, stiff, elaborate fabric made of a Jacquard figure weave. The design stands in relief to the background. The design is formed by the warp yarns. The area that is not raised is backed by extra yarns. It is used chiefly as a slip cover and upholstery fabric.

Bunting: A loosely woven plain weave fabric made of cotton or wool. It is used for flags and banners.

Byrd Cloth: A very closely and firmly woven plain weave cotton fabric made of fine carded, mercerized yarns. Its weave makes it wind-resistant. It is frequently treated with a water-repellent finish. It is used for rainwear, sports jackets, ski suits, snow suits.

C

Calico: A light-weight coarse cotton fabric made of carded yarns. It may be solid colored or printed. It is heavily sized with starch. True calico is not available today. Muslin, cambric, and other plain weave fabrics are printed with calico print designs.

Cambric: A fine, firm, close weave fabric made of either cotton or linen. It may be given a soft finish with little luster or it may be heavily starched and calendered to produce a lustrous stiff fabric. It is used for dresses, shirts, household items such as bedspreads, draperies.

Canvas: A heavy, closely woven firm fabric that is rather stiff, made of cotton or linen. There are many kinds and weights of canvas, from sails and awnings to slip covers and lining fabrics.

Casement Cloth: This term is applied to a class of light-weight, closely woven opaque fabrics used for curtains.

Cassimere: A closely woven 2 × 2 twill fabric made of wool. It is fulled and sheared to make a smooth, somewhat lustrous surface texture. Its chief use is for men's suits.

Challis: An extremely soft, light-weight plain or twill weave fabric made of wool, cotton, or synthetic fibers. It usually is printed with a small floral design. It is used for dresses, blouses, negligees, men's ties and shirts, draperies, linings.

Chambray: Chambray is a plain weave fabric distinguished by a white frosted appearance. This is achieved by using a white yarn in the warp; a colored yarn in the filling. It is used for dresses, blouses, shirts, linings.

Cheesecloth or Tobacco Cloth: A very loosely woven plain weave cotton fabric. The yard width is called "tobacco cloth." It may be used for curtains, costumes, cleaning cloths.

Chenille: This is a term applied to a type of yarn or a fabric woven with a chenille yarn. The yarn is covered with short cut fibers or pile. Chenille yarns are used in knit fabrics and woven fabrics. It is used chiefly in making lounging garments, bedspreads, rugs.

Crash: A rather loosely woven fabric of irregular yarns of cotton, linen, rayon, or jute. It is made in various weights. It may be dyed or printed. The fabric is finished to have a soft, lustrous appearance. It is used for upholstery, draperies, slip covers. Light-weight crash may be used for sportswear dresses.

Cretonne: It is plain twill or satin weave fabric made of cotton, linen, or rayon. The fabric is firmly woven and printed with very large designs. Its chief use is for draperies and slip covers.

D

Denim or Dungaree: Denim is a cotton twill weave fabric made of coarse, hard twisted ply yarns. Its warp yarn is colored; its filling yarn white. It is calendered to give it a smooth surface. It is used for slip covers, draperies, sportswear.

Dimity: A sheer, crisp plain weave fabric with lengthwise rib or cord. It is mercerized to give it smoothness and luster. It may be used for dresses, blouses, curtains, bedspreads.

Doeskin: A very fine fabric, napped and then finished to give it high luster. It looks like soft-finished leather. It is used for suits, sportswear, coats.

Dotted Swiss: An open weave, sheer, crisp, plain weave cotton fabric with woven or flocked dots. It is used for dresses, blouses, curtains.

Drill: A heavy, firm cotton twill weave fabric. It is sized and pressed to make a compact fabric. Khaki cloth is a drill in khaki color. Middy twill or jeans are drill. It is used in sportswear, curtains, slip covers.

E

End-and-End Cloth: A closely woven plain weave cotton fabric with a fine colored stripe or pin check, made by alternating a white and colored yarn in the warp or in both the warp and filling. Used widely for men's shirts.

