

Setting Criteria of The Sew ability Of Organza Fabric

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Abstract: Organza is a sheer, transparent fabric that has a variety of uses and applications. There are two types of organza: semi-synthetic and fully synthetic. Fabric if it is made entirely of silk; however, semi and fully synthetic organza is comparatively inexpensive.

In this study three different masses of organza fabric were sewed with two different seam threads types by using two types of press foot (plastic and metal) at three pressing levels. These seams examined for stiffness, seam pucker and seam appearance according to standards. Comparisons have been made between the thirty six different samples; this was done with reference to seamed lines' durability, efficiency and appearance.

Keywords: What is organza, Silk organza, Composition, Geography, Clothing and household uses.

1. Introduction

1.1. What is organza?

Organza is a thin, plain weave, sheer and durable fabric that is washable. ⁽¹⁴⁾ It also sews easily. It is best to wash organza before cutting and sewing a pattern. A silk organza, rather than a synthetic version, is often easier to work with, because the seams do not pucker. Organza also makes a good pressing cloth because of its sheerness and heat resistance. ⁽¹⁰⁾ Organza is related to organzine, a fabric made of strong silk fibers twisted into strands. The word entered French and Italian languages in the Middle Ages as "organsin" and "organzano" after the town of Urgang in Turkestan, which had a famous silk market. ⁽¹¹⁾

Originally a lightweight silk fabric, organza is a plain weave that is created using nylon, polyester, and silk or a blend of any of the three. The loose weave of the filaments allows the production to result in sections of cloth that are translucent in nature. A slightly looser variation on the weave will result in sheer looking fabric. ⁽⁶⁾

Chinese organza is still often made completely from silk filaments. Italian and French versions are generally sturdier and often include nylon filaments as a blend with the silk. Fabric produced in India and

the United States often uses a mixture of nylon and polyester to create usable organza that is both cost effective and smooth to the touch. ⁽⁶⁾

Organza has a light, soft look and a sense of structure that add the perfect touch of formal elegance to any celebration or ceremony. This gossamer fabric can be used to lend volume to a gown or provide trim and suggest lines as a sash or detail. Bring elegance to the table with organza gift bags, or add a ribbon of organza to complete a stylish centerpiece. Versatile organza can also find a place in craft projects and home décor. Organza has the form, drape and style that can keep pace with your flourishing creativity. ⁽¹⁸⁾

Beauty, luxury, glitters – organza combines all these qualities. The fabric is multifunctional and that's why it's so popular and preferred. It is possible to sew everything from it varying from refined evening wear and aristocratic wedding dress to magic curtains. ⁽¹³⁾

1.2. Silk organza:

Silk organza is a sheer, crisp fabric that is lightweight yet strong and stable, and it can withstand high temperatures and machine washing. ⁽¹⁷⁾ It lends itself well to fashioning delightfully puffy sleeves or resplendent

frontal pieces on bridal or other fine formal dresses. ⁽¹⁵⁾ Silk organza fabric is also exceptional when used as a stylish foil to the fabrics of other garments, whether worn under or over them. ⁽¹⁶⁾

Most silk fabrics can be sewn with any good quality thread, either cotton wrapped or 100% polyester. Silk thread for construction of the garment may not be as good a choice. Frequently the fibers in a silk thread are short. While they spin together and look marvelous, they may not be as strong as the silk they are sewing and they may fray and break easily. ⁽⁸⁾

Silk organza has many applications for twentieth century vintage and modern use, both as a fashion fabric and for use in couture and tailoring construction for facings, linings, and interlinings. It is also popular for curtains, though synthetic and sometimes rayon or acetate versions are generally more common. ⁽⁷⁾

1.3. Composition:

Organza is traditionally made out of yarn. The separate strands are twisted tightly, then woven together to provide texture and sheen to the finished fabric. Although it is stiff in nature, it is not rough against the skin, will not scratch you and does not fray. ⁽¹⁰⁾

1.4. Geography:

Organza mills are found around the world. Key manufacturers are located in China, India, Italy, France and the United States. Chinese organza is usually made from 100 percent silk, while mills in other countries might use either all synthetic fibers or combinations of manmade fiber and silk, for added durability and lower cost. ⁽¹¹⁾

1.5. Clothing and household uses:

When it comes to attire, organza is a staple of formal dresses and other feminine

wardrobe items. ⁽⁵⁾ As a way to create full skirts on evening gowns, nothing beats this fabric for a graceful fall that produces attractive lines. Wraps that are overlaid with organza can produce a sophisticated look that will draw many admiring eyes. One of its main uses is in the creation of wedding dresses that help to make the big day all the more special. Between wedding attire and uptown evening fashions, this fabric has a secure future in the world of fashion. ⁽¹⁸⁾

Organza has been used in clothing for more than a century in India and is becoming an inexpensive alternative to silk in America. Organza is a diverse fabric for crafting lightweight clothing in a variety of styles and applications. Organza is often found on evening gowns and cocktail dresses as well as on any number of shirts, skirts, dresses and handkerchiefs. That organza is thin, malleable and soft and makes it popular for undergarments as well. ⁽¹⁰⁾

Organza is used for bridal wear and eveningwear. In the interiors market it is used for effects in bedrooms and between rooms. Double-width organza in viscose and acetate are used as sheer curtains. ⁽¹²⁾

Though organza is easily dyed, it can leave small smudges or discoloration. This is why many people who use organza fabric tend to use it without dye in a natural white. ⁽⁹⁾ It is a popular and inexpensive fabric for creating curtains, tablecloths and napkins. Decorative bags are often made with organza to store small gifts and treats. ⁽¹⁰⁾

2. Experimental work

2.1. Fabric specifications

Three types of Organza fabric were used. The following table 1 illustrates the tested fabric specifications.

