

St. Andrews Scots Sr. Sec. School
9th Avenue, I.P. Extension, Patparganj, Delhi – 110092
Session: 2022-2023
Subject: Science

Class: VII

L-3: Fibre to Fabric

Topic: Notes

In class VI we learnt the following topics-

Clothing is necessary for the following reasons:

- It protects us from wind and weather.
- It protects us from injury.
- It maintains the body heat.

Cloth is made from threads called yarn and threads, in turn, are spun from fibres.

All fibres are not suitable for making cloth. Coconut fibres, for instance, are very hard and can only be used for making ropes or as a coir in mattresses.

Fibres are very thin, thread-like strands from which fabrics (or cloths) are made. Some examples of fibres are cotton, wool, silk, flax, jute, nylon, polyester and polyacrylic.



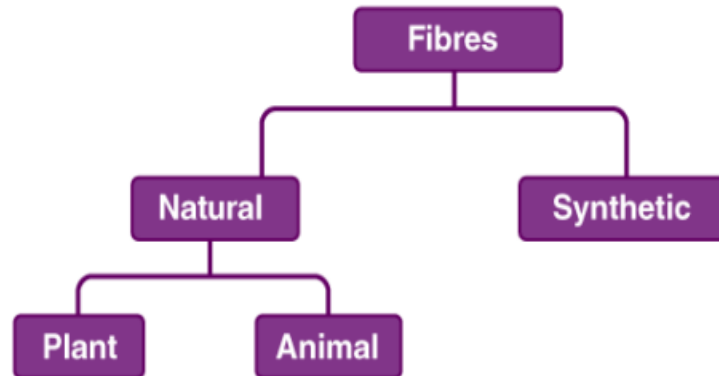
Polyester Thread

The fibres are spun into yarn (long continuous thread) which can then be woven on a loom to make a fabric (or cloth). Yarn is a kind of long, twisted thread. Yarn is made from fibres by the process of spinning.



Process of making Fabric from Fibre

There are two types of fibres, i.e., **natural fibre** and **man-made fibre** (nylon, rayon). Some of our clothes are made from yarn derived from the animal fibre. These are the types of natural fibres as they are obtained from nature.



Flowchart to understand different type of Fibres

Natural fibres are the fibres that are obtained from nature i.e., plants or animal sources. Some examples are cotton, silk, wool etc. Natural fibres can again be divided into two types based on their source i.e., plants and animals.

1. **Animal fibres:** These are the fibres that are obtained from animals. For example, wool, silk etc.
2. **Plant fibres:** These are the ones that are obtained from plants. These fibres are extracted from the plants to make fabrics. For example, cotton, jute etc.

Synthetic fibres are the man-made polymers designed to make a fabric. Polymers are obtained when many small units are joined together chemically. Some examples are rayon, nylon etc.



Natural Fibre



Synthetic Fibre

Difference between natural fibres and synthetic fibres

Natural fibre	Synthetic fibre
(i) Natural fibres are obtained from natural sources like plants and animals.	(i) Synthetic fibres are man-made and are synthesised in a laboratory from chemicals.
(ii) They absorb water.	(ii) They do not absorb water.
(iii) They are expensive. E.g., Cotton and silk	(iii) They are cheaper. E.g., Nylon and polyester

Let's study about few animal fibres in detail:

