

# HOME TEXTILE UNIT -1



- TOPIC: Introduction to home fashion .
- Present scenario of home fashion in the domestic and international market.



# Introduction Home furnishing /Textile



- Home furnishings are fast growing segment in the Textile Industry. More the people long for decorating their surroundings with soothing colors and designs, more the textile manufacturers are increasing the production of interior textiles. Home furnishings refer to the different kinds of linen, furniture, fittings, flooring and the bundle of other accessories used for decorating and beautifying our homes.
- Home Furnishings include a wide range of products- Carpets and rugs, Curtains, Table linen, mats and runners, Kitchen linen and other kitchen accessories, Bathroom furnishings, Window Treatments, Hammocks, Bed linen, Bed spreads, Blankets, Pillows and pillow covers, Cushion and cushion covers, Duvets and Duvet covers and many others.
- **The major industries of home textile located in** - Mumbai, Dehli, Panipat, Karur, Cannanore, Mirzapur and Badhohi, Jaipur.
- **The major brand of home textile are** – Trident, Bombay Dying, Raymond home, D'décor, Swiss republic, Solimo, Home fab, Fabindia.
- **The many large format retailers for home textile are** - Shoppers Stop, Big bazar, Home town, Home centre, Reliance mart and Westside

# USAGE OF HOME FURNISHING ACCORDING TO DIFFERENT WORKPLACES

- Residential** – houses, flats, canal boats, and anywhere else used for domestic accommodation. The setting may be a new build, an established home, or a conversion.
- **Workplace** – includes factories, offices, and any number of other settings. Design may be as much concerned with functionality, problem-solving, and creating a space where innovation and ideas can flourish as it is with “looks”.
  - **Temporary exhibition design** – museums, galleries, and a wide range of other private and public settings.
  - **Commercial centers** – includes retail shops and shopping malls, warehouses, conference
  - **Leisure** – cinemas, theatres, and health centers.

# USAGE OF HOME FURNISHING ACCORDING TO DIFFERENT WORKPLACES

- Hospitality – hotels, restaurants, pubs, cafes, and nightclubs would all fall into this category.
- Education – includes schools and universities.
- Healthcare – local health centers, hospitals, nursing and care homes, and private clinics.

# Definition Of Home Textiles



- Home textiles can be defined as the textiles used for, home furnishing.
- Home textiles are furnishings made of textile materials and intended for residential and institutional use in bedroom, bath, dining, kitchen, and other living areas.

Main features of home textile are:

- It consists of a various range of functional as well as decorative products mainly used in decorating our houses.
- The fabrics used for home textiles consists of both natural and man-made fibers.
- Sometimes we also blend these fibers to make the fabrics stronger.
- Generally, home textiles are produced by weaving, knitting, crocheting, non-wovens, knotting, or pressing fibers together.

# Articles Of Home Textile



Home textiles include the following finished Articles:

- Bed linens such as sheets and pillowcases
- Other bedding products such as bedspreads, blankets, comforters and pillows
- Toilet and kitchen linens such as towels, wash cloths, aprons, etc.
- Table linens, including tablecloths, cloth napkins, and place mats
- Curtains and draperies
- Hand-woven and needle-worked tapestries and other wall hangings. In furnishing exposed for sale, whether in piece goods or as window draping or other hangings.

Factors Attract The Sale Of Home Textile :

Three factors attract the eye during sale of home textile

- Color
- Design
- Texture

# Home textile production in India



- The home textile industry is quite widespread in India. There are a number of centers in India wherein the production of home textiles has been undertaken since decades.
- Being one of the top manufactures in spinning and weaving around the world, India has also grown in competition in home textiles area.

# Karur



- **Karur is a small town in Southern India that specializes in the production of home textiles.**
- It is especially known for the production of pillow covers, bedspreads as well as kitchen and table linen. Table mats from Karur are world famous.
- Karur mainly produces cotton home textiles by way of hand looms, while power looms are gradually being accepted.
- The traders of Karur are largely engaged in the supply of home textile raw materials throughout India. The major markets being Delhi, Panipat and Mumbai among others. Some of them are engaged in exports.
- On account of large scale production, Karur gets the benefit of reduced costs.
- The turnover of the town was recently noted to be around Rs. 3000 crores.
- **In spite of the obvious advantages that Karur has with respect to home textile production, it also has several limitations in this respect.**
- The major drawbacks that the town faces are lack of proper roads, lack of availability of skilled manpower, lack of communication skills, shortage of good hotels and lack of organization, which limit growth to the full potential.



# Panipat



- **Panipat The city of Panipat located in the state of Haryana is a major producer of woolen home textile products.**
- The Panja durries produced in Panipat are world famous.
- These durries were initially made by rural women as part of dowry for their daughters.
- The Panipat home textile industry has now grown to the extent that it earns a turnover of nearly Rs. 3000 crore per annum.
- The easy availability of raw materials leading to low cost of production due to this Panipat is a major production and export hub for home textiles.
- It has also developed as a sourcing hub for raw material for home textiles.
- Like Karur, Panipat also has certain limitations which prevent it from reaching its full potential lack of mechanization and skilled manpower, lack of proper organization as well as lack of efficient infrastructure facilities.
- Home textile producer in Panipat use different fabrics such as polyester ,Silk, Polysilk, Bamboo and Soya

# Cannanore



- **Cannanore located in South India, is another hub that is well-known for the production of home textiles.**
- About 60% of the textile production done in this area is home textile. The home textile industry of Cannanore has an annual turnover of Rs. 300 crore.
- In spite of Karur and Cannanore being located close together geographically, there is a notable difference between the products manufactured in these two places.
- The water that is available in Cannanore has special properties, due to which the fabric produced here has a different kind of shine and look.
- Home textile producers in Cannanore are beginning to use fabrics such as cotton viscose, silk and cotton.
- Producers here are also adding value with the help of embroidery, bead work and sequin work

# Chennai



- **Chennai is the fourth largest metropolitan city in India and is the capital of Tamil Nadu. It has emerged as a major production and export hub for home textiles.**
- Being well connected with other parts of the world through road, air and water, Chennai does not face the limitations as the other hubs do.
- Moreover, being a metropolis, it has good infrastructural facilities and latest technology. It is comparatively easier to obtain skilled manpower and intellectual designers .
- Home textile producers in Chennai usually source raw materials from Karur, to which value addition is undertaken.
- These producers are able to deliver better quality products within a shorter period of time with the benefit of technology and the services of experts.
- Several of these producers are also engaged in the export of home textiles. BKS textiles and ADJ textiles are two major players in home textiles in this area.

# Delhi



- **Delhi, the capital of India, has emerged as one of the major production and export centers for home textiles.**
- Being a metropolis, it has an efficient infrastructure and easy availability of skilled manpower.
- Most of the producers in Delhi source their raw material from Panipat, to which value addition is done.
- It does not face the problems that are faced by the other traditional hubs, being one of the largest cities of India.
- Orient Craft, Handicrafts Collections, Trendsetters and Vrindavan Overseas are among the major players in home textiles in Delhi and its surrounding areas.

# Mumbai

- **Mumbai, previously Bombay, the large metropolis and the capital of Maharashtra, is also one of the major production and export centers for home textiles.**
- Like Delhi and Chennai, producers in Mumbai also source raw material from places such as Karur, Salem, Erode and Bengaluru (previously Bangalore) and add value to it.
- Home textile producers from Mumbai are popular the world over for their unique and innovative products.
- Being one of the largest cities of India, it has the benefits of skilled labor availability and efficient infrastructure.
- Due to the availability of technology, these producers are able to produce large quantities of products of the desired quality, within the desired time.
- Being located very near to a port, the producers of Mumbai are able to export goods easily and give delivery to clients within shorter lead times.
- On account of the high operating costs in Mumbai, several producers have established plants in surrounding areas like Vapi and Solapur.
- The home textile producers in Mumbai have carved out a niche for themselves, particularly in case of bedspreads, pillow and cushion covers and bathroom textiles. Alok, Siyaram and S Kumars are the major players in the field of home textiles in Mumbai.

# Bengaluru



- **Bengaluru, previously Bangalore, is the capital city of Karnataka. It has emerged as a manufacturing and export hub for home textiles, especially in silk.**
- Bengaluru is largely engaged in the production of fabric, which is mainly done using power looms.
- fabric is then sourced to other parts of India for value addition.
- On account of the high price of pure silk, producers in Bengaluru are now experimenting with fabrics such as artificial silk, wool silk and cotton silk among other fabrics.
- The producers in Bengaluru get the benefit of modern technology and efficient infrastructure, as is the case with large cities.

# Mirzapur and Badhoi



- **Mirzapur and Badhoi are small cities located in Uttar Pradesh, which are major centers for the production of floor coverings and carpets.**
- The collective turnover of the two cities is around Rs. 2000 crore.
- Being small cities, Mirzapur and Badhoi have infrastructural problems such as poor roads, lack of reliable power supply and lack of hotel facilities, due to which they have not been able to achieve growth to their optimum potential.

# Jaipur



- **Jaipur also known as “Pink City” has become an important center for the production of home textiles, especially those using the traditional techniques of tie-and-dye, block printing and appliqué.**
- A few producers in Jaipur have also started undertaking bead work to add more value to the product. Jaipur faces tough competition from Delhi on account of the geographical proximity between the two regions.
- However, Jaipur gets the benefit of lower wage rates as compared to Delhi.
- Jaipur is a well-known tourist destination, visited by a number of foreign tourists.
- This has helped largely in the development of Jaipur as a home textile production and export center.



# Market players Of Home Textile In India



The unorganized sector dominates this market. Some of the brands with a pan-India presence are (Table 1.1):

- Bombay Dyeing, Spaces, Fabindia,
  - Alok Industries Ltd.,
  - Abhishek Industries Ltd.,
  - Orient Craft, • Welspun Ltd.,
  - Kurlon Ltd.,
  - S Kumars Nationwide Ltd.,
  - Shital Fibres Ltd.,
- Many large format retailers like Shoppers Stop, Big Bazaar, Home Town, Home Centre, Reliance Mart and Westside also have home furnishing departments which are contributing to organized sales in this sector.

# Home Textile In International Market China



- **China obtained a 70 percent market share for home furnishings products .**
- The Chinese home textiles industry has witnessed considerable increment in recent years.
- The central manufacturing areas are Shandong, Zhejiang and Jiangsu.
- Shangdong, focused with the outstanding performance of Yantai, Qingdao and Wendeng.

# Pakistan



**The Pakistan's most important home textiles segment, the bed linen, has gained good growth, as more companies are being attracted to this sector.**

- There is opportunity for home textiles exports from Pakistan; many companies were expanding in basic products such as bed linen and terry towels.
- All existing manufacturers and exporters operating at full capacity and many cotton spinning companies were also moving into home textiles saw opportunities and further growth.
- Turkey is importing a lot of grey fabric from Pakistan, and then processed it and converting it into furnishings, etc and exporting them to Europe at high prices.
- JC Penny has a plan to double its home products imports from Pakistan in the coming years.

# Bangladesh



- **Industry experts said European buyers were stepping up to China for sourcing such products, even though Bangladeshi exporters provide cheaper rates .**
- Bangladesh remained in the category of supplier of cheaper home textile products focusing mainly on low cost segment.
- Bangladeshi exporters have been confronting strong price competition from Pakistan and Indian bed sheets and more intensely from cheaper Chinese products.

# Hong Kong



- **Hong Kong's second largest supplier of furnishings, curtains, sun blinds, bedding, and carpets; exporting US\$15 million worth of home furnishing products to Hong Kong.**

# United States



- **The US market for home textiles is vast and its sheer size (estimated at about US\$16.8 bn in 2007) indicates that enormous cultural variations drive the market demand for more style and design.**
- Normally two trends are common in the home textile market: more value additions and environment-friendly items.
- Luxury home textiles are made of silk, satin, velvet, silk organza, suede and leather.
- Rich jewel, metallic or lustrous colour palettes add to their appeal. The natural fibres such as cotton, linen, hemp, flax with associate natural colour palettes use natural dyes.
- China and India dominate, as suppliers of beaded and embroidered items, particularly in the luxury fabrics like silk.
- The penetration of imports in the US clearly reflects the structural shift in global production to lower cost regions like India, China, Vietnam and Pakistan.

# United Kingdom



- **The home textiles market in the UK comprises major segments like bed linen, filled products, bath textiles and table linen.**
- In 2006, these four segments were estimated to be worth US\$1.3 billion, growing 2% over the previous year.
- The market has seen sourcing products from India and China.

# European

- **The European home textile sector is regarded as being technologically well advanced.**
- Manufacturers in the EU focus on high value products with a high design content; they export on a global scale by supplying to the higher segments of the market and they source basic products in lower-cost countries.
- Some trends that influence the demand for household and furnishing textiles in the EU are as follows:
  - Continuing interest in more fashionable textiles,
  - Growing demand for natural fibres,
  - Increasing price consciousness,
  - More critical about design,
  - Green consumers on the increase,
  - Developments in technical household and furnishing textiles, and Sustainability.



