



**KHADI**

**AND**



**HANDLOOM FABRICS**

By

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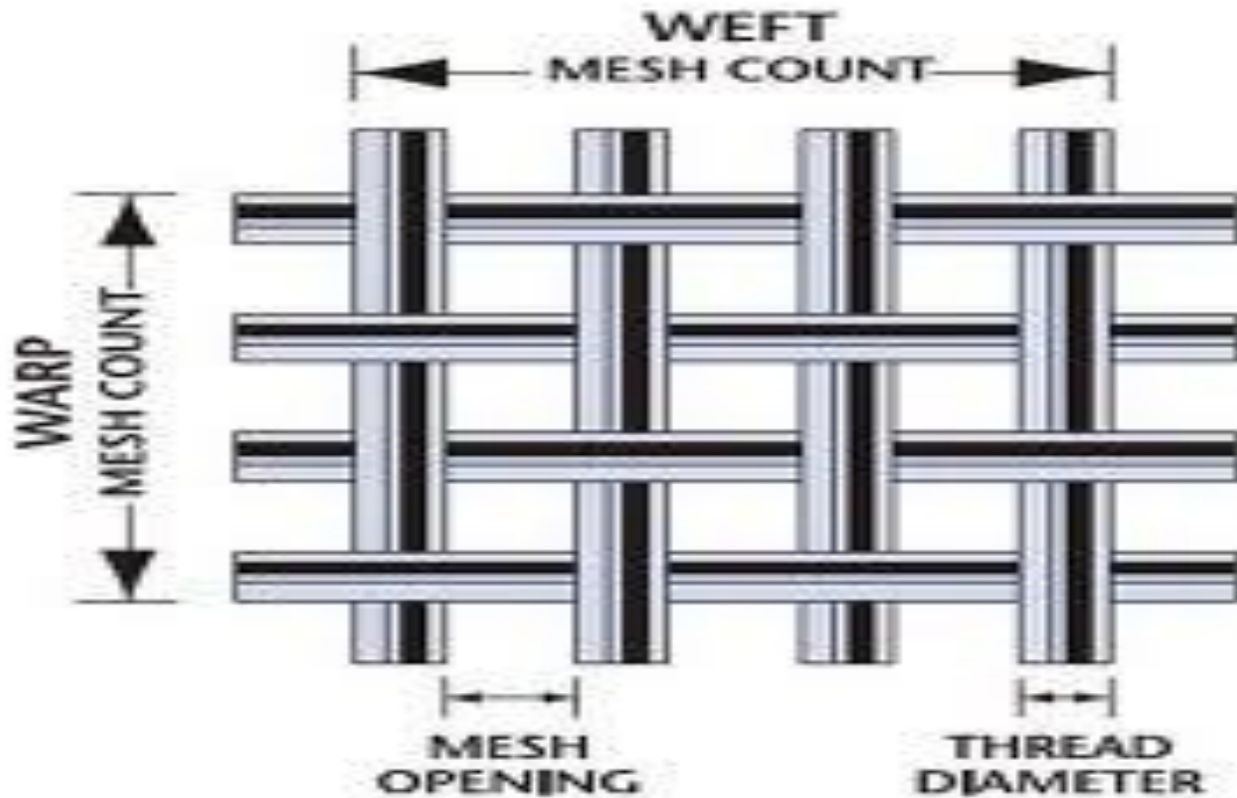
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# FABRIC CONSTRUCTION

- ▣ Solutions i.e. films, foam
- ▣ Fibers i.e. felts, nonwoven
- ▣ Yarns i.e. braid, knit, lace, woven
- ▣ Composite fabrics i.e. coated, flocked, tufted
- ▣ Multicomponent fabrics i.e. bonded, quilted

# FABRIC CONSTRUCTION



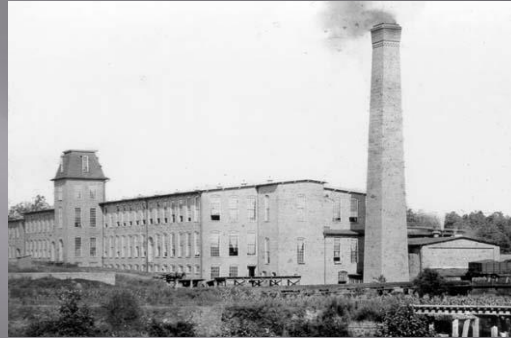
# WEAVING

Weaving is the process of fabric manufacture where atleast two sets of

Yarns i.e. warp and weft are interlaced at right angle.

# Woven Fabrics

Mill made



Handloom



Khadi



# KHADI FABRICS

Khadi is a handspun & hand-woven fabric.

Khadi is also known by the name KHADDAR.

The yarns used for khadi are spun on CHARKHA /  
Spinning  
wheel.

For making of warp yarns a big motorized charkha which prepares big rolls of yarns are used.

For the weft yarns smaller wooden charkha is used.

Earlier it was a fabric of political leaders and rural people but now it is an fabric of fashion conscious people.

