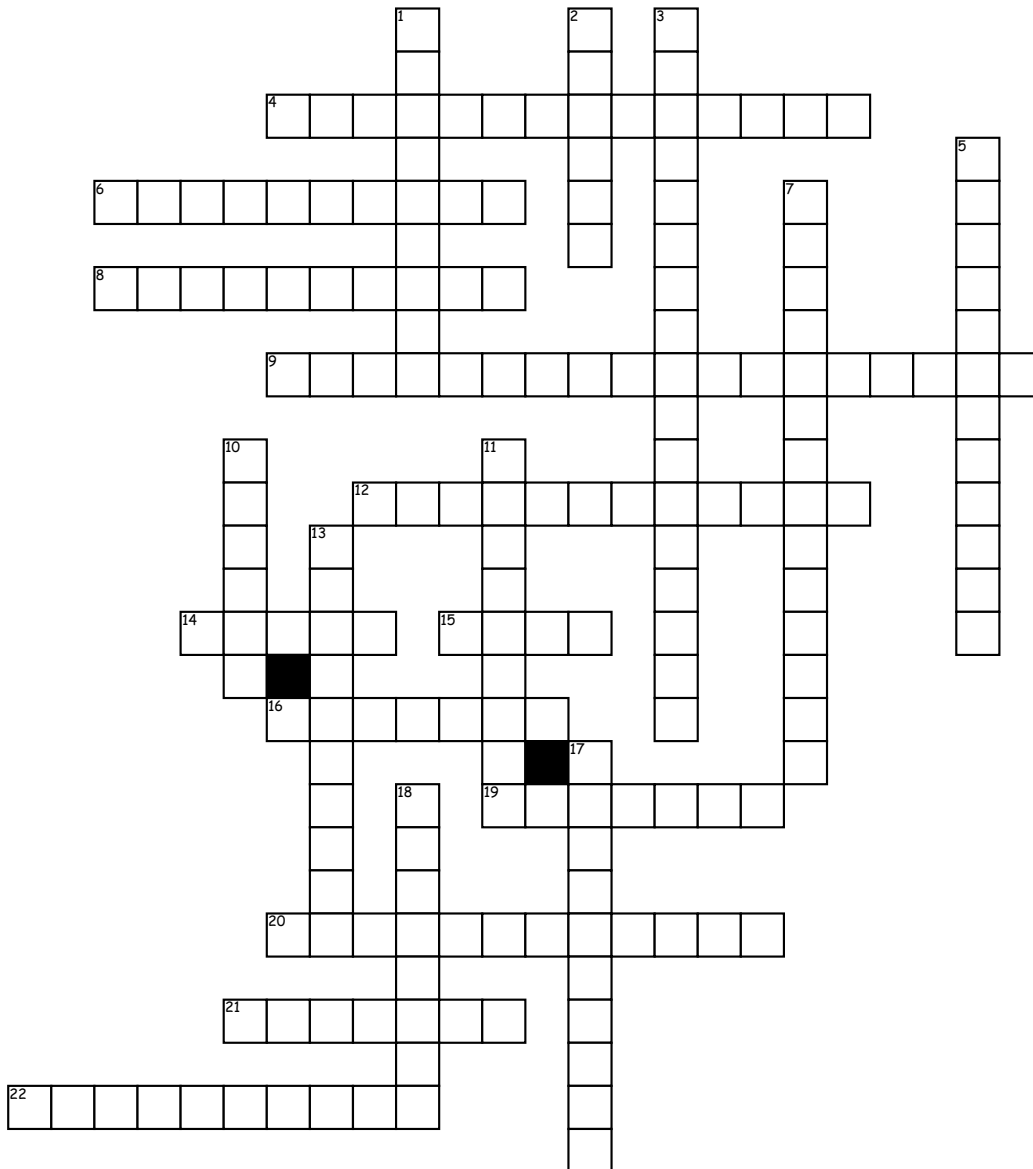


Textiles



Across

4. In _____ printing, the design is etched on copper rollers.
6. A _____ hasends or loops of yarn extending above the surface of the fabric.
8. The product of the first twisting step is a _____.
9. A group of filaments form _____.
12. In _____, the loops are made by one or more sets of warp yarns. Each set of warp yarns is as wide as the fabrics.
14. _____ refers the the direction the yarns run.
15. _____ are coloring agents that are used to add color to fibers, yarns, fabrics, or garments.
16. Twisting two or more single yarns together makes a _____.
19. The turned filing yarns along each side of the woven fabric form the _____ - the fabric edge that is very strong and will not ravel.

20. In _____ printing, the dyes are first printed on paper, then with the application of heat and pressure to the paper and fabric, the dyes change to gases that move from the paper base onto the fabric.
21. _____ is the process of interlacing yarns at right angles to each other.
22. In _____ after spinning, the yarns are tightly wound on tubes, and then placed in the dye bath.
- Down**
1. _____ means the color will remain in spite of a certain influence such as washing, dry cleaning, perspiration, sunlight, or rubbing.
2. In _____ printing, woven-mesh screen attached to a wooden frame suspends an ink-blocking stencil over the fabric.
3. _____ are made from a single filament.
5. In _____, the loops are made as yarn is added in the crosswise direction.

7. In _____, the dye is added to the thick liquid before it is forced through the spinneret.
10. _____ printing combines both roller and screen printing methods.
11. _____ are made from short, staple fibers.
13. The _____ forms when a yarn in one direction floats (passes) over two or more yarns in the same direction.
17. Passing a filling yarn over one warp yarn and then under one warp yarn makes the _____.
18. _____ is the process that loops yarns together.