# Japan



- Japanese made table cloths, napkins and other types of table linens, which mainly consist of practical use items without high fashion appeal, are mostly distributed from manufacturer to fabric wholesaler and finally to department stores and mass merchandisers.
- Imports are usually handled by general trading companies or specialty trading companies before being distributed to manufacturer wholesalers, department stores, etc.
- Towels and other types of toilet linen and kitchen linen are sold through department stores and mass merchandisers, although specialty stores and bedding stores also account for a fairly large share of sales.

# Turkish



- The Turkish home textile industry as a sub-sector of the huge Turkish textile industry, which has a dominant role in the world, has experienced significant progress in the last decade and met the high standards of the EU .
- The power of Turkish home textile industry results from huge textile industry in Turkey.
- In recent years the production of home textiles has shown a steady increase due to the rise in both domestic and external demand for home textiles.
- Almost all kinds of home textiles are produced in Turkey. These may be listed by export value as follows: Table linens, towels, voiles, curtains, laces, blankets, cushions, pillows, quilts.

# Home textile industry and its further prospects



- Indian home textile market Fabric production in India is well grown and India is now the 2nd largest producer of cotton, 2nd largest producer of silk and very well placed in man-made fibers too. Investments under TUFS have increased significantly recently and have provided wide opportunities for home textile industries.
- The home textiles market in India is estimated to be Rs. 17,000 crore and is growing at over 9% annually. The home textiles and furnishings market is expected to reach Rs. 26,600 crore by 2015.

# Unit -2 (Essential Properties)



- Selection of Raw Material
- Essential Characteristics of Home Textile Material on the Basis of the End Uses

## 2.1. SELECTION OF RAW MATERIAL



### Why Raw Material Should Be Carefully Selected?

- The luxury of living room mainly depends on how it is furnished and what fabrics have been chosen for it. The fabrics reflect the emotions of the people dwelling in a particular house. With a wide range of fabrics available in the market; we can easily choose different fabrics for wall treatments, furniture upholstery, window coverings, bed coverings and cushions or can simply satisfy for one fabric.
- There are so many fabrics like cotton, wool, silk, linings that we can easily choose the best one that will decorate our house in the ideal way. The main types of furnishing fabrics for the interior design of home are mentioned in the below sections.



- Cotton:
- Cotton is a popular choice for home textiles due to its softness, breathability, and versatility.
- Consider the quality of cotton, with long-staple cotton (such as Egyptian or Pima cotton) being preferred for its superior strength and durability.
- Look for organic or sustainably sourced cotton options if environmental sustainability is a priority.
- Cotton can be used for various home textile products like bed linens, towels, curtains, and upholstery fabrics.



- Linen:
- Linen is known for its natural luster, durability, and ability to absorb moisture, making it suitable for bedding and towels.
- It's a good choice for warm climates due to its breathability and moisture-wicking properties.
- Linen tends to soften with each wash but can wrinkle easily, so consider this aspect based on your preferences.
- High-quality linen is typically sourced from European countries like Belgium and Ireland.



- Silk:
- Silk is luxurious, smooth, and has a natural sheen, making it suitable for decorative pillows, bedding, and draperies.
- It's hypoallergenic and moisture-wicking, making it comfortable for various climates.
- Mulberry silk is considered the highest quality, known for its strength and luster.
- Keep in mind that silk requires delicate care and may not be suitable for everyday use in all households.





- Wool:
- Wool is prized for its warmth, resilience, and natural flame resistance, making it suitable for blankets, rugs, and upholstery.
- Consider the type of wool, such as merino wool known for its softness and fine fibers.
- Wool can be hypoallergenic and naturally repels moisture and dirt, but it may require special care during cleaning.
- Wool blends are also common, offering a balance of wool's benefits with other materials like acrylic for easier care.



- Synthetic Fibers:
- Synthetic fibers like polyester, nylon, and acrylic offer affordability, durability, and resistance to wrinkles and stains.
- They are often blended with natural fibers to improve performance characteristics.
- Consider the specific properties needed for your home textiles, such as water resistance for outdoor cushions or stain resistance for upholstery.
- While synthetic fibers may lack the natural feel of materials like cotton or linen, they can be a practical choice for certain applications.

## 2.1.1. COTTON FABRICS



- **Cotton fabrics** are one of the most preferred fabrics of the buyers because of its quality and soft touch. They are used in curtains, cushions, pelmets, upholstery, tiebacks and many more for making them look much better.
- Some of the main cotton fabrics used in interior decoration are as follows:
  - **Damask** : A delicate lightweight cotton fabric best suited for curtains. Small raised dots printed on either side of the fabric are the identifying detail. Most often they are woven into fabric; they can now be found applied to the surface.
  - **Drill**–It is strong twill weave cotton in either plain or patterned versions.
  - **Velvet**–It is rich looking cotton fabric having a soft even pile.
  - **Lace**: A light open work of cotton fabric typically used for sheers or curtains, its delicate mesh background consists of openwork designs.
  - **Voile**: A lightweight sheer fabric, cotton (also wool) voile is plain and loosely woven. Perfect for curtains or drapes, it gathers and drapes well.



- **Chintz**–It is glazed cotton that repels dust and dirt. However, this glazed finishing repels off by repeated washing. It found use in bed drapes.
- **Muslin**- Muslin is a cotton that is rougher yet tougher than others. Muslin is frequently use in children's bedding and printing with shapes or figures.
- **Sateen**- Sateen is a weave not a fibre .it is a certain weave of natural fibres and cotton should never be confuse with silk.
- **Satin**-Satin is also a weave not a fibre .satin is woven ofwool,cotton,acetate,silk other materials.
- **Organza (Organdy)**: This lightweight crisp, sheer cotton fabric is finished with a starch that will wash out. Organza takes a variety of finishes and embellishments including bleaching, dying, and frosting, for curtains and drapes.
- **Taffeta**: A crisp fabric known best for its wonderful –rustle| sound, taffeta is a lustrous plain weave fabric usually made from synthetic fibre but sometimes made from silk, great draperies.



- **Calico:** Used primarily for simple curtains, this cotton fabric boasts small floral patterns (typically) on a contrasting background.
- **Canvas:** A sturdy, plain weave cloth, this cotton or cotton/polyester cloth offers a stiff and tailored, yet casual look. Best for stationary drapery panels. Duck or sailcloth is considered (lighter weight canvas) when a little draping is required.
- **Chintz:** This cotton cloth offers bright colors, patterns and floral motifs. Consider having this fabric lined if used in a window that receives direct sunlight, as the fabric will weaken and fade over time. Sometimes chintz is finished with a slight glaze to offer a polished look. It was very popular in the 18th century, though it is still used frequently until today due to its lower cost and bright patterns, for curtains and draperies.

## 2.1.2. Silk fabrics



- **Silk fabrics** are also known as sheer fabrics. These fabrics are very versatile but need special care to look their best. Along with upholstery, tiebacks, curtains and pelmets it is also used for window screening. Some of the major silk fabrics used in the interior decoration of a house are:
- **Muslin Mix**—It is a fine plain weave cotton or synthetic mix and used for window screening and bed drapes.
- **Silk plaid** —This is a reversible fabric woven in colored stripes. It is used in tailored curtains.
- **Brocade** —It is a silk fabric having woven background with a raised pattern.
- **Peking**—It is a plain woven silk fabric having a slight sheen. It provides lining for sophisticated swags and tails.
- **Moiré:** Meaning watered (French) this silk, rayon, cotton or acetate fabric has a distinctive wavy pattern on the surface that reflects light in the same way light reflects off water.
- **Taffeta:** A crisp fabric known best for its wonderful —rustle sound, taffeta is a lustrous plain weave fabric usually made from synthetic fibre but sometimes made from silk, great for draperies.

## 2.1.3. WOOL FABRICS



**Wool** fabrics help you to enhance the look of your living room in a better way. It is also used in curtains, cushions and furniture upholstery for giving a better décor to your living room. Some of the mainly used woollen fabrics for the decoration of your living room are as follows:

- **Mohair**—It is a soft plain weave fabric having goat's hair nap.
- **Tartan**—It is originated from Scotland and is a distinctive woven check fabric.
- **Rep**—It is a ribbed effected woven fabric and finds use in curtains and upholstery.
- **Felt**—It is a bonded non-woven fabric which can be cut in any direction without fraying. It finds use in curtain edging.

## 2.1.4 MAN-MADE FABRICS

A lot of man-made fabrics are also present in the market.

These fabrics are very much popular among those who feel for the modern look of their rooms.

Some of the man-made fabrics are as follows:

- **Polyester**—It is strong and is easy to care for fabric made from synthetic fibers.
- **Viscose rayon**—It is often combined with the other man-made fibers for making it more hard wearing.
- **Linings**—These are another type of fabrics which are used for home furnishing. Some of the lining fabrics are:
  - **Cotton sateen**—It is a soft cotton fabric having a slight sheen. It is found in a wide range of colors.
  - **Thermal lining**—It is energy efficient cotton fabric provided with a bonded rubberized backing that reflects the heat. It should be noted that the rubberized side is the wrong side and will rot if exposed to direct sunlight.





## **Plastic:**

- Table cloths are thin plastic sheets that come in many colors and patterns.
- They are often sold in party stores or can be bulk ordered over the internet.
- Plastic tablecloths have little elegance and no real reusability factor since they are easily torn and stained.
- Plastic tablecloths are best for events like children's birthday parties and other casual functions.



## **Vinyl**

- Vinyl is a synthetic material that falls in-between thin plastic and polyester and it is widely used in tablecloths.
- Vinyl is also used to make vintage records, flooring, and other items.
- Fairly durable, vinyl tablecloths last better than other types of disposable tablecloths because they are thicker and water resistant.
- As a result, they are well suited for daily use with children or for family meals.



**Acetate** : Developed as imitation silk, acetate can withstand mildew, pilling, and shrinking. However, it offers only fair resistance to soil and tends to wear, wrinkle, and fade in the sun. It's not a good choice for furniture that will get tough everyday use.

**Acrylic**: This synthetic fibre was developed as imitation wool. It resists wear, wrinkling, soiling, and fading. Low-quality acrylic may pill excessively in areas that receive high degrees of abrasion. High-quality acrylics are manufactured to pill significantly less.

**Nylon**: Rarely used alone, nylon is usually blended with other fibres to make it one of the strongest upholstery fabrics. Nylon is very resilient; in a blend, it helps to eliminate the crushing of napped fabrics such as velvet. It does not readily soil or wrinkle, but it does tend to fade and pill.

## 2.1.5. LEATHER



- Leather comes from many different sources, some obvious such as cattle, sheep and pigs, and some not as obvious as stingrays and ostriches. Even so it is the way it is processed that ends up placing it into three main categories, aniline, semi-aniline, and protected or pigmented leather.
- Aniline leather
- Semi-aniline leather
- Protected leather

## 2.1.5.1. ANILINE LEATHER



- Aniline leather is highly prized for the way it looks. It is the most natural looking leather and retains the unique surface characteristics. Aniline leather is dyed by immersing the hide in a dye bath, and the surface is not coated with any polymers or pigments. Only the very best hides are used as all surface marks remain visible, which is why it is also called “naked leather”.
- **Advantages** – Aniline leather is very soft and comfortable. It retains the unique markings and characteristics of the hide, making each piece different.
- **Disadvantages** – Since it is not protected, aniline leather can be stained easily. It is not recommended for young families or very high traffic areas for that reason.

## 2.1.5.2. SEMI-ANILINE LEATHER



- **Semi-aniline leather** is a little bit more hardy than aniline leather because its surface has been treated with a light coat that contains some pigment and this makes it more soil and stain resistant.
- **Advantages** – While it retains the uniqueness of aniline leather, semi-aniline leather has more consistent color and is more resistant to stains.
- **Disadvantages** – The markings are not as apparent as, and therefore less unique than aniline leather.

## 2.1.5.3. PROTECTED OR PIGMENTED LEATHER



- **Protected leather** is the most durable type of leather, for that reason it is the most used leather in furniture and car upholstery. Protected leather has a polymer surface coating containing pigments. While the thickness of the surface coating may vary, it allows the manufacturer to have more control over the properties of the leather. It is possible to add more resistance to scuffing or fading.
- **Advantages** – This type of leather is easy to maintain and stands up to different conditions and uses.
- **Disadvantages** – This type of leather does not have the uniqueness of aniline leather, and looks less natural. It can be hard to tell one kind of grain apart from the other as the surface is coated and embossed.

## 2.1.6. LINEN



### **Linen**

- Linen tablecloths are made from the fibres of the flax plant.
- Linen tablecloths have been a sign of luxury for hundreds of years as they were first used by wealthy families in the medieval period.
- White was the historical norm, but now linen tablecloths are available in a variety of colors.
- Whenever a touch of elegance is needed, linen tablecloths work well for occasions like a nice family dinner or special event.



## 2.1.7.ORGANZA AND SATIN



### **Organza**

- Organza is a unique specialty fabric popularly used to add hues and texture to table displays.
- Organza is perfect for creating beautiful and vibrant layers of color without being too bold. Especially if the main color is very strong, like a bright red, the light appearance of organza can help create a more formal atmosphere.
- Organza is delicate material; it requires more gentle care than other types of fabric.
- It must be hand washed and left to air dry.

