



3055 BA SANGAM COLLEGE

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Worksheet 13

School: Ba Sangam College

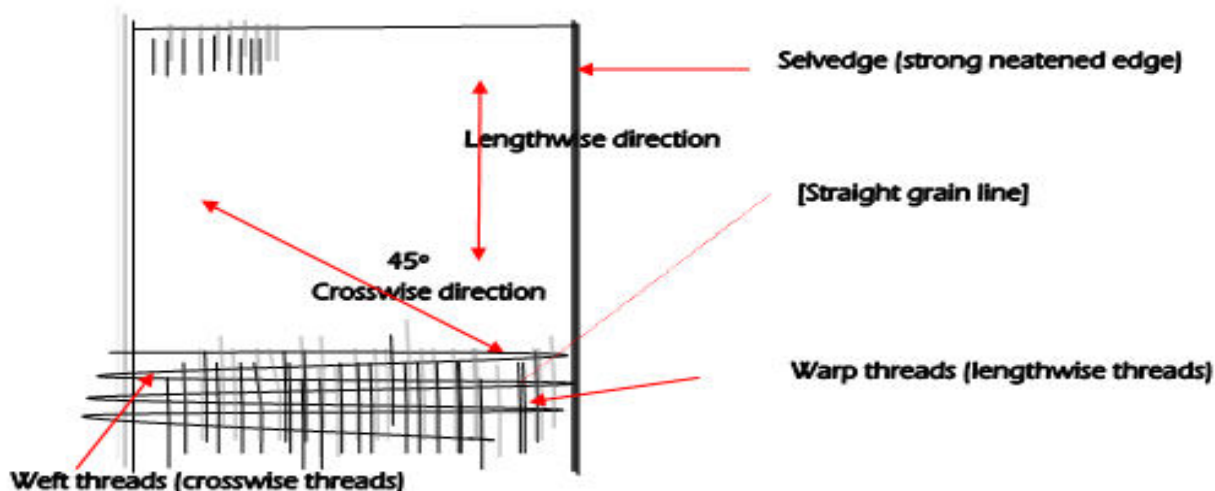
Year:9

Subject: Home Economics

Name: _____

Strand	HEC 9.3: CLOTHING AND TEXTILES
Sub strand	HEC 9.3.1 Study of Fibres and Fabrics, Blends and Finishes; Decorations
Content Learning Outcome	HEC 9.3.1.2 Determine how fibres form fabric and the finishes applied.

Parts of a Fabric



Fabric Finishes- treatments applied to make a fabric suitable for its intended use. It is done in the last stage of processing. This is done to improve the appearance, handling and properties.

Fabric finishes	function
Mercerization	Applied to cotton fibres and fabrics for added strength, lustre and ability to accept and hold dyes.
Flame resistant	Prevents the fabric from supporting flame
Moth resistant	Makes wool fabrics resistant to attacks by moths and carpet beetles.
Sanforised	Controls shrinkage. It is applied to cotton and linen fabrics.
Water repellent	Helps fabric to resist water, but does not make them waterproof.
Waterproof	Closes the pores of the fabric, preventing any water from penetrating.
Wrinkle resistant	Helps to improve the wrinkle, recovery and shape. It retains qualities of fabrics and garments.

Fabrics characteristics-all fabrics have its own qualities. It is important to that you know how to describe fabrics.

1. Texture is the way a fabric feels <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Thick or thin ✓ Harsh or soft ✓ Rough or smooth ✓ Stiff or flexible ✓ Fine or coarse 	2. Luster How shiny a fabric is <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Dull/matt (wool) ✓ Shiny (poplin) ✓ Very shiny (satin) ✓ Shiny in one direction only 	3. Heat conduction How a fabric conducts heat <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Will not conduct heat: warm to wear (wool in garments traps heat) ✓ Will conduct heat away, therefore cooler to wear (cotton garments in summer) 	4. Strength How strong a fabric is <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Weak (wool) ✓ Weak when wet (rayon) ✓ Stronger when wet (cotton) ✓ Very strong (polyester)
5. Moisture Absorbency How well the fabric will absorb water <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ None (waterproofed) ✓ Low (nylon and terylene) ✓ Holds a lot, but absorbs slowly (wool) ✓ Very high (cotton, linen) 	6. Flammability How easy a fabric Burns <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Very easily (cotton, rayon, open weaves, 'hairy' fabrics) ✓ Low (polyester and nylon melt) ✓ Average (wool) ✓ Poor (flame-proofed fabrics and asbestos) 	7. Elasticity How well fabric or fibre will stretch and return to original shape <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Low stretch (twill weave as in denim) ✓ Will stretch, but won't go back ✓ Stretches and goes back to original length (Lycra in swimsuits) 	8. Colour Fastness How well a fabric keeps its colour? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Fades in the sun (cotton) ✓ Fades in sea-water and sun (dyes in lycra) ✓ Discolors in the sun (nylon) ✓ Some dyes 'run' in hot water or with perspiration.
9. Drip -Dry Properties (crease resistance): How well a fabric recovers from creases after washing? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Poor (pure cotton, rayon) ✓ Average (wool creases, falls out) ✓ Good recovery (polyester, drip-dry cottons) 			

Activity

(15 marks)

Complete the sentences given below. Use the fabric characteristics table to answer.

- The way the fabric feels is called its _____.
- A soft fabric is _____.
- _____ is how shiny a fabric is.
- How well a fabric absorbs water is called _____.
- _____ is very absorbent.
- _____ has very little absorbency.
- _____ is how well a fabric stretches and returns to its original shape.
- Denim has _____ stretch.
- _____ tells us how easily a fabric burns.
- _____ and _____ burns easily.
- _____ has poor flammability.
- _____ describes how strong a fabric is.
- _____ is a strong fabric; _____ is a weak fabric.
- How well a fabric conducts heat is called _____.
- How well a fabric keeps its colour is _____.