WOVEN FABRIC OR KNITTED FABRIC

Product Differences and Uses



Which is Knitted, Which is Woven?

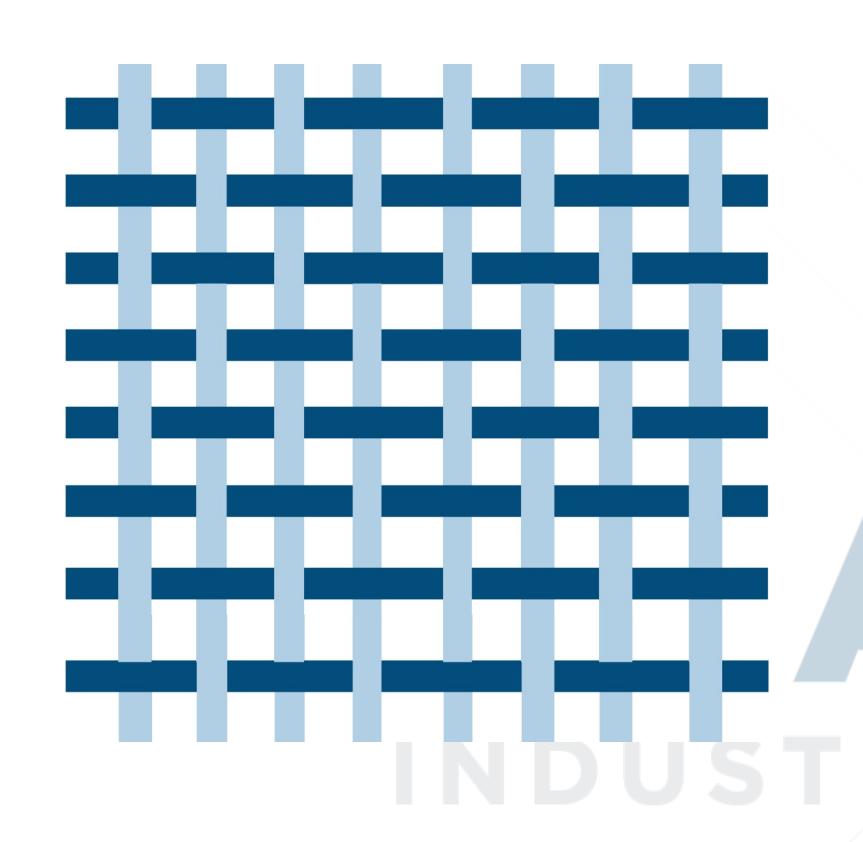




Even though both fabrics are produced in completely different ways, both techniques produce fabrics that can function in the same ways.



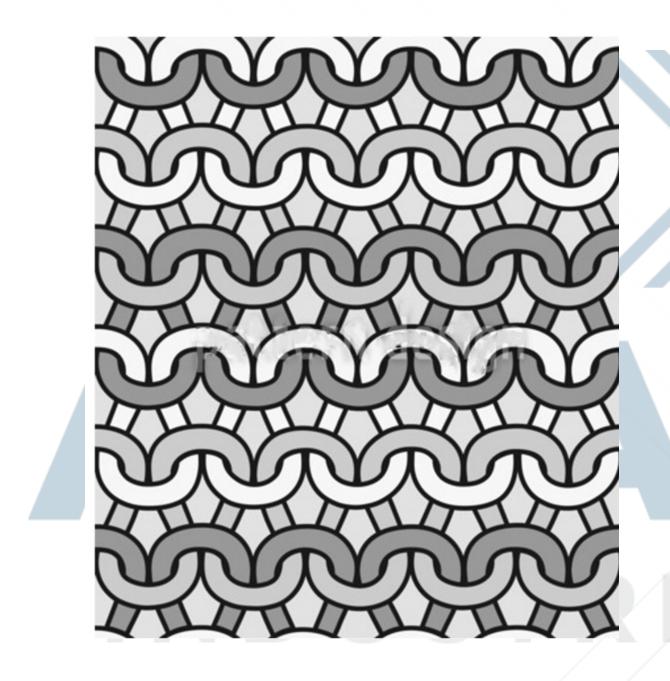
WOVEN



- Simple over-under pattern
- Technique can be applied in a circle (for bags) or on a flat loom, "sulzer" style (shade cloth or some ground cover)
- Any extruded yarn can be used
- Threads can shift so best for more rigid materials (such as PP)
- Requires tape and grommets to hang



KNITTED



- Interlocking pattern limits the amount yarns shift during use
- Yarn must be flexible enough to achieve the locking pattern.
 PE or polyester work well, PP does not
- Any damage to an area is localized
- Can be hung up by s-hooks or the like