### **Satin**

- Satin is characterized by having one side look shiny while the other side is more matte.
- It is a reversible fabric. But unlike other glossy fabrics, quality satin has a very even sheen.
- Satin tablecloths can be made from silk or polyester.
- Polyester based satin tablecloths are more common, less expensive, more durable, and machine washable.

## 2.1.8.BAMBOO



### . **Bamboo**

- While bamboo can be made into fabric, it's typically rather stiff and rough.
- Most often, what is found labeled as bamboo|| sheets are actually rayon.
- This means the bamboo pulp went through a chemical process to dissolve the pulp, re-solidify it, and then spin it into thread.

## 2.1.9.BLENDS



### . Blends

- There are lots of blended fabrics available, most including some form of cotton.
- Cotton/polyester is the most common, followed by cotton/bamboo and cotton/rayon.
- Blended fabrics are usually inexpensive, durable and wrinkle-resistant, making them a good choice for children's bedding.

## 2.1.10. Velvet



- **Velvet:** Plain and figured velvets are beautiful and soft, and best employed as drapery fabric. A medium weight cut pile fabric typically constructed of silk, rayon, cotton or , its high luster and smooth hand create beautiful, graceful folds of fabric. They are Crease resistant and fairly inexpensive, velvet wears well.

## 2.2. ESSENTIAL PROPERTIES FOR HOME TEXTILE MATERIALS



- Good light fastness- The dye oxidizes and changes hue in the process. The degree to which a fabric is resistant to this form of discolouration is called light fastness. A fabric with good light fastness will retain its colour better and longer than a fabric with poor light fastness.
- Good resistance to seam slippage.- It is often used to test the strength of a sewing thread or test joins in strong industrial fabrics. Seam slippage is defined as the tendency for a seam to open due to the application of a force perpendicular to the seam direction. It is a measure of the yarn slippage in a fabric at the seam.
- Good resistance to pilling - Pilling of yarn or fabric is due to the fiber mobility action within the yarn. Yarn dimensional stability is very important because if our yarn is dimensionally stable less fiber mobility in the yarn and hence less pilling will occur on the fabric surface.
- Good resistance to snagging-In textiles, a snag is created when a sharp or rough object pulls, plucks, scratches, or drags a group of fibres, yarn, or a yarn segment from its normal pattern.
- Stain repellency - There are various critical benefits associated with the utilization of stain-resistant fabric materials such as long lasting durability, easy to handle, resistance to waterborne stains, sunlight, insects, abrasion and mildew.



- Easy wash ability - Fabrics used for home textiles must have properties such as ease of washing, simple system, absence of seams in the sidepieces for ease in maintenance and care.
- Good Durability - Long-term use, spills and accidents, as well as heat and light exposure, can take their toll on the quality of your soft furnishings. Once you find the perfect durable fabric for your project, your furnishings and curtains will last much longer.
- Anti-static - Anti-static agents for textiles that prevent statics when using clothes, and also prevent dust from attaching to the fabrics during the sewing process and thread from tangling on the machine during finishing process.
- Good Handle - Fabric handle tells us about the degree of softness, stiffness, hardness, smoothness or roughness of the fabric.
- Smooth texture - Smooth textures can add an air of either calm or beautiful functionality, whilst rough textures can add intimacy and cosiness.
- Sufficient weight – It should be enough strong to meet the need of home furnishing.
- Easy to care – You can wash NEC fabrics in a domestic washing machine and tumble dry them with no shrinkage. They also need little ironing.
- Dryable – It should be easily dryable which in turn make them easy to care.



- Thermal resistance - The thermal resistance of a textile material is usually defined as the ratio of the temperature difference between two faces of the fabric material to the rate of the flow of heat per unit area normal to the faces. It is analogous to electrical resistance in the case of current flow through an electrical conductor.
- Draping quality - It allows the designer to understand the fabric and visualize the design on a form. Even though the design process may start with a basic sketch, the experimental process of draping allows the designer to come up with a new and improvised creative method.
- Dimensional Property - It is a required parameter of quality control to ensure the sizes of the products to avoid any complaints regarding deformation or change in dimensions after domestic laundry.
- Flammability / Flame Retardant/ Flame Resistance - Flammability is defined as how easily a fiber or fabric will burn or ignite, resulting in fire or combustion. Resistance to fire is important for home decor for safety.
- Crease resistance - Crease recovery is the property of a fabric that enables it to recover from folding deformations. It is one of the most important properties expected out of any apparel textile to make it easy to care for.



- Good fastness to sponging- It becomes easy to clean and the product becomes more durable.
- Flame retardancy - To make combustible materials more resistant to prevent from fire or any cause of fire, flame retardants chemicals or materials are added and applied to them.
- Appearance retention - Appearance Retention: elastic recovery. return to original shape after elongation.
- color fastness - A colour fastness test determines the resistance of textile colours against specific conditions. Tests include water, light, rubbing, washing and perspiration tests to name a few. It is an important indicator to measure the durability of dyed products and helps with due diligence.
- Relaxed length - Fabrics relaxation means relaxing fabrics from its roll-type tie. Relaxation is very important to get fabric's own shape, garments measurements depend on proper fabrics behaviour. Relaxation is must necessary for stretch fabrics. The objective of fabric relaxation is to keep fabric's dimensional stability after cutting.
- Finishing performance - Performance, or functional, finishes are treatments that are applied to woven, knitted, or other textiles to modify their chemical or physical properties. Fabrics can be made to resist shrinking, fading, wrinkling, and soiling.



# HOME TEXTILE UNIT - 3

Topic :Type of home textiles- Table linen, Bed linen, Bathroom Furnishing, Kitchen linen, Curtain and Upholstery other draperies.

# TYPES OF HOME TEXTILES

## TABLE LINEN

TABLE MATS  
NAPKINS  
PLACEMATS  
CHAIR COVERS  
CHAIR MATS & PADS  
TABLE RUNNERS  
COASTERS

## BED LINEN

BED SHEET  
BED SKIRT  
BED SPREADS  
PILLOW  
PILLOW COVER  
THROW  
DUVET  
COMFORTERS

## BATHROOM FURNISHING

BATH TOWEL  
FACE TOWEL  
BATHMATS  
BATH RUGS  
SHOWER CURTAINS

## KITCHEN LINEN

KITCHEN APRON  
KITCHEN TOWEL  
KITCHEN POT HOLDER  
OVEN GLOVES  
INSULATED GLOVES  
KITCHEN MATS  
TEA TOWEL

## CURTAIN & UPHOLSTERY

CURTAIN  
UPHOLSTERY  
WALL HANGINGS

## FLOORING

CARPETS  
RUGS  
MATS

# TABLE LINEN

- Table linen and other table cloths include table mats, napkins, placemats, chair covers, chair mats and pads, table runners, coasters etc.
- For table cloths, cotton, linen, polyester etc. are extensively used.
- Jute, leather, plastic, silk satin are also used widely for other items like placemats, chair mats, table runners etc.
- A tablecloth is a cloth used to cover a table.
- Some are mainly ornamental coverings, which may also help to protect the table from scratches and stains.
- Other tablecloths are designed to be spread on a dining table before laying out tableware and food.
- Ornamental tablecloths can be made of almost any material, including delicate fabrics like embroidered silk.
- Dining cloths are typically made of cotton, a poly-cotton blend, or a PVC-coated material that can be wiped clean.

# TYPES OF TABLE LINEN

## 1. Cloth Table Covers :

- Cloth table covers are perfect for venues and caterers alike, who are looking for an elegant appearance with a classic feel.
- The poly cotton to polyspun to 100% polyester and all is machine washable for easy laundering.
- Cloth table covers are specially designed for the heavy use that comes along with commercial applications, and can be reused time and time again, unlike one-time-use, disposable table linens.
- These table covers are often found in hotels, banquet halls, upscale restaurants, and at catered events.

## **2. Disposable Table Covers :**

- These table covers come in varying materials, textures, and prices, and some are even available in roll table covers (as opposed to pre-cut, sized table covers).

## **3. vinyl table covers**

- Outdoor eateries and other casual dining facilities often enjoy the look and convenience of vinyl table covers.
- These covers provide a longer life than disposable table covers, yet require less maintenance than cloth table covers and come in a variety of prints, patterns, and colors.
- They can simply be wiped clean after each use (no laundering necessary) and can be reused.
- Vinyl table covers are great for providing a quick, affordable, decorative change for the dining room, perfect for seasonal switches with the other décor



Cloth table Cover



Disposable table cover



Vinyl cloth cover

# TABLE LINENS CARE

- Simple suggestions to ensure a long-lasting preservation of fine table linens are as follows:
- It is better to machine wash the table cloths in hot water for whites and in warm for colors.
- Pure soap is used for soft water and gentle detergent for hard water.
- Oxygenated bleach should be used for whites only – chlorine bleach can weaken the fabrics and cause yellowing.
- Rinse cycle should be used to remove all detergent. This will help avoid —age, Spots which are caused by oxidation of the fibres.
- The stains should be treated when they are fresh. If allowed to set, stains may be impossible to remove at a later date.
- Delicate lace and embellished linens should be placed in laundry bag (or a pillowcase) before being placed in the washing machine
- Twisting or wringing out linens should be avoided before drying. It should be tumble dried
- on low setting until slightly damp.

# BRAND OF TABLE LINEN

- RADHIKA
- HOME D'DECOR
- KESHAV TAB
- IKEA
- MILANO HOME



# BED LINEN

**Bed textiles** : are textile materials that are used for beddings.

- Materials like cotton, silk and polyester are commonly used to prepare bed textiles.
- A bed sheet is a flat-woven textile that is used on a bed between the occupant of a bed and the warm blanket above.
- It is generally a rectangle of broad loomed fabric.

**Bed sheets** : have hems at top and bottom.

- The selvages or finished edges of the woven sheet as it is made on the loom are used as side seams and thus there is no need for hemming on the sides.
- Today, the bed sheet comes as part of a set of bed linens that match in color, fabric, and detail and includes the fitted sheet (to cover the mattress), the flat sheet and at least one pillow case.

# CLASSIFICATION OF BED LINEN

## Bed linens :

The textiles used for bedding are classified as bed linens. The following are included in bed linens.

**Bed sheets:** They are more than a utilitarian item for bring style and color to the bedroom, reflecting the personality and moods.

**Bed skirts:** It is also known as a dust ruffle, petticoats and dusters, is designed to hide the box spring. In addition to being functional, bed skirts also offer a way to introduce an additional color, pattern, and style to the bedroom.



**Bed spreads:** Bed spread is a decorative cover for a bed and is similar to a large blanket, which is placed over the bed. Colors, shapes, fabrics, and sizes play an important role while selecting the perfect bed spreads.



- **Pillow:** It is a large cushion used as a support for head while sleeping
- **Pillow cover:** It is used to cover the pillow and avoids stains and dust accumulation. One of the quickest ways to change the feel of a room is to change the pillow cover to create a fresh new color scheme



**Throw:** They are beautiful home furnishing accessory, are crafted out of exquisite fabrics and will be treasured for years to come. Utilized for both ornamental and functional purposes.



- **Duvet:** It is a flat bag which was traditionally filled with down or feather and is used on the bed as blanket. It was originated in Europe.



- **Comforters:** It is a type of blanket that is intended to keep the user warm, especially during sleep, although they can also be used as mattress pads. Comforters are generally large and rectangular in shape.



# BED LINENS



# CHARACTERISTICS FOR BED SHEETS

- Soft and smooth
- Easy to handle
- Easy care properties
- Durability
- Good dimensional stability

# RAW MATERIAL USED FOR PILLOWS

- Feathers of goose, rabbit, down, duck, etc. (in cold countries)
- Polyester, cotton (in hot countries)
- **Characteristics for a Good Pillow**
- It should be softer & lighter
- It should have shape retention
- It should give warmth/coolness (in hot countries)



# BLANKETS AND QUILTS

- These are available in different sizes to fit all standard beds.
- Wool blankets are soft, warm, and wear well.
- It sho

## Characteristics for Blankets and Quilts

- It should be warm, soft and smooth
- It is heavy and dense uld be light weight for comfort
- Blanket



Quilts





# CONSTRUCTION DETAILS OF BED SHEET

- The modern bed sheets with jacquard designs have many variations, including small and large floral patterns co-coordinating themes connecting sheet, pillow covers and curtains. Mostly jacquard weave is used in bed textiles But the small floral designs have survived as the most popular design basis.
- Normally the Length of the bed sheet is 225 centimeter and width is 150 centimeter. It is a large rectangular piece of cotton cloth with multifunctional finished jacquard fabrics. It is larger than the bed, so it can be tucked under the mattress in order to be kept in place.

# CONSTRUCTION DETAILS OF PILLOW COVER

- Most pillow covers are made to match the sheet and usually are packed in a pair of two in a set. Pillow covers should be about 25 centimeter longer than the pillow and about five centimeter larger around.
- The hems should be seven centimeters wide, straight and even. Seams should be firmly and evenly stitched and finished to prevent raveling. Normally the Length and width is 70 centimeter and 45 centimeter respectively.

## **Care of bed linen**

- Pillowcases may be changed more frequently
- Soiled linens should be replaced immediately
- Top sheet may be used to replace bottom sheet
- Do not shake linen.
- Solid linen placed in covered linen hamper after removal from bed.