Table 1

Specifications of tested Organza fabric

Fabric color	green	brown	blue
Fabric type	Silk organza	Silk organza	Silk organza
Fabric structure	Plain1/1	Plain1/1	Plain1/1
Yarn warp/cm	32	35	40
Yarn weft/cm	30	31	54
Thickness(mm)	0.10	0.11	0.12

Mass(gm/m ²)	20	22	37
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2.2. Seam threads types

Two different seam threads types were used

as shown in table 2.

Table 2
Seam threads types

Thread No.	Thread type	Thread number	tensile strength [gm/tex]	Extensibility ⁽³⁾ [%]
1.	Polyester (spun)	41.2/2 English count	34.94	15.91%
2.	Rayon	48.8/2 English count	26.16	16.32%

Table 3
Sewing specifications

Stitch type	Seam type	Needle number	Stitch density/cm	Stitch length/mm
Lock stitch 301	Superimposed Seam (SSe) ⁽⁴⁾	9 Organ needle co. Japan	5	3

2.3. Sewing specifications

Organza fabric were sewed using two types of press foot (plastic and metal) at three pressing levels (level1 light press by loosen the presser 22 cycles, level 2 middle press by loosen the presser 11 cycles, level 3 heavy press by loosen the presser 4 cycles). Table 3 illustrates the sewing specifications.

2.4. tests

All tests were done in conditioned atmosphere of 20°C ± 2 and 65% ± 2 RH. Testing seams included Stiffness test obtained using Shirley stiffness tester according to ASTM D 1388 ⁽²⁾ where three samples from each stitch type were tested sample size 25 cm lengthwise and 2,5 cm across. Seam pucker has been evaluated

according to AATCC 88B-1978 ⁽¹⁾ single and double-stitching ratings, using three experts in the textile and clothing field. Seam appearance has been evaluated too; these tests were done for aesthetic appeal.

3. Results and Discussion

3.1. Effect of presser type at different pressing levels on seam properties

3.1.1. Effect of presser type at different pressing levels on seam stiffness

3.1.1.1. Effect of presser type at different pressing levels on seam stiffness using polyester thread

Table 4 illustrates the effect of presser type at different pressing levels on seam stiffness using polyester thread

Table 4

Effect of presser type at different pressing levels on seam stiffness using polyester thread

Fabric color	Seam stiffness [mg.cm]		
	green	brown	blue

metal presser-pressing level 1	11.8	14.3	31.8
metal presser-pressing level 2	12.2	14.9	32.5
metal presser-pressing level 3	12.8	15.4	33.3
plastic presser-pressing level 1	10.6	13.2	29.2
plastic presser-pressing level 2	11.4	13.8	30.3
plastic presser-pressing level 3	12	14.5	31.4

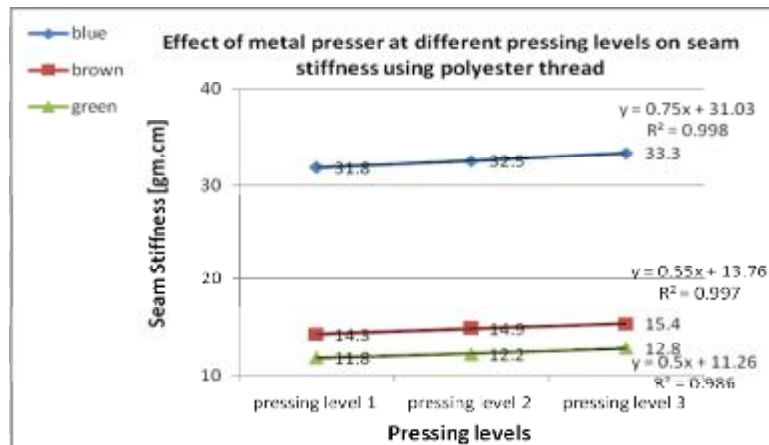


Fig.1. Effect of metal presser at different pressing levels on seam stiffness using polyester thread

