Fancy yarns

In the design of textile products, yarns are first selected on the basis of their mechanical properties such as strength, extensibility, elasticity, etc. Choices may also be made on the basis of the so-called physiological properties such as vapour permeability and moisture transport. Mechanical and physiological properties are governed mainly by the type of fibre, the fibre length, and the spinning system.

However, yarns may also be selected for their appearance. Special types of yarns, both single and folded, can be created to give particular optical effects.

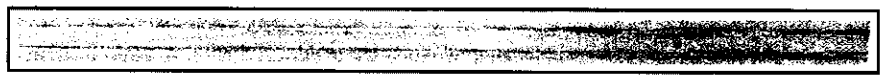
A. Colour effects:

I. **Mixture or Ingrain**: These yarns are made by mixing fibres of different colours during spinning. This results in a heather effect. Fabric example: marengo.

II. **Melange or Vigoureux:** These yarns are spun from combed sliver or top which has been printed with stripes. The appearance is somewhat like mixture.

III. **Jaspe' or Mouline'**: These yarns are made by folding two or more differently coloured yarns, or yarns made from different fibres with different dyeing behaviour. They give a mottled appearance. Fabric example: fresco.

IV. **Mottle or Marl**: These yarns are made by spinning from two-colour rovings or from two rovings of different colours. The appearance is like mouline' but with less sharp contrast.



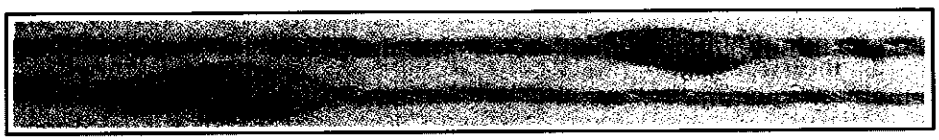
B. Structure effects:

I. **Slub**: These yarns are single or folded yarns having long thick places, regularly or irregularly disposed. The slub effect is made either in spinning or in folding. Fabrics may have the character of linen or wild silk which is favoured in furnishings.

II. **Chenille**: This is a cut pile yarn, it is soft and voluminous. These yarns are made by cutting special fabrics into strips. They are used in furnishing fabrics and knitwear.

III. **Crepe**: These yarns are used to make fabrics with a wrinkled surface and a sandy handle. They are made from highly twisted yarns. Fabric examples: crepe de chine, georgette, crepon, marocain.

IV. **Bourette or knop**: These yarns are folded yarns containing short, often coloured bunches of fibres or yarn at regular or irregular intervals. The knops may be formed during carding, during spinning, or during folding. Fabrics have a structured surface. Example: Donegal tweed.



V. **Boucle' or loop**: These yarns are compound yarns made by a special folding process which results in wavy or looped projections. Fabrics have a more or less grainy handle and a textured surface. Examples: boucle', frise', frotte'.

C. Lustre effects :

Matt or lustre effects are obtained by mixing matt and bright fibres. Lustre and glitter effects can also be obtained by the use of metal fibres or metallised plastic films (e.g. Lurex), or clear films, or man-made fibres with special cross-sections. Fabric examples: brocade, lame'.