# BRAND OF BED LINEN

- BOMBAY DYING
- D'DÉCOR
- TRIDENT
- RAYMOND HOME

# BATHROOM TEXTILES/FURNISHING

- Bathroom textiles include shower curtains, bath robes, bath mats, bath rugs, towels etc.
- Shower curtains need to be water proof and so plastic coated textiles either of woven or non woven fabrics are in great demand

- **Bath towels:** Bath towels are used for bathing and the most required bathroom accessory. A bath towel is a piece of absorbent fabric whose chief use is for drying the body, by drawing moisture, usually water into the fabric, through direct contact, with either a blotting or rubbing motion.



- **Bath mats:** A bath mat is a device used on the floor of a bathroom to provide a warm non-slip surface and to absorb small amounts of water, much like a towel. Bath mats are similar but smaller than bath rugs and are meant to be kept in front of a tub, shower or vanity to serve as an insulator or slip resistant surface.



- **Bath rugs:** Bathroom rugs are an inexpensive and excellent way to give new life to any bathroom and allow creative freedom without going to the extent of putting a fresh coat of paint on the walls.



- **Face towels:** Face towels are the smaller version of bath towel that are used to wipe the face after washing it and are also used as handkerchief. The type of face towels available in stores are terry and velour. Cotton terry face towels are woven on a loom and the loops are normally referred to as “pile” or “loop surfaces.”



# TOWELS

- A towel is a piece of absorbent fabric or paper used for drying or wiping. It draws moisture through direct contact, often using a blotting or a rubbing motion.
- Common household textile towels are made from cotton, rayon, bamboo, nonwoven fibres or a few other materials.
- The smallest forms of bath towels are called washcloths.
- These small squares of terrycloth (a textured cotton blend) are meant to assist bathers with lathering and gentle scrubbing.
- The large sized towels are called hand towels and are used primarily near the bathroom sink.

# TOWELS





# BATH MATS

- Bath mats are generally thicker than standard towels for better absorption and traction. Bath mats should be colour-coordinated with the rest of the towels, but some standard sets may not offer them. Hosts may also choose a bath mat with a complementary colour scheme or a style which matches the shower curtains.
- It gives feet a softer, warmer landing and gives bathroom a softer, warmer look. Bath mats also offer an easy way to update the bathroom. Place them in front of the tub, the toilet or sink — a wide range of sizes and colors makes it easy to find one to fit the space and style them

# BATH MATS



# SHOWER CURTAINS

- The advantage of using a shower curtain is that it can define the theme of the bathroom decor especially if they are the focal point when entering the bathroom.
- Shower curtains come in a variety of colors, sizes and styles which will make it easy to coordinate with other bathroom accessories. The beauty of shower curtains is that they have two sides.
- They are water proof material which also adds a design element to bathroom. There are range of materials and styles available in the market.



# TYPES OF SHOWER CURTAINS

- Linen Shower Curtain



- Cloth Shower Curtains



- Lace Shower Curtains



○ Cotton Shower Curtains

○ Hemp Shower Curtain



○ Polyester Shower Curtain

○ Toile Shower Curtain



# CHARACTERISTICS FOR BATHROOM TEXTILES

- Soft feel
- Absorbent
- Water proof

## CARE AND MAINTENANCE OF BATHROOM TEXTILES

- Bath linens should be soft and absorbent, a cozy cocoon to wrap oneself in after a relaxing bath or shower.
- Chlorine bleach will weaken the fabric and cause yellowing. Hence it should be avoided.
- Always separate light and dark colors – and wash towels only with other towels to prevent pilling.
- Fabric softener should be used for washing towels, as this could make them less absorbent.
- Machine wash should be done using warm water and a non-chlorine bleach detergent.
- Tumble dry on low heat.

# BRAND NAME OF BATH LINEN

- HABER COTTON
- AMAZON SOLIMO
- WELSPUN
- COMFORT WEAVE
- SATHIYA



# KITCHEN TEXTILES

- As soon as one enters the kitchen, one needs a lot of kitchen textiles without which the activities in the kitchen are not possible.
- Some of these kitchen textiles include table mats, aprons, towels, pot holders, oven gloves, napkins, etc.
- These Kitchen textiles are usually made of cotton and linen fabrics.
- Linen fabrics are not just restricted to soft furnishings or for the quality sector of clothing design.
- It is a fabric very much in use for practical purposes.
- It is a fabric also made for the hard wearing kitchen or home.
- A linen fabric has the greatest qualities to absorb moisture, which is the reason why pure linen is used to tea towels and aprons

# KITCHEN TEXTILES

A linen fabric has the greatest qualities to absorb moisture, which is the reason why pure linen is used to tea towels and aprons.



# KITCHEN TEXTILES TYPES

- **Aprons** : It is an outer protective garment that cover primarily the front of the body. It may be worn for hygienic reason as well as in order to protect clothes from wear and tear.



- **Pot Holder**: It is used to hold hot or cold kitchen vessels like pans, pots, etc. it is generally made up of polyester or p/c blend.



- Mittens: They are gloves use in kitchen to handle the hot vessels .gloves have separates heaths or opening for each finger and thumb.



- Dish Cloth: Dish cloth are widely used to wipe,clean and dry dishes. They are made of wide variety of absorbent fabrics.



# TYPES OF APRON

## 1 Bib apron

## 2 Waist apron

### Bib apron:

- Bib aprons are the most popular in the kitchen.
- They cover the upper body as well as the lower body.
- Due to fashion related demands, the bib apron has evolved to offer a variety of designs.
- There are some that have two ribbons running criss-cross across the back, halter neck tying styles, or simple sleeveless ones too.



- **Waist apron:**

- A waist apron is one that is tied around the waist and covers the body from waist down.
- Today aprons have come to be known as decorative garments too which allow for the addition of an array of stylish design elements, frills, pockets, buttons.
- Lengths also vary depending on personal choice, some cover just the thigh area, whereas some aprons run right down to the shin.
- Commonly aprons are made out of cotton fabric, but lately they are being experimented with in towel fabrics, denim and more to create a fashion statement.



# KITCHEN TOWEL

- **Kitchen Towel** A towel is a piece of absorbent fabric or paper used for drying or wiping a body or a surface. It draws moisture through direct contact, often using a blotting or a rubbing motion.
- In households, several types of fabric towels are used, including hand towels (small towels placed by a sink for drying the hands), bath towels (large towels for drying the hair and body after a bath or shower) and kitchen towels, which are used for drying dishes. In warm climates, people may also use beach towels, which are large towels used for drying off after swimming and for placing on beach surfaces.
- Common household textile towels are made from cotton, rayon, bamboo, non-woven fibres, and a few other materials.

# TYPES OF KITCHEN TOWELS

## **Types of kitchen towels:**

- One of the most important but least thought about kitchen accoutrements is the kitchen towel.
- Available in a variety of attractive colors and patterns, kitchen towels can extend or complement the décor of the kitchen.
- But that is not their main function.
- To maintain a sanitary and efficient kitchen, several different types of kitchen towels, suited to different purposes, should be available.

## **The following type of towel should be available in one's kitchen:**

- Dish towels for drying dishes, pots and pans, and kitchen implements after hand washing or dishwasher cleaning
- Glassware or tea towels
- Hand towels for drying hands
- Counter towels or bar mop towels for drying counters, cleaning up spills, etc. Kitchen towels with different uses should be kept separate and not used for multiple purposes. Laundering the towels daily is another step to help ensure cleanliness.



# KITCHEN POT HOLDER

- A pot-holder is a piece of textile (often quilted) or silicone used to hold hot kitchen cooking equipment, like pots and pans. They are frequently made of polyester and/or cotton. Crocheted pot-holders can be made out of cotton yarn as a craft project/folk art.
- A pot-holder offers protection for only one hand at a time. To lift a pan with two hot handles using both hands, two pot-holders are needed.
- Oven Gloves An oven glove, or oven mitt, is an insulated glove or mitten usually worn in the kitchen to easily protect the wearer's hand from hot objects such as ovens, stoves, cookware, etc.



# OVEN GLOVES

- Oven Gloves :An oven glove, or oven mitt, is an insulated glove or mitten usually worn in the kitchen to easily protect the wearer's hand from hot objects such as ovens, stoves, cookware, etc.
- Fabric gloves consist of heat insulation surrounded by cotton fabric, usually consisting of decorative patterns. Newer oven gloves are often treated with silicone, which makes them resistant to water and stains, or made of stronger synthetic materials such as Kevlar or Nomex.
- Oven mitts are often sold singly rather than in a pair, designed to be worn on either hand

## Insulated Gloves

These are used for taking out and putting pans into the oven, when barbecuing, or for a fire place fire. Some are suede leather and some are cloth. Some are made from high tech materials like Nomex® and Kevlar®. Some have long cuffs. Also available for less cost in mitt form



# KITCHEN MATS

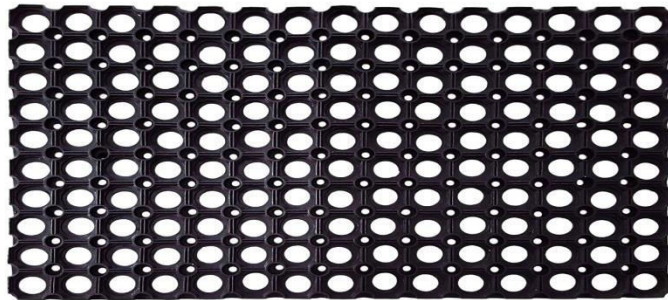
## Kitchen Mats:

- A mat is a generic term for a piece of fabric material it is used for many things, generally placed on a floor or other flat surface, which serves a range of purposes.
- Kitchen floor mats are used for isolating areas, interlocking rubber tiles or to mat larger areas. They help to keep walking areas safe from food, grease and moisture.



# TYPES OF KITCHEN FLOOR MATS

- **Drainage Rubber Mats:** These are heavy duty, durable rubber mats. They are made up of 100% skid- resistant nitrile rubber which makes these floor mats oil, petroleum and grease proof. They also offer excellent anti- fatigue and anti microbial properties, which protect the mats from degradation by microorganisms and removes any odor.



- **Comfort Zone KitchenMats** : These mats have a drainage system and textured surface, which provides proper drainage and denigrates slippage. They have broad beveled borders on all the four sides and are best for standalone mat environment. They are grease- resistant and available in black and red with a 5/8'' thick profile.



# DOILIES

## Doilies

- Doilies are used wherever a napkin like cloth is needed
- Doilies can be square, round, oblong or even octagonal.
- Doilies range between 3|| and 12|| in size.
- A small cloth to place under cups or dishes to protect desks or any small table whose main purpose is to hold non food items.
- Size of Doilies - 9" round.
- Decorative purpose
- Releases stains easily
- Made of cotton or linen, polyester, blended C/P, etc,
- Lint free



# TEA TOWELS

- **Tea Towels:** Tea towels are used as dish towels. Tea towel fabric can be used for quilts, table napkins, and sew-your-own dish towels. Some sources consider the tea towel to be above the dish towel and will only use tea towels on their finest glassware and cutlery. Tea towels are also used on tea trays and to cover scones and pastry.



- 
- **Tea cozy:** It helps to keep tea hot. It is a double thick base which protects the tabletop





# BRAND NAME OF KITCHEN LINEN

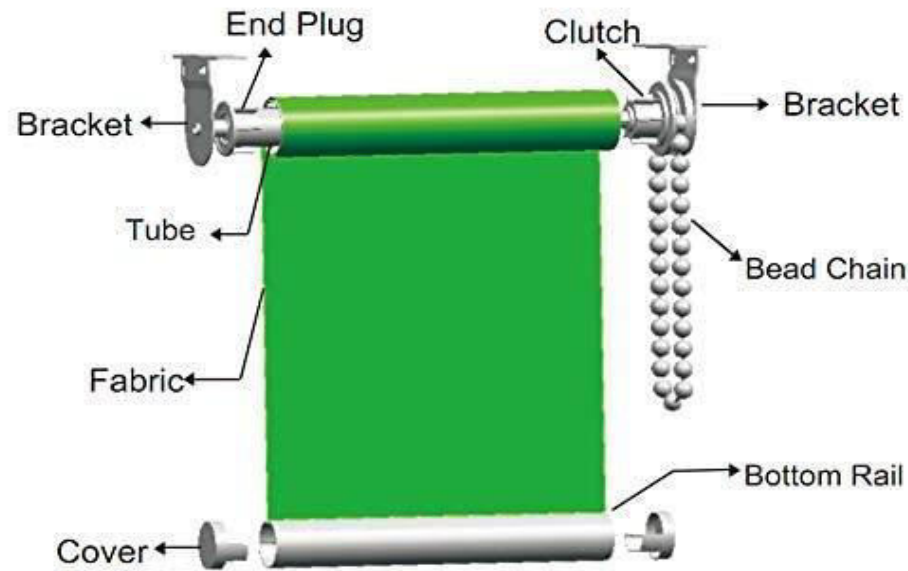
- PIXEL HOME DÉCOR
- KUBER INDUSTRIES
- YELLOW WEAVE
- ELAST PRO

# CURTAIN

- Window textiles may include curtains, drapes, blinds etc.
- This is probably the widest area of fabric development in home textiles. Mostly cotton, flax, wool, silk, acrylic, etc. are used for the purpose.
- Of late flame retardant curtains using modacrylic fibre, viscose, PVC etc. Have also gained popularity. Blinds are opaque window textiles. Some blinds allow transmission of a little light into the room whereas the others usually made of cotton fabric, known as black out material, give 100 percent opacity.
- Curtains keep out the light, keep in the warmth and add privacy but the very fact that they come in many types of fabric, designs and textures makes them one of the simplest way of redesigning a room.
- Curtains help to provide a soft warm environment as well as creating color, pattern and texture for the home window treatment.

