

Knowledge of Textile Goods

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Lesson No. 3: [Woven fabric pattern identification](#)

Pattern of the woven fabric

The pattern of the fabric is often decisive for its typological classification (e. g. GLEN CHECK or FISHBONE fabric)

The fabric pattern can be created by:

- Weaving
- Colourful weaving
(using pre-dyed threads)
- Printing
- Finishing

+ various combinations



There are special names for a number of patterns that are often used.

Stripe

Stripe - is a general name for a pattern that is characterized by alternating stripes of a different colour or texture in one direction of the fabric only - the direction of the warp or the weft.

Threads of different colours, shine, fineness or fancy yarns can be used.

Some patterns from this group are very characteristic and fixed names are used for them.



Pin stripe

Hairline stripe

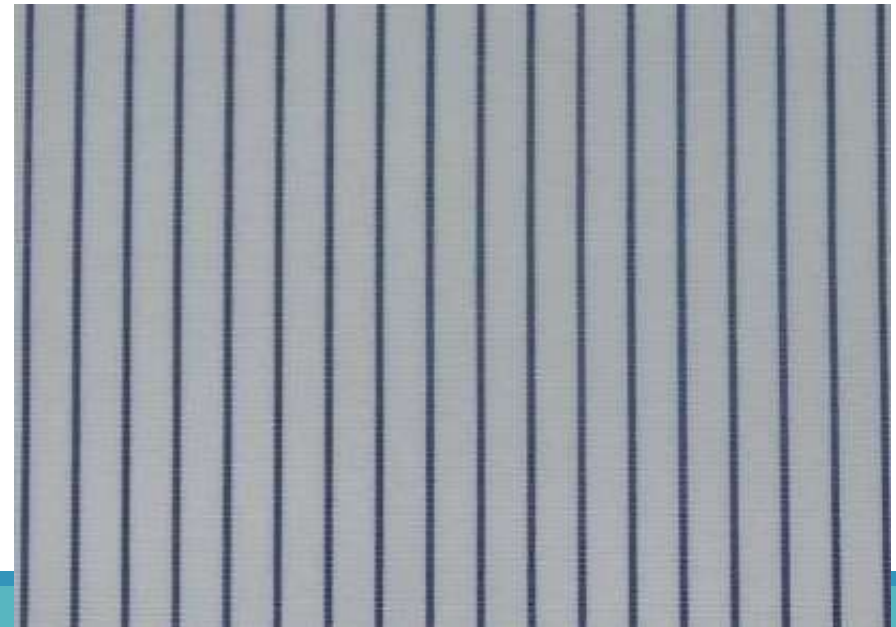
Pin stripe – is a pattern with very thin, white or light-colour stripes on a dark background. The background is usually navy, grey or black colour.

The stripe is composed of only one yarn.



Pencil stripe

Pencil stripe – is a pattern with darker stripes on a lighter background. It is not significant how wide the strip is.



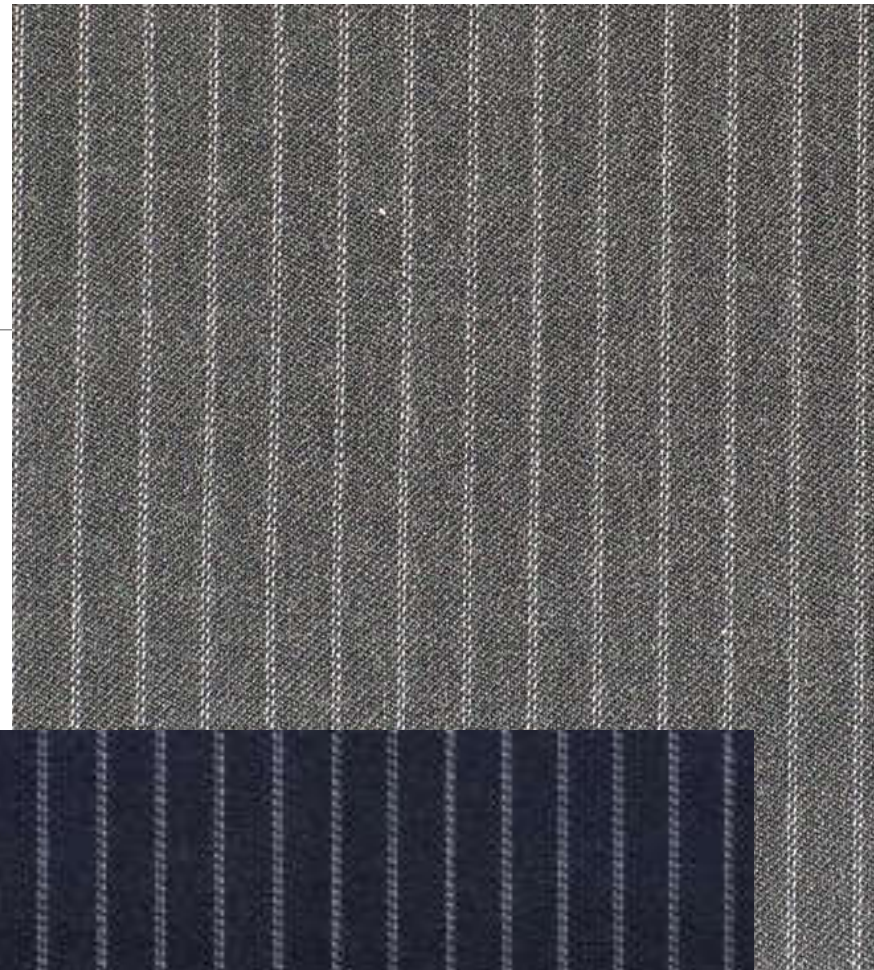
Chalk stripe

Chalk stripe – is the pattern with the white or light-colour stripes woven into a dark background.

The stripes look like a chalk mark on a blackboard.

They are thicker than pin stripes and usually more widely spaced.

Chalk stripes are usually used on wool fabrics and the pattern is created from coloured yarns.

