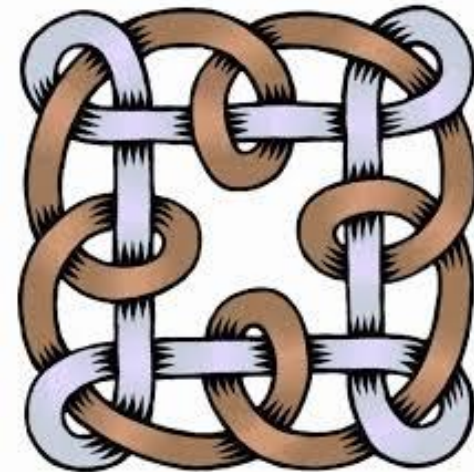


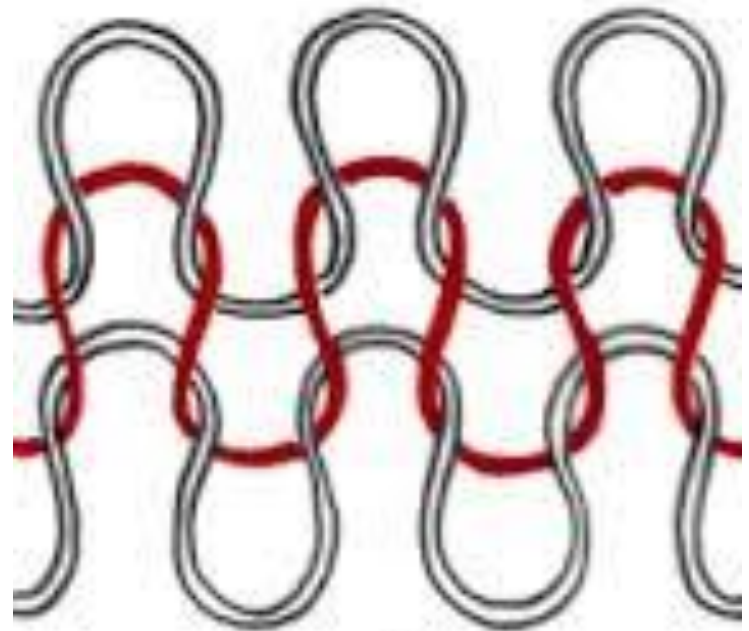
Interwining and twisting

- Includes a number of techniques, braiding and knotting , where threads are cause to interwine with each other at right angle or some other angle



Inter-looping

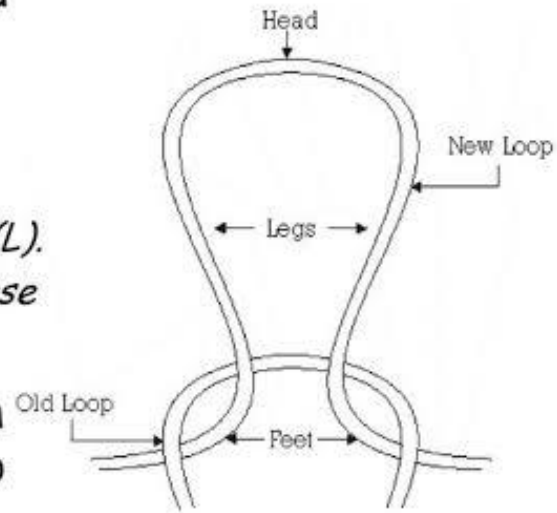
- consist of forming yarns into loops, each of which is typically only released after a succeeding loop has been formed and intermeshed with it so that a secure ground loop structure is achieved





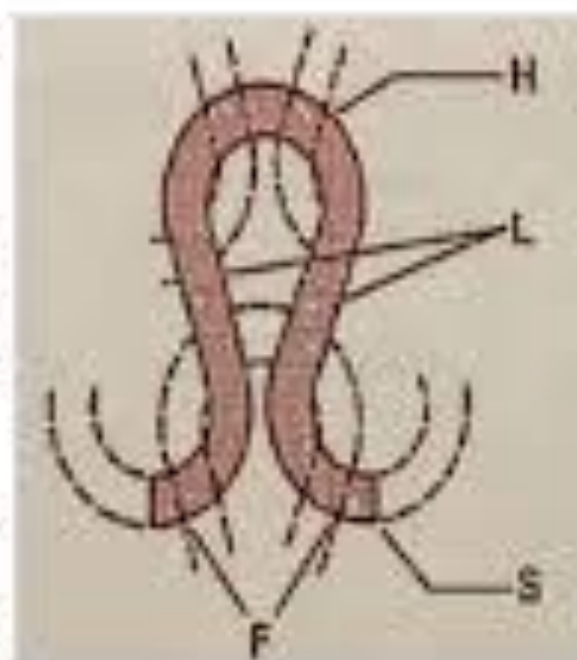
Loop

- Basic unit of knitted structure
- Three Parts
 - *A head (H)*
 - *2 side limbs or legs (L).*
 - *A foot (F), at the base of each leg*
- Yarn passes through the head of the loop formed at the previous knitting cycle.

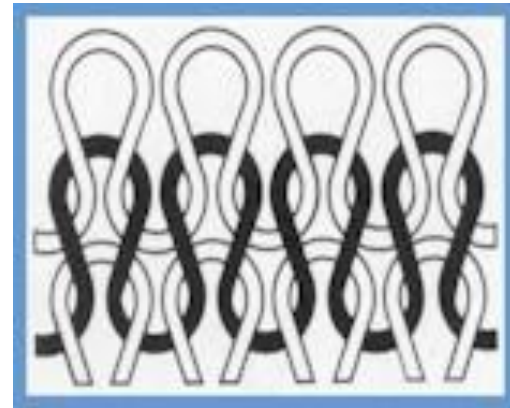
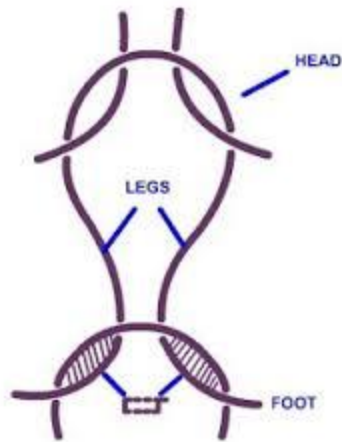


Needle loop

- **basic unit of knitted structure.**
- consists of a head (H) and two side limbs or legs (L).
- At the base of each leg is a foot (F), which meshes through the head of the loop formed at the previous knitting cycle
- **The yarn passes from the foot of one loop into the foot and leg of the next loop formed by it**



Interlocking/Interlooping



Knitting were in general

- Job of ladies
- Pastime hobby
- For safety and decoration
- Popular where temperature was generally low
- For specific parts of body, like, hands, feet, head, face not for main body
- In the medieval Europe hand knitting was an important industry and had developed into an advanced craft by 16th century

Areas where Woven and Knitted Fabric differ

- Method of production
- Fabric properties
- Machine requirements
- Usages of fabric
- Price
- Style and fashion