# CURTAIN TERMS

- Face fabric The main fabric that faces the interior of the room. The “good” side of the fabric.
- Return Part of the drapery that goes around the side of a cornice, valance, drape to sit flush and at right angles with the wall.



- **Head/heading** :The top of the curtain. It often gets called heading because of the heading tape that is used to make curtain decorative designs, i.e., French pleat, pencil pleat etc. at the head of the curtain.
- **Stack back** :This is the area required and used by pleated curtains when they are open on either side of the window. You need to allow for this when you measure for your curtain track.
- **Padded edge** :This is a roll of padding along the leading edge of a curtain.
- **Track or rod**: The track or rod is fixed to the wall above the window and is used to hold up the curtain.
- **Hooks** :Hooks are what connects the curtain to the tracks or rods.

- **Heading tape:** Curtain heading tape is how you can get interesting head designs like French pleats, pencil pleats, or the basic gathered pleats. You sew on the tape and pull through the strings to create the style or design.
- **Leading edge :**This is the inner vertical edges of the curtain that meets its pair at the center of the window, the edge that is not fixed to the end of the track when you draw back curtains and is often decorated with a contrasting lipping, braid, tasseled fringe.
- **Hem :**base of the curtain which has the fabric turned back up the curtain to make a neat finish to the bottom edge. It also adds natural weight which helps the curtain hang neatly. Weights can also be added into the hem to help achieve this.
- **Lining :**Lining sits behind the curtain fabric at the window and is what helps with insulation, protects the curtain from moisture and dirt from the window, helps provide fullness in the curtain, blocks out more light and protects the fabric from UV.

# OTHER DRAPERIES

- Draperies are window treatments constructed of heavy fabrics that hang straight down, often in the role of a curtain. They may be lined or unlined, and are often found in a traditional set of fabrics including chenille, damask, moiré, satin, tapestry, and velvet.
- Draperies are often made to hang on a traverse rod, with which they open and shut. They can be pre-made and available in standard lengths or custom-made. There are a variety of pleating styles available, including barrel, goblet, pencil, pinch, reverse, and tack pleats.
- Drapery is a general word; it may refer to cloth used for decorative purposes – such as around windows – or to the trade of retailing cloth, originally mostly for clothing, formerly conducted by drapers.

# WINDOW TEXTILES REQUIREMENTS

- It should have good Sun filter capacity.
- Easy to wash (similar washing reaction for all dyes used)
- Mostly Printed designs are preferred. (natural designs)
- Solid color dyes are used. Reflective textiles (Reduce solar gain prevent sun glare)

## Fibre for Curtains

- Natural fibres like cotton, wool and linen have high tenacity and wear well. They do not catch fire fast and provide good thermal insulation. Loosely woven fabrics do not drape well and these fibres may become yellow due to oxidation. Synthetic fibres like nylon and polyester are easy to maintain and wear well. They have good abrasion resistance but may be highly flammable.

# WINDOW TEXTILES REQUIREMENTS

Plastic is used for shower curtains:

- Polyester
- Flax
- Cotton
- Silk
- Acetate
- Jute
- Hemp
- Glass
- Modacrilics



# TYPES OF FINISHES USED FOR CURTAINS

- **Uncoated Fabrics:** An uncoated fabric provides a higher level of heat insulation and light absorption (approximately 50% - 60% sun blockage). It is the composition of polyester and/or cotton (tightly woven fabric). Despite being thick in nature, an uncoated fabric does not absorb all the lights that fall on it. Hence, one still is able to enjoy an adequate amount of sunlight during the day.
- **Coated Fabrics :**The most economical way to put curtains on any window is with thermal lining already applied to the fabric. Most thermal lined fabrics are 100% block out so an additional lining is not required (reduced making costs). This area of curtain fabrics has progressed dramatically in the last few years - great fabrics and colours already lined.

## Finishing

- Fire – retardant finishes
- Anti – shrink treatment
- Earlier cotton, silk and polyester are used for window textiles. Now modern trends of fabrics are used they are as follows:

# TYPES OF CURTAINS

- **Glass curtains:** These are made of sheer fabrics of simple straight-line covering the entire window area with draperies.



- **Back curtains:** These are made of sheer fabrics and lightweight material with decorative ruffles. They are fixed on the frame or wall by special fixtures.



- **Criss Cross:** Curtains Wide panels are mounted on walls so that they overlap on the top and are tied back.



- **Café Curtains:** Short curtains that cover the portion of a window often hung on decorative rods by means of rings.



- **Cottage Curtains:** These are combination of café and back curtains.



- **Tier Curtains** :Two or more horizontal rows of short curtains, which are mounted on rods so that they overlap.



# TYPES OF FINISHES USED FOR CURTAINS

- **Vertical Draw Curtain** :These are mounted on traverse tracks so that they can be drawn open.



- **Vertical Drop Curtain** These are curtains, which move up and down and are found in theatres and cinema halls.



- **Swag and Tail Curtains:** These are heading at the top of the curtains and form an integral part of the styling. Curtains are fixed to the track by rings or hook and drop to the floor or windowsill. The fabric for the curtain should be a large piece hanging in folds with the entire pattern visible.



# GENERAL POINTS IN CURTAIN CONSTRUCTION

1. Velvet and pile fabric should hang with the pile running downwards.
2. 15-30 cms should be allowed for hem and turning on each curtain.
3. For floor length curtains, it should be 1.5-2.5 cms. Above floor level to prevent friction.
4. The minimum width for any curtain should be one and half times or 2 times the width of the track.
5. The curtain heading may be gathered, pleated or held with tapes. 6. Lining should be fixed at the top and side of the curtain but not attached at the hem.
7. Hems and sides should be hand sewn but not machine stitched.
8. Heavy curtains may have weights or chains at the hem to improve the hang.
9. Flame retardant fabrics should be used in public rooms.
10. Draw cords or curtain controls should be used to pull the curtain.

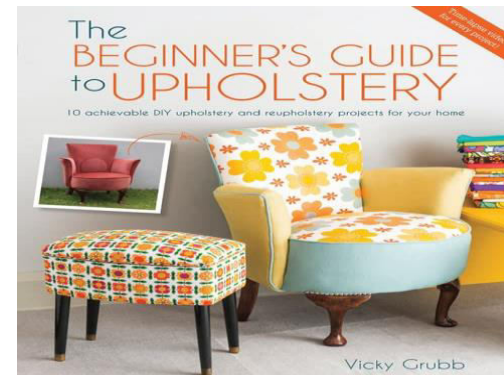
# CARE AND MAINTENANCE

1. The rod and track should be kept free from dust by using wall broom or vacuum cleaner.
2. Curtains to be shaken to dislodge dust.
3. Fade edges, stains, detached hooks and gummed curtains should be dealt immediately.
4. Reverse double sided unlined curtains for fading.
5. Dry cleaning or solvent sprays should be used for brocade, damask curtains.



# UPHOLSTERY

- Upholstery with fabrics and its techniques had been mastered by the end of the 17th century, by borrowing splendid material and lavish trimmings. Initially these were detachable loose covers, which were later converted to fixed upholstery. These wrappings were supposed to be removed when the furniture was used. Tapestries, furniture and carpets beside silk damasks and velvets were mostly produced in France and Italy. Upholstery is the padding or cushioning and covering of an item of furniture.



# KINDS OF UPHOLSTERY

## **Traditional methods**

- for covering the seats started with a timber frame. Webbing was then interlaced and stretched over the base of the seat frame and steel coil springs were stitched to each intersection of webbing and attached with cord at the top. Then a layer of horsehair or coir fibre filling evenly spread followed by a Hessian covering. It was then finished with a layer of hide (e.g. leather) or a woven fabric. This combination provided great comfort to a chair.

## **Modern and Commercial Upholstery**

- With the introduction of mass-produced furniture the more traditional form of upholstery has been superseded making use of advances in product and material development as well as revolutionary machinery.

# TYPES OF FABRICS USED FOR UPHOLSTERY

## Rayon upholstery

- Rayon upholstery may be one of the worst options that one can use for furniture. Rayon is made and composed from fibre that comes from wood chips. The only positive aspects of using rayon for upholstery are that it is quite cheap, easy to work with and it is quite moth resistant. The disadvantages are it can shrink/stretch when damp, requires dry cleaning and it is extremely flammable.



## Cotton upholstery

- Cotton is a pretty popular fabric used to reupholster furniture. Cotton comes from natural plant fibre so it is one of the less processed forms of upholstery. It also dyes rather easily which is helpful for intricate designs and home decoration purposes. It is great at absorbing liquids, so it is a great fabric to have when there may be children in the house.



# TYPES OF FABRICS USED FOR UPHOLSTERY

## Wool upholstery

- Wool upholstery is very strong but often has trouble since it is a moth-attractant. It does rather poorly in sunlight so one should be careful to store the upholstered furniture in a darker area – but not one that will be close to dampness or moths. It is rather difficult to clean if any is spilt on it or makes it dirty and it will require dry cleaning.



## Nylon upholstery

- Nylon was actually the first synthetic fibre produced (in 1928) and one of the more popular types of upholstery fabric available on the market today. It is quite strong and resilient and still remains relatively easy to care for. It is also one of the more durable types of fibres.



## Olefin upholstery

- It is rather cheap and is heat sensitive, but can be stored it near a window that gets a lot of sunlight. The fibre is able to resist most water and liquid based stains, and it is also resistant to both chemicals and insects



# FABRICS SUITABLE FOR UPHOLSTERY

- **Natural Fabrics**

- **Linen** : Linen is best suited for formal living rooms or adult areas because it soils and wrinkles easily. It will not withstand heavy wear. However, linen does resist pilling and fading. Soiled linen upholstery must be professionally cleaned to avoid shrinkage.
- **Leather** : This tough material can be gently vacuumed, damp-wiped as needed, and cleaned with leather conditioner or saddle soap.
- **Cotton** : This natural fibre provides good resistance to wear, fading, and pilling. It is less resistant to soil, wrinkling, and fire. Durability and use depend on the weave and finish.

- **Wool:** Sturdy and durable, wool and wool blends offer good resistance to pilling, fading, wrinkling, and soil.
- **Cotton Blend:** Depending on the weave, cotton blends can be sturdy, family-friendly fabrics. A stain-resistant finish should be applied for everyday use.
- **Vinyl:** Easy-care and less expensive than leather, vinyls are ideal for busy family living and dining rooms. Durability depends on quality.
- **Silk:** This delicate fabric is only suitable for adult areas, such as formal living rooms. It must be professionally cleaned if soiled.



## Synthetic

**Acetate** : Developed as imitation silk, acetate can withstand mildew, pilling, and shrinking. However, it offers only fair resistance to soil and tends to wear, wrinkle, and fade in the sun. It's not a good choice for furniture that will get tough everyday use.

**Acrylic**: This synthetic fibre was developed as imitation wool. It resists wear, wrinkling, soiling, and fading. Low-quality acrylic may pill excessively in areas that receive high degrees of abrasion. High-quality acrylics are manufactured to pill significantly less.

**Nylon**: Rarely used alone, nylon is usually blended with other fibres to make it one of the strongest upholstery fabrics. Nylon is very resilient; in a blend, it helps to eliminate the crushing of napped fabrics such as velvet. It does not readily soil or wrinkle, but it does tend to fade and pill.

- **Olefin:** This is a good choice for furniture that will receive heavy wear. It has no pronounced weaknesses.
- **Polyester:** Rarely used alone in upholstery, polyester is blended with other fibres to add wrinkle resistance, eliminate crushing of napped fabrics, and reduce fading. When blended with wool, polyester aggravates pilling problems.
- **Rayon:** Developed as an imitation silk, linen, and cotton, rayon is durable. However, it wrinkles. Recent developments have made high-quality rayon very practical.

# CHARACTERISTICS FOR UPHOLSTERY FABRICS

- Soft
- Comfort
- Hard wearing
- Stain – repellent finish

## **FINISHING FOR UPHOLSTERY FABRICS**

- Fire – retardant finish
- Stain – repellent finish

# HOME TEXTILE

## UNIT -4

- Advance fabric structure for home textile material –Brocade ,Damask ,Gauze, Leno Upholstery Fabric.
- Floor covering : Carpet (domestic and machine made and rugs)

# BROCADE

- Brocade is a **patterned, woven fabric**. Unlike embroidered fabrics, the patterns in brocade are woven into the fabric.
- Traditionally, the fabric was made with silk, but nowadays it's made up using a whole lot of different fabric mixes, like silk and cotton, or even polyester.
- Brocade is a class of richly decorative shuttle woven fabric , often made in colored silk and with or without gold and silver threads .



