

Subject: Family and consumer Management

Grade: 7E and 7S

Topic: Fibres

Date March 25, 2020

Definitions

Fibres: Fibres are hair-like strands twisted together to make yarn

Yarn: Yarn is another name for thread. Yarns are made from fibres twisted together. Yarns are woven, knitted or bound to make fabric.

Fabric: Fabric is cloth. It is that which makes the clothes you wear.

Sources of Fabric

Example

1. Plant
Linen comes from the flax plant
Cotton comes from the cotton tree
2. Animal
The cocoon of the silk worm, sheep and goats
3. Minerals
Asbestos from rocks
4. Manufactured or Man-made otherwise called synthetic fibres
Made from chemical substances

Fibres from animal sources are also called protein fibres. These include silk from the cocoon of the silk worm, wool from the sheep, hair from the goat and cashmere from the cashmere goat

Natural Fibres and fabrics

Name of Fibres	Type	Source	Example of fabric
Cotton	Vegetable (Plant)	Cotton ball	Sateen, terry cloth, denim, gabardine, khaki, Muslim, and seer sucker
Linen	Vegetable	Flax Stem	Canvas, Linen sheeting & toweling
Silk	Protein (animal)	Cocoon of silkworm	Chiffon, China silk, Velvet taffeta and Crepe back
Wool	Protein (animal)	Sheep	Wool crepe, Jersey, tweed, suede
Asbestos	Mineral	Rocks in Canada, South America, and Italy	Fire resistant fabric, and fire proof building material

Below shows the result of test of burning different fibres

Fibres	Inflame	Odour	Residue
Cotton	Yellow flame	Burning paper	Light feathery grey ash
Linen	Burns slower with yellow flame	Burning paper	Feathery grey ash
Silk	Melts slowly	Burnt hair or feather	Round crisp shiny black beads
Wool	Small slow sizzles and curls	Burned hair or feather	Crisp dark ash crushes easily
Nylon	Melts and burns slowly	Smells similar to celery	Round hard tough gray beads
Rayon	Burns quickly with yellow flame	Burning paper	Light grey feather ash
Acetate	Flames quickly	Blazed flames quickly, yarns smell like vinegar	Brittle hard black ash difficult to crush

Questions

1. Define the following textile terms
 - a. Fibre
 - b. Yarn
 - c. Fabric
2. Name the two main groups into which fibres are divided and give one example of a fibre for each
3. Name one method of identifying fibres
4. Explain what happens when nylon is burnt
5. Name the one main nutrient contained in the following food groups
 - a. Staple
 - b. Food from animals
 - c. Fats and oils
6. **Explain how one cup of flour should be measured**
7. **Explain how one heaped cup of flour should be measured**
8. **List 10 simple technology and for each of those listed name the advanced technology. Use a column to show this.**

Questions

1. Define the following terms:
 - a. Fibres
 - b. Yarn
2. Name the two main groups into which fibres are divided

3. Give two examples of a fibre in each group
4. List two methods of identifying fibres
5. Explain what happens when nylon is burnt