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## ***A Review on Blended Textiles and Their Characteristics***

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### ***Abstract***

*When a property is absent in one fibre and the same property is present in another fibre, by mixing the two fibres the right blend is obtained. Mixing of two or more different kinds of fibres is known as blending. Blending is done at various stages of textile manufacturing. In blended fabrics the characteristics of individual component fibres are blended and the result is much superior fabric. In a blended product the natural fibre ensures high breathability and great wearing comfort, whereas the synthetic fibre contributes the prerequisites for elasticity, shape retention and durability. Blends are created to improve the feel, performance or durability of the fabric. There are surprising benefits of blended fabrics, both on the manufacturing side and the consumer side. The properties of the blended fabrics are combined and made into a modified state in a fabric. Every apparel retailer should be familiar with three primary types like cotton, polyester and blended fabrics. When the blended fabrics are made, manufacturers can take advantages of fabrics' inherent qualities while negating its weaknesses. The basic objective of blending is to give the end-product certain characteristics which are unobtainable from a single component, like strength, crease resistance, aesthetic effects and price.*

***Keywords:*** *composite yarn, highly lustrous, texture, intimate mixture, shape retention, nano-coating, elastane, luminous sheen*

## INTRODUCTION

The objectives of blending and mixing are to get uniform quality of yarn, to improve processing performance, to achieve the function and application, to get the fancy effect and to decrease the production cost. Various stages of mixing are such as mixing can be done before the blow room. It is done in the blow room. It can be done at the scutcher. It is done at ribbon lap machine or at comber. It is also done at draw frame or at comber. It can be done at card or rotor spinning machine. It is also done at ring spinning machine. Mixing of two kinds of fibres is called blending. The total quantity of two mixed will be equal to 100. The proportion of these fibres to be mixed will mainly depend on the end use. Advantages of blending are: blending improves the final properties, a property may be absent in one fibre but the same may be present in the other fibre and by mixing the two fibres the right blend is obtained. It improves the physical and chemical properties [1].

A blend is a mixture of two or more fibres. In yarn spinning, different compositions, lengths, diameter or colours may be combined to create a blend. Blended textiles are fabrics or yarns produced with a combination of two or more types of different fibres or yarns to obtain desired

traits and aesthetic. Blending is possible at various stages of textile manufacturing. The term blend refers to spun fibres or a fabric composed of such fibres. There are synonymous terms, a combination of yarns is made of two strands of different fibres twisted together to form a ply, a mixture or mixed cloth refers to blended clothes in which different types of yarns are used to weave a fabric and known as warp and weft yarns.

Blending in textiles is an old term/practice which became more wide spread after around 1980. Recognizing the growing popularity of blends, the Wool Bureau introduced blend mark, in 1970 for blends containing a high percentage of wool. Viyella was the oldest blended filament structure. It was a twill weave of wool and cotton. Because of the cotton content, it can be washed more easily than an all-wool filament. An admixture of silk, and cotton from Hindustan called Maseru is one of the earliest forms of mixed cloth. In the 12th century AD, the industry was under the influence of Muslims. While Muslims men were not allowed to wear pure silk due to religious admonition, a silk and cotton blend they made was permitted. It was known as Maseru, the name given to a group of mixed fabrics. Maseru is an Arabic word that literally

means permitted. Siamoise was 17th century cotton and linen blended material [2].

There is no shopping for clothes of fabrics or fabric without one or two blended fabrics in the fray and blended fabrics win almost always. This is because in blended fabrics, the characteristics of individual component fibres are blended and the result is much superior fabric. Blending in textile production is a process where several different yarns of origin are mixed to produce a different yarn. The blended fibres can be of different origins, composition, length, thickness or colour. Blends are often made by intermingling two or more types of staple fibres to produce one yarn. In other words more than one fibre is twisted to make a yarn. These fibres can be of different types depending on the effect/advantages we are aiming for performance, cost or aesthetics. There are several processes of blending such as fibre blending, yarn blending, web blending, etc [3].

