

## Fibre to Fabric

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- **Fabrics** are made of **yarns** and yarns are further made of **fibres**.
- Fibres can be either natural or synthetic:
  - **Natural fibres:** They are obtained from plants and animals. Examples are cotton, jute, silk, and wool.
  - **Synthetic fibres:** They are not obtained from plant or animal resources. Examples are nylon, polyester, and acrylic.
- **Cotton:**
  - Cotton balls (fruits of cotton plant), after maturing, burst open and the seeds covered with cotton fibres can be seen. Fibres are separated from the seeds of cotton by the process of **ginning**.
- **Jute:**
  - It is mainly grown in West Bengal, Bihar, and Assam.
  - The stems of the jute plants are immersed in water for a few days and thus, the stem rots. Jute fibres are then separated by hand.
- **Fibres to yarn:**
  - To make fabrics, fibres are first converted into yarns.
  - The process of making yarn of fibres is called **spinning**.
  - Hand spindle (or *takli*) and *charkha* are used for the spinning of yarn.
- **Yarn to fabric:**
  - Fabrics are made of yarns by two important processes: **weaving and knitting**.
  - **Weaving** is the process of arranging sets of yarns together to make a fabric. It is done on looms.
  - A single yarn is used to make a piece of fabric in the process of **knitting**. It is done by hand and also by machines.