Wool



Wool

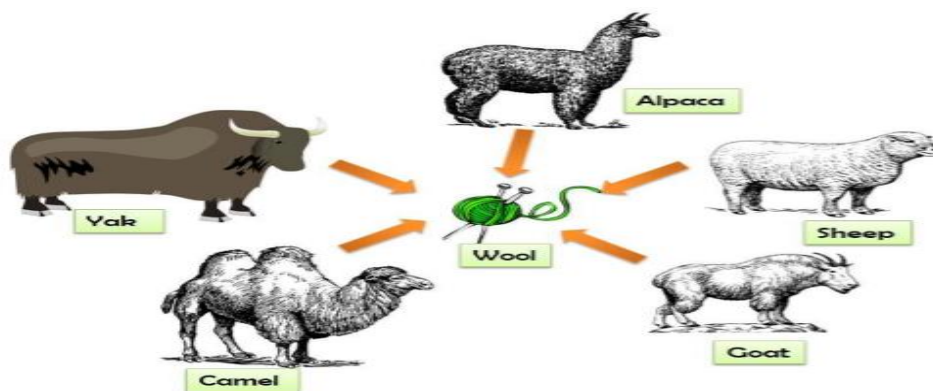
The wool comes from animals like sheep, goat, yak, camel, llama and alpaca. The wool yielding animals bear a thick coat of hair on their body. The hair which gives us wool and keeps them warm during the cold winter season. The hair (wool) on the body of wool-yielding animals traps a lot of air. Air spaces between the wool fibres trap air. Since the air is a poor conductor of heat. So, the air trapped in hair shields the body from cold and keeps them warm in winter.

The hair close to our skin, i.e., hair on our body and arms are soft and the hair on our head is coarse hair. Like us, the hairy skin of sheep has two types of fibres that form its fleece (or wool), i.e.

- The coarse beard hair and
- The fine soft under-hair close to the skin.

The fine soft under-hair provides the fibre for making wool. To obtain breeds of sheep that possess only fine under hair, their parents are carefully chosen. This process of selecting parents for obtaining special characters in their offspring such as soft under hair in sheep is termed as selective breeding. Such sheep give not only better quality of wool but the yield per sheep is also higher.

Animals that Yield Wool



Sources of wool

Wool commonly available in the market is sheep wool. Several breeds of sheep are found in different parts of our country. However, the fleece of sheep is not the only source of wool, there are other sources of wool also.

Other sources of wool are:

- Yak wool is common in Tibet and Ladakh.
- Angora wool is obtained from angora goats in hilly regions such as Jammu and Kashmir.
- The underfur of Kashmiri goat is soft and it is woven into fine shawls called pashmina shawls.
- The fur (hair) on the body of camels is used as wool.
- Llama and Alpaca found in South America are also yielding wool.

Some Indian breeds of sheep which provide wool

Name of a breed of sheep	Quality of wool	Name of the state where found
Lohi	Good quality wool	Rajasthan, Punjab
Nali	Carpet wool	Rajasthan, Haryana, Punjab
Bakharwal	For woollen shawls	Jammu and Kashmir

Marwari	Coarse Wool	Gujarat
Patanwadi	For hosiery	Gujarat

From Fibres to Wool

The wool comes mainly from sheep. For obtaining wool, sheep are reared and bred, their hair is cut and processed into wool. We will first discuss the rearing and breeding of sheep.

Rearing and Breeding of Sheep

Rearing of sheep means to look after the sheep by providing them feed (food), shelter and health care. The persons who look after the sheep (or rearers) are called shepherds. Sheep are herbivores and prefer to eat grass and leaves. So, shepherds take their herds of sheep to the countryside for grazing. Apart from grazing, sheep rearers also feed them a mixture of pulses, corn, jowar, oil cakes (material left after taking out oil from seeds) and minerals. In winter, sheep are kept indoors and fed on leaves, grain and dry fodder.

So, the breeding of sheep is done to obtain such breeds of sheep which yield good quality of wool in large quantities. These breeds of sheep have a thick coat of hair on their body and are called sheep of good breeds. This raises the quality and quantity of wool produced.

Once, the reared sheep have developed a thick coat of hair, the hair is shaved off for getting wool. The cut off 'wool coat' of a sheep (along with a thin layer of skin) is called fleece. The fleece consists of soft woollen fibres. The fleece of sheep is usually kept in one piece.

Processing of Fibres into Wool

The wool which is used for knitting sweaters or for weaving shawls is the finished product of a long process. Processing of fibres into wool involves the following steps:

Step I: The fleece of the sheep along with thin layer of skin is removed from the body. This process is called **shearing**. The hair of the sheep is shaved off by using a saving machine similar to that used by barbers.

