

**PENANG SANGAM HIGH SCHOOL**  
**P.O.BOX 44 RAKIRAKI**  
**HOME ECONOMICS**  
**YEAR 11**

<b>Strand</b>	Clothing And Textiles
<b>Sub strand</b>	Chapter 11 Care Of Fabrics, Renovating And Recycling
<b>Content learning outcome</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• define recycling and renovation</li><li>• describe the advantages and disadvantages between recycling and renovating</li><li>• Explain the factors that influence recycling</li></ul>

**Lesson Notes**

**CHAPTER 11 CARE OF FABRICS, RENOVATING AND RECYCLING**

**Methods of Caring of Fabrics**

Textile recycling is the process by which old clothing and other textiles are recovered for reuse or material recovery. If these used products are disposed of in an appropriate, environmentally friendly way, the process of recycling has been set in motion.

***There are many significant benefits of textile recycling***

- Recycle textile provide low-cost quality clothing.
- Keeping used textile out of trash reduces disposal cost of government
- Lesser energy is consumed while processing.
- Protecting the planet for future generation.

***Disadvantages of Textile Recycling***

- High upfront capital costs
- Recycling sites are always unhygienic, unsafe and unsightly.
- Products from recycled waste may not be durable
- 4. Recycling might not be inexpensive

**Factors that influence Recycling of Clothing**

- i. Economic: Save money, the cost of buying a new garment may prove to be expensive and unnecessary. The cost of renovation would be less than buying a new outfit.
- ii. Fashion and Design: Seasonal colour and style, type of fabric and fabric finishes change. A style, colour or design may become fashionable or out – of – fashion after a period of time, therefore, pre-owned garments may be recycled.

iii. Personal: Sentimental (it can be a gift), hereditary and aesthetic values. The garment could have been passed from another generation, a gift from a loved one or has an appealing/ unique style line and the fabric is in good condition

### **Textile Renovation**

(Also called remodelling) is the process of improving an outdated garment. Additionally, renovation can refer to making something new or bringing something back to life and can apply in social contexts.

#### **Advantages of Textile Renovating**

- Reduces the amount of waste sent to landfills and incinerators.
- Conserves natural resources such as timber, water and minerals.
- Increases economic security by tapping a domestic source of materials.
- Prevents pollution by reducing the need to collect new raw materials.

#### **Disadvantages of Textile Renovating**

- More pollution and energy consumption.
- Result in pollutants.
- Require stricter and more stringent implementation.
- Good products are not guaranteed.

### **Activity**

Discuss three ways you can recycle the following items

- i. old T-shirt
- ii. grandmothers sari
- iii. brothers jeans

### **Review Questions**

1. Differentiate between recycling and renovating.
2. State one benefit of reusing clothing items.
3. Explain how fashion and design can contribute to recycling.
4. Explain one factor that influences recycling.