The combination of at least two types of fibres in a blended fabric aims to compensate for their disadvantageous properties or to combine the different advantages. Natural and synthetic fibres are particularly frequently combined in a

fabric in order to achieve a perfect wearing feel and better processing and care options or simply to make the material more effective and affordable. Cotton and polyester are predestined partners for very high-quality blended fabrics. The natural fibre ensures high breathability and great wearing comfort. The synthetic fibres contribute the prerequisites for aesthetic, shape retention, and durability. This makes these blended fabrics wonderfully suitable for active wear, outdoor and functional fabrics, such as Fjaurven's G-1000. Depending on the requirements of textile, the blend ratio of the so-called poly-cotton varies, like the cotton content is usually between 50% and 60%. Neither the natural nor the synthetic fibres alone have optimal moisture management. Cotton for example is very absorbent, but dries very slowly. Synthetic fibres can hardly absorb any moisture and therefore quickly feel uncomfortable on skin when sweating. A blended fabric of both fibres eliminates these disadvantages. The synthetic fibres content support the transport of water vapour, while the cotton ensures that it absorbs perspiration and is breathable [4].

Blended are created to improve the feel, performance and durability of the fabric. For example, when cotton and spandex are combined it often creates a fabric that is

light weight, cool and some degree of stretch. The percentage of each fibre is important as more or less of each can make or break the fabric. Too high percentage of a stretch fibre and the garment can turn into a saggy mess, too little and we can feel overly constricted. Well before the introduction of man-made fibres manufacturers were creating hundreds of different kinds of fabrics from natural fibres such as wool, cotton, silk and flax, each differing mainly by their natural characteristics. Natural fabrics tend to have positive characteristics such as durability, non-allergic, breathable and therefore are comfortable to wear, absorbent, fire resistant and biodegradable. Negative include being expensive, high-maintenance, shrinkage and delicate.

The first commercial production of a man-made fibre was achieved in 1889 by French chemist, Charles Chamberland who caused a sensation in the Paris Exhibition when he showed his artificial silk. There after come the Rayon in 1910 and the Nylon in 1939. By the 1950s man-made fabric were taking 20% of all fibres being produced by American mills. These fibres were developed to solve some or more problematic issues associated with

natural fibres such as moths, wrinkles and durability [5].

Blended fabrics are having purist or do not mind mixing it up, there are a lot of surprising benefits of blended fabrics, both in the manufacturing side and the consumers side. Spinning combines different fibres can compensate for weaknesses between them, such as shape retention, moisture absorbency, lustre and more. Whether one is purist or otherwise, blended product has lots of benefits. Blending fabrics allows for a few main benefits in the manufacturing process. Expensive fabrics can be combined with inexpensive fabrics to create a quality product with reduced cost. Blended fabrics can allow for cross dyeing technique, which are difficult if not impossible to recreate otherwise. Blended fabrics can impart a multitude of benefits including but not limited to better performance by increased moisture absorbency and resilience or can be permanent pressed as shape retention and improve texture, feel or shine of clothing for improved properties and also cost reduction by saving in manufacturing is filtered down to the customers [6].

The variety of natural and man-made fabrics available today offers a wide

selection of fibres for use. But all fabrics are not perfect in one way or other. They all have some good, fair and poor performance characteristics. Man's desire to produce perfect fabrics results in the production of blended fabrics. An intimate mixture of two or more fibres spun together is a blend. The individual yarns contain two or more different fibres. The blending of cellulosic fibres with man-made fibres to produce fabrics with improved characteristics has long been accepted throughout the world. The use of blended fabrics has been tremendously increased in India. The price structure and multi-fibre policy of government have increased the use of cellulosic blended fabrics. The properties of the fibres blended are combined and made into a modified state in a blended fabric. If blending is done carefully the good qualities of fibres are emphasised by mixing the poor qualities. Blending requires knowledge of both science and art. Among the various types of blends available today, the most popular fabrics are terry-cotton, terry-wool, polyester-viscose, etc. The polyester-cotton-viscose blends are most useful and common [7].

Every apparel retailer should be familiar with three primary fabric types like cotton, polyester and blended fabrics. The quality

parameters for the following fabrics are given below to choose regarding which is the best for the retailers' point of view. Cotton is for feel, wear, printing sustainability, durability and care.

