## 1: Fibres

## **KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER - YEAR 7**

# 2: Yarns

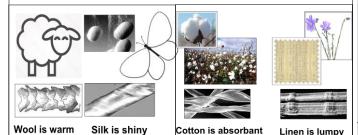
**YARN** 

3: Fabrics

#### 1.Natural fibres

Come from plants and animals and are:

- **biodegradable** (they decompose/rot)
- renewable (they grow again)
- sustainable (they are replaced at the same rate at which they are used)



#### **Cotton** - Environmental concerns

Cotton growers can achieve 3 crops a year making it very cheap to produce!

However, there are some major environmental issues with the production of cotton:

- Cotton crops are sprayed with pesticides (chemicals) to prevent disease and to increase crop yield. This is bad for the environment, workers and wildlife who can breathe in the fumes.
- ·Lots of water is used to process cotton, which is diverted from rivers, leading to water shortages.
- ·Chemicals are used to dye/bleach cotton, which can leak into rivers, leading to river/sea pollution.

#### Upcycling in textiles - we can all do this!!

- Textiles products like clothing can easily be deconstructed (taken apart) and made into new products.
- Component parts like buttons can be reused on other products.
- Some clothing can simply be re-modelled and restyled like cutting jeans down to shorts, or by adding new features like patches.





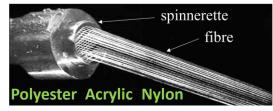
### 2. Synthetic fibres

Come from oil and chemicals and are:

- not biodegradable (do not rot).
- **not renewable** (do not grow again)
- add to environmental problems



Synthetic ('man-made' fibres) are made using chemicals. Hot sticky liquids are pumped through tiny holes in a 'Spinnerette'. It is like squirting hot glue out of a shower! When cool, the fibres are strong and waterproof, but they are not bio-degradable & not environmentally friendly.





Synthetic fibres are called filaments. They are smooth and round like fishing twine.



Some filaments are special shapes, and even have tiny holes down the middle. Why?



twisted

- Stable/non-stretchy
- Strong

**FIBRE** 

pulled

Keeps its shape

woven

· Can fray if cut

#### knitted

- Stretchy
- Warm
- Can lose shape
- Unravels if cut



**FABRIC** 

non-woven

- Stable
- Weak
- Cheap
- Tears easily made from a

#### Reduce

Reduce the amount of unsustainable resources used.

#### Reuse

Find a new use for old fabrics and components.

#### Repair

Mend products that are broken rather than throwing them away.

#### Recycle

Many fabrics can be reprocessed into new fabrics.

#### Refuse

Don't buy products unless they are sustainable or there is a real need.

#### Rethink

Use environmentally friendly fabrics instead of manmade ones.



# web of fibres