

**Fibres and Their Types**

**Sources of Fibres**

**Some Plant Fibres**

**History of Clothing Material**

## Fibres and Their Types

### Fibre

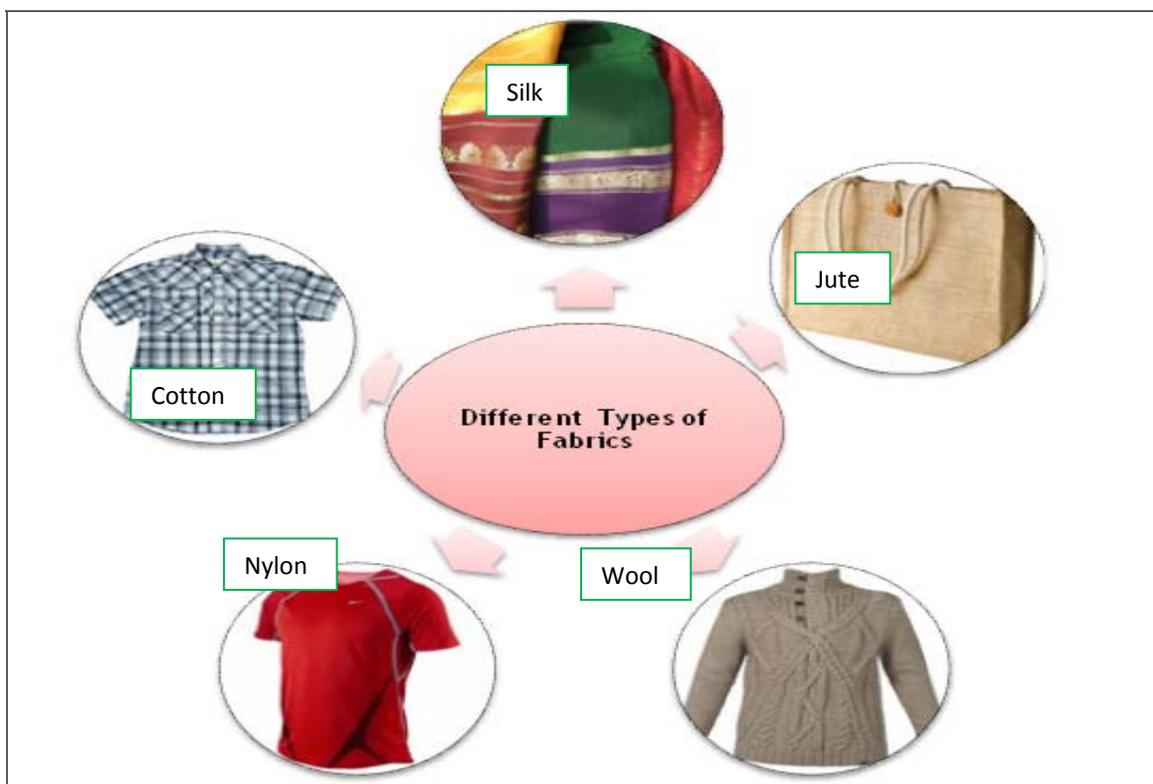
Fibre is a natural or synthetic filament that may be spun into yarn, such as cotton or nylon.

They are made of the strands called yarns. Yarn, are loose pieces of thread pieces.

Yarn is made up of tiny strands called fibres.

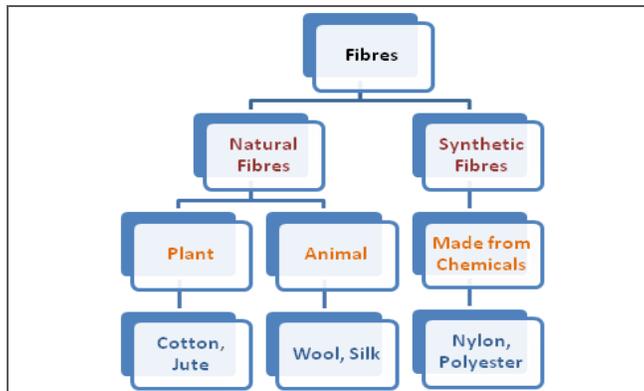
Each fabric is different in texture. You can easily feel the difference when you touch it.

### Variety of Fabric



## Sources of Fibres

Sources of fibres are as given below :



### Natural fibres

Any hair like raw material directly obtainable from an animal, vegetable, or mineral source that after spinning into yarns, convertible into cloth.