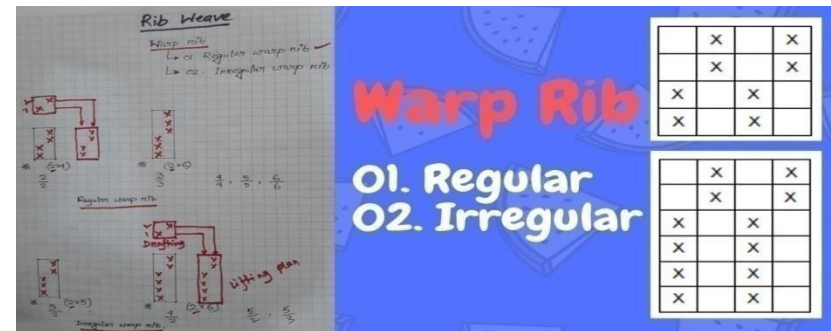
# CHARACTERISTICS

- Brocade, in textiles, woven fabric having a raised floral or figured design that is introduced during the weaving process, usually by means of a Jacquard attachment. The design, appearing only on the fabric face, is usually made in a satin or twill weave. The background may be twill, satin, or plain weave.

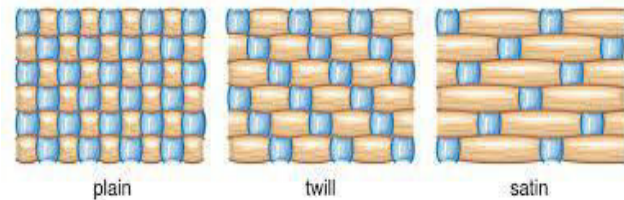


# STRUCTURE

❖ warp rib brocade



❖ Multi-weft brocade



© Encyclopædia Britannica, Inc.

❖ Two-weft brocade

points. These are a uniform distribution of the warps and weft points. Fig.3 shows units of the twill weave.

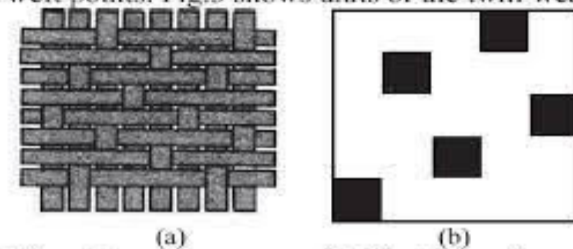


Fig. 3. (a)The stain weave structure. (b)Unit of the stain weave.

# TYPES

## 1. Silk brocade

As the most traditional form of brocade fabric, silk brocade still accounts for a significant portion of the world's brocade supply. Silk is simply one of the smoothest and most lustrous textile materials on the face of the planet, and this fiber is also extremely tensile and durable.



## 2. Cotton brocade

While significantly less elegant in appearance, cotton brocade is much simpler to produce than silk brocade. In most cases, the patterning in cotton brocade is less complex than the patterns featured in silk brocade, and textile manufacturers commonly use cotton brocade to make casual garments.





**3. Himru brocade:** This type of brocade fabric features a mixture of silk and cotton. As a result, it is reasonably stretchy, breathable, and soft while still featuring the durability and attractive sheen of silk. Himru (himroo) brocade is mostly produced and used in India.



Aurangabad Himroo

#### 4. Synthetic brocade

While less common than cotton and silk brocade, synthetic brocade is one of the least expensive types of brocade to produce. However, brocade fabrics containing polyester or other synthetic fibers are less comfortable and can be harmful to workers and the environment.



## 5. Continuous brocade

Continuous brocade is a type of brocade weave in which leftover threads are left hanging on the back side of brocade fabric or cut off.



## 6. Discontinuous brocade

With discontinuous brocade, textile manufacturers weave leftover threads into brocade fabric to create additional patterns.



## 7. Zari brocade

Zari brocade traditionally featured threads of actual copper, silver, or gold. These days, however, this type of brocade more commonly features synthetic materials that approximate the appearance of these precious metals.



# USES

- Traditionally, it was used to make clothing for special events and ceremonies.
- Brocade was made into coronation attires and wedding gowns.
- Brocade was also used to make men's vests and waistcoats, shoes, and ladies' handbags.
- It was used extensively in middle to upper-class homes for furniture upholstery, bed covers, tablecloths, napkins, bell pulls, elaborate drapery, canopy beds, and lampshades.
- Today, it is pretty much used for similar things including semi-formal and formal wear, blazers, agbadas (African kaftans), cummerbunds, and bridal wear.
- Brocade is also used for restorations of antique furniture, like chaise lounges, [accent chairs](#), period sofas and couches, upholstery works, and for window treatments.

# DAMASKS

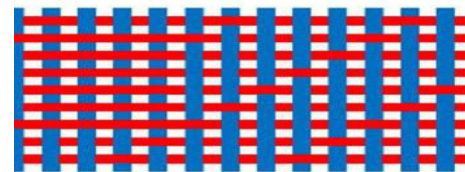
- **Damask** :- In a true damask, a weft sateen is formed on a warp satin ground on vice-versa and the structure is known as reversible damask.
- Traditionally, damask fabric **was made from silk, cotton, or wool**, but synthetic damask weaves are now available also.

OR

- Damask, patterned textile, deriving its name from the fine patterned fabrics produced in Damascus (Syria) in the European Middle Ages. True damask was originally wholly of silk, but gradually the name came to be applied to a certain type of patterned fabric regardless of fiber.
- As a woven fabric, damask is commonly used in drapery, upholstery, and sturdy linens like tablecloths and comforters.

# CHARACTERISTICS

- Patterned Damask is defined by its pattern, created through a blend of weaving techniques.
- Thick and heavy. The damask pattern is a very tight weave comprising several layers of threads, resulting in a thick textile.
- Durable. ...
- Reversible. ...
- Lustrous.
- **some of the popular uses of damask in home textile:-**
- Table linens. Damask is used for table sets, like napkins, table runners, and tablecloths. ...
- Clothing. Damask is used for clothing items, like decorative jackets or evening gowns. ...
- Accessories. ...
- Home decor. ...
- Wallpaper.



Graphical repre

	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	
8	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
9	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
10	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
11	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
12	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
13	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
14	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
15	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
16	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
17	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
18	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
19	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
20	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0

Matrix indicatir  
warp, where:  
• 0: level 0 (the  
• 1: level 1 (ne  
textile)

# TYPES

- 1. Silk damask
- 2. Synthetic damask
- 3. Cotton damask
- 4. Wool damask
- 5. Twill damask

# GAUZE FABRIC

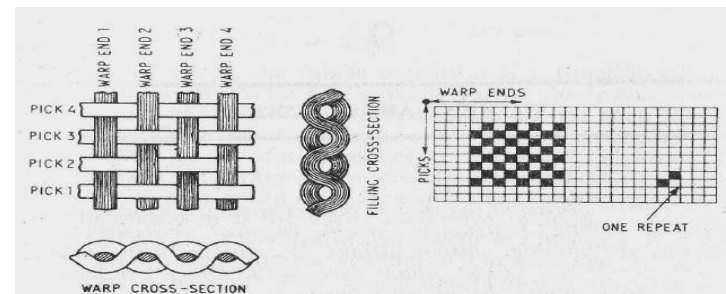
- It is a fabric with open construction and resembles a wire .
- A transparent fabric or sheer woven fabric .
- A lightweight open texture fabric produced in a plain weave or a simple leno weave .
- A very light , sheer , fine woven fabric .
- Medicine bleached cotton cloth of plain weave used for bandages and dressing .
- A net of transparent fabric with a loose open weave .
- A thin often transparent fabric used chiefly for clothing and draperies .



- Gauze is a thin, translucent fabric with a loose open weave. Its name may derive etymologically from the Persian word for silk, via the Spanish word "gasa".
- lightweight open texture fabric produced in a plain weave or a simple leno weave.
- A thin, sheer plain-weave fabric made from cotton, wool, silk, rayon, or other manufactured fibers. End-uses include curtains, apparel, trimmings, and surgical dressings.
- Comes in various forms. May be of cotton, wool, silk, rayon or other manmade fiber. Usually plain weave, sometimes leno-weave, occasional knitted. Sheer, light weight. Cotton gauze sometime used for bandages. Some silk or rayon gauze used for curtains, Trimmings.



- When cross –weaving (a type of weaving in which certain threads known as crossing threads first move to one side and then to the other side of warp threads known as standard warp threads)is applied to fabrics of a extremely light ,open and flimsy texture especially if produced from silk, They are usually described as ‘Gauze ‘ fabric.
- A gauze effect is developed by causing one series of warp thirds, termed crossing thread to form more or less zigzag or wavy lines, while another series of warp threads, termed standard threads remain comparatively straight.
- A separate warp beam for each series of thirds is required i.e. one warp beam for standard warp threads and the other warp beam for crossing warp threads is required.
- Similar structure are formed.



# USE

- Clothing: Dresses, blouses etc.
- Accessories Mosquito netting, laundry bags, medical dressing, etc.
- Home-furnishing: Curtains, bed sheets, etc.

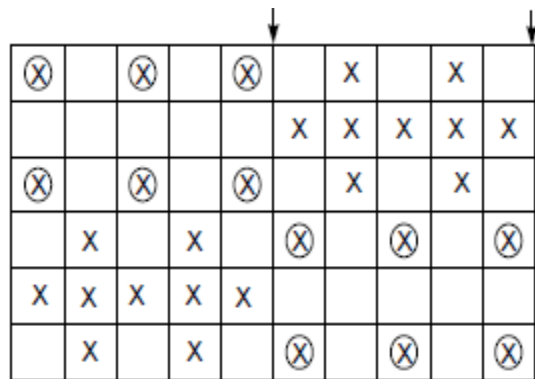
# LENO FABRIC

- Leno weave (also called gauze weave or cross weave) is a weave in which two warp yarns are woven around the weft yarns to provide a strong yet sheer fabric.
- The standard warp yarn is paired with a skeleton or 'doup' yarn; these twisted warp yarns grip tightly to the weft which causes the durability of the fabric.
- Examples of fabrics made from leno weave are Gauze, Net and Tulle fabric. Leno weave fabrics can be made using many different fibers although one of the most common is silk.

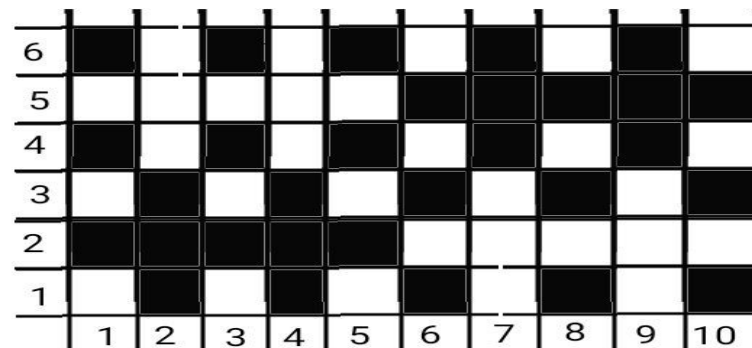


- The weave is characterized by its diagonal lines, which are created by an offset in the warp threads.
- Twill is popular because it is very durable and hides stains well, and it is used for jeans, chinos, furniture coverings, bags etc.

- If cross-weaving is applied decoratively to heavier textures of cotton and linen, they are usually termed 'leno' fabrics.
- A 'Leno' effect is developed by causing both standard and crossing warp threads to bend equally.
- One warp beam for both types of warp threads is sufficient.
- Stripes and other decorated structures are produced.



c



Ends →

10x6 Mock Leno weave  
with perforated effect

# USES

## **End Uses of Leno/Gauze Fabrics**

- Sheer Garments
- Blouses
- Fine Clothing
- Skirts
- Dresses
- Can be layered to create less transparent garments
- Work shirts because of its durability
- Saris
- Delicate eveningwear

## **Some of the popular uses of Leno in home textile:-**

- Produce bags - onions, potatoes, cabbage.
- Shellfish bags - oysters, mussels and clams.
- Firewood bags.
- Curtains and drapery.
- Mosquito netting.
- Clothing.

# CHARACTERISTICS

- Sheer
- Durable
- Staple
- Open Weave
- Gauze-like
- Light and air can pass through
- Breathable
- Flexible
- Versatile
- Available in various colours
- No thread slippage
- Often used in conjunction with other fabrics with other weave patterns to create fabrics that aren't as transparent



# FLOOR COVERING

- Floor covering, material made from textiles, felts, resins, rubber, or other natural or man-made substances applied or fastened to, or laid upon, the level base surface of a room to provide comfort, durability, safety, and decoration.
- Floor covering is a term to generically describe any finish material applied over a floor structure to provide a walking surface. Both terms are used interchangeably but floor covering refers more to loose-laid materials. Materials almost always classified as flooring include carpet, laminate, tile, and vinyl. oration.

# TYPES

- Vinyl flooring.
- Bamboo flooring.
- Cork flooring.
- Natural stone flooring.
- Carpet flooring.

# CARPETS

- Carpet made in an upper layer of pile attached to a backing.
- The pile is usually wool or fibres such as nylon, polyester or polypropylene that are heat-treated after having been twisted together into tufts or woven.
- There are many varieties of texture, style and colour available and generally carpet is both durable and easy to maintain.
- Carpet also has insulating properties in terms of both heat and sound.
- They include carpets and rugs and the underlay material that acts as their cushioning base.
- Carpets cover the entire floor of a room from wall to wall.
- Carpets and rug manufacturing machinery are special types of equipments.
- They are produced by the mills whose products are only manufacturing soft floor coverings.