### **Fabric blends**

Cotton-polyester blends (65/35), polyester/cotton/rayon blends (50/25/25) and polyester/spandex blends (85/15). Cotton is the most widely produced natural fibre on the planet. As a fabric it is known for its comfort and durability, which makes it one of the most popular fabrics used in apparel. Cotton is a versatile fibre that can be woven or knitted into many different fabrics like denim, flannel, jersey and more. Each of which makes it one of the most popular in different feel and wear. All cotton fabrics are soft and breathable, which makes them perfect for warm climate and hot weather, and for people with sensitive skin. Lastly Cotton is not clinging. So if one does not want to sell form-fitting clothes on store and a looser fit, choose cotton. But keep in mind 100% cotton dries slowly, so it is probably not ideal for active wear. Cotton makes a great surface for DTG printing. So if we want our design to be opaque and crisp, pick a garment made from 100% cotton. Just keep in mind that DTG prints do not come out as solidly on thick cotton

clothing as they do on T-shirts. High-quality cotton is super durable which makes it less prone to accidental rips or tears. However, cotton is not as durable as polyester or cotton/polyester blends [8].

When the fabrics are made from blended fibres, manufacturers can take advantages of the fabric's inherent qualities while negating its weaknesses. It is important to note that when a blend is listed on a product, the fabric type with the highest content will be listed first. For example cotton/polyester fabric will contain at least 51% cotton while a polyester/cotton fabric will contain at least 51%. Cotton has a softer feel with high breathability. It is light and cool. However, cotton is more prone to shrinkage and wrinkle. Polyester is strong, durable and longer than cotton. It also resists shrinkage and wrinkles are the two biggest advantages of cotton. A cotton/polyester blend is common in apparel, especially in shirts. The blend is durable, maintains its colour well, and is soft and light. A cotton/polyester blend is susceptible to shrinkage, wrinkles, pilling and static. The blend is not breathable as 100% cotton, but its properties make it ideal for a sporty look or apparel that undergoes heavy usage. Nylon is a synthetic fibre. It provides excellent durability, stretch and wrinkle and

shrinkage resistance. It is soft, supple and dries quickly. Acetate is almost identical to rayon. It is breathable and lustrous with a beautiful satiny sheen. Blending acetate with nylon offers the attractiveness of an acetate fabrics with the durability, stretch and wrinkle/shrinkage resistance seen with nylon [9].

Blended fabrics have improved properties like firmness, loftiness, dryness, smoothness and softness. Performance improvements for functional end use are wrinkle resistance, warmth and comfort durability and fastness. For processing it improves tailor ability. Economically fibre costs improve in blend composition and in processing spin ability and weave ability improves the dyeing and printing. There are different ways to manufacture a product from two or more types of fibres. These are such as yarns spun from different types of fibres can be combed in one fabric. Different yarns and filaments can be twisted together to form a complex yarn composite. Yarns can be made from combination of staple fibres and filaments. Blend yarns can be spun from homogeneous blends of different types of staple fibres and different types of filament yarns can be combined into a complex yarn by twisting or commingling process. The basic objectives of fibre blends is to

give the end product certain characteristics which are unobtainable from a single fibre component such as strength crease recovery aesthetic effects and price. The most popular blending percentages with fibres are: 60/40 wool-polyester 55/45 polyester-wool 75/25 polyester/wool and 60/20/20 polyester/wool/linen. The most important reason for blending is that of combining the properties of two or more fibres. Blending of different fibres is also used to increase aesthetic effects of the fabric [10].

#### **PURPOSE OF FIBRE BLENDING AND MIXING**

The purpose of fibre blending by combining two or more types of fibres in one product as a mixture or blend is to utilize the respective advantages of the fibres. These advantages may be either unobtainable too costly or delivering undesirable side effects if only one type of fibre is used. From a commercial point of view fibre mixtures and blends are formed to improve product performance to develop new markets to reduce the cost of production or to increase the sales price of the products by utilizing the respective characteristics of different fibres. Among the many reasons for blending to achieve the improvement or variation in aesthetics performance and economics is the main. In

aesthetics the factors are: appearance which means colour, lustre, surface, texture, cover, loftiness, dryness, smoothness, softness, firmness. In performance the factors are: wrinkle resistance, warmth and comfort, durability and fastness. In processing tailor ability is the key factor. In economics the factors are fibre cost with blend composition and in processing spin ability weave ability dyeing and finishing [10].

Following are the objectives of the mixing to get mixture uniform quality of yarn, to improve processing performance, to achieve the function and application, to get the fancy effects, to decrease production cost, etc. The various types of mixing are discussed as follows: Bale mixing can be done before the blow room. Flock mixing is done in the blow room. Lap mixing is done at the scutcher Web mixing is done at ribbon lap machine or draw frame. Sliver is mixed at draw frame or at comber. Fibre mixing is done at card or rotor spinning machine. Mixing of two different kinds of Bi-component fibres are the fibres produced by mixing two different polymers to achieve the properties of two fibres. For example, polyester and nylon may be mixed together in extrusion. The p. fibres is called blending. The total quantity of two fibres mixed will be equal to 100.

