DIFFERENT TYPES OF WOOL FABRICS
Different types of wool fabrics

Wool is a versatile natural fibre, which can be made into a wide range of woven or knitted fabrics. Depending on the length and fibre diameter (fineness) of a fleece, it can be processed through either the woollen or worsted processing system.

WOOLLEN-SPUN WOVEN FABRICS
Woollen-spun woven fabrics are generally thick and heavy. They are ideal for warm winter jackets and coats. These fabrics are generally wind-proof and can repel light rain, so are good to wear when playing outside in winter.

WOOLLEN-SPUN KNITTED FABRICS
Knitted fabrics made from woollen-spun yarn are generally heavier and bulkier than worsted-spun knitted fabrics. They make great soft, warm jumpers, scarves, beanies, socks and cardigans.

WORSTED-SPUN WOVEN FABRICS
Worsted processing uses the highest-quality fleeces to produce very fine yarns, which can be woven to produce smooth, light-weight fabrics. These fabrics are used by fine tailors around the world for clothes such as business suits, trousers and skirts. Worsted-spun woven fabrics are ideal to wear in warm weather or inside, where they keep you cool and comfortable.

WORSTED-SPUN KNITTED FABRICS
Fine worsted-spun yarns produce super-soft knitted fabrics that feel great next to your skin. These fabrics are incredibly versatile — they are used for baby clothes, underwear, t-shirts and sportswear, leggings, dresses and other light-weight knitwear. Worsted-spun knitted fabrics can be ideal for wearing every day — they are soft and comfortable and look great, too. They are also great for travelling as they are soft, cool and comfortable and light-weight to pack in your luggage — and they don’t need ironing.

Glossary

Fibre diameter — the thickness of a single wool fibre.
Fleece — the wool that covers the body of a sheep, usually removed by shearing.
Natural fibre — a fibre sourced from a plant or animal, not manufactured in laboratories (synthetic fibre).
Woollen processing — uses shorter fibres, less stages and produces a thicker yarn than worsted processing.
Worsted processing — uses longer fibres, more stages and produces a finer, high-quality yarn than woollen processing.
Yarn — fibres of wool twisted together to form a rope-like thread ready for knitting or weaving.

Did you know?

- Merino Fresh business suits can be washed by hanging them in the shower — ready to wear the following day with no need for ironing.
- Wool naturally absorbs UV rays from the sun, but UV Merino is specially treated during processing so the fabric can increase the Sun Protection by up to 20UPF units.
- Many wool garments are machine-washable, and some can be tumble dried. They won’t shrink, lose their shape, fade or colour-bleed.
- Cool Wool fabrics are specially designed to be worn in a hot climate — like Australia — during spring and summer.
- Wool can absorb up to 35% of its own weight in water, more than cotton (24%), nylon (7%) and polyester (1%).
- Wearing wool when you play sport can keep you cooler and drier by absorbing moisture from your skin as you sweat.

FUN FACTS ABOUT WOOL

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More information

To find out more about wool fabrics take a look at:
- learnaboutwool.com
- Beyond the Bale magazine: beyondthebale.wool.com
- woolmark.com/textile-innovations
- the posters, fibre yarn and fabric samples in the hardcopy Learn About Wool Kit.