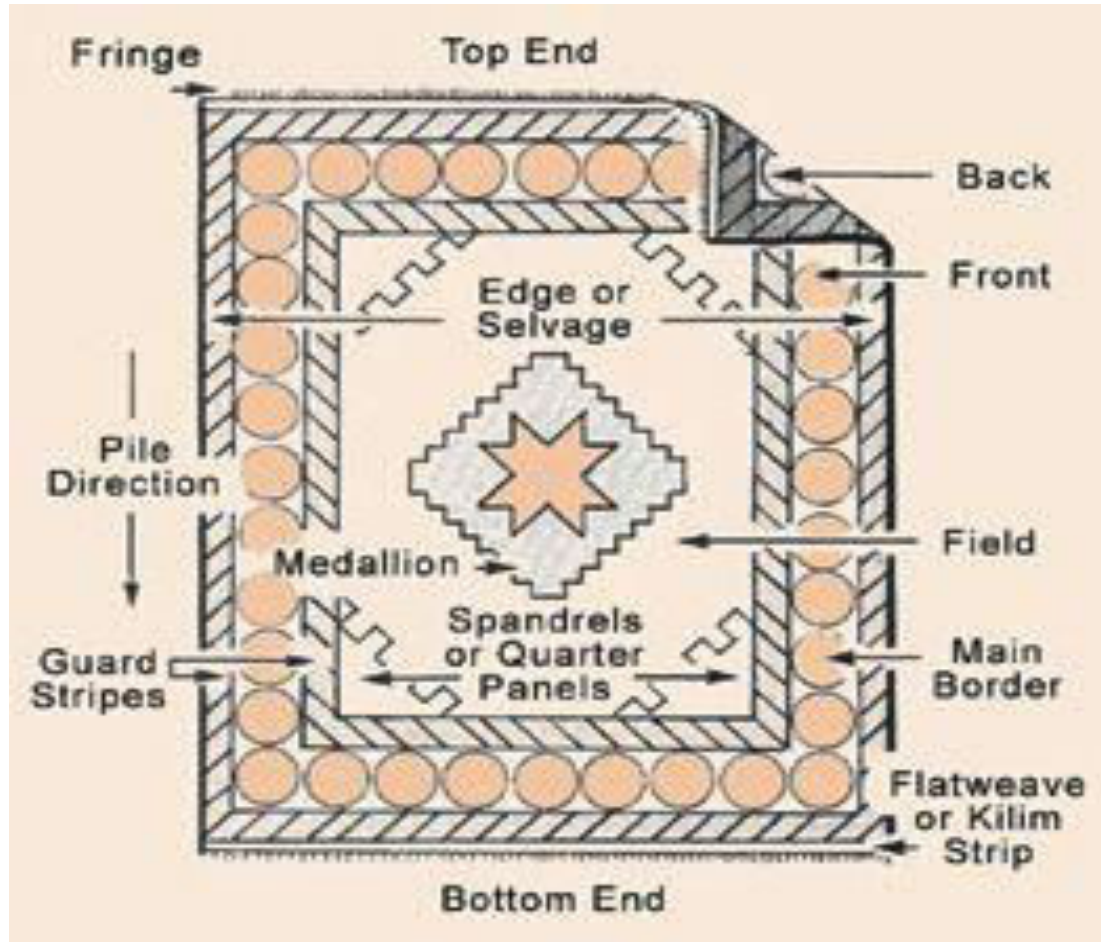
Carpet is a heavy fabric used for soft floor covering.

- It is considered for luxury
- It is almost used in every type of rooms, hotels, theatres, stores, restaurants, offices
- Floor covering is security fastened to the floor is referred as carpet while a loosely laid material is called a rug
- Rugs are available in in various sizes shapes designs and textures. The edges usually bound.
- **wall to wall carpet** indicates that the entire floor spaces from base board to base board is covered.



- There is no loose edges to cause tripping and no material shifting, but difficult to remove for relocation and the repair of large damaged areas.
- A runner is a long narrow piece of carpeting installed on stairs and in hallways.
- Modular carpet is also called as carpet tile of 18-36 inch square, carpet material used in contract applications.
- Ease of installations and ability to replace is advantageous.
- Carpets used in homes for personal use is referred to residential carpet.
- Carpet found in hotels/ business offices, shopping centers is referred as commercial carpets.
- Carpets consists of pile portion, yarn appears on the top and backing at the back.

# STRUCTURE-CARPET



The primary carpet fabric construction methods applied in today's carpet industry include:

- Tufting
- Weaving
- Needle punching

# TUFTED CARPET

**Tufted Carpet** : The most prevalent carpet construction method applied.  
Economical method of producing

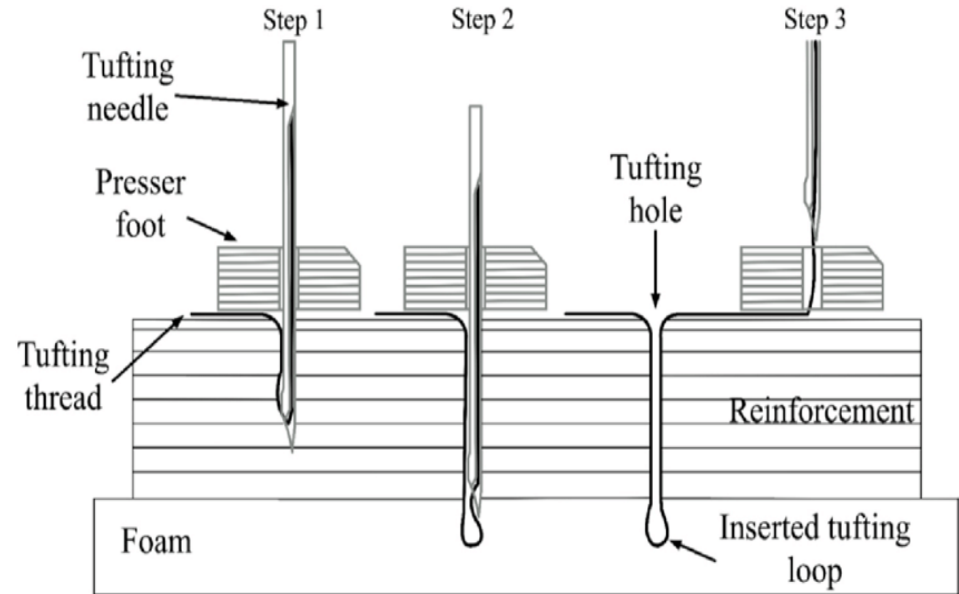
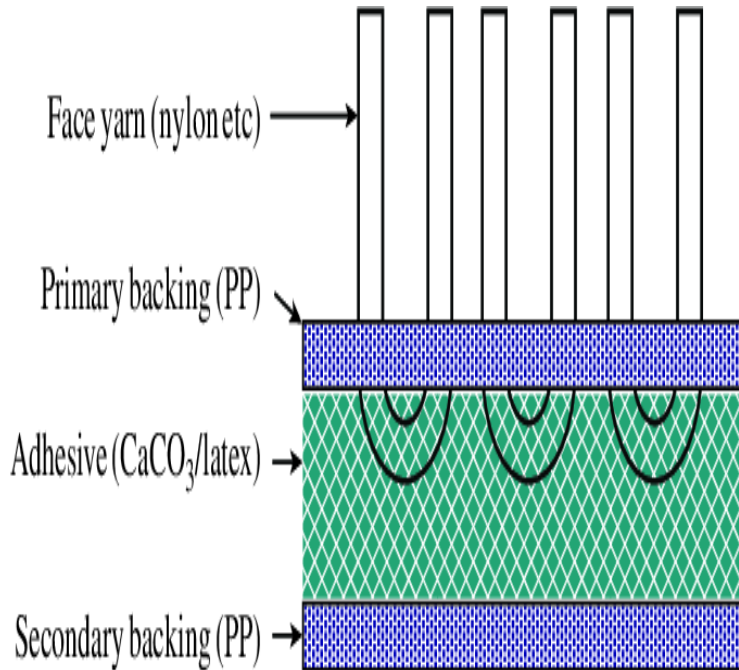
- A tufting machine is not a loom. Instead it can be compared with a giant sewing machine using hundreds of threaded needles placed in a row across the width of the machine.
- Yarn comes from cones on creel racks (or from big spools called beams) into the machine
- The primary backing feeds into the machine
- Yarn and primary backing come together in the machine
- Yarn is fed through needles on a needle bar of a tufting machine
- Needles repeatedly penetrate or tuft into the primary backing



- Carpet is rolled onto large rolls for the next step (whether it's to be dyed or to be backed)
- Have two fabric backings
- Primary backing: yarns are anchored to face
- Secondary backing is bonded to the primary backing.
- The face yarns are secured with the coating of latex to the primary backing.
- Fuse bonding uses heat to fuse the yarns.
- the technique offers a wide range of pattern possibility, using e.g. pre- or post-dyed yarns, varying loop height or using cut or uncut pile.

# STRUCTURE-TUFTED CARPET

Tufted carpets consist of: • Face yarn (tuft) • Primary backing fabric • Bonding compound • Secondary backing



# WEAVING TECHNIQUES

There are several methods of weaving and several types of looms. Weaving is a method in which two distinct sets of yarn or threads, called the warp and the filling or weft are interlaced with each other to form a fabric or cloth. The warp threads run lengthways of the piece of cloth and the weft run across from side to side. Woven carpets are available in three different weaving techniques,

1. Velvet
2. Wilton
3. Axminster

- Velvet carpets : least expensive, pile surface is created by horizontally inserted wires raises some of the warp yarns into loops. The wire is withdrawn after each horizontal loop is made.
- The face yarn can be either cut pile, loop pile or a combination of both. In tufting, the primary backing is a woven or non-woven fabric in which the pile yarn is inserted by the needles in the tufting machine. The bonding compound is an adhesive which secures the yarn to the primary backing. The secondary backing, or cushion, is added to provide further stability to the carpet structure. Various types of high performance backing systems provide additional carpet properties such as imperviousness to moisture and resistance to edge fray.
- The loops are cut with cutting machine or uncut loops
- Textural effects can be achieved from different loop heights.
- Makes durable carpet surface.
- Lack of design versatility ( no jacquard mechanism)

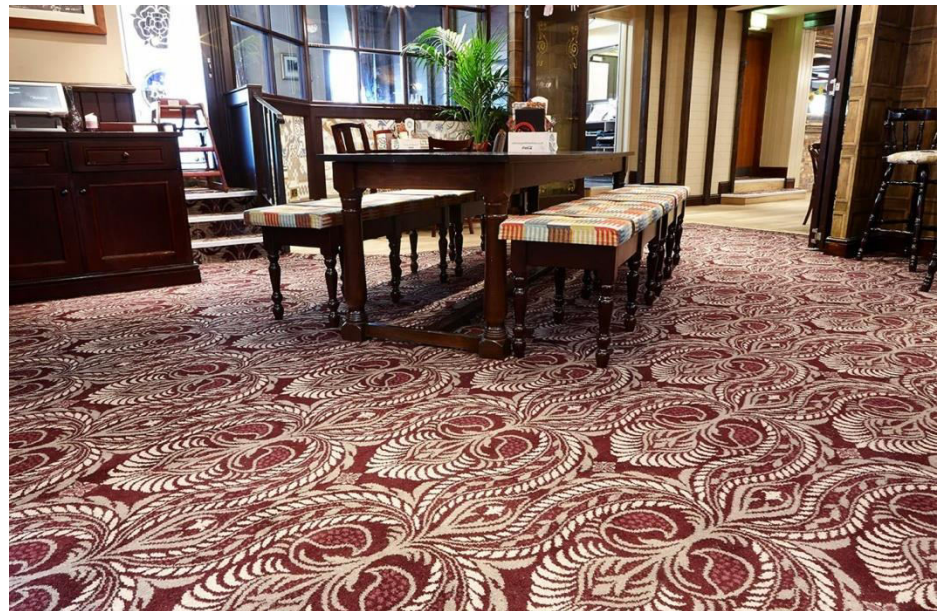
# VELVET CARPET

- The face yarn Selection of fibers and yarn affects the end use performance of the carpet. Almost all carpets produced today are produced from one of the following six pile fibers. These can be divided into natural fibers and synthetic fibers as shown below: Natural carpet fibers • Wool • Cotton Synthetic carpet fibers • Nylon/Polyamide (PA6, PA66) • Polypropylene (PP) • Acrylic (AC) • Polyester (PET)
- • Wool fiber is popular for rugs for its softness, warmth, resiliency, absorption. Most expensive easily attacked by moths and other insects.



# WILTON CARPET

- **Wilton Carpets:** it has jacquard attachment. Patterns can be formed on the surface. The jacquard system selects the appropriate carpet pile on the surface which is lifted to the surface to loop over inserted horizontal wires.
- The other colored pile yarns remain buried in the carpet giving added strength, resiliency and body. The design is sharp and clear.