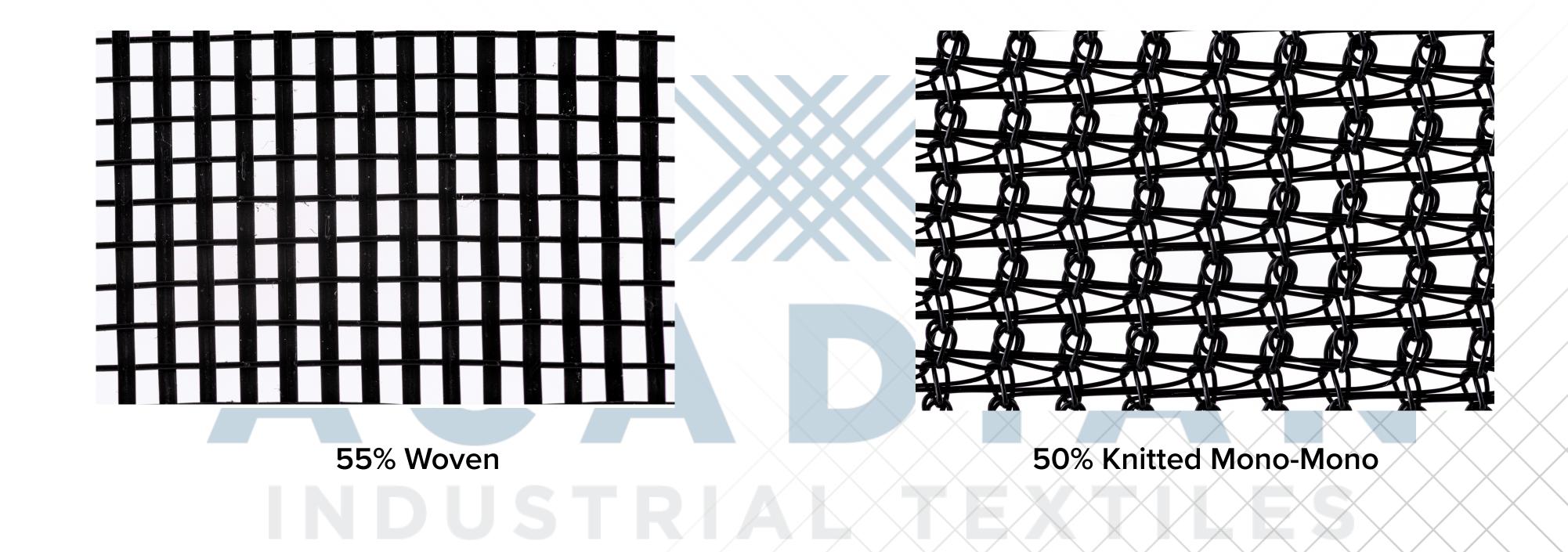


Comparison by Needs

Situation	Woven	Knitted
Frequent heavy winds	Can cause strain on fabric tie downs due to inflexibility of the fabric	Elasticity allows fabric to move with the wind, & can cause fabric to stretch too much over time
Crew experience doing fabric installation	Simple to install with tape and grommets	Without tape around the edges can be stretched too much creating uneven shade
Puncture (this isn't easy to do)	Hole or tear will expand, unless repaired	The interlocked yarns can prevent the hole/ tear from expanding
Containment of soil or debris	Flat loom weaves hold soil or debris in place while water or air passes through. Circular loom holds soil and prevents water flow	More porous making it less effective. Debris is more likely to block fluid flow, yarns don't shift. Tape knits may be equally effective, with a lower tear and puncture strength
Need bags for produce or like products	Circular weave provides fast reliable production	Most mills focus knitting machines on different work
High amount of Shade needed	Up to 95% possible, higher if fabric is calendered, Value Priced	Mono-mono only available up to 80%, higher possible with mono-tape or tape-tape, which has lower puncture strength
Material types	Monofilament yarn easily achieves 95% shade and based on the fabric type high strength	Not suitable for PP
Filtration of water or other liquids	Calendered or tentered weave has smaller opening size. Yarns could shift in fluid so that more debris passes through than planned	Supports even or sporadic water flows with little if any movement in yarns
Types of functions	Nursery Shade for plants or people, Shade for crops, Wind Break, Containment Fabric, Truck Tarp, Ground Cover	Shade, Truck Tarp, Bird/Hail Net, Sports Netting, Construction Netting, Filtration



Compare fabrics under a microscope



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