Eponge: A loosely woven plain weave fabric made with a bouclé yarn. Eponge is derived from a French word meaning "sponge." It is used in dresses, suits, draperies.

F

Flannelette: A soft, plain or twill weave cotton fabric lightly napped on one side. It may be dyed solid colors or printed. It is used for lounging and sleeping garments.

Frisé: A heavy, coarse, napped twill weave fabric. The nap is rough textured, producing a hard feel. It is used for coats and sport jackets.

G

Gingham: A light to medium-weight, closely woven plain weave cotton fabric. It is usually yarn-dyed and woven to create stripes, checks, and plaids. The fabric is mercerized to have a soft lustrous appearance. It is sized and calendered to a firm and lustrous finish. It is used for dresses, shirts, robes, curtains, drapes, bedspreads.

Grenadine: A yarn-dyed leno weave fabric with a loose open weave. It may have woven or flocked designs. It is used for dresses, curtains.

Homespun: A coarse plain weave fabric, loosely woven with irregular, tightly twisted, unevenly spun yarns. It has a hand woven appearance. It is used for coats, suits, sportswear, draperies, slip covers.

H

Honey Comb or Waffle Cloth: This is the name of a weave and a fabric. It is a rough textured fabric with a raised square or diamond-shaped pattern made by floating warp and filling yarns that form the ridges along the lines of the floats. It is used in dresses, bedspreads.

Hopsacking: An open basket weave fabric made of coarse yarns. It is used for sportswear, draperies.

Huckaback: This is the name of a weave as well as a fabric. It is a simple figure weave, the warp yarn floats on the surface; the filling yarn on the back. It is light-weight, made of cotton or linen. It is used for draperies, quilt covers, and may be used for shirts.

J

Jaspé Cloth: A plain weave fabric made from different colored warp yarns and a single color filling yarn. This creates faint blended multi-colored stripes. It may be made of hard twisted cotton or rayon yarns, making a firm fabric. It is used for draperies and slip covers.

Jean: A cotton twill or chevron twill fabric with a firm, clear surfaced texture. Sometimes it is called "Middy twill." It is used for sportsclothes, linings.

K

Kersey: A heavy, highly lustered, finely napped twill weave wool fabric. It is heavier and more lustrous than melton. It is used in overcoats, uniforms.

L

Lawn: A light-weight, sheer, fine cotton or linen fabric. It may be given a soft or crisp finish. It is sized and calendered to give it a soft lustrous appearance. It is used for dresses, blouses, curtains, bedspreads.

Leno: This is the name of a weave and a fabric. It may be made of cotton, rayon, silk, wool, nylon, or any other synthetic fiber. It is made of a leno weave or the leno weave may be used only as a decoration. It is used for dresses, blouses, curtains, draperies.

Longcloth: A plain weave cotton fabric. It is closely woven of fine slightly twisted yarns. It is sized lightly and calendered. It is used for shirting and children's wear.

M

Makinaw Cloth: A thick, heavy felted and napped wool fabric made with either a twill weave or double-cloth construction. It is recognized by its bold plaid designs. It may have cotton and rayon warp in lower priced fabrics. It is used for jackets, ski clothes.

Madras: A finely woven, soft, plain or Jacquard weave fabric. A stripe runs in the lengthwise direction and Jacquard or dobby patterns are woven in the background. Some madras is made with woven checks and cords. It may be used for blouses, dresses, shirts.

Milanese: A sheer fabric knitted on a Milanese machine. The stitch makes a fine twill rib, running diagonally on the fabric. It may be used in blouses and evening wear fabrics.

Momie Cloth or Mummy Cloth: Originally this fabric was made with a silk warp and wool filling. It has low luster because of the crepe yarns. Today's fabric is made of cotton, wool, silk, rayon, or linen. It has a fine warp and heavy filling yarn in a crepe weave. It is used for dresses, shirts.

Monk's Cloth: A heavy, loosely woven basket-weave cotton fabric. It may be plain colored or have woven-in stripes or plaids. It is used chiefly for draperies and slip covers.

