



L1 Learning Journal

Part 1

For this part write three things you learned about each of the three different types of fabric.

Woven Fabric

1. Cotton sateen is made from a satin weave.
2. Woven fabrics are made up of horizontal and vertical threads that are woven at right angles. If these threads do not cross at right angles, it is *off grain*. You can straighten off-grain fabrics using a variety of methods except for permanent-finish fabrics which are treated to maintain certain characteristics throughout the reasonable life of the fabric even through washing.
3. The grainline is important in garment construction because it affects how the garment hangs, it runs parallel to the selvage edge of the woven fabrics.

Knit Fabric

1. Sweater knits can be created using 3 processes – (1) purl, (2) patterned, and (3) Raschel. *Raschel knitting* is a type of warp knit.
2. Knits can be grouped into 5 categories – (1) firm/stable knits, (2) lightweight single knits, (3) textured knits, (4) two-way stretch knits, and (5) ribbing knit. *Firm or stable knits* have minimal stretch and make a good introductory knit sewing fabric. *Lightweight single knits* have fine ribs on the front and loops on the back, they frequently do not stretch lengthwise unless the fiber content contains stretchy fibers. *Textured knits* can be either single or double knitted and the surface texture usually tells you which it is and due to the nature of the knitting process, they can have less crosswise stretch. *Two-way stretch knits* have stretch lengthwise and crosswise and have more stretch due to their higher content of stretch fibers. *Ribbing* is the knit with the most stretch and is often used for finishing garments.

3. Knits resist raveling, but some are more stable than others. This changes the requirements for seam finishing. Seam allowances are different on many knit suitable patterns due to the nature of construction and general stability of the knit fabrics.

Non-Woven Fabric

1. Extra care should be taken when selecting sewing needles, threads, and seam finishes for non-woven fabrics.
2. Non-woven fabrics include (but are not limited to) felt, leather, suede, other animal skins, plastics, etc. There are a variety of non-woven fabrics that we use every day.
3. Stitch length should be considered to make sure that repeat holes do not perforate the fabrics causing it to weaken or tear easily and thus undoing your hard work of assembly.

Part 2 – Learning Summary

Write a short statement in which you describe what you learned this week. This should include what you learned from [all] the lesson activities. (The box below will extend onto the next page as you type.)

Learning Summary

I am a low maintenance fabric person in general because I do not like dry cleaning everything, my iron rarely sees a garment once it is finished, and I like to wash and go. One of my least favorite things is fabric that require more than body heat to shed the wrinkles even though I like the look.

I am one of those fist squeezers in the fabric store. If my hot hands can crease or wrinkle the fabrics, I use a lot more consideration on the use case of the fabrics. The book referenced this as “[examining] the hand of the fabric” and I learned that it involves more than just avoiding overly wrinkly fabrics.

The processes of examining the hand of the fabric can show you how it feels and handles. It can show you

how it drapes and help you figure if it is suitable for a particular use. This process can also help you determine stretch. Even how much a fabric ravel or runs with handling can be discovered before the fabric ever leaves the store.