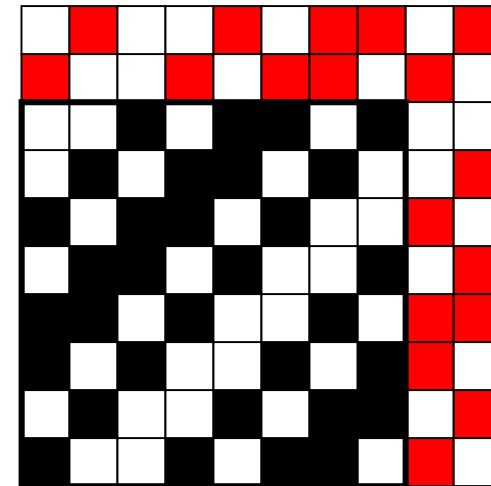
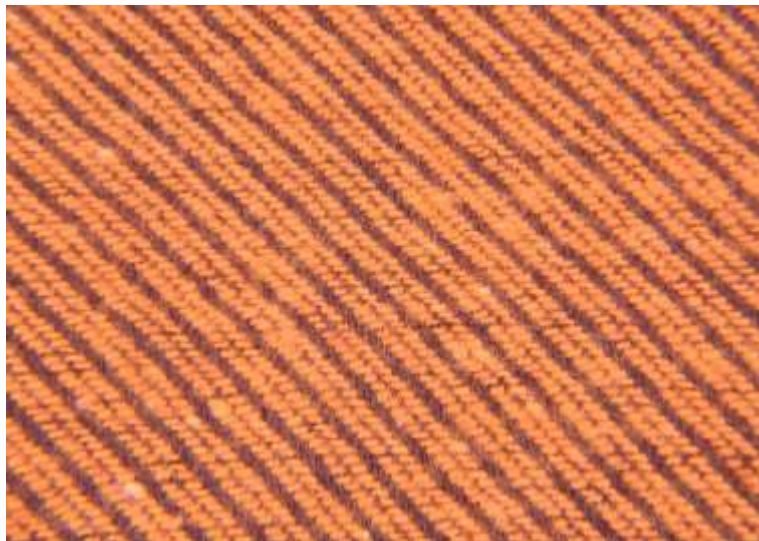


Diagonal stripe

Diagonal

This pattern is created by twill weave and by using warp yarns and weft yarns in contrast colours.

The pattern is characterized by two-colour diagonal line spacing.



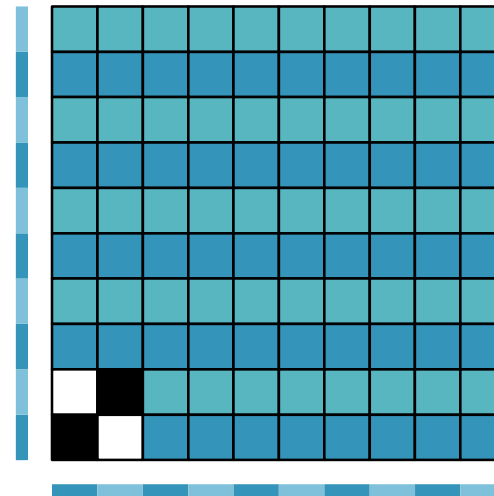
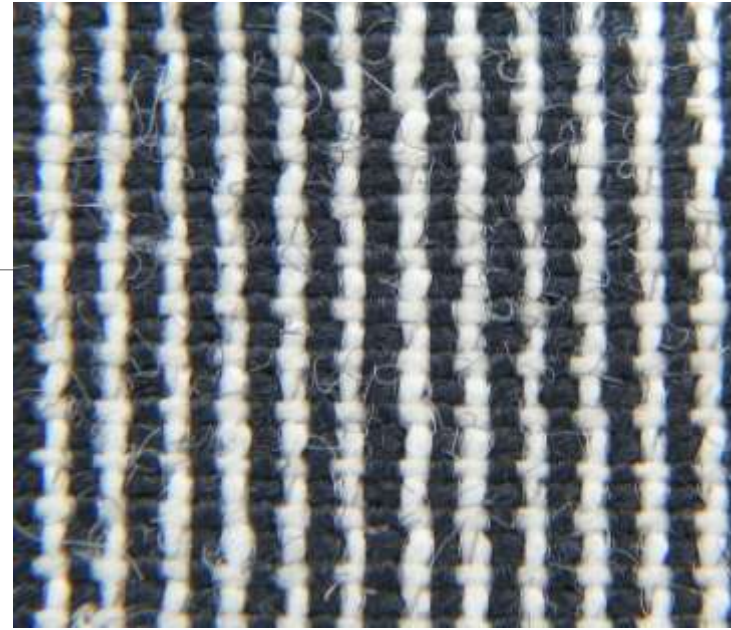
Example of stitched twill weave

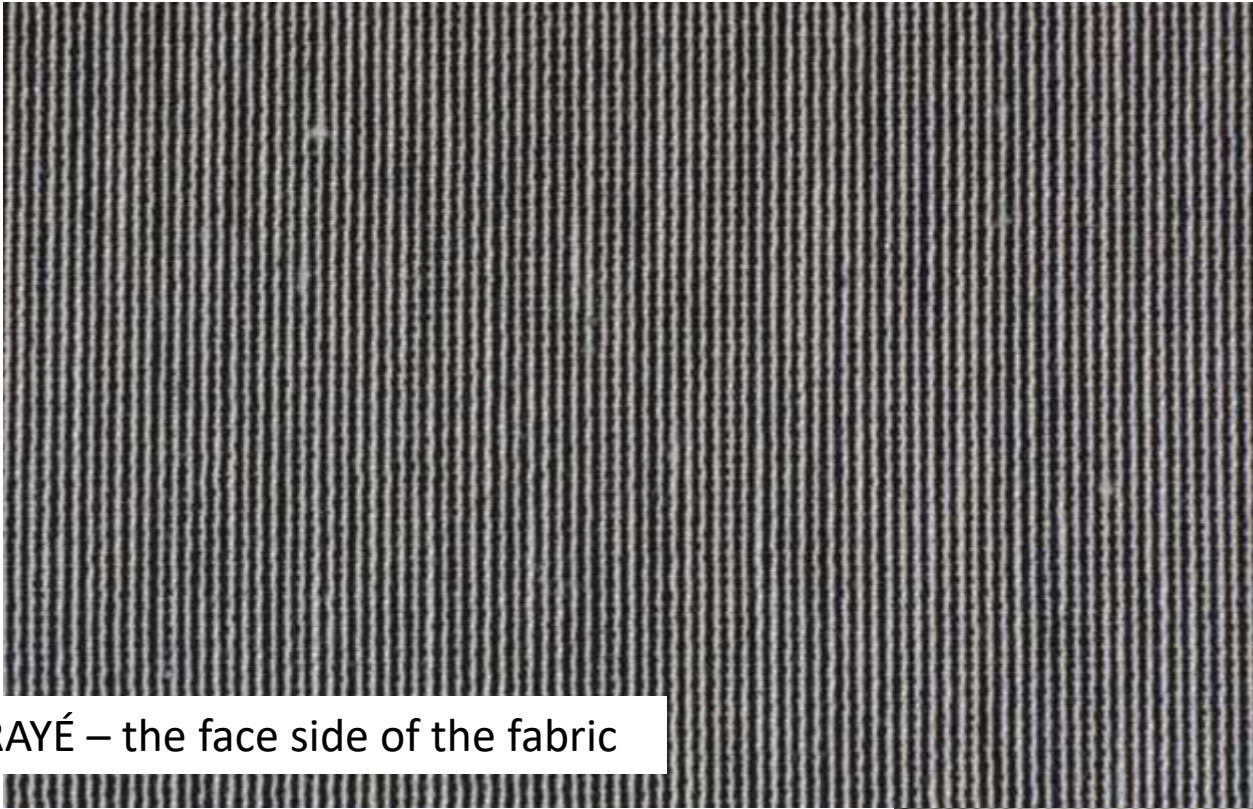
Rayé (from French)

