

Year 7 Textiles Learn sheet

A natural fibre is made from natural sources. They can come from animals and plants. Two types of fibres: **natural and synthetic.**

Natural fibres:

Come from renewable sources (can produce more of them), the fibres are biodegradable and often recyclable. Fairly sustainable.

FIBRES FROM PLANTS

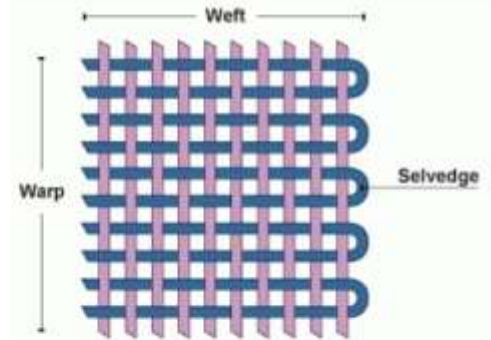
Flax, ramie, hemp, cotton and jute



Spinning: fibres are spun into yarns/weaving or knitting: yarns become fabrics/

Finishing: fabrics are finished to make them more useful.

Once fibres have been spun/twisted into yarn they can be woven into fabric. The yarn goes in two different directions. This is called the warp and the weft.



Synthetic fibres:

Four types of synthetic fibres:

Viscose, acrylic, nylon and polyester

Synthetic fibres are made from chemicals found in Pine trees, petrochemicals, oil and coal

Are non renewable and man made.

FOSSIL FUELS

•Non renewable

•Take millions of years to be made.

•Cannot be renewed in a human/nations lifetime.

Cotton fabric:

Is extremely durable, resistant to abrasion, accepts many dyes, is usually washable, and can be ironed at relatively high temperatures.

Comfortable to wear as it absorbs and releases moisture quickly. Various finishing processes have been developed to make cotton resistant to stains, water, and mildew; to increase resistance to wrinkling, thus reducing or eliminating the need for ironing; and to reduce shrinkage in laundering to not more than 1 percent.

SOURCES OF NATURAL FIBRES

Cotton comes from a cotton plant.

Linen from the flax plant.

Wool from sheep.

Silk from silkworms.