For example, wool, jute etc.



### Synthetic fibres

Synthetic fibres are man-made fibres that come from chemical resources. Synthetic fibres dry faster and do not get wrinkled but a disadvantage is that they contain less air space between their fibres and do not absorb sweat. For example, nylon, polyester etc.



### Plants sources

The fibres are obtained from the plants is called plants sources. Example: cotton and jute .

### Animals sources

The fibres are obtained from the animals hairs is called plants sources. Example: cotton and jute .

Example: Wool is produced by sheep , goat. Camel, rabbit etc.

## Some Plant Fibres



Cotton

### Source

It is the fruit of the cotton plant (Cotton bolls).

### Process of manufacture

The fruits after maturing burst out and the seeds appear. Cotton is picked by hand from these bolls. Later the fibres are separated from the seeds by a process called as ginning.

### Uses

Cotton is a popular fabric in daily wear clothing. It is also used in filling mattresses, pillow and quilt.



Jute

### Source

It is obtained from the stem of the jute plant.

### Process of manufacture

At the flowering stage, the stem are immersed in water for few days. The stems rot and fibres can be separated by hand.

### Uses

It is used in making gunny bags, foot wear and carpet.

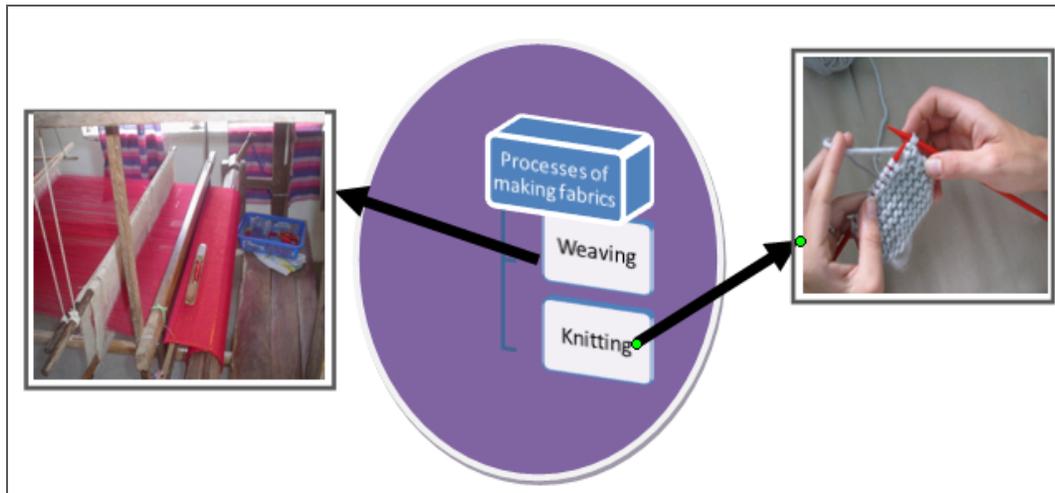
## Spinning Cotton Yarn

You must have observed during winters your mother before making pullovers make balls of wools by twisting the wool between the thumb and the forefingers. This process where we spin a yarn from fibres is called as spinning. This can be done by using devices like takli or charkha. It is also done by using machines.



## Yarn to fabric

We have till now studied how yarn is obtained from fibres. Let's now see how this yarn is converted to fabric.



**Weaving** - The process of arranging two sets of yarns together to make a fabric is called weaving. It is done on looms.

### Activity

On a piece of paper, mark a series of parallel lines with the straight. Put the paper on a cutting board. Cut along the lines with a craft knife. Cut several strips of paper of another color. Take one of the strips. Weave it over and then under the cuts in the first piece of paper. Take a second strip. This time, weave is under and then over the cuts. Continue weaving in strips until you have completely filled the piece of paper. You can make greeting cards by weaving thicker paper.



**Knitting**- The process of intertwining yarn or thread in a series of connected loops either by hands using needles or with the help of machines is called as knitting.

## History of Clothing Materials

In ancient times, it was bark and leaves of trees or fur and skin of animals that were used as clothing. Then they started to weave twigs and grass into mats and baskets. Vines, animal fleece or hair were twisted together into long strands which were woven into fabrics. People started growing plant fibers like cotton and flax but didn't know to stitch. They draped them on their body. Stitching fabrics became popular after the sewing needle was invented.

