



मानसोऽमृतमश्नुते (मंम)

**DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION (S)**

Government of Manipur

### CHAPTER – 3

### FIBRE TO FABRIC

#### NOTES :

- Clothes are woven from fibres like cotton, wool, silk and other such fibres. These fibre can be natural or man-made.
- Fibre is a hair like thin continuous and flexible strand which form yarn (Fibres are thin strand of thread)
- Fabrics is another word of clothes and are made up of yarn or fibres.
- There are two types of fibres, natural fibre and artificial or man-made fibres.
- Examples of natural fibres are cotton, jute, wool, silk, etc.
- Examples of artificial fibres are nylon, polyester, rayon Acrylic etc.
- Wool and silk are natural fibres obtained from animals.
- Wool are natural fibres obtain from animal.
- Some animals that yields or produced wools are goat, sheep, yak, camel, Angora rabbit etc.
- Australia is the world's number one in producing wool.
- Some parts of India that reared sheep are Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttaranchal, Punjab, Haryana, Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh, Rajasthan, and Gujarat.
- Rearing of animals means taking care of animals for obtaining their product useful for human beings. Eg. Sericulture, Poultry.
- Selective breeding is process of selecting parents for obtaining special characters in their offspring, such as soft under hair in sheep.
- Processing of fibres into wool involves six steps:
  1. Shearing
  2. Scouring
  3. Sorting
  4. Cleaning or picking of burrs
  5. Dying
  6. Rolling.
- Shearing is the process of removing hair from the body of the sheep.
- Scouring is the process of washing the sheared hair to remove grease, dust and dirt.
- Sorting is the process of separating different texture from the cleaned hair or fibres. It is done in the factories.
- Cleaning or picking of burrs is the process of picking out the small fluffy hair or fibres called burrs.

- After picking out burrs the fibres are dyed in different colours as the natural colour of the fibres are white, black and brown.
- Rolling is the process in which the fibres are straightened, combed and rolled into yarn making ready for weaving and knitting.
- Silk is also natural fibre obtain from silk worm.
- The rearing of silk worms for obtaining silk is called sericulture.
- The female silk moth lays hundred of eggs on the mulberry leaves.
- Caterpillars feed on mulberry leaves.
- After 25 to 30 days caterpillar stop eating and enter the next stage called pupa and weaves a net to hold itself.
- Caterpillar secretes a protein which hardens on the exposure to air after entering the stage of pupa and start to spin cocoon.
- The process of taking out thread from the cocoon for use as silk is called reeling the silk. Reeling is done in special machine.
- According to old Chinese legend, silk was first discovered by the empress Si-lung-Shi. China lead the world in silk production. India also ranks among the leading silk producing Country. Some famous example of silk in India are Kanjeevaram silk sarees of Tamil Naidu. Muga of Assam etc. Likewise in Manipur Rani phi is famous for its fine texture and good quality.

