Preparing for Life and Career © 2013 Chapter 23: Fibers, Fabrics, and Sewing Tools—Glossary

blend. Yarn made of two or more very different fibers.

cellulose. The substance forming the main part of all plants' cell walls.

combination. Two or more yarns that vary in fiber composition, content, and/or twist level.

fabrics. Different materials made by weaving or knitting yarns or pressing fibers together.

fibers. Hairlike strands that can be twisted together to form yarns.

filaments. Continuous strands of fibers.

finish. A treatment that is given to fibers, yarns, or fabrics that can improve the look, feel, or performance of a fabric.

knitting. Looping yarns together.

looms. Machines used for weaving fabrics.

manufactured fibers. Fibers made in a laboratory through chemical processes.

microfibers. Extremely fine filaments that make extra smooth, soft, and silky fabrics.

monofilament yarns. Yarns made from a single filament.

multifilament yarns. Yarns made from 5 to 100 filaments spun into yarns that tend to be stronger and more durable.

natural fibers. Fibers created from plant or animal sources.

overlock stitches. Type of stitch used on the serger for seams.

protein fibers. Fibers created from animal sources.

sergers. High-speed sewing machines that stitch, trim, and finish seams in one step.

sewing gauge. A six-inch ruler with a sliding marker.

shears. Sewing tool that has extra-long blades and larger, bent handles for comfort and holding a fabric flat for more accurate cutting.

spinneret. A small nozzle with many tiny holes used in the production of fibers.

spun yarns. Yarns made by using short, natural fibers or manufactured fibers cut to staple lengths.

staple fibers. Short lengths of fibers.

thimbles. Sewing tool used to help push the needle through thick or tightly woven fabrics when hand sewing.

weaving. The process of interlacing yarns at right angles to each other to produce a fabric.

yarns. Continuous strands of fibers.