Mull: A soft, sheer, lustrous plain weave fabric made of cotton, rayon, or silk. Originally this fabric had a cotton warp and silk filling. It is used in blouses, shirts, children's wear.

Muslin: This includes a large group of plain weave cotton fabrics ranging from light to heavy-weight. The sizing may range from light to heavy. It may be solid colored or printed. It is used for dresses, shirts, household items.

N

Nainsook: A very fine, light-weight plain weave cotton fabric. It is mercerized and has a soft luster. One side may be calendered to give it a high gloss. It is used for blouses, dresses.

Ninon: A very thin, smooth, crisp, plain weave fabric made of silk or synthetic fibers. It is used for evening dresses or curtains.

Nun's Veiling: A very sheer, thin, soft, plain weave wool fabric. It is made with finely twisted yarns which give it a firm feel. It is used for dresses, nun's veiling.

O

Osnaburg: A rough, strong, plain weave cotton fabric of low thread count. The yarns are uneven, producing a rough texture. It may vary in weight from light to heavy. It is used for sportswear, curtains, slip covers, draperies.

Oxford Cloth: A 2 × 2 basket-weave fabric made of cotton. It may range from light

to heavy-weight. Better grades are mercerized to give the fabric a soft luster. It is used for dresses, shirts, sportswear, draperies, bedspreads.

P

Percale: A firm, smooth, plain weave cotton fabric. It has little luster. It is starched and calendered. Some are given a crinkled or crepe finish. It is used for curtains, bedspreads, dresses, shirts.

Percaline: A plain weave cotton fabric that is glazed or moiréed. It is sized and calendered to give it a high sheen. It is used for linings, costumes.

Pongee: A plain weave silk fabric woven with irregular tussah or wild silk yarns in both warp and filling. The uneven yarns give it a broken crossbar effect characteristic of pongee. It is ecru in color. It is used for blouses, dresses, shirts, curtains.

R

Radium: A firm, closely woven plain weave fabric made of silk or rayon. It has a characteristic smoothness, softness, and high luster. It is used for dresses, linings.

Ratiné: Ratiné is a type of nubby yarn used to make plain or twill weave fabric. It may be used in knitted constructions too. The surface texture of all these fabrics is due to the knotlike irregularities of the ratiné yarn. It is used for dresses, blouses, coats, suits, curtains.

S

Sailcloth: A very heavy, strong plain weave fabric made of cotton, linen, or jute. There are many qualities and weights. It may be used for sportswear, slip covers.

Sateen: Sateen may be either a warp or filling satin weave. In the filling sateen, a filling yarn passes under one warp yarn and then floats over a number of warp yarns to again weave under one warp yarn, etc. The sheen in crosswise in the fabric. In a warp sateen, the warp passes under one filling yarn and then over a number of filling yarns, and again under one filling. A warp sateen is sometimes called "satiné." Some of these fab-

rics are mercerized and calendered to produce a high luster. It is used for sportswear, dresses, draperies, comforter covers, bedspreads, slip covers, linings.

Scrim: An open plain weave cotton or linen fabric. It is made of coarse yarns. It may be mercerized. It is used for curtains.

Seersucker: A true seersucker is a plain weave fabric with permanently woven-in, crinkled stripes running lengthwise in the fabric. This distinguishes it from a plissé crepe produced by plissé printing. It is used for sportswear, dresses, blouses, housecoats, bedspreads, curtains, slip covers.

T

Tapestry: A Jacquard weave fabric woven with multicolored yarns. It is made with two warp yarns and two or more filling yarns. It has a rough texture. It is characterized by its distinctive tapestry pattern, large and pictorial. Used for draperies, wall hangings, upholstery.

Tarlatan: A light-weight, open, plain weave fabric of cotton. It is transparent, stiffened and sometimes glazed. It is used for costumes, curtains, linings, stiffenings.