The proportion of these fibres to be mixed will mainly depend on end use. Some examples of blended fabrics are such as polyester/cotton, nylon/wool, nylon/acetate, rayon/acrylic, ramie/polyester, wool/cotton/synthetics, rayon/synthetics, etc. The common blend percentages are: 80/20, 70/30, 67/33, 60/40, 50/50, 52/48, etc. The difference between mixing and blending are explained as, when mixing of two to three varieties of cotton is done called mixing and in it same kind of fibres are used. But when mixing of two different kinds of fibres is done called blending. Here two kinds of different fibres are used [1].

Any fibre has the potential to contribute to a blended fabric depending upon the intended se. Continuous testing is carried out to determine the best fibre blends and the fibres are the fibres produced by mixing two different polymers to achieve the properties of two fibres. For example, polymers in the component may have entirely different physical and chemical properties. Products with blends, mixtures and combinations may have properties that differ from those obtained with a single fibre. Blending may add value and may produce the cost of the product. From the view point of spinning advantages, blending is also used to describe the

process of combining small amount of the same fibre from various lots to produce uniform result.

The process is known as Blending in spinning. Blending helps in spinning those fibres which are weak and difficult to spin. In core spun yarns a filament yarn is wrapped with staple fibres. Spandex filament may be wrapped with cotton fibres to form a core yarn. These yarns are called composite yarns. Blends help in reducing the discomfort of certain synthetic clothing. Polyester/cotton blended clothing is more comfortable to wear in humid climate than polyester alone. Blends create a variety of aesthetic effects [2].

Each natural or man-made fibre has its own good and bad properties. Blending allows us to combine the different qualities of fibres, emphasize the good and minimize their qualities. Blending allows u to combine the different qualities of fibres emphasize the good and bad to minimize their quantities. Blending definitely improves the performance. It also improves the texture. It also optimizes the raw material for spinning and finishing by compensating for the variations in fibres. Finally blending improves the durability of the product. When strong, durable

synthetic fibres are blended with delicate natural fibres like silk, definitely longevity of the fabric increases. Blended fabrics mix the inherent qualities of two fibres to produce a new fabric with all desired qualities. Today the most common blend are made by mixing natural fibres with man-made fibres. Natural fibres are durable, breathable, absorbent, bio-degradable and non-allergic. These are their positive fabric qualities. Their negative qualities are that they are expensive, high-maintenance, delicate and shrink fast. Man-made fibres on the other hand are good at resisting water and thus less prone to staining. They are also stretchable, durable, strong, prone to skin allergies and non-bio-degradable [7].

### **BENEFITS OF BLENDED PRODUCTS**

In the rarest cases garments are made from just one ingredient, especially on the level of sports and functional clothing, there is a lot to know in addition to the care instructions. Blended fabrics of cotton and polyester, merino and spandex, viscose and nylon, the combination possibilities are endless and a fabric even often contains far more than just two components. Why the sports and outdoor and indoor industry likes to use blended fabrics and what to consider when buying

and caring for them we can find out three reasons. The combination of last two type fibres in a blended fabric aims to compensate for their disadvantageous properties or to combine the different advantages. Natural and synthetic fibres are particularly frequently combined in order to achieve a perfect wearing feel and better processing and care options or simply to make the material more affordable. Cotton and polyester are predestined partners for very high-quality blended fabrics. The natural fibre ensures high breathability and great wearing comfort. The synthetic fibre contributes the prerequisites for elasticity, shape retention and durability. These blended products are wonderfully suitable for active wear, outdoor and functional fabrics such as Fjallvaven' G 1000. depending on the requirement of textiles, the blend ratio of the so called polyester/cotton content is usually between 50 and 65 percent. Neither natural nor synthetic fibres alone have optional moisture management. Cotton for example is very absorbent but dries very slowly. Synthetic fibres can hardly absorb any moisture and therefore quickly feel uncomfortable on the skin when sweating. Any blended fabric of both fibres type eliminates these disadvantages. The synthetic fibres content supports the transport of water vapour while the cotton

ensures that it absorbs perspiration and breathable. The synthetic fibres combination also brings about the same advantages in blended fabrics with merino wool and woollen shirts become easier to care, more durable, shape retention and elastic when synthetic fibres are added. In addition, a blended fabric of merino wool and synthetic fibres is more breathable than a pure wool product. There are many different textile fibres from the chemistry lab and they bring different capabilities. Polyester or polyamides are most commonly found in blended fabrics because both are very uncomplicated and inexpensive. The fibres provide stability in the fabric, make it lighter on balance and allow it to dry faster. Spandex is always used when it comes to stretch ability and polyacrylic is added for better sweat management [4].

