



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.
- FIBRE → YARN $\xrightarrow{\text{(knitting)}}$ FABRICS
 $\xrightarrow{\text{(weaving)}}$
- * 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.