Shearing does not hurt the sheep because the uppermost layer of the skin of sheep is 'dead'. The shearing (cutting the hair) of sheep is done in hot weather of summer so that sheep may survive without their protective coat of hair. The hair of sheep grows again before the onset of winter and protect them in cold weather. The fleece (or hair) of sheep provides woollen fibres. Woollen fibres are then processed to obtained woollen yarn.

Step II: The fleece of sheep (or cut the hair of sheep) contains dust, dirt, dried sweat and grease, etc. So, the sheared hair of sheep is thoroughly cleaned by washing with soap (or detergent) and a lot of water in tanks. This process of washing of sheared hair is called **scouring**. Scouring makes the fleece of sheep clean. The scoured fleece is then dried. Now-a-days scouring is done by machines.

Step III: After scouring, sorting is done. The process of separating the fleece of a sheep into sections according to the quality of woollen fibres (such as fine, coarse, long, short, etc.) is called **sorting**. In sorting, the hairy skin is sent to a factory where hair of different textures is separated or sorted. Every

section of wool obtained after sorting contains the same quality wool. The same quality wool obtained is then mixed together.

Step IV: The small fluffy fibres, called burrs, are picked out from the hair (burrs are soft, fluffy fibres in wool).

(After this, the fibres are scoured again and dried. The wool obtained after this is ready to be drawn into fibres).

Step V: The natural fleece or hair of sheep (or goat) is white, brown or black in colour. The white woollen fibre obtained by sorting can be **dyed** in different colours.

Step VI: The fibres are straightened, **combed** and rolled into yarn. The long woollen fibres are **spun** (or twisted) into thick yarn called wool which is used for knitting sweaters, etc.

The short woollen fibres are spun into fine yarn and then woven on a loom to make woollen clothes (like shawls, etc).

Finally, we conclude that the sheep's hair is sheared off from the body, scoured, sorted, dyed, combed and spun to obtain wool (for knitting sweaters) and woollen yarn (for weaving cloth). The quality of woollen cloth depends on the breed of sheep from which wool is obtained.



Process of obtaining wool from sheep

Occupational Hazard

The wool industry is an important source of livelihood for many people in our country. The people who do the job of sorting (separating) the fleece of sheep into fibres of different qualities are called sorters. The sorter's job is very risky because sometimes, they get infected by the bacteria called anthrax which cause a deadly blood disease called sorter's disease. The risks faced by people working in any industry due to the nature of their work are called occupational hazard. Sorter's disease is an occupational disease.