The popular blended fabrics content: polyester/cotton, cotton/lycra, wool/cotton, linen/cotton, linen/cotton, linen/silk, linen/rayon, silk/wool, rayon/cotton, etc. The primary purpose of creating blended fabrics is to marry to qualities inherent in each fabric with each other to create contemporary blend. There are a number of reasons why fabrics are combined. It might be to improve the look or feel, to make the fabric easier to care for handling

or to make it more economical for manufacturers. The contributions of most common fibres are bring to a blend are as follows: spandex add elasticity and comfort, polyester gives wash and wear benefits, increases wrinkle resistance, shape retention and durability, rayon improves moisture absorbency, attracts less static and lustre, acrylic improves softness and gives the fabric wool like qualities, acetate adds lustre and shine, lowers the cost of the fabric and improves the drape, cotton lessens static, increases absorbency, comfort and dye-ability, wool adds warm and bulk, helps retain shape, increases absorbency and wrinkle resistance, silk adds comfort, lustre and prestige [5].

Blended fabrics allow for a main benefit in the manufacturing process. Expensive fabrics can be combined with inexpensive fabrics to create a quality item with reduced costs. Blended fabrics can allow for cross dyeing techniques, which are difficult if not impossible to recreate otherwise. Blended fabrics can impart a multitude of benefits including but not limited to: better performance, increase moisture absorbency and resilience, shape retention, wrinkle resistance, or can be permanently pressed, improve texture, improve feel, or shine in the clothing, cost

reduction, cost savings in manufacturing is filtered down to the customer. Polyester allows for sublimation ink design and has no moisture absorbency. Blending polyester and cotton brings the best of both worlds to a cloth, allowing for good shape retention and moisture absorbency. This is why cloth towels are typically 65% polyester and 35% cotton. Sublimation can also be used on blended fabrics but the fibre must be at least 50% polyester. Resulting design will be faded or have a more retro look, however that may be perfect for some [6].

#### **ADVANTAGES OF BLENDING**

Each natural or man-made fibre has its own good and bad qualities. Blending always direct us to combine the different qualities of fibres emphasizing their good and minimize their bad qualities. Blending definitely improves the performance of a blended product. A blended product of cotton and polyester fibres results in the improvement in the blended product like strength, lustre, absorbency, etc. It reduces the cost of the fabric. Blending can also produce cross-dyeing effects. Another important advantage is that it also optimizes the raw materials for spinning and finishing by compensating the variations in the fibres. Blending improves the durability of the product. When strong

and durable synthetic fibres are blended with delicate natural fibre like silk definitely the longevity of the fabric is increased. Blended fabrics mix the inherent qualities of two fibres to produce a new fabric with all desired qualities. Today, the most common blends are made by mixing natural fibres with man-made fibres. Cotton/polyester fabric is common in clothing, especially for shirting materials. Polyester/viscose fabric is soft and breathable material, because of viscose fibres. Silk/cotton blended crepe is a popular clothing fabric. Costly wool like mohair, alpaca are blended with cotton to decrease cost. Linen/cotton is very absorbent, has a natural lustre and soft, cool to touch [3].

Benefits of blended fabrics whether someone is purist or do not mind making it up, there are a lot of surprising benefits of blending fabrics, both on the manufacturing side and the consumer side. Spinning together different fibres can compensate for weakness between them, such as shape retention, moisture absorbency, texture, lustre and more. Blending fabrics allow for a few main benefits in the manufacturing process. Expensive fabrics can be combined with inexpensive fabrics to create a quality item reducing the cost. Blended fabrics can

allow for cross dyeing techniques, which are difficult if not impossible to create otherwise. Blended fabrics can impart a multitude of benefits including but not limited to: better performance, shape retention, improved texture and cost of production [6].