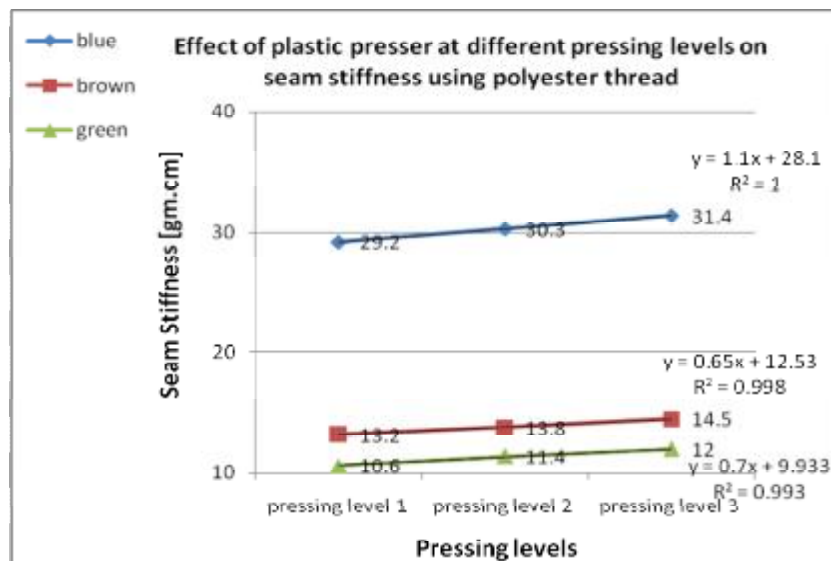


Fig.2. Effect of plastic presser at different pressing levels on seam stiffness using polyester thread

- (As shown in table 4, fig.1 & fig.2) blue organza gives the highest stiffness, brown organza has lower stiffness and green organza has the lowest.
- Results indicate that, there is direct proportional relation between seam stiffness and pressing level. Pressing level1 gives the lowest seam stiffness,

- level2 gives higher seam stiffness and level3 gives the highest. Seam stiffness increases by increasing the press. As seams become more compressed by increasing the press thus their stiffness increases.
- It can be noticed that metal presser gives higher seam stiffness than plastic presser. This can be attributed to the more compressed seams by using metal presser than the plastic presser.
 - The metal presser regression equation using polyester thread for blue organza is $y = 0.75x + 31.03$, for brown organza is $y = 0.55x + 13.76$ and for green organza is $y = 0.5x + 11.26$. The plastic presser regression equation using polyester thread for blue organza is $y = 1.1x + 28.1$, for brown organza is $y = 0.65x +$

12.53 and for green organza is $y = 0.7x + 9.933$. Where y =seam stiffness & x =pressing level.

- The metal presser correlation coefficient is positive, for blue organza $R^2 = 0.998$, for brown organza $R^2 = 0.997$ and for green organza $R^2 = 0.986$. The plastic presser correlation coefficient is positive, for blue organza $R^2= 1$, for brown organza $R^2 = 0.998$ and for green organza $R^2 = 0.993$.

3.1.1.2. Effect of presser type at different pressing levels on seam stiffness using rayon thread

Table 5 illustrates the effect of presser type at different pressing levels on seam stiffness using rayon thread

Table 5
Effect of presser type at different pressing levels on seam stiffness using rayon thread

Fabric color	Seam stiffness [mg.cm]		
	green	brown	blue
metal presser-pressing level 1	10	12.5	28.1
metal presser-pressing level 2	10.8	13.2	28.8
metal presser-pressing level 3	11.4	13.6	29.9
plastic presser-pressing level 1	9.2	11.4	25.9
plastic presser-pressing level 2	10	12.1	26.6
plastic presser-pressing level 3	10.6	12.7	27.7

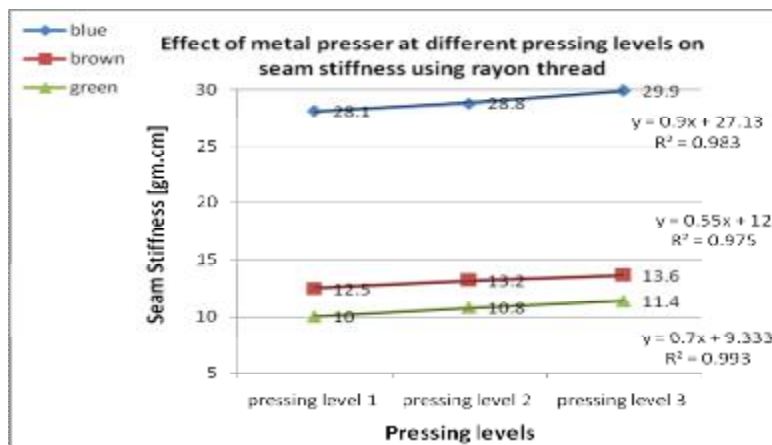


Fig.3. Effect of metal presser at different pressing levels on seam stiffness using rayon thread

