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Summary of Knit Types

_____Knitting is the act of manipulating threads or yarn to form a textile. This is done specifically by interloping the various threads or yarn with a needle. Knits can be created in two different ways. One way a knit can be formed is through weft knits. This is when one set of threads are looped horizontally and continuously. The basic stitches that are used in weft knitting are jersey, rib, and purl. Another way a knit can be formed is through a warp knit. Warp knits are formed by having one set of yarns run through a second set of yarns that run vertically along the cloth. Visually it looks like the yarn zigzags across the length of the fabric. There are different types of warp knitting such as Tricot Knit, Raschel Knit, and Crochet knit. Knits that are produced at an industrial level are made through industrial circle knitting machines and industrial flatbed machines. Knits can also be produced at home through hand knitting or even smaller at home knitting machines. The thickness of the yarn usually produces larger stitches reducing the number of stitches. The size of the needle can also determine the gauge for a given pattern as well as the tension that's being applied by the knitter can certainly affect the gauge. The advantages of knit fabrics include softness, moisture, permeability, stretch, and comfort. Some disadvantages of knit fabrics include shrinkage, can easily cling to all areas, non-durable, and

raveling edges. Knits are the most prominent ways of producing clothes within the apparel industry and our society practically functions relying on the production of knits for everyday use.
