



Chapter 3

FIBRE TO FABRIC

Notes

- * Fibres are long thin strand or thread of materials.
- * Types of fibres:
 - (a) Natural fibres (e.g., silk, cotton, jute, wool etc)
 - (b) Synthetic fibres (e.g., Nylon, polyester etc)
- * Natural fibres are obtained from plants (cotton, jute etc) and animals (wool, silk etc) whereas synthetic fibres are manmade materials using chemical substances (nylon, polyester, acrylic etc).
- * Fabrics are the clothes material made from yarn.
- * Fabrics are made from yarns and yarns are again made from fibres.
$$\text{FIBRE} \rightarrow \text{YARN} \begin{array}{l} \text{(knitting)} \\ \text{(weaving)} \end{array} \rightarrow \text{FABRICS}$$
- * The process of separating cotton fibres from cotton seeds is called ginning. It can be done either by hand or by using machine.
- * The process of making yarn from fibres is called spinning. A simple devices used for spinning are hand spindle (takli) and charkha (tareng) which is also hand operated.
- * Weaving is the process of arranging two sets of yarns together to make a fabric. It is done on loom.
- * In knitting, a single yarn is used to make a piece of fabric.
- * In ancient time, a people used the bark and big leaves of trees or animal skin and furs to cover themselves.