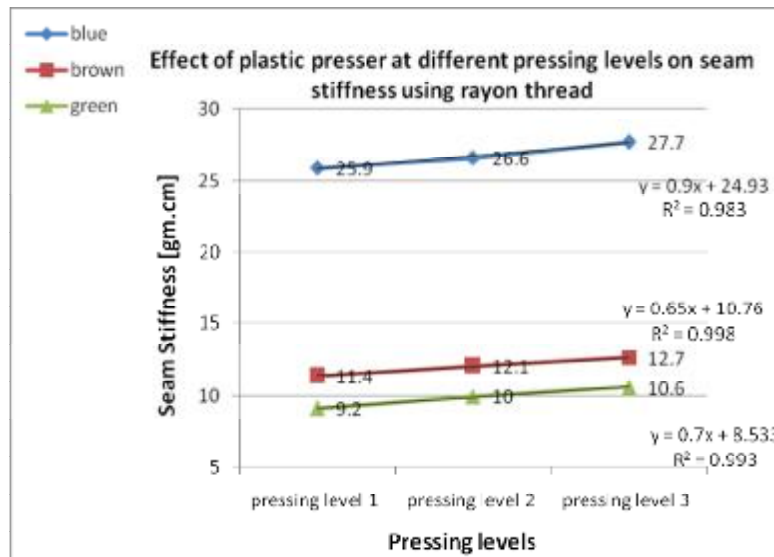


Fig.4. Effect of plastic presser at different pressing levels on seam stiffness using rayon thread

- (As shown in table 5, fig.3 & fig.4) blue organza gives the highest stiffness, brown organza has lower stiffness and green organza has the lowest. (As fabric weightiness increases, seam stiffness increases.)
- Results indicate that, there is direct proportional relation between seam stiffness and pressing level. Pressing level1 gives the lowest seam stiffness, level2 gives higher seam stiffness and level3 gives the highest. Seam stiffness increases by increasing the press. As seams become more compressed by increasing the press thus their stiffness increases.
- It can be noticed that metal presser gives higher seam stiffness than plastic presser. This can be attributed to the more compressed seams by using metal presser than the plastic presser.
- The metal presser regression equation using rayon thread for blue organza is $y = 0.9x + 27.13$, for brown organza is $y = 0.55x + 12$ and for green organza is $y = 0.7x + 9.333$. The plastic presser regression equation using rayon thread for blue organza is $y = 0.9x + 24.93$, for brown organza is $y = 0.65x + 10.76$ and for green organza is $y = 0.7x + 8.533$. Where y =seam stiffness & x =pressing level.
- The metal presser correlation coefficient is positive, for blue organza $R^2 = 0.983$, for brown organza $R^2 = 0.975$ and for green organza $R^2 = 0.993$. The plastic presser correlation coefficient is positive, for blue organza $R^2 = 0.983$, for brown organza $R^2 = 0.998$ and for green organza $R^2 = 0.993$.
- (As shown in table 4 & 5, fig from 1 to 4) results indicate that, polyester thread gives higher seam stiffness than rayon thread. This can be attributed to the higher thickness of polyester thread than rayon thread. (As thread thickness increases, seam stiffness increases).

3.1.2. Effect of presser type at different pressing levels on seam pucker

3.1.2.1. Effect of presser type at different pressing levels on seam pucker using polyester thread

Table 6 illustrates the effect of presser type at different pressing levels on seam pucker using polyester thread

Table 6
Effect of presser type at different pressing levels on seam pucker using polyester thread

Fabric color	Seam pucker [level]		
	green	brown	blue
metal presser-pressing level 1	3.6	3.8	4.4
metal presser-pressing level 2	4	4.2	4.6
metal presser-pressing level 3	4.2	4.6	5
plastic presser-pressing level 1	3.4	3.6	3.8
plastic presser-pressing level 2	3.6	4	4.2
plastic presser-pressing level 3	4	4.2	4.8

Note: Seam pucker evaluated according to AATCC where 5 means no pucker and 1 means severely pucker

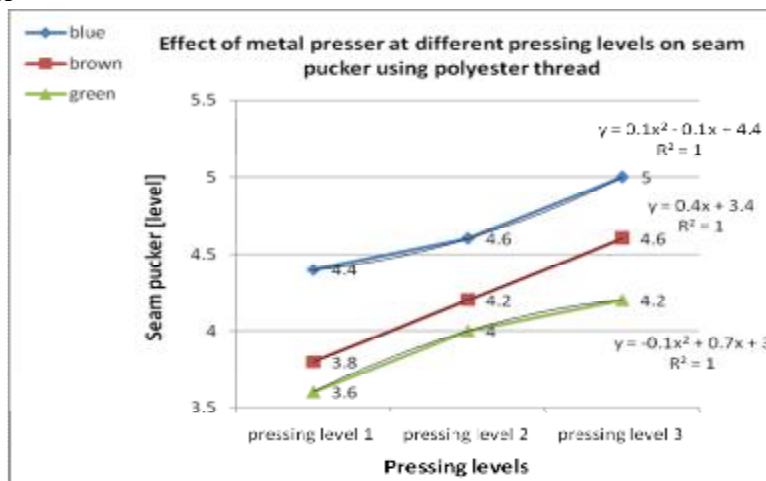


Fig.5. Effect of metal presser at different pressing levels on seam pucker using polyester thread