Terry cloth: This is an uncut pile weave fabric made of cotton or linen. The loops may be on one or both sides of the fabric. Designs

may be woven in by the dobby or Jacquard weave method. It may be used for draperies, bedspreads, slip covers.

Ticking: This term covers a large group of cotton and linen fabrics made of a twill, herringbone twill, satin, or Jacquard weave. It may be used as upholstery and pillow covers.

Tricot: A fine, closely knitted warp knit made on a tricot machine. The loops run lengthwise on one side and crosswise on the opposite side. It is used in dresses, blouses, shirts.

Tricotine: A clear finished, hard textured twill weave fabric made of wool or synthetic fibers. It is used in slacks, sportswear, suits, uniforms.

V

Venetian Cloth: A smooth, strong, lustrous fabric made with a warp-faced satin weave. It may be napped and pressed. It is used for suits, coats, dresses, draperies, slip covers.

Voile: A sheer, transparent, soft, light-weight plain weave fabric made of highly twisted yarns. It may be made of wool, cotton, silk or a synthetic fiber. It is used for blouses, dresses, curtains, bedspreads.

TEXTILE TERMS THAT HAVE NOT BEEN COVERED PREVIOUSLY

A

Abrasion Resistance: The ability of a fabric to withstand rubbing action in wear and cleaning.

Absorbent: A natural property of some fibers to absorb moisture; a textile finish applied to make fabrics more absorbent.

Acid-Resistant: Not damaged by acids.

Alkaline-Resistant: Not damaged by alkalies.

B

Beetling: A mechanical finishing process applied to cotton and linen fabrics to increase their luster. The yarns are flattened by pounding.

Bleaching: Applying a chemical to remove a natural color, dye, spot or stain from a fabric.

Bleeding: Some dyes "run" in water and stain another area of the same fabric or other fabrics. This running is called "bleeding."

Brushing: A process in which circular brushes raise a nap on knitted or woven fabrics.

C

Calendering: A mechanical process used to give fabrics a smooth, shiny surface by passing the fabric between steam-heated rollers. A temporary finish.

Colorfast: A term used to describe fabrics that do not fade or change to normal conditions of wear and cleaning.

Core yarn: The central yarn or filament around which other fibers or yarns are twisted to cover it.

Count of Cloth: (Thread Count). In a woven fabric, the number of yarns per square inch; in knit fabrics, the number of wales and courses per square inch.

Warp—lengthwise yarns in a woven fabric.

Filling—Crosswise yarns in a woven fabric.

Wales—lengthwise loops in a knitted fabric.

Courses—horizontal or crosswise ridges made by the tops of each successive row of stitches.

Crocking: Rubbing off of dye from the surface of a fabric. The dye may or may not be transferred to another surface.

D

Decating: A method of sponging certain types of fabrics to "set" the fabric and improve the luster and finish.

Degumming: The removal of the natural gum from silk.

Delustering: A method of making shiny synthetic fibers dull. Delustering may also occur in acetate fabrics, or fabrics containing acetate, if the fabric is steamed while wet.

Drape and Hand-Improved Finish: There are finishes that improve the hand, but do not affect the drape of a fabric. Other finishes improve the drape, but do not affect the hand of the fabric. The latter is not very common.

Dyes: Natural and chemical products used to give color to textile fibers, yarns, fabrics. They are classified according to chemical makeup. Certain types of dyes are used on specific fibers.

Durene: A trade name for a highly mercerized cotton yarn.

E

Elasticity: The ability of a fiber, yarn, or fabric to return to its original shape after stretching.

Elasticized: Rubber, synthetic rubber, or polythelene yarns are combined with textile yarns to produce a knitted or woven fabric. Sometimes they are used to an advantage to create decorative effects.

F

Filling: This term may have two meanings: (1) The crosswise yarns (selvage to selvage) of a woven fabric. The filling yarn is at right angles to the lengthwise yarn (warp). Sometimes it may be called "Weft" or "Woof." (2) A sizing or filler used to give a fabric greater body and weight.

