

Other Fabrics- Ch. 8

#	Fabric Name	How Is It Made? Give details and information that is not already listed in your swatch kit. Please write a substantial amount of information with details on how each fabric is made. Please complete this assignment on your own.
93	Pleather	Start with a fabric base such as polyester. Then it is given an imitation leather finish and texture, with wax, dye, PVC, or polyurethane.
94	Fiberfill	Polyethylene fibers are in staple form, cut in various lengths. They go through a melt-spinning process, where polyester chips are melted and extruded through spinnerets to form long filaments. These are then processed and manipulated to create the fluffy, lightweight texture of fiberfill.
95	Filtration Fiberweb	Created by entangling fibers using mechanical, thermal, or chemical processes, rather than weaving or knitting. The fibers form a porous, flat sheet that can be used for filtration. Manufacturing methods can include airlaid, wetlaid, spunbonding, melt blowing, and laminating.
96	Tyvek	Made through a unique process called flash spinning, where high density polyethylene fibers are extruded and then bonded together using heat and pressure. This process creates a strong, lightweight, and water resistant material.
97	Sontara	Made using a unique, hydroentanglement process, where high pressure water jets are used to entangle various fibers. This creates a strong, absorbent, and soft sheet, without the need for bonders or adhesives.
98	Fusible Interfacing	Made by applying a heat-activated adhesive to a base fabric. The adhesive is usually a thermoplastic polymer that melts and bonds with the fashion fabric when heat and pressure are applied.
99	True Felt	Also known as wool felt, it is created by matting, condensing, and pressing natural wool fibers together. This process often uses heat, moisture, and agitation,

		which interlock the scales on wool fibers to create a strong, durable fabric.
100	Amerglo	Made by applying a reflective coating to a 100% polyester fabric, followed by the addition of clear reflective glass beads. The base fabric, coating, and reflective beads creates a high visibility fabric, making it suitable for nighttime visibility and safety.
101	Gore-Tex	Made by bonding an expanded PTFE membrane to a durable outer fabric. The membrane is created by stretching PTFE, resulting in a microporous structure that is both waterproof and breathable. This membrane is then bonded to the outer fabric, and often is treated again with a durable water repellent.
102	Flocked Pile	Made by applying short, cut fibers (flock) onto a substrate (like fabric or foam) that has been coated with an adhesive. The flocked fibers can either be applied mechanically or electrostatically, creating a pile-like texture on the surface that gives it a soft, velvety feel.
103	Tufted Pile	Made by inserting loops of yarn into a primary backing material, which is typically a woven or non-woven fabric. These loops can be left uncut to form a loop pile, or cut to form a cut pile. A second backing is then applied for stability, locking the tufts in place.
104	Bonded Knit Fabric	Made by joining two or more fabric layers together, often with different properties, to create a single composite material. This is typically achieved through adhesive bonding, heat bonding, or ultrasonic bonding. The resulting fabric combines the benefits of each individual layer.
105	Malimo	Also known as stitch-bonded fabric, it is made by stitching together layers of yarn using a special machine. Warp and weft yarns are laid down, and then a third yarn interlocks them using a chain stitch. This creates a three-dimensional structure, and variations allow for slightly different appearances.

106	Quilted Fabric: Stitch Bonded	Made by layering a fabric face, batting, and backing fabric, and then securing them together with stitches. These stitches can be done by hand or machine, and create a decorative design that serves to hold the layers together
107	Quilted Fabric: Ultrasonic Bonded	Made by using ultrasonic vibrations to fuse layers of fabric together, eliminating the need for traditional stitching. This creates a durable, seamless bond, often resulting in a 3D quilted effect due to the compression of the padding or foam between the fabric layers.