The pattern is created by the colour and weave effect:

- The weave is plain
- The yarns of two colours dyed before weaving are used in the rate 1:1 in the warp and in the weft.

The pattern has characteristic drawing of very fine longitudinal stripes on the face side and transverse stripes on the back side of the fabric.





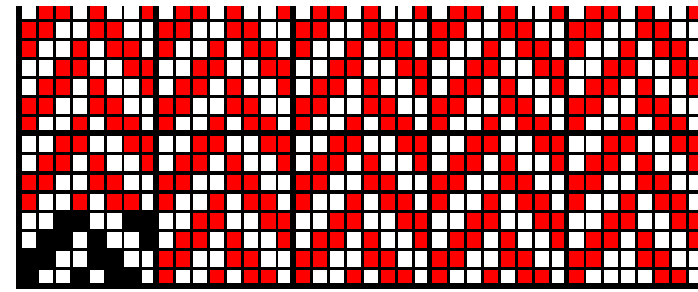
RAYÉ – the face side of the fabric



RAYÉ – the back side of the fabric

Fishbone pattern

Herringbone pattern, herringbone twill



This pattern is a twill weave composed of vertical sections in which the diagonal line changes direction from left to right and back again (~ herringbone twill).

The pattern is usually accentuated by using contrasting colours of yarns in the warp and in the weft.

The pattern resembles the skeleton of a herring.

The popular twill is widely used in all kinds of fabrics, but the most common are those wool woven fabrics.



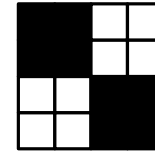
Fil á Fil *(from French)*

Thread by thread

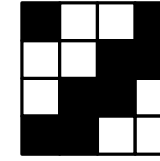
The pattern is created by the colour and weave effect:

- The weave is basket or two-and-two twill
- The yarns of two colours, dyed before weaving, are used in the rate 1:1 in the warp and in the weft.

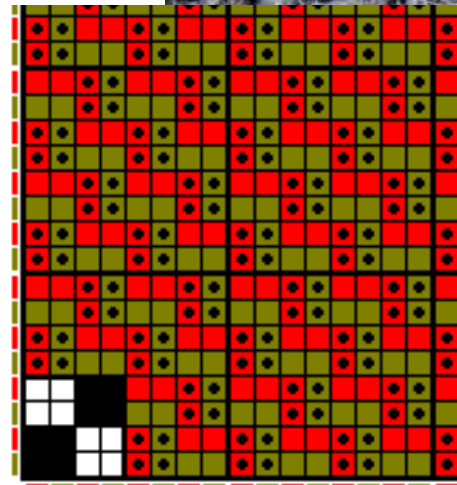
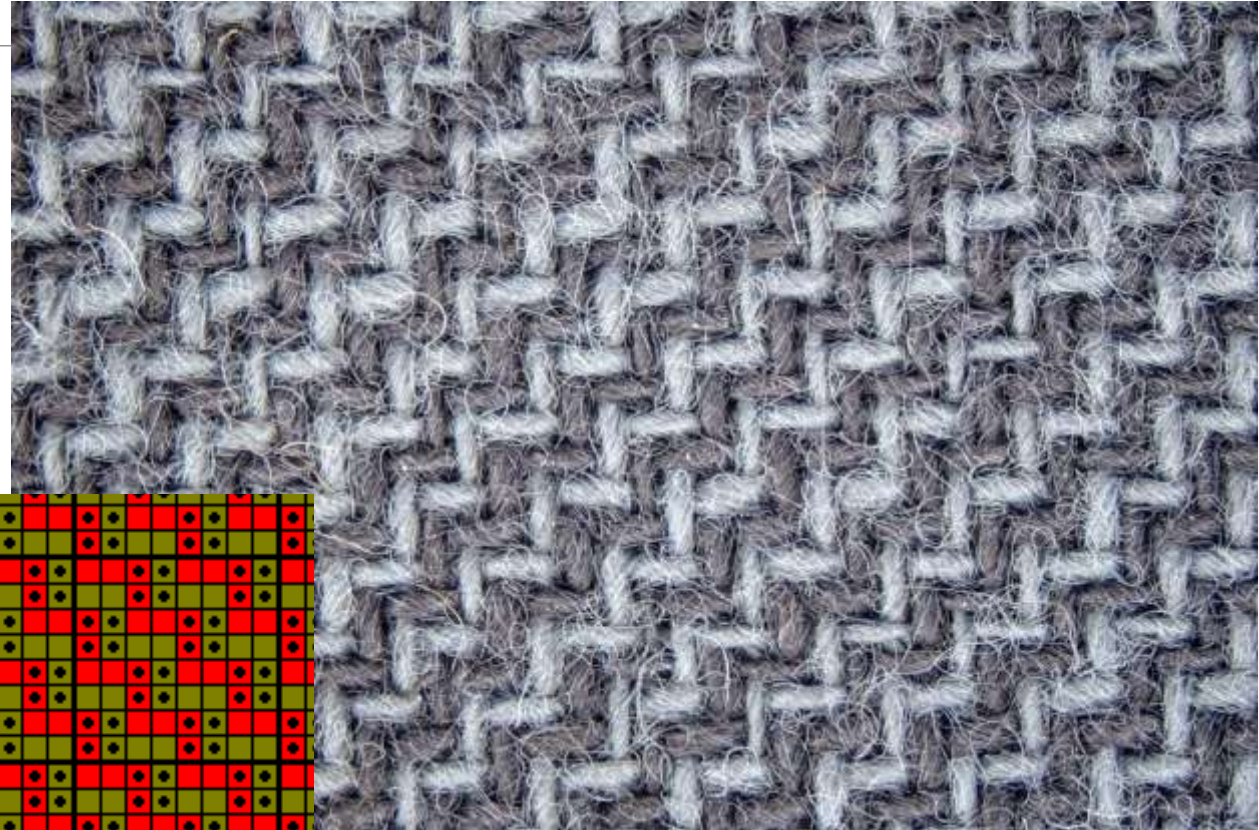
The pattern has characteristic drawing of very fine diagonal „stairs“.