Man's desire to produce perfect products resulted in the production of blended fabrics. An intimate mixture of two or more fibres spun together is a blend. The individual yarn contains two or more different fibres. The use of blended fabrics has been tremendously increased even in India. The properties of the fibres blended are combined and made into modified state in a blended fabric. If blending is done carefully the good qualities of fabrics are emphasized minimizing the poor qualities. The important reasons for blending fibres are to produce better performance. By blending we can improve the characteristics that are poor in one fibre with another fibre which excels in those qualities. For example, polyester when blended with cotton, the resultant fabric has moderate absorbency which is almost nil in polyester. To improve texture, handle, feel and appearance of fabrics blended with wool fibres the polyester produce the desired texture for suiting materials. Viscose when blended with

cotton improves its lustre and softness and there by enhances its appearance. To reduce the cost, sometimes is one of the important reasons for blending of fibres. The cost of a very expensive fabric can often be reduced by blending with another cheap fibre. For example, expensive wool is blended with cheaper polyester to reduce the cost. To produce cost dyed effects fibres with unlike dye affinity are combined and dyed together so that it produces interesting effects as one fibre take up the colour and the other retains its original colour. To improve spinning, weaving and finishing efficiency blending with cotton is done to produce spun yarns [7].

When the fabrics are blended products, manufactures can take advantages of the fabric's inherent qualities while negating its weaknesses. Its importance to note when a blend is listed on a product, the fabric type with highest content will be listed first. For instant a cotton/polyester fabric will contain at least 51% cotton while a polyester/cotton fabric will contain 51% cotton. Cotton has a softer feel with high breathability. It is light and cool. However, cotton is more prone to shrinkage and wrinkles. Polyester is strong, durable and lasts longer than cotton. It also resists shrinkage and

wrinkles are the two big disadvantages of cotton. A cotton/polyester blend is common in apparel, especially for shirts. The blend is durable, maintains its colour well and is soft and light. A cotton/polyester blend is less susceptible to shrinkage, wrinkle, pilling and static. The blend is not breathable as 100% cotton but its properties make it to ideal like a sporty look that undergoes heavy usage.

In nylon acetate blend, nylon is a synthetic material. It provides excellent durability, stretch, wrinkle resistance and shrinkage resistance. It is soft, supple and dries quickly. Acetate is almost identical to rayon. It is breathable and lustrous with a beautiful satiny sheen In ramie/polyester blend, ramie is one of the strongest of all natural fibres in the world and is highly lustrous and bright and resists heat, insects, mildew, light and acids,. Blending acetate with nylon offers the attractiveness of an acetate fabric with the durability, stretch and wrinkle/shrinkage resistance as seen with nylon. Ramie however, is prone to wrinkle. Polyester is also strong and durable. It wicks away moisture well but unlike ramie it resists shrinkage and wrinkles. Ramie combined with polyester provides all the strength and durability benefits of ramie with the wrinkle resistance of polyester. In linen/silk blend,

linen fibres do not stretch which causes them to break down when folded or ironed at the same place each time. A 100% linen fabric is difficult to maintain and expensive. However, linen fabrics are very absorbent, cool to touch, and have a natural lustre. Line is also very durable and strong, particularly when wet. It is considered a luxury fabric. Silk is light weight but durable. It is soft, shiny appearance but cannot be beaten. However, it is passive and yellows with age. It also requires special care when clean. Both linen and silk are luxurious. A line/silk blend will be expensive but will be durable with an unbeatable beautiful lustre [9].

## **CONCLUSION**

Blending improves the final properties. Blended textiles e fabrics or yarns produced with combination o two or more types of different fibres or yarns to obtain desired traits and aesthetics. As many advantages as blended fabrics made from natural and synthetic fibres bring the combination of natural and synthetic fibres is not entirely unproblematic. Blended fabrics mix the inherent qualities o two fibres to produce new fabric will all desired qualities. Nanotechnology allows for all manner of materials to be blended into fibres on microscopic level to improve

their use, life, comfort and hygiene. Spinning together different fibres can compensate for weaknesses between them such as shape retention, moisture absorbance texture lust end more. Among the various types of blends available today, the most common and popular fabrics are terry-cotton terry-wool polyester-viscose polyester-cotton-viscose are very common. Polyester is becoming an increasingly popular option in the apparel industry. Polyester is especially valued by those who are looking for fabrics that withstands a lot of wearing and washing. It is important to note when blend is listed on product the type with the highest content will be listed first. The most popular reason of blending is that of combining the properties of two or more fibres. Blending of different fibres is also used to increase aesthetic effects in the fabric.

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