

# TEXTILES

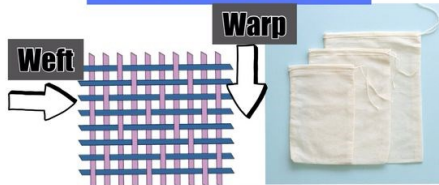
## SEWING MACHINE

An electrical machine for sewing or stitching fabric.

JANOME 2522LE



### PLAIN WEAVE

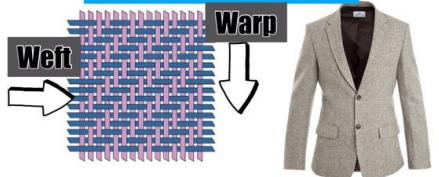


**Muslin**  
**Linen**  
**Alpaca**  
**Taffeta**  
**Calico**  
**Long cloth**

- Both sides of the weave are identical.
- It comprises a high production of the total output of woven fabric.
- The plain weave is made from all kinds of textile raw materials and yarns, i.e. Cotton, Linen, Jute. Man-made fibers both spun and continuous filament yarn.
- Thread interlacement is in alternative order.
- Each threads give maximum amount of support to the adjacent threads.
- Texture or fabric is stronger and finer than any other structure.
- Friction as well as stress on warp yarn is reduced.



### TWILL WEAVE



**Jeans**  
**Jackets**  
**Curtains**  
**Denim**

- Diagonal ribs or cords are seen on the twill fabric.
- These twill lines are produced by letting all warp ends interlace in the same way but displacing the interlacing points of each end and by one pick relatives to that of the previous end.
- In the both sides of the fabric, twill lines are formed.
- It takes minimum 3 ends and 3 picks relative to that of the previous one. The smallest repeat is 3 X 3.
- Straight draft is commonly used for producing twill weave.
- Diagonal lines can be formed right to left or left to right.
- Due to closer setting of yarn, it produces greater weight than woven fabric.
- Depending on the direction of twill lines on the face of the cloth, twills are classified as Z twill and S twill.

# FABRIC CONSTRUCTION

FIBRES ARE THE BASIS FOR ALL TEXTILES. YOU NEED TO KNOW THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN NATURAL AND SYNTHETIC FIBRES, HOW EACH FIBRE IS USED, AND WHICH FIBRES CAN BE COMBINED TOGETHER.



**Natural Fibres**

- ANIMAL: WOOL, SILK, ALPACA, ANGORA, CASHMERE ETC.
- PLANT: COTTON, LINEN, JUTE, HEMP.

**Synthetic Fibres**

- ELASTOMERIC, ACRYLIC, PVC, POLYESTER, NYLON, TACTEL.

**Regenerated Fibres**

- VISCOSE, LYOCELL, ACETATE, CUPRO, MODAL, TENCEL.

Name	Image	Use/purpose	Care
Fabric Shears or Fabric Scissors		Used to cut out pieces of fabric	Use only to cut out fabric. Cut fabrics on a flat table.
Embroidery Scissors		Used to cut threads and small fabrics	Extremely sharp—return after use
Hand Sewing Needles		Used together with thread for stitching fabrics together	Keep all needles in a dry box to prevent rusting
Seam Ripper/Un picker		To cut any unwanted stitches without damaging the fabric	Make sure the cap is back on when not using
Dressmaker's pins		Used to hold layers of fabrics together	All pins to be kept in a pin wheel