Basket weave



Two-and-two twill





FISHBONE pattern

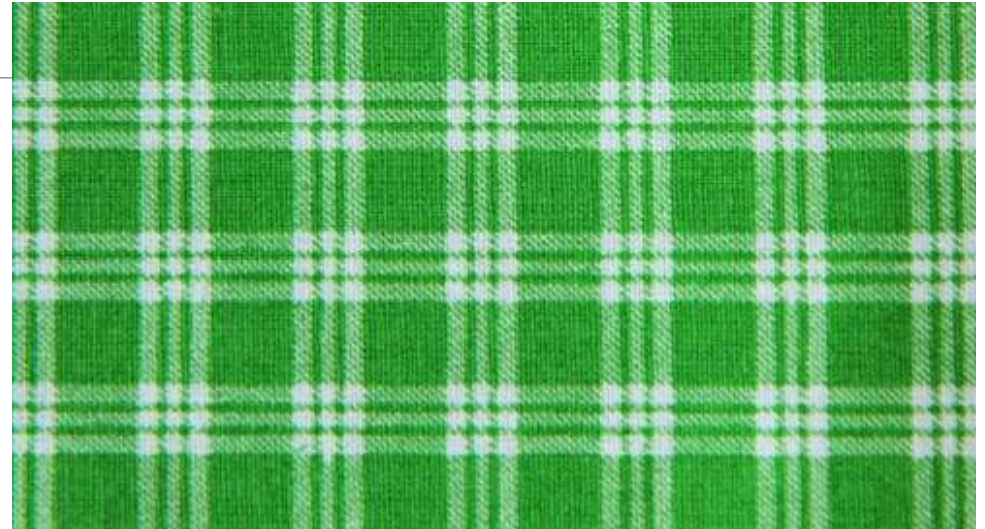
Check

Check - is a general name for a pattern that is characterized by alternating stripes of a different colours or texture in both directions of the fabric – warp and weft as well.

Created patterns have the shape of a squares or rectangles.

This pattern may be also created by printing.

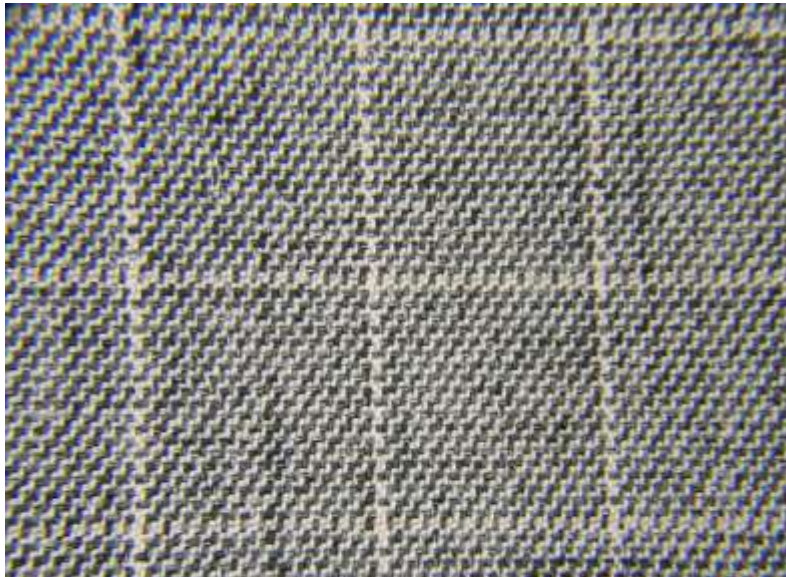
Some patterns from this group are very characteristic and fixed names are used for them.