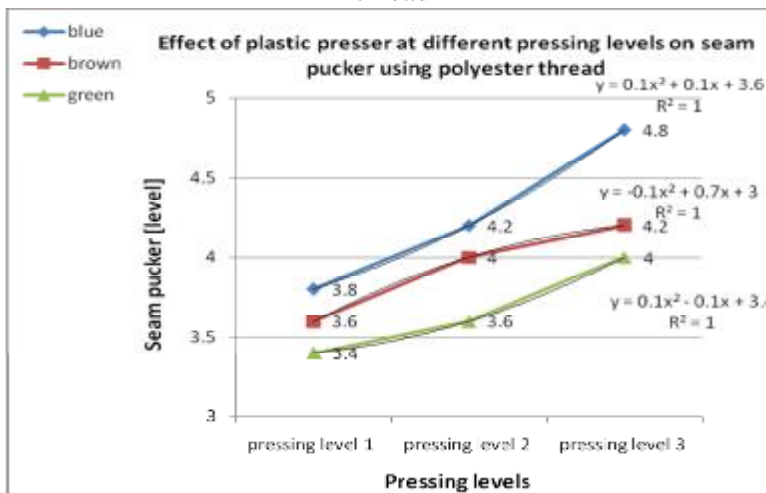


Fig.6. Effect of plastic presser at different pressing levels on seam pucker using polyester thread

- (As shown in table 6, fig.5& fig.6) blue | organza scored the lowest seam pucker,

brown organza scored higher seam pucker and green organza scored the highest.

- Results indicate that, there is direct proportional relation between seam pucker level and pressing level. Pressing level3 gives the lowest seam pucker, level2 gives higher seam pucker and level1 gives the highest. Seam pucker decreases by increasing the press. This can be attributed to the high press by increasing the press helps in more control of the light organza fabric and decreases Seam pucker.
- It can be noticed that plastic presser gives higher seam pucker than metal presser. This can be attributed to the high press by using metal presser regulates the speed of fabric withdrawal and decreases Seam pucker.
- The metal presser regression equation using polyester thread for blue organza is $y = 0.1x^2 - 0.1x + 4.4$, for brown organza is $y = 0.4x + 3.4$ and for green organza is $y = -0.1x^2 + 0.7x + 3$. The plastic presser regression equation using polyester thread for blue organza is $y = 0.1x^2 + 0.1x + 3.6$, for brown organza is $y = -0.1x^2 + 0.7x + 3$ and for green organza is $y = 0.1x^2 - 0.1x + 3.4$. Where y =seam pucker & x =pressing level.
- Seam pucker level correlation coefficient is positive, for either metal presser or plastic presser. Where all organza colors $R^2 = 1$.

3.1.2.2. Effect of presser type at different pressing levels on seam pucker using rayon thread

Table 7 illustrates the effect of presser type at different pressing levels on seam pucker using rayon thread

- (As shown in table 7, fig.7& fig.8) blue organza scored the lowest seam pucker, brown organza scored higher seam pucker and green organza scored the highest.
- Results indicate that, there is direct proportional relation between seam pucker level and pressing level. Pressing level3 gives the lowest seam pucker, level2 gives higher seam pucker and level1 gives the highest. Seam pucker decreases by increasing the press. This can be attributed to the high press by increasing the press helps in more control of the light organza fabric and decreases Seam pucker.
- It can be noticed that plastic presser gives higher seam pucker than metal presser. This can be attributed to the high press by using metal presser regulates the speed of fabric withdrawal and decreases seam pucker.

Table 7

Effect of presser type at different pressing levels on seam pucker using rayon thread

Fabric color	Seam pucker [level]		
	green	brown	blue
metal presser-pressing level 1	3	3.2	4
metal presser-pressing level 2	3.2	3.4	4.2
metal presser-pressing level 3	3.6	3.8	4.4
plastic presser-pressing level 1	2.4	2.8	3.2
plastic presser-pressing level 2	2.8	3	3.6
plastic presser-pressing level 3	3.2	3.4	4

Note: Seam pucker evaluated according to AATCC where 5 means no pucker and 1 means

severely pucker

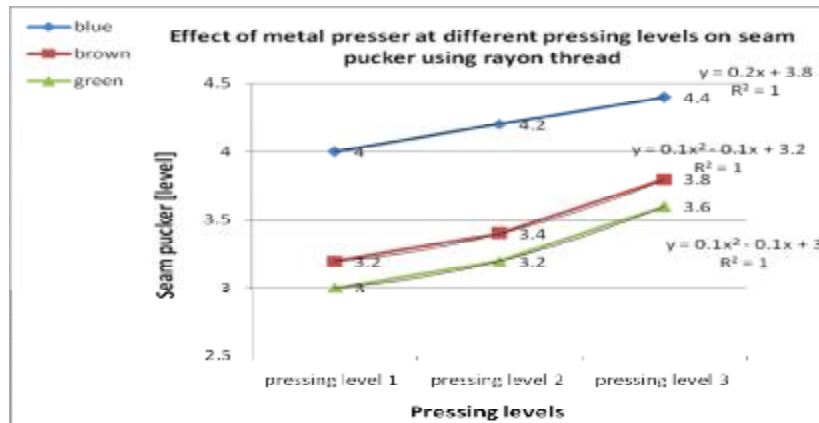


Fig.7. Effect of metal presser at different pressing levels on seam pucker using rayon thread

