

## CHAPTER – 3

### FIBRE TO FABRIC

- Fibres: There are two types of fibres:
  - (a) **Natural Fibres:** The fibres which are obtained from plants and animals. Example: cotton, jute, silk and wool.
  - (b) **Synthetic Fibres:** Man-made fibres which are not obtained from plant and animals sources. Examples: rayon, nylon, polyester, etc.
- Fibres from plant sources:
  - (a) **Cotton:** cotton is grown in black soil and warm climate.
  - (b) **Jute:** jute is obtained from stem of jute plant.
- Fibres from animal sources:
  - (a) **Wool:** wool cloth is spun from yarn made from the fibres of the thick fleece of sheep.
  - (b) **Silk:** silk thread is obtained from the saliva of an insect called silkworm.
- Processing of wool: It involves four steps:
  - (a) **Shearing:** The process of removal of wool from the sheep's skin.
  - (b) **Grading:** The process of separating fleece from damaged wool.
  - (c) **Carding:** The process after the wool has been washed and dried, it is passed through the rollers (that have teeth).
  - (d) **Spinning:** The process by which fibres are gathered together and drawn into a long rope and then twisted to make yarn.
- Fabrics are made from yarns, which in turn are made from fibres.
- Making Fabric from Yarn: It is done by two processes:
  - (a) **Weaving:** The process by two sets of yarns are arranged together to form fabric. It is done on looms.
  - (b) **Knitting:** The process by which a single yarn is used to make fabric. It is done by hand or machines.