Open check

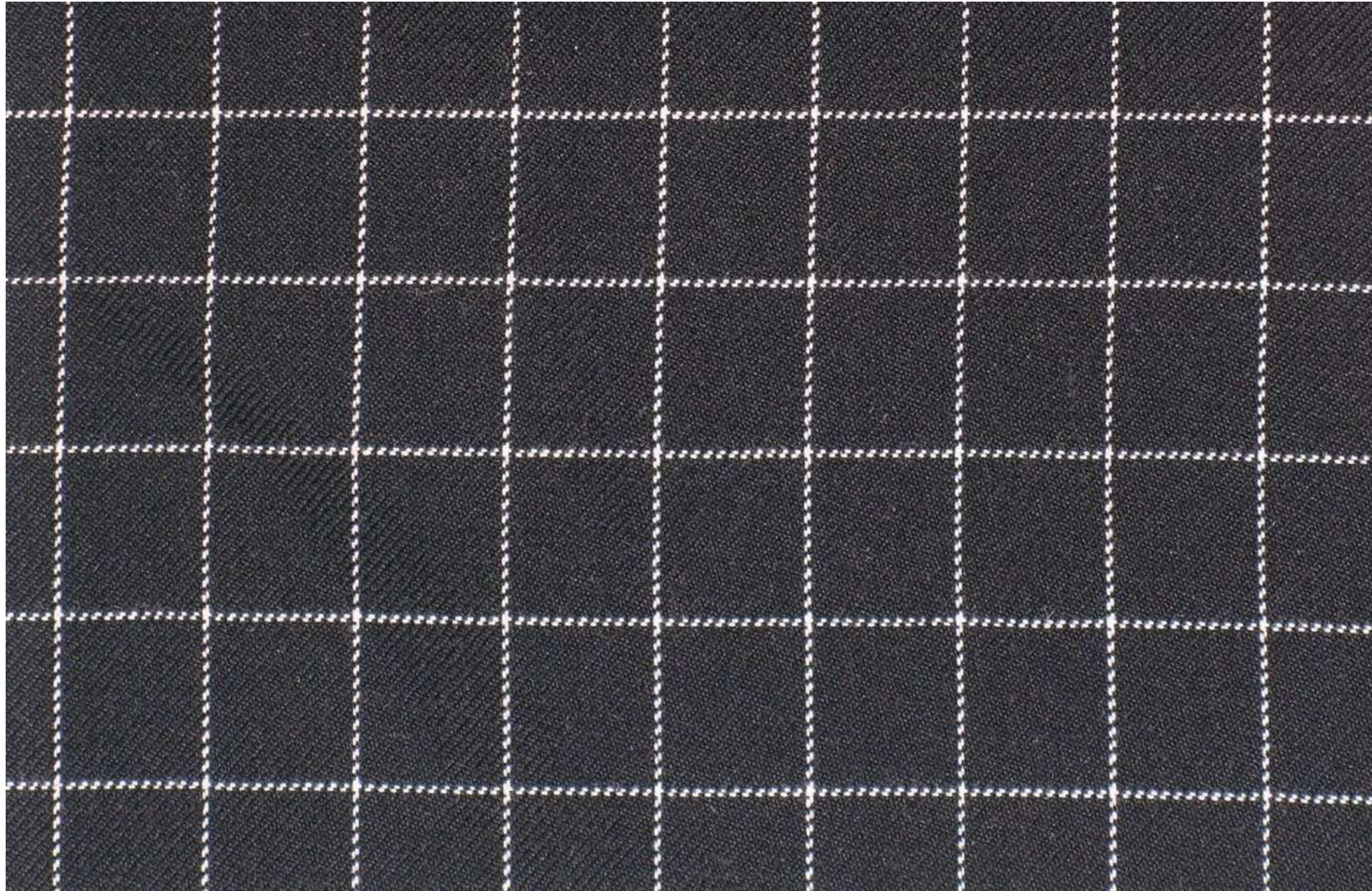
Open check – this check pattern is characteristic by a simple and thin drawing and by a larger pattern repeat.

The open check pattern is sometimes combined with some other pattern (e. g. HERRINGBONE, PEPITA).



FIL-A-FIL as ground pattern + OPEN CHECK





OPEN CHECK pattern

Glen check

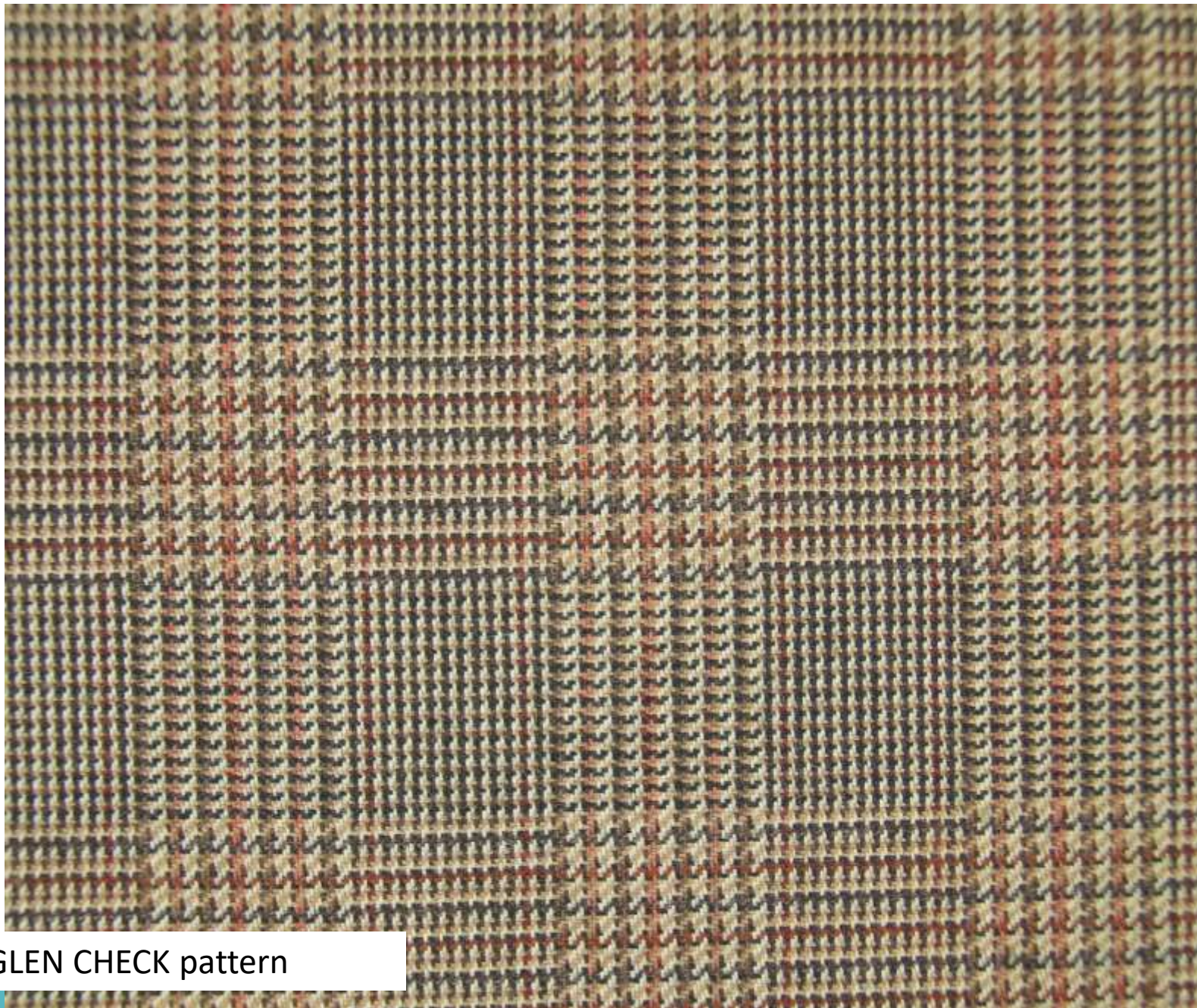
This is the combination of a colour and weave effect.