Silk



Silk

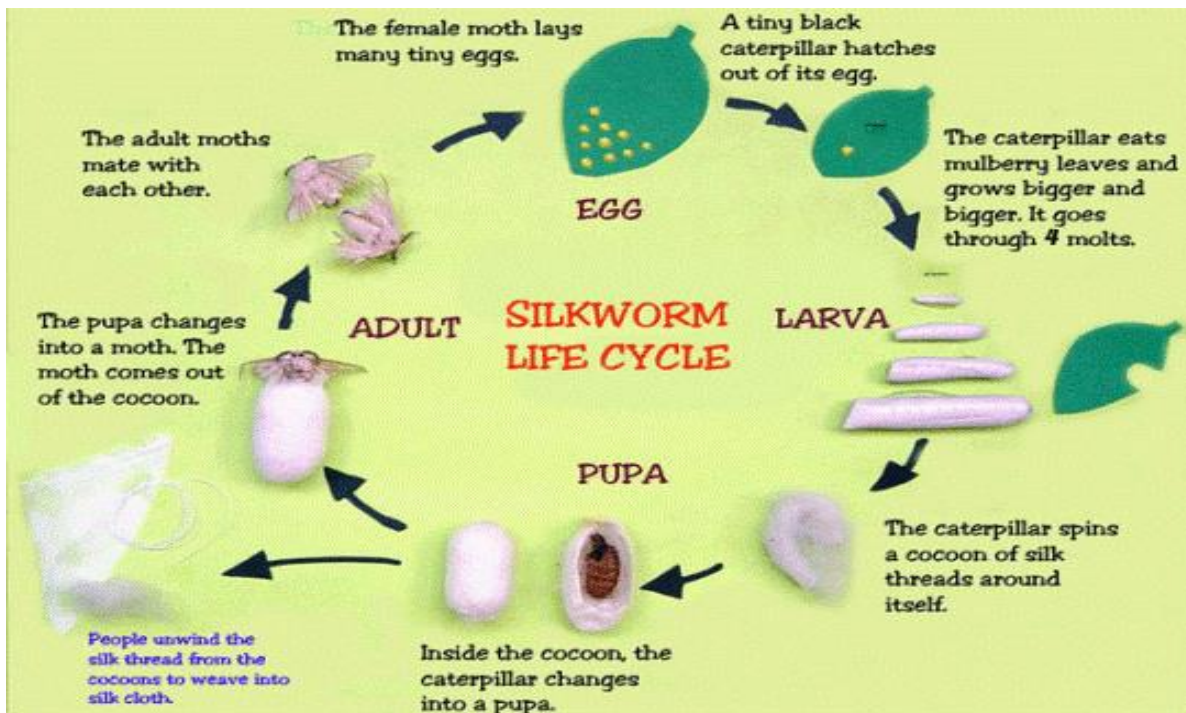
Silk is a natural fibre which is obtained from an insect (called silk moth). So, silk fibres are also animal fibres. Silkworms spin the silk fibres. The silk fibre is made up of a protein. Silk is the strongest natural fibre.

Sericulture

Sericulture means 'silk farming'. The rearing of silkworms for obtaining silk is called sericulture. Sericulture is a very old occupation in India. India produces a lot of silk on a commercial scale. Before we discuss the process of obtaining silk, it is necessary to know the interesting life history of the silk moth.

Life History of Silk Moth Formation of Silkworm

The female silk moth lays eggs on mulberry leaves. The eggs are hatched into very small larvae within a week. The larvae of silk moth are called caterpillar or silkworm. The silkworms feed on the leaves of mulberry tree and grow bigger in size.



Life cycle of a silk moth

Development of Cocoon

When the silkworm (or caterpillar) is ready to enter the next stage of its development called pupa, it first weaves a net to hold itself. Then, it swings its head from side to side. During these movement of head, the silkworm secretes fibre made of protein which hardens on exposure to air and becomes silk fibre (or silk thread). Soon the silkworm (or caterpillar) covers itself by silk fibres and turns into pupa. This covering is known as cocoon. The silkworm continues to develop in the form of pupa inside the cocoon to form the silk moth.

Production of Silk

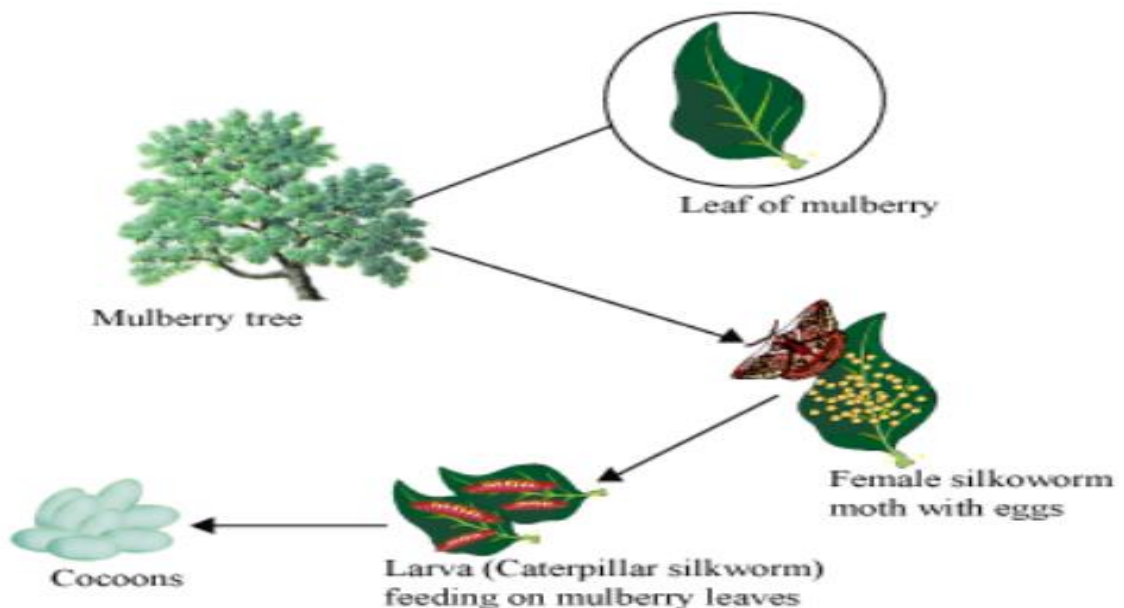
In order to produce silk, the silkworm developing inside the cocoon (as pupa) is not allowed to mature into an adult silk moth. So, as soon as the cocoon is formed, it is used to obtain silk fibres and the developing silkworm (as pupa) gets killed. Some of the silkworms (as pupae) are however, allowed to live and mature into silk moths so that they can lay eggs to produce more silkworms.

