



3055 BA SANGAM COLLEGE

PH: 6674003/9264117 E-mail: basangam@connect.com.fj



WORKSHEET 10

School: Ba Sangam College

Name : _____

Subject: Home Economics

Year:10

Strand	HEC 10.3: CLOTHING AND TEXTILES
Sub strand	HEC 10.3.1 Study of Fibres and Fabrics, Blends and Finishes; Decorations
Content Learning Outcome	List and explain the common blends and finishes in fibres/fabrics

BLENDS

- when two or more different fibres are used to produce a yarn. Eg. Polyester / cotton.

Fibre mixture refers to a fabric made from two or more yarns of different fibre content, woven or knitted together.

REASONS FOR BLENDING FIBRE

1. To unite the different properties of two or more fibre in order to cover up less desirable characteristics in any of the fibres and give an improved fabric performance.
2. To reduce cost by blending a cheap fibre with a more expensive one.
3. To give different texture and colour effect by using filament and staple yarns which have different texture and dye differently.
4. To minimize the disadvantageous properties of the fibres brought together.

Characteristics of Fabric Blends

- o Easy to care for.
- o Becomes more durable.
- o Soft and luxurious.
- o More resistant to wrinkles.
- o Becomes more comfortable to wear.
- o Does not shrink.
- o Becomes stronger so withstands wear and multiple washing.

FABRIC FINISHES

- a wide range of processes which makes the fabric suitable for its intended use.
- It is usually the last stage of fabric processing.
- applied to fabrics to improve appearance, handle and properties.

TYPES OF FABRIC FINISHES

a. Physical & Mechanical Finishes

Fabric Finishes	Method	Why?
Napping/Raising	The fabric is passed over rollers with fine wire brushes which lift the fibres from fabric. It is also known as napped surface.	To produce a fabric with a soft fleecy handle, e. g pyjamas, dusters.
Easy care.	A chemical finish is applied and cured by heat.	To minimize wrinkling during wear or after washing, dries quickly and minimal ironing.
Flame Resistant	A chlorine/phosphorous finish is applied and fixed. Can be applied to all fibres.	To reduce flammability of the product, however, it increases stiffness. Common with children's bedtime clothes.
Permanent Pleating	Heat is applied to synthetics fabrics.	To create permanent pleated garments; this keeps its shape even after washing.
Water repellent	Fabric is coated with a hydrophobic chemical.	To resist the absorption and penetration of water. Fabric remains porous; is permeable, making it more comfortable than waterproof fabric.
Waterproof	Fabric is treated with impervious (impermeable/solid) materials like rubber, waxes or resins.	To completely seal the pores of the fabric making the fabric impervious to water. Does not permit any water or air to get through.

Waterproof fabrics

- Fabrics are of plastic films or low count fabrics with a film coating.

Characteristics

- ☐ No water can penetrate
- ☐ Most plastic fabrics stiffen in cold weather
- ☐ Cheaper to produce
- ☐ Permanent

Water –repellent fabrics

- High count fabrics with a finish that coats the yarn but does not fill up the spaces of the fabric.

Characteristics

- Heavy rain will penetrate
- Fabric is pliable and is no different from untreated one.
- Fabric can ‘breathe’ - is comfortable for raincoats.
- Durable and has renewable finish.

ACTIVITY

1. Why are blends popular? **(2 marks)**

2. Explain the following terms: **(2 marks)**

a) anti-static
finish: _____

b) permanent
pleats _____

3. List 2 the advantages and disadvantages of rayon as a fabric for clothing? **(4 marks)**

Advantages: _____

Disadvantages: _____

4. Outline the benefits of blending the following fibres and state possible uses of the resulting fibres: **(2 marks)**

a) **cotton and acrylic**

b) **linen and polyester-**