Finish: This term may have two meanings: (1) A textile mill treatment to give an improved surface to the fabric, such as crease-resistant finish; anti-fume finish. (2) A term used in the drycleaning industry to designate the removal of wrinkles and shaping of a garment with steam, air, and pressure.

Fray: To ravel; the wearing out of yarns in a fabric by abrasion in wear.

Fulling: A textile mill process to increase the weight and hide the weave of wool fabrics.

G

Gauge: A measure of fineness in a knitted fabric.

Glazing: A mechanical, chemical, or combination of mechanical and chemical methods to produce a smooth, highly-lustrous finish to the surface of a fabric.

Gray Goods: Fabrics that have not been dyed, printed or finished. Sometimes called "in the grey." Also greige.

H

Hand: The "feel" of a fabric as described by such terms as soft, drapable, smooth, fine, rough, stiff.

I

Irridescent: The warp or lengthwise direction of a fabric is one color; the filling or crosswise direction of a fabric is another color. The reflection of light on the two colors produces a changeable effect.

Irish Linen: Made in Ireland of flax grown there. Usually a fine, light-weight fabric.

L

Lastex: Trade name of an elastic yarn made by U.S. Rubber Company.

Light Fastness: Light-resistant is more meaningful. No fiber or dye is absolutely sun-resistant. Light fastness has two meanings: (1) the property of dyes and finishes to resist the reaction of the ultra-violet rays of light that may cause color change and deterioration of the fiber; and (2) lightfastness finishes are applied to fabrics to keep them from fading under a normal amount of sunlight.

Lintless: Fabrics may be treated with a finish that will cause a fabric not to lint or fuzz.

Latex: A milk-like fluid in which small globules or particles of natural or synthetic rubber or plastic are suspended in water.

London Shrinkage: A cold water method of shrinking fine worsted fabrics.

Loom: A textile machine used to weave fabrics.

Loom-Finished: A fabric that is not given any subsequent textile finishing process after the weaving operation.

Lustering: A textile process that uses heat and pressure to create a lustrous or shiny surface.

M

Mill Ends: Short lengths of fabrics.

Mordant: A chemical used in some textile fibers to aid them in taking dye more readily.

N

Nap: Fibers are raised to the surface of the fabric to produce a soft look and feel.

Napping: A textile process in which rollers, covered with a metal card, points or burrs, raise the fibers from the surface of the fabric.

Noils: The short fibers that are removed from the long fibers during carding and combing.

P

Permanent Finish: Any textile finish that

will last through a normal period of wear and cleaning (washing or drycleaning).

Permanent Pleats: Any pleated fabric or garment that will last through a normal period of wear and cleaning (washing or drycleaning).

Pick: The filling or crosswise direction of a fabric.

Pilling: Fibers work to the surface of the fabric in the form of balls. New textile finishes are being made to reduce pilling of fabrics made of some of the synthetic fibers.

Pima: A term used to describe a very fine cotton fiber, yarn, or fabric.

Ply Yarns: Yarns made by twisting together two or more single yarns.

Pulmering: A mechanical finish used to flatten fabrics made of acrylic and other fibers. The fabric is passed between a steel drum and a heavy blanket, similar to calendaring and decatizing.

R

Resiliency: The ability of a fiber to spring back when crushed. This may be a natural property of the fiber or an induced property by chemical treatment.

S

Schiffli: A type of lacy embroidery made on a Schiffli machine.

Seam Slippage: The yarns slip over one another and apart from the seam line of stitching.

Selvage: The reinforced edge on each side of a woven fabric, that prevents raveling.

Sheer: Thin, lightweight, semi-transparent.

Shearing: A mechanical process that trims the surface fibers or yarns to an even length.

Shoddy: Re-used wool.

Singeing: A method of removing lint and loose ends by burning them off.

Sizing: Gelatin, starch, glue, resin, applied to a fabric to give it body, stiffness, smoothness, weight, strength.

