

Fabric Formation: Most widely used methods are weaving & knitting. Weaving is also known as interlacing yarns. There are two types of weaving methods, a) Broad woven b) Narrow woven.

Woven: Weaving is performed on modern looms. Fabrics are formed from weaving by interlacing one set of yarns with another set oriented crosswise. The major loom components are: wrap beam, heddles, harnesses, shuttle, reed, & take up roll. The yarn processing in the loom include, shedding, picking, battening, and taking off operations.

a) Broad woven: Consumes the largest portion of textile fiber and used to produce textile product.

b) Narrow woven: Include fabric less than 12 inches in width, and non woven fabrics bonded by mechanical, chemical mean.

Knitting: It is second most frequently used method. It is used to produce wrinkle resistant, stretchable, snug-fitting fabrics. It is also used to produce mixed fabrics. This has further two sub categories.

a) Weft knitting- It uses one continuous yarn to form courses, or rows of loops, across the fabric. The three main stitches used in wet knitting are: plain-knit, purl, and rib.

b) Wrap knitting- It is the fastest method of producing fabric from yarns. It differs from weft knitting in that each needle loops its own thread. Fabric produced is in sheet or flat form using one or more sets of warp yarns.

Tufting: This process is used to make carpets, blankets, upholstery. Tufting is done by inserting additional yarns into a ground fabric of desired content to create a pile fabric.