3055 BA SANGAM COLLEGE

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LESSON NOTES

School: Ba Sangam College **Name : _____**

Subject: Home Economics **Year:11**

Strand	HEC 11.3: CLOTHING AND TEXTILES
Sub strand	HEC 11.3.1 Fibres And Fabrics.
Content Learning Outcome	Explore the characteristics of special fibers ,woven and knitted fabrics

Basic Principles in the Production of Fibres

1. **Carding** - a process of separating individual fibres and causing many fibres to lie parallel and also removing most of the remaining impurities.

-produces a thin sheet of uniform thickness that is then condensed to form a thick, continuous, untwisted strand called sliver.

2. Hackling - is the disentangling of fibres and combing them out, laying the fibres smooth and parallel, and splitting these into ultimate filaments.

- The fibres are then combed on hackles to produce long line fibres that can be spun, called line flax.
- The short fibres that are combed out are the hackle tow or flax tow and are carded and spun into coarse yarns and thread.

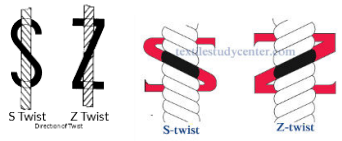
3. Combing - is a technique whereby fibres (usually cotton or wool) are passed through a series of straight, metal teeth in order to lay the fibres parallel to one another

- In this process, long fibres are separated from shorter ones (noils) and tangles are removed.
- Combed fibres are generally used for producing worsted threads.

PRINCIPLES INVOLVED IN THE PRODUCTION OF SPUN, FILAMENT YARN, YARN TWIST-—S‖ AND —Z‖.

TWISTING

- Twisting in yarn and rope production, process that binds fibers or yarns together in a continuous strand, accomplished in spinning or playing operations.
- The direction of the twist may be to the **right** as **Z twist,** or to ***the left*** as ***S twist*** .



Types of yarn

Classification based on number of strands – Single, Textured and Novelty.

1. **Single Yarn**

- are single strands composed of fibres held together by at least a small amount of twist.
- are used to make the greatest variety of fabrics.

2. **Textured Yarn**

- applied to man-made fibres to reduce transparency, slipperiness and pilling
- Texturizing processes make yarns more opaque, improve appearance and texture, and increase warmth and absorbency.

3**. Novelty**

- include a wide variety of yarns made with such special effects as slubs, produced by intentionally including small lumps in the yarn structure.

WORKSHEET 7

1. Explain the basic principles in the production of fibers. **(3 marks)**

a. _____
_____

b. _____
_____

c. _____
_____

2. Describe how the types of yarns are classified. **(2 marks)**

_____
_____

3. Differentiate the Z and S twist in yarn production. **(2 marks)**

_____
_____
_____

4. Describethe followingtypes of yarns: **(3 marks)**

a. Textured Yarns-

_____
_____

b. Single Yarn-

_____
_____

c. Novelty Yarn-

_____
_____