Sleazy: A term used to describe a low grade of fabric that is thin and loosely woven.

Slippage: (See seam slippage; yarn slippage).

Sponging: Steaming a wool fabric to relax it before the fabric is made into a garment.

Spinneret: A spinneret is a small metal thimble or cap made of noncorrosive metal with minute holes, ranging from as few as 13 to as high as several hundred openings.

Staple: A term used to describe the average length of any fiber.

Steaming: A method used in the textile mill to shrink fabrics; a method used in the drycleaning industry to finish fabrics.

Stripping: Removing the dye from a fabric with chemicals.

Sunfast: See Colorfast.

Swatch: A sample of fabric.

Synthetic Resin: Complex chemical products used in formulating a variety of special finishes applied to fabrics.

T

Texture: The surface effect of a fabric.

Thread: A tightly twisted special type of yarn used for sewing.

Tissue: A term used to describe lightweight fabrics.

Twist: The number of turns per inch given to fibers to make a yarn.

U

Unfinished Worsted: A worsted fabric with a nap that hides the weave.

W

Wales: Lengthwise loops of a knitted fabric.

Warp: Lengthwise yarns in a woven fabric.

Washfast: Fabrics that will not fade or shrink to laundering.

Weft: See Filling.

Weight of Cloth: Ounces per yard.

Weighting of silk: See page 15.

Woof: See Filling.

Y

Yarn: A continuous strand of spun fibers or filaments.

Yarn-Crepe: Crepe yarns are used to make crepe fabrics. They may have from 45 to 75 twists per inch in a single yarn or in a ply yarn.

Yarn-Nubby: A nubby yarn is made with a two-ply, heavier core yarn and one to three finer yarns. The fine yarn is twisted around the core yarn. Since it is fed fast during the spinning it forms nubs or knots.

Yarn-Ratiné: A ratiné yarn is made by twisting a spiral yarn a second time with an-

other, usually a finer yarn. The second twisting is in an opposite direction to the first twisting, the spiral tends to unravel, giving the nubby ratiné effect.

Yarn-Slub: A yarn-slub is made by variations in the feeding of the yarn in spinning, to create thicker places in the yarn.

Yarn-Snarl: A yarn-snarl is made by twisting at one time two or more yarns held at different tensions.

Yarn-Spiral: A yarn-spiral is made by twisting together two yarns of different thicknesses, one soft and heavy and the other fine. The heavy yarn is fed faster than the fine yarn, and winds around it in a spiral formation.

SOURCES FOR INFORMATION

TRADE ASSOCIATIONS

Fiber or Product	Trade Association	Address
Carpet	American Carpet Institute	350 Fifth Avenue, New York 1, N. Y.
Cotton	The National Cotton Council of America	1918 N. Parkway, Memphis 12, Tenn.
Lace	Lace and Embroidery Association of America	200 Fourth Ave., New York, N. Y.
Linen	Linen Trade Association	45 E. Seventeenth St., New York, N. Y.
Man-made Fibers	Man-made Fiber Producers Association, Inc.	350 Fifth Avenue, New York 1, N. Y.
Ramie	Sea Island Mills, Inc.	53 Worth St., New York 12, N. Y.
Silk	International Silk Association	185 Madison Ave., New York 16, N. Y.
Supima Cotton	Supima Association of America	112 W. Thirty-fourth St., New York 1, N. Y.
Wool	The Wool Bureau	360 Lexington Ave., New York 17, N. Y.
	American Wool Council	520 Railway Exchange Bldg., Denver, Colo.
	American Home Laundry Manufacturers' Association	20 N. Wacker Drive, Chicago 6, Ill.
	American Institute of Laundering	Joliet, Ill.
	National Institute of Drycleaning	909 Burlington Ave., Silver Spring, Md.