Glen check – this check pattern is characteristic by its fine drawing of small repeating patterns.

It is the effect of the yarn colours and type of weave used.

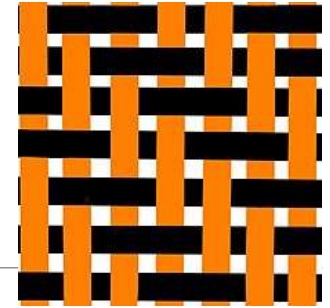
Yarns of two or more colours are used.





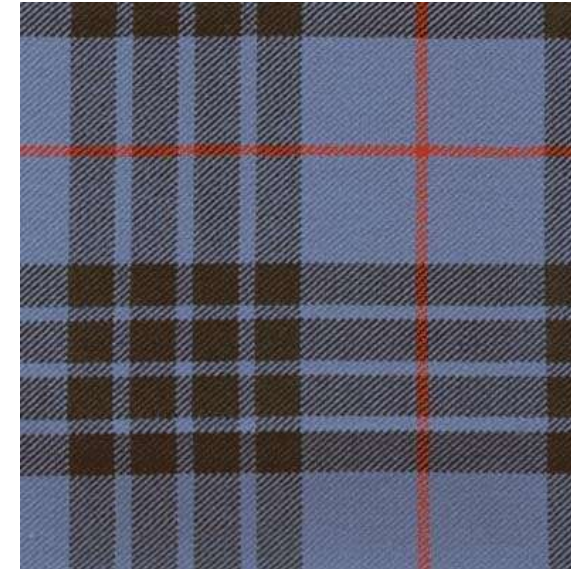
GLEN CHECK pattern

Tartan



Traditional pattern based on the family tradition of the Scottish aristocracy.

The pattern is created by weaving of coloured yarns. The colours of original pattern corresponded to different aristocracy dynasties. Today they are protected by trademarks.





TARTAN pattern

Madras check

This check is characterized by an **different arrangement** of colour stripes in the warp and in the weft.

The pattern is used usually on the cotton fabrics.

The pattern is created by weaving of coloured yarns (dyed before weaving).





MADRAS CHECK pattern

Gingham check

Vichy check

In this pattern always two colours of yarns alternate (one of which is very often white).

The pattern is characterized by regular squares.

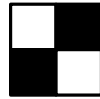
The pattern is usually used for cotton fabrics.



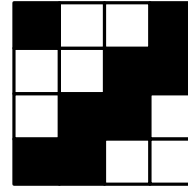


GINGHAM CHECK is sometimes used as ground pattern for printing some other pattern (e.g. floral motifs).

Pepita



Plain weave



Two and two twill weave

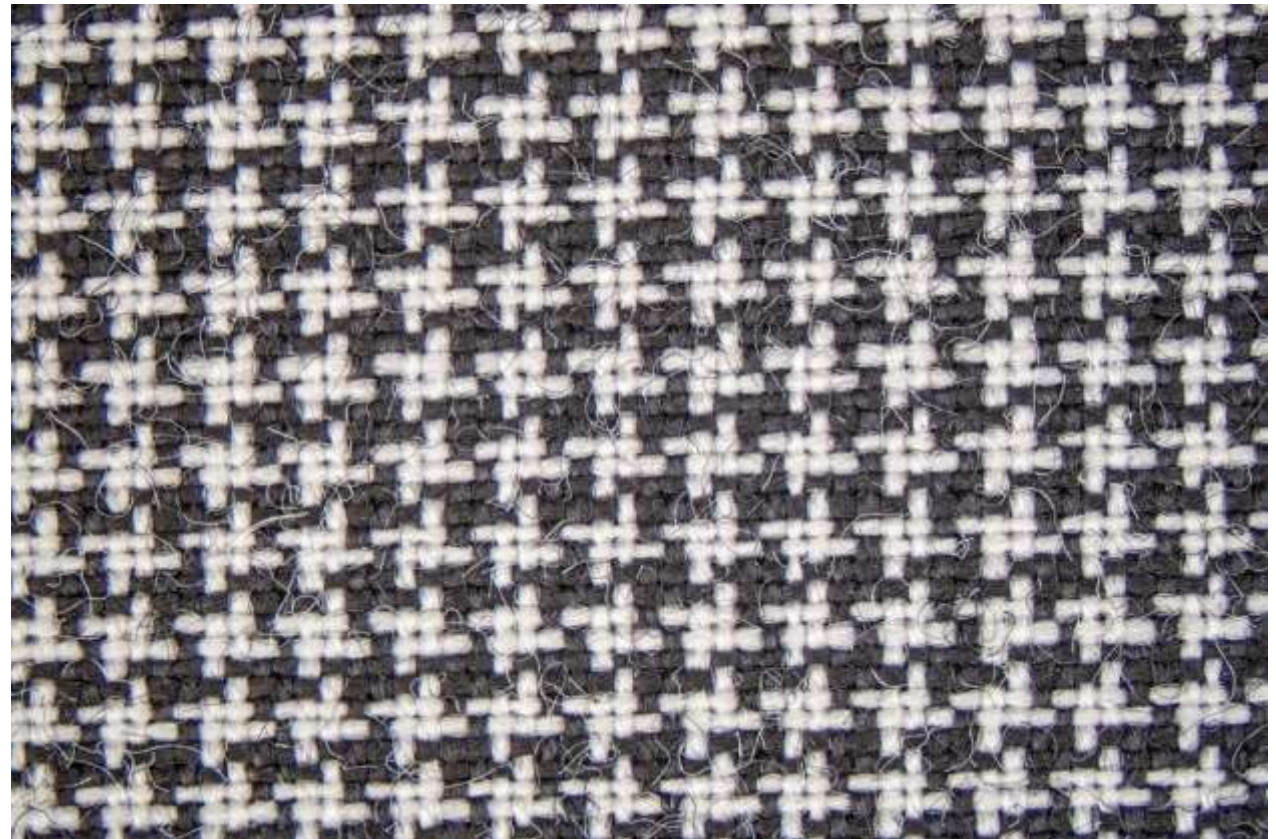
PEPITA is characterized by very small checks – always two colours.