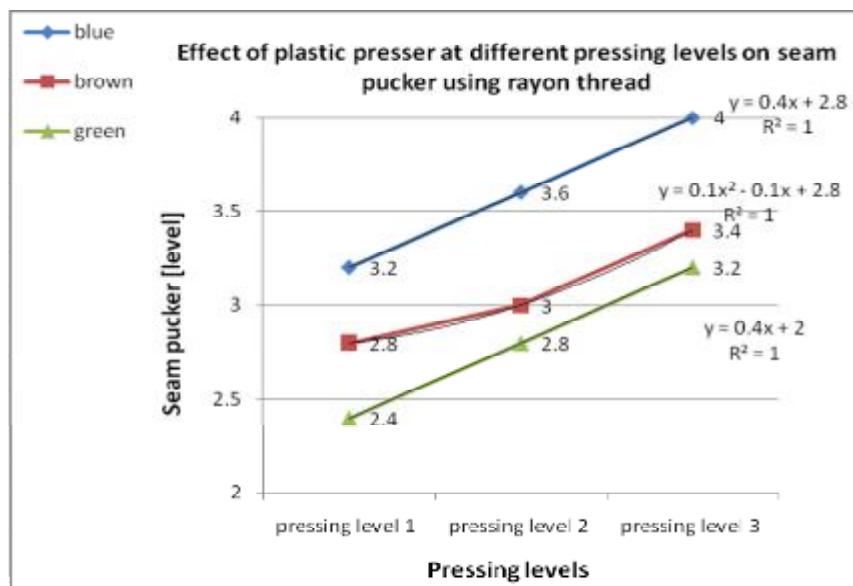


Fig.8. Effect of plastic presser at different pressing levels on seam pucker using rayon thread

- The metal presser regression equation using rayon thread for blue organza is $y = 0.2x + 3.8$, for brown organza is $y = 0.1x^2 - 0.1x + 3.2$ and for green organza is $y = 0.1x^2 - 0.1x + 3$. The plastic presser regression equation using rayon thread for blue organza is $y = 0.4x + 2.8$, for brown organza is $y = 0.1x^2 - 0.1x + 2.8$ and for green organza is $y = 0.4x + 2$. Where y =seam pucker & x =pressing level.
- Seam pucker level correlation coefficient is positive, for either metal presser or plastic presser. Where all organza colors $R^2 = 1$.
- (As shown in table 6 & 7, fig from 5 to 8) results indicate that, polyester thread gives lower seam pucker than rayon thread. This can be attributed to the higher tensile strength and lower extensibility of polyester thread than rayon thread which decreases the seam pucker. (As thread tensile strength increases, seam pucker decreases).

3.1.3. Effect of presser type at different pressing levels on seam appearance
3.1.3.1. Effect of presser type at different pressing levels on seam appearance using

polyester thread

Table 8 illustrates the effect of presser type at different pressing levels on seam appearance using polyester thread

Table 8

Effect of presser type at different pressing levels on seam appearance using polyester thread

Fabric color	Seam appearance [level]		
	green	brown	blue
metal presser-pressing level 1	6.8	8	9
metal presser-pressing level 2	7.2	8.6	9.2
metal presser-pressing level 3	7.6	9	9.6
plastic presser-pressing level 1	5.4	7.2	8.2
plastic presser-pressing level 2	6	7.8	8.8
plastic presser-pressing level 3	6.4	8.2	9.2

Note: Appearance evaluated (from 2 to 10) where 10 means best appearance and 2 means worst appearance.

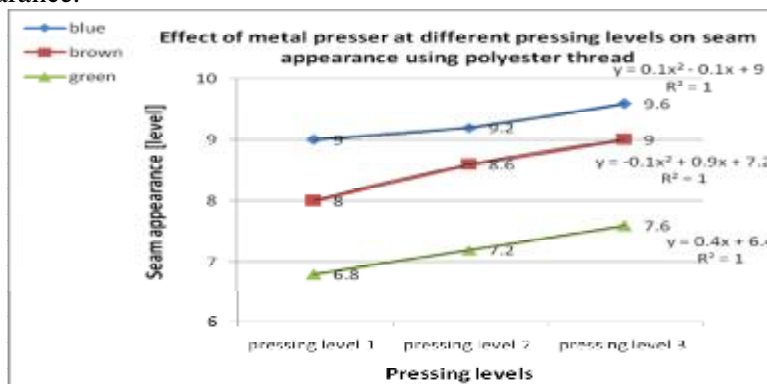


Fig.9. Effect of metal presser at different pressing levels on seam appearance using polyester thread

