FABRIC CONSTRUCTION CHART NOTES

FABRIC CONSTRUCTION

- fibres are created into yarns
- yarns are then woven or knit into fabrics
- fabrics are used to create projects

BLENDED YARNS, THREADS, AND FABRICS

- blends were created to utilise the positive characteristics of each fibre
- different fibre that have been combined into one fabric, usually one natural and one synthetic
- EXAMPLE: polyester/cotton blend- the original cotton characteristics are improved and the fabric becomes more wrinkle resistant, stronger, and mildew resistant

WOVENS

- a woven fabric consists of warp and weft yarns
- weaving occurs when two or more yarns are woven together at right angles to make a fabric
- strong and easy to sew on
- suggested for beginners to use

GRAIN (LINE)

- selvage - parallel to lengthwise grain; the tightly woven edges of the fabric
- lengthwise - parallel to the selvage; stronger threads (warp threads)
- crosswise - at right angle to the lengthwise threads; perpendicular to the selvage (weft threads)
- bias - diagonal angle; runs at a 45-degree angle to the selvage edge; provides stretch

KNIT

- knitting- yarns are fashioned by needles into a series of interlocking loops to make a fabric
- knits provide stretch
- knits don't need a seam or edge finish; will not fray
- ball point needle is recommended for sewing on knits
- single knit fabric curls to the right side when stretched
- interlock knit is thicker than single knits and when stretched they don't curl

NON-WOVEN/ FELTING

- made when fibres are pressed together using heat and moisture
- examples include: felt and non-woven interfacing

NAP

- short fibres that create texture on fabric
- use a nap layout
- treat the same way as a one-way directional fabric