The pattern is created by plain weave or twill weave.

The yarns of two colours are alternated in the ratio 2:2 or 4:4 in the warp and in the weft.

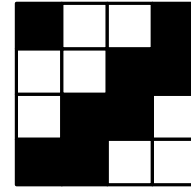
The pattern may be also imitated by printing.

The maximum size
is to 0.5 cm.



Dogstooth check

Houndstooth CHECK

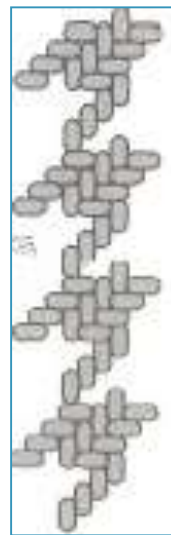
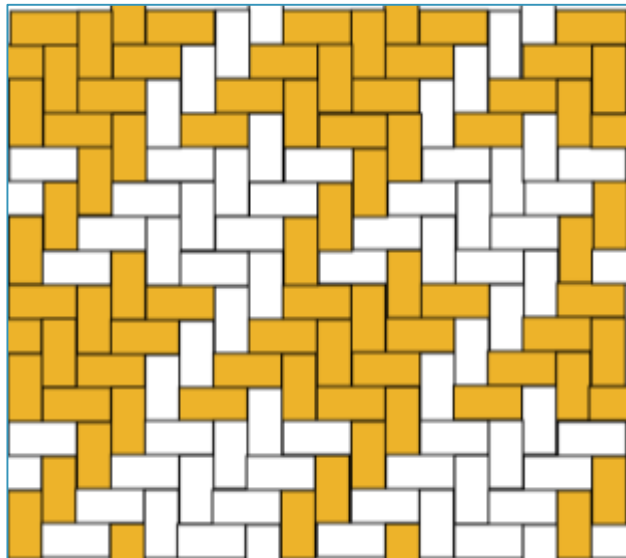


Two-and-two twill

The size is greater than 0.5 cm.

The pattern is created using two-up and two-down twill and using two contrasting colours of yarns, which alternate in the ratio 4:4 or 6:6.

The pattern is widely used to make suiting fabrics, but also for knitted goods (then the production technology is different)



DOGSTOOTH CHECK patterns



Reversible pattern

Reversible pattern is two or more colour pattern.

The pattern is created as positive on the face side of the fabric and negative on the back side of the fabric.

It may be created by:

- Double woven fabric
- Printing
- Jacquard satin weave (the warp and weft satins alternate and different colours of yarns in the warp and in the weft are used)



REVERSIBLE pattern

Ikat

The pattern is characterized by indistinct contours of the pattern motifs.

The effect is obtained by printing the warp before weaving, mutual shifting of the printed warp threads and the subsequent use of monochromatic weft threads.

The pattern is often imitated by printing.



Changeant effect (from French)

Iridescent effect

The fabric changes the nuance of colour according to its position to the light.

The effect is obtained:

- Using the warp and weft yarns in contrast colours and
- Using the plain weave.

The effect is usually used for silk type of fabrics.

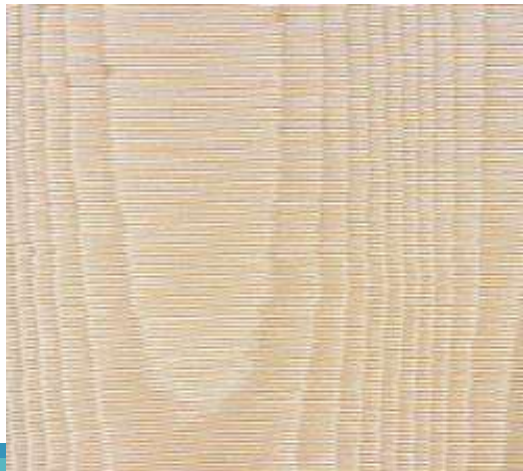
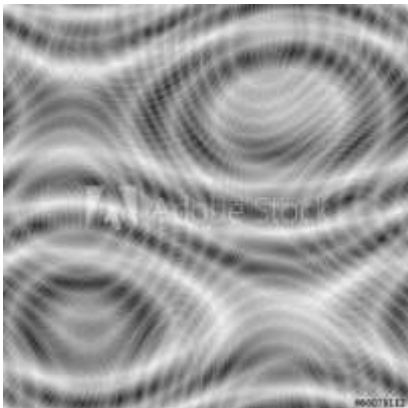