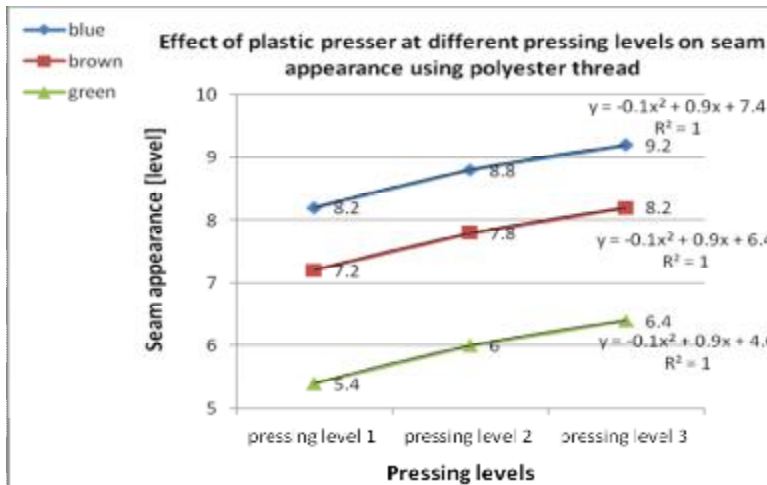


Fig.10. Effect of plastic presser at different pressing levels on seam appearance using polyester thread

- (As shown in table 8, fig.9& fig.10) | 10 blue organza scored the best seam

appearance, brown organza scored lower seam appearance and green organza scored the lowest. (As the seam pucker decreases, seam appearance increases.)

- Results indicate that, there is direct proportional relation between seam appearance level and pressing level. Pressing level3 gives the best seam appearance, level2 gives lower seam appearance and level1 gives the lowest. Seam appearance increases by increasing the press. This can be attributed to the high press by increasing the press helps in more control of the light organza fabric and increases seam appearance.
- It can be noticed that metal presser gives higher seam appearance than plastic presser. This can be attributed to the high press by using metal presser regulates the speed of fabric withdrawal and increases seam appearance.
- The metal presser regression equation using polyester thread for blue organza is $y = 0.1x^2 - 0.1x + 9$, for brown

organza is $y = -0.1x^2 + 0.9x + 7.2$ and for green organza is $y = -0.4x + 6.4$. The plastic presser regression equation using polyester thread for blue organza is $y = 0.1x^2 - 0.9x + 7.4$, for brown organza is $y = 0.1x^2 - 0.9x + 6.4$ and for green organza is $y = 0.1x^2 - 0.9x + 4.6$. Where y =seam appearance & x =pressing level.

- Seam appearance level correlation coefficient is positive, for either metal presser or plastic presser. Where all organza colors $R^2 = 1$.

3.1.3.2. Effect of presser type at different pressing levels on seam appearance using rayon thread

Table 9 illustrates the effect of presser type at different pressing levels on seam appearance using rayon thread

Table 9

Effect of presser type at different pressing levels on seam appearance using rayon thread

Fabric color	Seam appearance [level]		
	green	brown	blue
metal presser-pressing level 1	5.2	6.6	8
metal presser-pressing level 2	5.8	7.2	8.6
metal presser-pressing level 3	6	7.6	9
plastic presser-pressing level 1	3.8	6.2	7.8
plastic presser-pressing level 2	4.8	6.6	8.2
plastic presser-pressing level 3	5.4	7	8.8

Note: Appearance evaluated (from 2 to10) where 10 means best appearance and 2 means worst appearance.

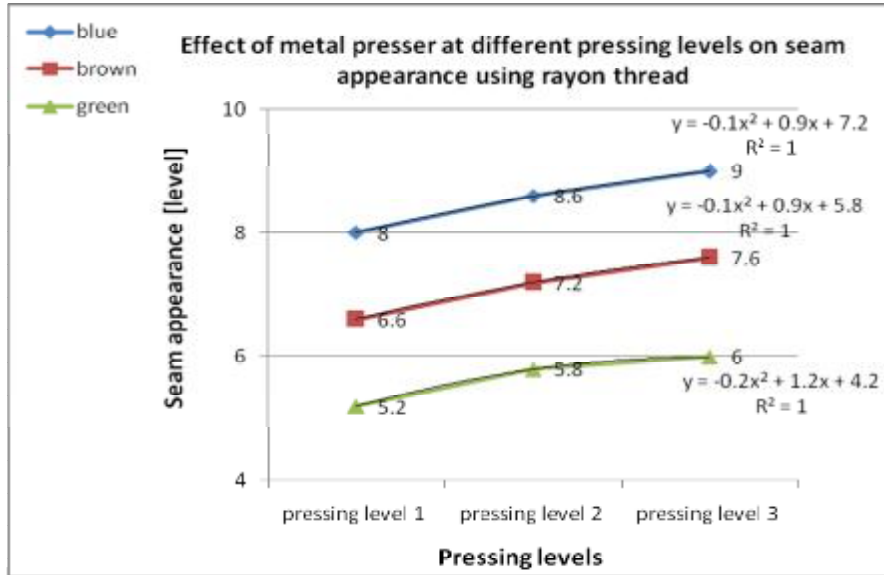


Fig.11. Effect of metal presser at different pressing levels on seam appearance using rayon thread

