

**Animal Fibre:** They are produced by animals or insects and are protein in composition, E.g.: Silk fibre and Wool fibre

**Basket/Matt or Hopsack weaves:** One of the derivatives of plain weave having the interlacements just like in the mats.

Beating-up: The carrying forward of the last inserted pick or weft, to the fell of the cloth.

**Bonding** (Non-Woven / Felting): Bonding together of entangled fiber or filament or yarn, mechanically, thermally or chemically to form a sheet or web structure. Example: Lining in automobiles

**Cloth:** May be used synonymously with fabric but often refers to a finished piece of fabric used for a specific purpose.

Creel: During warping Yarn packages are placed on a large metallic frame known as creel.

Dent: The gap between the two metallic or wooden strip of the reed is known as dent.

Denting order: Passage warp through the reed in an appropriate order is called denting order.

**Drafting order:** Passage warp through the Heald shaft in an appropriate order is called drafting order.

Ends per inch: This is defined as the number of ends or warp threads in one inch of the fabric.

**Fabric Density:** The fabric density is defined as the number of ends and picks in a unit of a fabric. It is measured as ends per inch and picks per inch

**Fabric:** Refers to any material made through weaving, knitting, spreading, crocheting, or bonding that may be used in production of further goods (garments, etc.).

**Fibres:** Are delicate, hair portions of the tissues of a plant or animal or other substance that are very small in diameter in relation to their length.

**Interlacing - Weaving:** Interlacing of lengthwise yarn (warp) with the width wise yarn (weft/ filling) which are perpendicular to one another. Example: Shirting

**Interloping - Knitting:** Interloping of one yarn system into vertical columns and horizontal rows of loops called wales and courses respectively with fabric coming out of the machine in the wales direction. Example: Sweaters, hosiery

**Loom:** The fabric is usually woven on a loom, a device that holds the ends or warp (vertical Yarns) in place while picks or filling yarns(horizontal yarns) are woven through them.

**Manmade Cellulosic Fibre:** The natural material of cellulose can be taken from cotton linters and wood pulp, processed chemically and changed in form and other characteristic to form manmade cellulosic fibre. E.g.: Rayon, Modal

Manmade Fibre: These are derived from various sources.

**Metallic Fibers:** They are composed of metal, plastic coated metal, metal-coated plastic or a core completely covered by metal. They are used as decorative yarn for various apparel and home furnishings.

Mineral Fibre: These are mined from certain types of rocks, E.g.: Asbestos fibre

**Minerals Fibers:** Various minerals have been manufactured into glass, ceramic and graphite fibres having prescribed properties for specific use. E.g.: Glass fibers

**Natural Fibre:** These fibres include those produced by plants, animals and geological processes. They are biodegradable over time. They can be classified according to their origin.

**Non-cellulosic Polymer Fibres:** They are synthesized or created from various elements into large molecules which are called linear polymers because they are connected in link-like fashion. E.g.: Acrylic fibre, Nylon fibre, Polyester fibre

**Picking:** The insertion of the weft thread, which traverses across the fabric, through the shed.

Picks per inch: This is defined as the number of picks or weft threads in one inch of the fabric.

Plain weave: The most prominent and common class of weave

Reed Count: The Reed Count is defined as number of dents in two inches.

**Reed:** It is a metallic comb like structure in a loom which is made up of number of metallic or wooden wires.

**Sateen & Satin:** A sateen weave is predominantly a weft faced weave, whereas satin is a warp dominant fabric

**Selvedge:** Extreme ends of the both the sides of a fabric in width wise, having warp ends per dent or per inch more than the body area in the fabric. The selvedge of the fabric is the self-finished edges of the fabric.

Shuttle: Is a device that contains a bobbin on which filling yarn is wound.

Sizing: The sizing paste is applied on the warp yarn with the warp sizing machine, it gives



**Technical Textiles:** Textiles used for industrial purposes, and chosen for characteristics other than their appearance, are commonly referred to as Technical Textiles

Textile: Refers to any material made of interlacing fibres.

**Tufting:** It is "Sewing" a surface yarn system of loops through a primary backing fabric into vertical columns (rows) and horizontal lines (stitches) forming cut and/or uncut loops (piles) with the fabric coming out of the machine in the rows direction. Fabric must be back-coated in a later process to secure tufted loops.

**Twill weave:** Twill weaves can easily be identified by its general characteristic with its series of more or less pronounced diagonal lines in either warp or weft direction.

**Vegetable Fibre:** It is found in the cell wall of plants and are cellulosic in composition. E.g., cotton fibre, jute fibre.

**Warp or ends:** Vertical series on a loom is termed as warp or yarn parallel to selvedge is called warp or ends.

Warp Rib: one of the derivatives of plain weave having rib formation in weft wise.

**Warping:** The process of converting yarn from single end package to an even sheet of yarn representing hundreds of ends (multiple end packages) is called Warping.

Weave: The way the warp and filling threads interlace with each other is called the Weave.

Weft of picks: All Horizontal series in a fabric is termed as weft or picks.

Weft rib: one of the derivatives of plain weave, having rib formation in warp wise.

**Yarn:** The strands of fibres are twisted or spun together to form a Yarn that is made into a Fabric.

# **CREDITS**

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