

LISERÉ

WHAT IS LISERÉ?

The broad category of fabrics called “Jacquards” has been discussed in a previous issue (TT-10). Again, the Jacquard loom attachment creates the ability to control each individual warp yarn in the weaving process. The fabrics made using this type of equipment include damask, tapestry and the fabric featured here, liseré.

Liseré is a specific type of Jacquard-woven fabric in which an extra set of warp yarns is used to create detailed motifs in lengthwise bands, which are interspersed with satin-woven stripes. One set of warp yarns is generally identical in color to the filling yarns; together, these form the ground. The second set of warp yarns is composed of a variety of single-colored yarns. In accordance with the planned pattern, different colors of these yarns are wound in bands of various widths on a separate loom beam. During weaving, the Jacquard mechanism raises these yarns and controls their interlacing to produce detailed motifs in lengthwise bands.

FIBERS ARE VARIED

Liseré fabrics can be woven from a wide variety of fibers. Variations we have seen include 80% acetate/20% cotton and 100% cotton. The sample shown here is 66% acetate, 34% cotton. (Can you tell which yarns are acetate? The answer is at the end of the article.) Retail prices for these fabrics range from \$50 to \$100 or more, depending on such characteristics as fiber type and the intricacy of the pattern.

LONG FLOATS

A “float” is a portion of a warp or filling yarn that rides over two or more opposing yarns to form a sleek face, as in a satin weave, or is grouped to form a pattern on the face. You will notice that the fabric shown on this page has long warp floats that extend over as many as nine filling yarns. (The sample is mounted with the warp direction running vertically on the page.)

Unlike the tight basket weave of the ground fabric in this material, the long floats are easily snagged. Special care must be used when cleaning or spotting any fabric of this type.



SLOW BLEEDERS

Spotting and cleaning liseré fabrics (especially with water-based detergents) can cause bleeding. Like many other Jacquards, these fabrics may be slow

bleeders, meaning that the dye transfer may take 15 minutes or more to become evident. In order to avoid trouble, TEST, TEST, TEST!

CLEANABILITY

Liseré fabrics should be cleaned using methods, which are safe for the particular fiber types (and dyes) involved. The fabric shown here, for example, was tested and found to be colorfast to wet cleaning (ProKleen was used to test). However, spot cleaning with acetone would be a definite problem because of the acetate content in this fabric. You may wish to look again at TT-8, Acetate.

If testing indicates that bleeding is not a factor, shrinkage should be the next potential problem considered. If rayon is present, the shrinkage concerns multiply. Test cleaning on a small pillow or arm cover (with the client's permission) will help determine the possibility of shrinkage.

ON THE BRIGHT SIDE

Liseré fabrics can be treated with solvent-based fabric protectors with little chance of dye migration. The Fiber-Seal Fabric Care System can benefit these fabrics by reducing absorbency, helping to resist permanent staining.

Answer: The warp yarns are acetate.