During independence movement , as a part of Swadeshi

movement, manufacturing & weaving of khadi gained momentum to discourage Indians from wearing foreign

goods. Khadi spinning is done by women and weaving is

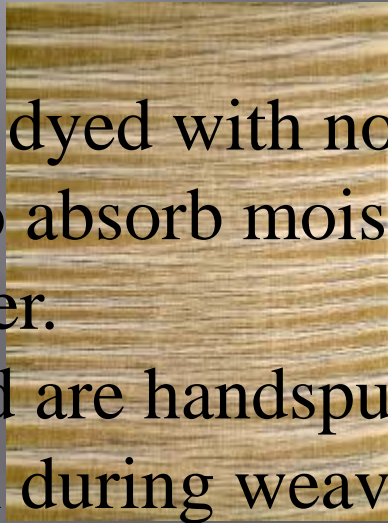
carried out by men.

# CHARACTERISTICS OF KHADI FABRICS

- I. Khadi is a versatile fabric.
- II. It keeps the wearer warm in winters & cool in summer.
- III. Khadi is usually dyed with nontoxic dyes.
- IV. It has capacity to absorb moisture so keeps one dry & cool in summer.
- V. As the yarns used are handspun, it provides passage of air circulation during weaving too.
- VI. The more you wash, better it looks.



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## DISADVANTAGES:

I It has a coarse texture.

Ii It gets crumpled easily.

Iii Needs stiffeners / starch to impart firm & stiff look.

## TYPES:

Khadicotton, Khadisilk, Khadiwool, Polykhadi

USES: Sarees, Salwar kameez, Shirts, Trousers, Skirts, Vests, Jacket , Kurta, Furnishing material etc.

**The Indian National flag is made up of Khadi**

Khadi is the NATIONAL FABRIC of our country



Fabrics	Thickn ess (mm.)	Thread Count (Per Inch) Warp Weft	Weight (Ounce/ Square Yard)	Yarn Count (Denier)		Amount of Twist (tpi)	
				Warp	Weft	Warp	Weft
Cotton 1	.277	64X44	3.96	96	256	25	24
Cotton 2	.52	17X37	5.37	263	829	10	10
Cotton 3	.34	59X42	3.5	214	208	48	40
Cotton 4	.67	53X25	6.2	282	715	25	30
Cotton 5	.586	24X31	5.8	1120	400	11	12
				-			
Wool	.687	12X18	6.4	1259	1399	14	10
Silk	.133	88X92	3.4	3.06	4919	20	18
Polyeste r-							
Cotton Blend	.307	46X54	3.2	225	216	26	22

# HANDLOOM FABRICS

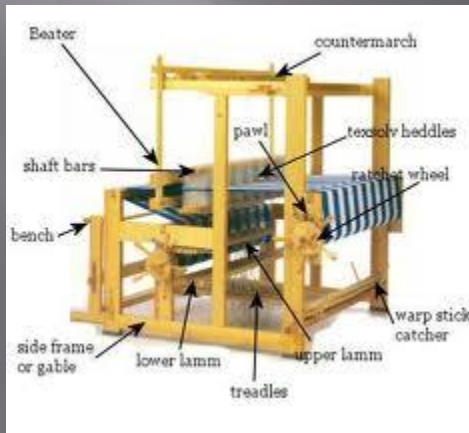
Handloom fabrics are the fabrics in which yarns used are machine spun or handspun & the weaving is carried out on non-electric, hand-operated traditional loom. The loom used are Frameloom, pitloom, throw-shuttleloom, fly-shuttleloom, loin loom, jacquard loom .

Handloom industry is the second largest cottage industry of India.

**YARNS USED:**

cotton, silk, wool

# Traditional Loom



# LOOMS PHOTOS



Frame Loom



Pit Loom



Throw Shuttle Loom



Fly Shuttle Loom



Loin Loom



Jacquard Loom

# CHARACTERISTICS

- I Has a distinctive style of weaving. It reflects the regional, environmental & cultural influence of that region.
- II Reveals all the development of folk art.
- III Patterns are in traditional village cloth almost accompany simplicity.
- IV Has subordination of splendor of color.
- V Fabrics are durable .
- VI Variety of textures are produced by varying the count of warp & weft threads and different combinations of yarns.
- VII Usually have designs like flowers, birds, animal & human figures, designs inspired by temple carvings, folk arts & nature.



# DISVANTAGES

- I They are expensive.
- Ii It's difficult to reproduce exactly replica of motif.

## TYPES:

Patolaa, Jamdani, Tancoi, Brocades, Maheshwari, Chanderi, Pashmina & Shahtosh Shawls, Telia rumal etc.

## DYES USED:

Natural , Chemical, Direct, Napthol, Vat  
Dyes

## USES:

Long pieces of fabric as Dhotis

Durable material for jackets,

Lengths of fabric as turbans,

Shirts,

Pajamas,

Skirts,

Stoles,

Saris ,

Blouses etc.

**THANK YOU**