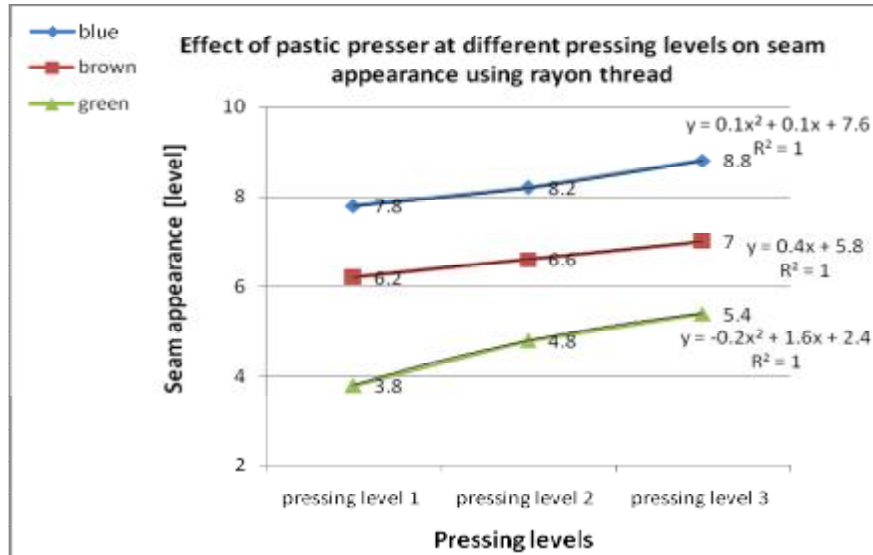


Fig.12. Effect of plastic presser at different pressing levels on seam appearance using rayon thread

- (As shown in table 9, fig.11& fig.12) blue organza scored the best seam appearance, brown organza scored lower seam appearance and green organza scored the lowest. (As the seam pucker decreases, seam appearance increases.)
- Results indicate that, there is direct proportional relation between seam appearance level and pressing level. Pressing level3 gives the best seam appearance, level2 gives lower seam appearance and level1 gives the lowest.
- Seam appearance increases by increasing the press. This can be attributed to the high press by increasing the press helps in more control of the light organza fabric and increases seam appearance.
- It can be noticed that metal presser gives higher seam appearance than plastic presser. This can be attributed to the high press by using metal presser regulates the speed of fabric withdrawal and increases seam appearance.
- The metal presser regression equation

using rayon thread for blue organza is $y = 0.1x^2 - 0.9x + 7.2$, for brown organza is $y = -0.1x^2 + 0.9x + 5.8$ and for green organza is $y = -0.2x^2 + 1.2x + 4.2$. The plastic presser regression equation using rayon thread for blue organza is $y = 0.1x^2 - 0.1x + 7.6$, for brown organza is $y = 0.4x + 5.8$ and for green organza is $y = 0.2x^2 - 1.6x + 2.4$. Where y = seam appearance & x = pressing level.

- Seam appearance level correlation coefficient is positive, for either metal presser or plastic presser. Where all organza colors $R^2 = 1$
- (As shown in table 8 & 9, fig from 9 to 12) results indicate that, polyester thread gives higher seam appearance than rayon thread. This can be attributed to the higher tensile strength and lower extensibility of polyester thread than rayon thread which decreases the seam pucker and increases the seam appearance. (As thread tensile strength increases, seam puckers decreases and seam appearance increases).

Conclusion

- 1) There's direct relationship between organza fabrics mass & seam stiffness. (As fabric weightiness increases, seam stiffness increases).
- 2) There's direct relationship between organza fabrics mass & seam appearance. (As fabric weightiness increases, seam appearance increases).
- 3) There's inverse relationship between organza fabrics mass & seam pucker. (As fabric weightiness increases, seam appearance increases and the seam pucker decreases).
- 4) Metal presser gives higher seam stiffness than plastic presser. This can be attributed to the more compressed seams by using metal presser than the plastic presser.
- 5) Metal presser gives lower seam pucker than plastic presser. This can be attributed to the high press by using metal presser

regulates the speed of fabric withdrawal and decreases seam pucker.

- 6) Metal presser gives higher seam appearance than plastic presser. This can be attributed to the high press by using metal presser regulates the speed of fabric withdrawal and increases seam appearance.
- 7) It's concluding that using metal presser gives better seam properties.
- 8) There's direct relationship between pressing level and seam stiffness. (A pressing level increases seam stiffness increases).
- 9) There's direct relationship between pressing level and seam appearance. (A pressing level increases seam appearance increases).
- 10) There's inverse relationship between pressing level and seam pucker (As the pressing level increases seam pucker decreases).
- 11) It's clear that increasing the press gives better seam properties.
- 12) Polyester thread gives higher seam stiffness than rayon thread. This can be attributed to the higher thickness of polyester thread than rayon thread
- 13) Polyester thread gives lower seam pucker than rayon thread. This can be attributed to the higher tensile strength and lower extensibility of polyester thread than rayon thread.
- 14) Polyester thread gives higher seam appearance than rayon thread. This can be attributed to the higher tensile strength and lower extensibility of polyester thread than rayon thread
- 15) It's concluding that using polyester thread gives better seam properties.

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