

Fabric Glossary*

	Fabric Structure and Properties (refer to Fibre Structure and Properties chart)	Characteristics (Including weight and stability)**	Application (End-use)	Visual Examples of Fabric and Application
Batiste (cotton)				
Bouclé				
Broadcloth				
Brocade				
Broderie Anglaise (eyelet)				
Burlap				
Calico				
Camel Hair				
Canvas				
Challis				
Chambray				
Cheesecloth				
Chenille				
Chiffon				
Chino				
Chintz				
Corduroy				

Crêpe				
Crêpe- Backed Satin				
Damask				
Denim				
Dotted Swiss				
Double Knit				
Duchess Satin				
Duck				
Faille				
Fake Fur				
Felt				
Flannel				
Fleece (knit)				
Gabardine				
Georgette				
Gingham				
Glen Check				
Herringbone				
Jersey (cotton, wool, synthetic) (knit)				
Lace				
Lamé				
Lawn				

Linen				
Lining				
Madras				
Melton Cloth				
Microfibre				
Mohair				
Muslin				
Net				
Noil (raw silk)				
Organdy				
Organza				
Oxford Cloth				
Percale				
Piqué				
Poplin				
Powernet (knit)				
Sailcloth				
Sateen				
Satin				
Seersucker				
Shantung				
Silk Habotai				
Stretch Lace (all-over) (knit)				

Suede cloth (trade name)				
Sweatshirt Fabric (knit)				
Taffeta				
Taffeta (moiré)				
Tartan				
Terrycloth				
Thai Silk				
Tricot (knit)				
Tulle				
Tweed (wool)				
Tweed (silk)				
Velour				
Velvet				
Velveteen				
Vinyl				
Voile				
Worsted Wool				
Leather				
Suede				
shaume				

Interfacing (woven, nonwoven, knit, sew-in, fusible)				
Haircloth				

*Note that fibre names such as mohair, weave structure such as herringbone, and fabric design such as gingham and tartan are sometimes used to denote fabric name.

**The weight and stability of a textile makes it appropriate or inappropriate for a given type of apparel design or application. For example, a soft, fluid, transparent silk chiffon lends itself to a layered approach while a duchess satin is appropriate for a simpler, more structured, and architectural design.