There is a variety of silk moths which look very different from one another and the silk yarn they yield is different in texture (coarse, smooth, shiny, etc). Thus, tassar silk, kosa silk, mooga silk, etc are obtained from cocoons spun by different types of moths. The most common silk moth is the mulberry silk moth. The silk obtained from the cocoons of mulberry silk moth is called mulberry silk. Mulberry silk is soft, lustrous (shiny) and elastic and can be dyed in beautiful colours.

Rearing Silkworms

A female silk moth lays hundreds of eggs at a time. The eggs are stored carefully on strips of paper or cloth and sold to silkworm farmers. The farmers keep eggs under hygienic condition. They warm them to a suitable temperature for the larvae to hatch from egg.

The larvae are kept in clean bamboo trays along with young and freshly chopped mulberry leaves. After 25-30 days, the silkworms stop eating and start spinning the cocoons. Small racks or twigs may be provided in the trays to which cocoons get attached.



Rearing of silkworm

Processing Silk

The cocoons are collected and boiled in water to kill the insect inside them. The resulting fibre is known as raw silk. The silk fibres separate out.

Reeling the Silk

The process of taking out fibres from the cocoon for use as silk is known as reeling the silk. Reeling is done in special machines. Silk fibres are spun into silk threads which are woven into silk cloth by weavers.

Pure and Artificial Silk

Pure silk is obtained from the cocoons of silkworm and it is made up of protein. **Artificial silk** is obtained from wood pulp and it is made of modified plant material 'cellulose'. Just like silk, wool is also made up of proteins. So, a piece of woollen fabric also burns giving the smell of burning hair. The thread which burns giving a smell of burning paper will be cotton fibres. Cotton and paper both are carbohydrates. Paper is made of cellulose obtained from wood pulp. So, on burning cotton and paper both give similar smell.



Pure Silk



Artificial Silk

Discovery of Silk



Discovery of Silk in China

The discovery of silk was made in China a long time ago. According to an old Chinese legend, the empress Si-tung-Chi was asked by the emperor Huang-ti to find the cause of the damaged leaves of mulberry trees growing in their garden. The empress found white worms eating up mulberry leaves.

She also noticed that they were spinning shiny cocoons around them. Accidentally, a cocoon dropped into her cup of tea and a tangle of delicate threads separated from the cocoon. Silk industry began in China and was kept a closely guarded secret for hundreds of years. Later on, traders and travelers introduced silk to other countries. The route they travelled is still called the 'silk route'.

Even today, China leads the world in silk production. India is also among the leading silk producing countries of the world. In India, a large number of women are engaged in various activities related to the silk product such as the rearing of silkworms, reeling of silk from cocoons and processing of raw silk into fabrics.