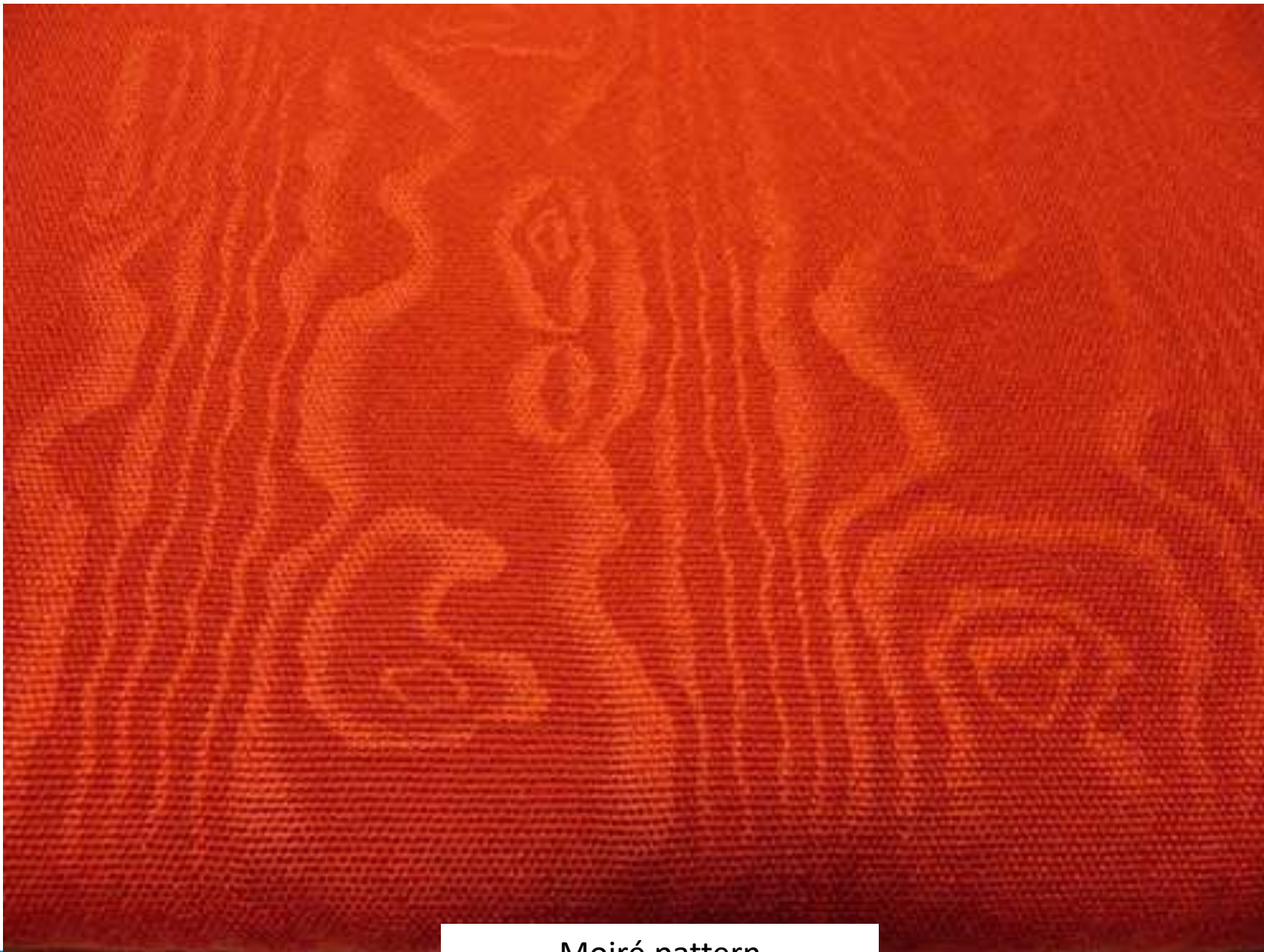
Moiré pattern

The pattern reminds the watermark.

The pattern is usually created using the patterned calender during a goffering (*embossing*).

Sometimes the moiré pattern may be created as woven pattern.





Moiré pattern

ING. MARIE HAVLOVÁ, PH.D.

Goffering

embossing

It is calendering using the goffering (embossing) calender.

The roller is hot and has relief surface according to the pattern.

The pattern is embossed on to the fabric surface by the action of heat and pressure .

The fabric must be made of synthetic (thermoplastic) fibres.



Patchwork pattern

The printed pattern that imitates the traditional technique of Patchwork.



The original patchwork technique is stitching of pieces of fabrics with different patterns together.



Paisley pattern

One of the traditional patterns.

The pattern is characterised by a delicate drawing of floral motifs, which are grouped into the shapes of pine cones.

The paisley pattern can be made as jacquard pattern or printed.





Jacquard pattern

The jacquard pattern is **always the woven pattern**.

The pattern has a great pattern repeat, so this pattern is not possible woven on the dobby loom.

The fabric with the jacquard pattern must be woven on the jacquard loom.

The pattern is often multicolored.



Medallion pattern

It is generic term for a usually medium-sized motif, which is alone (sometimes is bordered).

The motifs on the fabric may be repeated.

The pattern may be printed or woven.

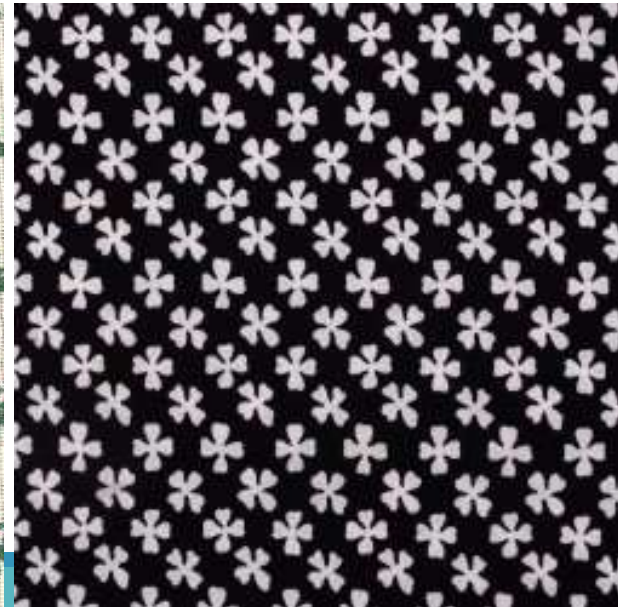


Eternal pattern

It is generic term.

The pattern is created by small motifs that are constantly repeated in the rows over the entire surface of the fabric.

The pattern is usually printed.



Bordure

Bordure is a strip of the pattern that borders of the fabric. It is usually placed on the final product - scarf, tablecloth, curtain.

In the pattern itself may be various motives – floral, geometric, paisley...

Pattern may be printed or woven.



The task for you:

Choose from a bunch of samples:

- 3 with **PEPITA** pattern
- 3 with **FIL Á FIL** pattern
- 3 with **GLEN CHECK** pattern
- 3 with **RAYÉ** pattern
- 3 with **MADRAS CHECK** pattern
- 3 with **PAISLEY** pattern
- 3 with **ETERNAL** pattern
- 3 with **PATCHWORK** pattern

