

17/4/19

Chapter-3

Fibre to Fabric

Notes-

1) FIBRES:-

Fabrics are made from the fibres. Fibres are long, strong and flexible thread-like materials. There are three types of fibres - natural, synthetic and mixed fibres.

2) Natural Fibres:-

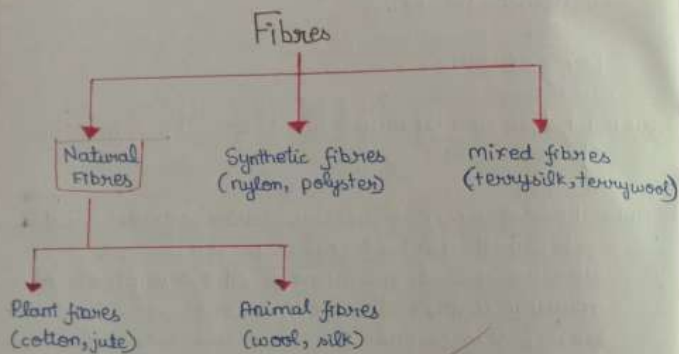
The fibres that are obtained from plants and animals are called natural fibre or that are in the fabrics that are made from nature. For example jute, silk, cotton, wool etc.

Advantages of natural fabrics-

1. These fabrics absorb more water and sweat.
2. They allow air to pass through them.
3. They are biodegradable.

Disadvantages of natural fabrics-

1. They do not retain their crease for long.
2. They do not dry rapidly.



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3. Natural silk is very expensive and not quite affordable.

2) Synthetic Fibres or Human-made

The fibres that are made by humans from different chemicals in the industries are called synthetic fibres or human-made. For example - Nylon, Polyester.

Advantages of synthetic fabrics -

1. They do not absorb much water, dry up fast and are wrinkle-free.
2. Synthetic clothes are not attacked by moths and moulds.

Disadvantages of synthetic fabrics -

1. They do not absorb sweat.
2. They are non-biodegradable.

3) Mixed Fibres

The fibres made by blending natural fibres with synthetic fibres are called mixed fibres. They are superior and useful. For example - Terrycot.



2> GINNING:-

Ginning is the process of separating cottons fibres from their seeds.

3> SPINNING:-

Spinning is the process of changing fibre into yarn.

4> WEAVING:-

The process of arranging to steps of yarns together to make fabric with the help of a handloom or powerloom is called weaving.

5> SHEARING:-

Removing the fleece from sheep is called shearing.

6> SERICULTURE:-

The rearing of silkworms for production of silk is called sericulture.



Chapter-3Fibre to FabricShort answer:-

Que-1- What is shearing?

Ans- Removing the fleece from sheep is called shearing.

Que-2- Nitika sees a poor man shivering in the cold outside her house. She takes permission from her mother and gives him an old blanket.

(a) Name the fibres used for making blanket.

Ans- Natural fibres are used for making blanket.

(b) Which value is shown by Nitika?

Ans- 'Munshi' value is shown by Nitika.

Que-3- Classify the following fibres into natural and synthetic- nylon, wool, cotton, silk, polyester, jute

Ans- Natural fibres

Wool

Cotton

Silk

Jute

Synthetic fibres

Nylon

Polyester



Que4- Write two advantages of synthetic fibres.

Ans- In notes.

Que5- Why are the cotton fabrics more comfortable in summers?

Ans- Cotton fabrics are more comfortable in summer because these fabrics absorb sweat and allow air to pass through them.

Que6- What is retting?

Ans- The sticky matter that holds the fibres to the inner part of the stem is eaten by bacteria. This process is called retting.

Long answer:-

Que1- Discuss the advantages and disadvantages of natural fabrics.

Ans- In notes.

Que2- Discuss the uses of jute.

Ans- The uses of jute is given below:-

1) It is used for making gunny bags, sacks, shopping bags, table mats, jute baskets and jewellery.



2) It is also used in packing cereals like wheat, jowar and maize.

3) High quality jute is woven into curtains, carpets, chair coverings and packing for linoleum.

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Very good

