

# Glossary

**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

sufficient strength to the yarn so as to minimise frequent breakages of yarns during the process of weaving.

**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.

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