# AXMINSTER CARPET

- The Axminster method, each individually colored yarn is selected by the loom, cut and inserted as a 'U' shaped tuft wherever needed, often creating intricate patterns. Most of the yarn is on the surface with relatively little in the back.
- Axminster Carpets™ is still weaving beautifully designed carpets in the Devon town of Axminster for the Royal Household, stately homes, luxury hotels and homes around the world.

- **Axminster Carpet:** Axminster Carpet has each loop or tuft of face yarn inserted from a different spool of yarn, making the number of colours available for the design as well as the design capability almost unlimited.
- The piles are evenly cut.





# NEEDLE PUNCH CARPET

**Needle Punched Carpet:** non woven material is used by needle punching method. Nylon or olefin is used.

- **Needle punching Several:** layers of carded fibers are worked together with needles for a blanket-like product. Needle textile floor coverings are available with or without coated back. They have a smooth surface, and can be provided with printed patterns.
- Foam rubber is given for backing as cushion and slip resistant.
- Used for indoor and outdoor
- Least expensive carpeting.



# CARPET SOILING

- The degree of carpet soiling is affected by fiber shape, surface. Soil settles in fiber recesses and in between the yarns.
- Fibers with crimp, non round cross section and twist will scatter light and so tend to mask carpet soiling. Fibers with irregular cross section retain soil but will not show soil as readily as in round cross section fibers.
- Fibers with smooth surface and large diameter resist soil
- Loosely twisted , short staple fiber yarns easily adheres soil
- Fabrics with open structure permits easy penetration of soil.
- carpet available today has been treated with a stain-resist treatment, so many spills can be removed if immediate action is taken. The longer the delay, the higher the probability of a spill becoming a permanent stain.

- **Hot water extraction:** uses shampoo or detergent solution with hot water sprayed under pressure into the carpet, vacuum removes liquid and soil. The machine does both spraying and extraction.
- No pile distortion because no brushes are used.
- **Dry Powder method:** dry soil absorbent powder saturated with cleaning fluid and solvent which is sprinkled on the carpet surface. The powder is brushed into the carpet by hand or machine. Then remove by vacuuming.
- Simple and inexpensive, no pile distortion.

# CARPET MAINTENANCE

- **Carpet sweeping method:** picks up crumbs, lint, some dust from the surface. Do not remove embedded soil. for daily light cleaning.
- **Vacuum method:** vacuum cleaners remove dirt by sucking and mechanical beating action.
- **Shampoo method:** use of shampoo cleaning solution mixed with water that is forced into the carpet. The greasy dirt is emulsified and loosened. A thorough vacuuming follows to suck the liquid and dry matter.
- **Foam Method:** uses foam instead of solution for cleaning. Foam is sprayed by hand or applied by machine on the carpet surface and using sponge mechanically driven brushes. The dried foam and soil is removed by vacuuming.

# BRANDS OF CARPET

- Sweet Homes.
- Obeetee.
- Sifa Carpet.
- GlobalHome.

# RUGS

- A floor covering, smaller than a carpet and made of thick wool or of other material, such as an animal skin.
- Rugs come in many different fibers, such as nylon, wool, acrylic, cotton or polyester. Less common are silk, and leather, but they are definitely worth looking into if you want a rich look.
- The regions in India most well-known for rug making are Kashmir, Jaipur, Agra and Bhadohi. A popular type of rug from India is a dhurrie, a thick, flat woven rug, used in India as floor coverings for centuries.

# DEFINITION

- **A thick fabric for covering part of a floor,** often woven of wool and often having an oblong shape with a border design. Compare carpet.



# BENEFITS

## Main Benefits of Using Area Rugs

- Protects your floors from damage. Floors are prone to damage from the heavy item, furniture, pet claws and sharp objects which can cause scratches to your floor.  
...
- Noise reduction. ...
- Comfort. ...
- Anchors furniture. ...
- Easier to clean. ...
- Allergies. ...
- Warms up your space.





# TYPES

- Rug Styles
- Animal Print Rugs
- Border Rugs
- Chevron Rugs
- Coastal Rugs
- Distressed Rugs
- Floral Rugs
- Geometric Rugs
- High-Low Rugs

# BRANDS OF RUGS

- DAILZ.
- Status Contract.
- Vram.
- The Home Talk.

# HOME TEXTILE UNIT -5



- Design criteria of home textile material on the basis of end uses.
- Care of home textile

# DESIGN CRITERIA OF HOME TEXTILE

## INTRODUCTION



- **Float length:** The float length was defined as the length of yarn on the surface of a woven fabric between two consecutive intersections of the yarn with the yarns woven at right angles to it.
- **Weaves:** It is the measure of the number of warps and wefts per square inch of a fabric. Warp is the thread stretched longitudinally along the length of the loom. The weft is the thread stretched across the width of the loom and is interwoven into the wrap. They are also called the filling. In a high thread count, the shrinkage is considerably reduced and the fabric is comparatively finer and is more durable. Note – fabrics must not only retain their *appearance throughout their life but also must be serviceable, easy to maintain and long lasting.*
- **Abrasive resistance:** It is the resistance of the fabric to surface wear and tear and it can be measured by the number of rubs that a particular fabric can take before weakening.
- **Shrinkage resistance:** It is how much the particular fabric shrinks after the first/ second wash the shrinkage resistance should be high for all the fabrics. The preferable shrinkage should be 1-2 % and in cotton 5 %.

- **Colour :** The following points should be taken care of:
  - **Bleeding of colour** – When colour runs on coming in contact with water or chemicals.
  - **Cracking-** When colour runs onto a surface due to friction. In both the cases problem arises due to the usage of non-fast colours/dyes or due to improper methods of dyeing. Fabrics dyed at the yarn stage (VAT Staged) are definitely more colour fast than one dyed at the fabric stage. Dyed natural fibres will fade after several washings. Fabrics must be checked for dye stability. Colourfast fabrics must be used which do not fade away on exposure to sunlight/chemicals and whose colours do not bleed/run or crack.
    - \* Dark colour fabrics show dust and light colour fabrics show dust and stains easily. These will be less apparent in a medium toned fabric.
    - \* Colours chosen must be easily available when replacements are required.
    - \* In hotels and hospitals normally white coloured bed linen is used to give a better appearance of cleanliness and as easy to maintain and sterilize.



- **Weight of the fabric:** Lighter the fabric. Easier to handle and takes less time to dry. This is particularly true for bed and table linen as these are handled and worked frequently. For soft furnishings, the heavier fabric is preferred as they are better for durability, texture and fall. The weight of the fabric may be expressed in ounces/yard or pound/yard. Example Bed linen is 36 ounces/yard.
- **Width of the fabric:** 4 standard widths i.e. 1 meter (36”) 1.3 meter (48”) 1.5 meter (54”) and 1.6 meters (60”) are widely used out of which 48” is the most commonly used.
- **Thermal properties:** Whether the fabric is cool/ warm, the criteria are taken in mind depending on the area and purpose of use. It also gives an indication of the laundering temperature.
- **Flames retardancy:** Wool is a naturally flame retardant. Synthetic fibres which are made flame retardant are available. They can be used for drapery, upholstery and carpets.
- **Resistance to pests:** Mildew is a type of fungus that causes stains especially on cotton and linen. Moth larvae, on the other hand, eat into the cloth so cloth should be resistant to these pests.

# MAIN FABRIC CATEGORIES OF HOME TEXTILE INTRODUCTION



- **Bedding-** sheets, duvets, pillows, in cotton, polyester and some silk.
- **Curtains-** Using dobby structures including hopsacks and stain.
- **Jacquard weave-** such as damask and tapestry.
- **Furnishings-** upholstery, soft-furnishing and cushion.

# CARE OF HOME TEXTILE INTRODUCTION



- Home textiles such as curtains, bed sheets, and cushions can be nice to look at and feel, but tricky and cumbersome to clean. However, if you know the right techniques and tricks to go about cleaning home textiles, it can take much less effort and time. This idea guide features some excellent tips on how to take care of tricky home textiles. We will discuss the most effective method of cleaning cotton curtains, mattresses, bed sheets, cushions, towels, and shower curtains.





- Discovering how to clean home textiles properly is very important, especially if you want your favorite home textiles to last a long time. Every time a textile is washed or scrubbed, loose strands are lost and it suffers a degree of damage. In the long-run, cleaning could actually corrode and damage your beautiful home textiles if not done properly. You need to avoid or minimize the need to clean home textiles if you want to preserve your textiles. As a general rule of thumb for cleaning textiles, prevent dirt from accumulating rather than causing unnecessary damage by repeated cleaning treatments. Keep in mind that not all textiles were originally intended to be washable.

**WE ALL KNOW THAT WHEN WE WEAR CLOTHES THEY BECOME DIRTY AND NEED LAUNDERING. THE DIRT IS DUE TO STAINS, DUST, GREASE AND PERSPIRATION. WHEN LEFT ON FABRICS, THESE CAN LEAD TO THE FOLLOWING DAMAGES:**

- **STAINS AND DIRT ON CLOTHES BECOME MEDIUM FOR THE GROWTH OF BACTERIA, FUNGUS OR OTHER HARMFUL ORGANISMS WHICH MAY LEAD TO SKIN PROBLEMS AND POOR PERSONAL HYGIENE.**

- **DIRTY CLOTHES LOSE THEIR FRESHNESS AND SMELL UNPLEASANT.**

- **LEFT ON CLOTHES THE DIRT AND STAINS REDUCE THE STRENGTH OF THE FABRIC.**

- **IN ONE FEELS GOOD WEARING STAINED**

# SHAKING, BRUSHING AND AIRING



- **Shaking** helps in removing loose dust from the fabric. Hold the dress with both hands and shake it vigorously. Have you seen materials like velvets, corduroy, chenille, blankets and carpets? They are thick and have a pile on their surface which holds dust easily. To remove it we need to gently brush the surface with a soft clothes- brush, in the direction of pile (fuzzy surface).
- **Brushing** is for removing loose dirt from fabrics which have a pile on them suits and coats are also brushed.
- **Airing** helps in drying and removing bad odours from fabrics. It is done preferably outdoors in the sun or in a well-ventilated room

# LAUNDERING



Laundrying of clothes does not mean only washing of clothes. It consists of the following three steps:

- **Washing or dry-cleaning** garments to remove dirt, perspiration and smell, e.g. your school uniform is washed and your woolen coats and jackets etc. are dry cleaned.
- **Finishing** the garments with stiffening agents like starch and gum, brightening or bleaching agents, drying them then ironing or pressing, folding and hanging garments, e.g. cotton dupattas and sarees are starched.
- **Storing** the garments for a short or long time, e.g. when the winter season arrives you put away summer clothes and take out woolen shawls, sweaters, coats etc

# LAUNDERING



- Remember, washing and dry cleaning are two different processes used for cleaning different types of clothes.

Washing	Dry-cleaning
Means removing dirt using soap/detergent and water.	Means removing dirt using grease absorbents and solvents
Colourfast fabrics can be easily washed	Leather and fur, selected silks and woolens, zari and other costly fabrics are dry cleaned

# TYPE OF WASH



- Hand-wash cotton curtains with hot water and detergent
- Use a solution of baking soda, salt, and water to get rid of mattress and bed sheet stains
- Vacuum curtains
- Dust cushions with baking soda and vacuum

# METHODS OF WASHING



1. **Friction method** : For washing strong fabrics like cotton and linen this is the right method. You can apply friction in any of the following three ways.
  - **Hand friction** : This is the most common method of washing clothes. Rub dirty areas vigorously with the hand till the dirt is removed. It is suitable for cleaning very soiled small sized areas in the garment like cuffs, collar and bottom of the lower garments, handkerchief and lace.
  - **Scrubbing brush** : While cleaning kitchen dusters which are very soiled use a brush to remove dirt, grease and stains. Remember to place the fabric on a flat hard surface before scrubbing. Hard scrubbing can clean the fabric well but wears it out. Have you noticed that if you use brush on shirt collars they get worn out? Therefore, scrubbing has to be used as per the nature of the fabric.
  - **Beating stick** : While washing large clothes like bed sheets and towels use a wooden beating stick to provide friction. Remember that this is done only on a clean, flat and hard surface.

**2 Washing by kneading and squeezing :** This method is for delicate fabrics like silk, wool, rayon, etc. This does not damage the fabric or change its shape because only gentle pressure is applied repeatedly with hands. While it is still in the soapy solution.

**3 Washing in machines :** 'Washing machine' a labor saving device and provides all the friction required for cleaning the clothes. The washing time varies with the type of fabrics and amount of soiling. For example, wool fabrics take less time for cleaning than cottons. Washing machines available in the market are automatic, semi-automatic and non-automatic.



- **Finishing Agents :**



Some of your clothes require the application of a finishing agent before they are spread for drying. A finishing agent is nothing but something which helps to brighten and/or stiffen the fabric and give it a brighter and fresher look. You know what starch and/ or blue your white cotton clothes need. Both these are finishing agents for cottons. For silks, a different starch is used. It is called 'gum Arabic'.

- **Drying :**

Clothes should preferably be dried outside in fresh air and sun. Use a clothes line and pegs or clips to hold the clothes or a clean stain free metal rack. Hang or spread the clothes and place the rack in the sun or shade depending on the type of clothes you have washed.