FIBER PRODUCERS

Fiber	Manufacturer's Name	Address
Acetate	Celanese Corporation of America	522 Fifth Avenue, New York 36, N. Y.
	E. I. duPont de Nemours and Company	Wilmington, Del.
	Eastman Chemical Products, Inc.	260 Madison Ave., New York, N. Y.
Acrilan	The Chemstrand Company	350 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y.
Arnel	Celanese Corporation of America	522 Fifth Ave., New York 36, N. Y.
Burlap	Dazian's, Inc.	142-144 W. 44th St., New York 36, N. Y.
Creslan	American Cyanamid Company, Fibers Division	111 W. 40th St., New York 1, N. Y.
Dacron	E. I. duPont de Nemours and Company	Wilmington, Del.

Fiber	Manufacturer's Name	Address
Dynel	Carbide and Carbon Chemicals Company, Division of Union Carbide and Carbon Corporation	270 Park Ave., New York 17, N. Y.
Fortisan	Celanese Corporation of America	522 Fifth Ave., New York 36, N. Y.
Fortrel	Celanese Corporation of America	522 Fifth Ave., New York 36, N. Y.
Glass	Glass Fibers, Inc.	1810 Madison Ave., Toledo, Ohio
	Owens-Corning Fiberglas Corporation	717 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y.
Lyera	E. I. duPont de Nemours and Company	Wilmington, Del.
Kodel	Eastman Chemical Products, Inc.	260 Madison Ave., New York 16, N. Y.
Metallic Yarns	The Dow Chemical Company—Dobekmun Division	350 Fifth Ave., New York 1, N. Y.
	Metlon	432 Fourth Ave., New York 16, N. Y.
	Standard Yarn Mills	62-05 30th Ave., Woodside 77, N. Y.
Nylon	E. I. duPont de Nemours and Company	Wilmington, Del.
	Chemstrand Corporation	111 W. Fortieth St., New York, N. Y.
	Industrial Rayon Corporation	660 Union Commerce Bldg., Cleveland 1, Ohio
	American Enka Corporation	350 Fifth Ave., New York 1, N. Y.
Orlon	E. I. duPont de Nemours and Company	Wilmington, Del.
	American Cyanide Company	2 W. Fifty-ninth St., New York, N. Y.
Paper	Enterprise, Inc	7800 Sovereign Row, Dallas 35, Texas
Polyethylene	U. S. Rubber Co.	1230 Avenue of Americas, New York 20, N. Y.
Polypropylene	Laurel Plastics	630 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y.
	Chemore Corporation	2 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
Rayon	American Viscose Corporation	350 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y.
	American Bemberg Co. (Cuprammonium)	261 Fifth Ave., New York 16, N. Y.
	American Enka Corporation	350 Fifth Ave., New York 1, N. Y.
	Celanese Corporation of America	522 Fifth Ave., New York 36, N. Y.
	North American Rayon Corporation	261 Fifth Ave., New York 16, N. Y.
	E. I. duPont de Nemours and Company	Wilmington, Del.
Rhovyl (Vinyon)	Société Rhovyl	455 Park Ave., New York 22, N. Y.
Rovana	Dow Chemical Corporation	350 Fifth Ave., New York 1, N. Y.
Rubber	United Elastic Corporation	Easthampton, Mass.
Saran	Saran Yarn Company	Odenton, Md.
	Firestone Textile Company, Division of Firestone Tire and Rubber Company	450 Lexington Ave., New York, N. Y.
	National Plastics Product Co.	Odenton, Md.
Velou	Firestone Plastics Company	P.O. Box 690, Pottstown, Pa.
Verel	Eastman Chemical Products, Inc.	260 Madison Ave., New York, N. Y.
Vinal	Kwashaki Rayon Co. Ltd.	150 E. Forty-second St., New York, N. Y.
Vycron	Beaunit Fibers, Division of Beaunit Corporation	261 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y.
Vyrene	U. S. Rubber Company	1230 Avenue of Americas, New York, N. Y.
Zantrel	American Enka Corporation	350 Fifth Ave., New York 1, N. Y.
Zefran	Dow Chemical Corporation	250 Fifth Ave., New York 1, N. Y.