9.04.2020 4. Fibres from Animals (DATE.....M.....Y.....)

Steps of making silk cloth:-

Raw silk and spun silk -

Silk filaments which makes a cocoon are very fine and delicate. So, they are reeled together to make a stronger thread called raw silk.

Silk which is formed from damaged cocoon is called spun silk.

Throwing :- The raw silk is twisted to produce thrown silk and this process is called throwing. The people who throw the silk are called throwsters.

Bleaching and dyeing - Thrown silk is generally wound loosely on spools for bleaching and dyeing.

Bleaching :- For making white fabric, the thrown silk is bleached by dilute solution of hydrogen peroxide.

Dyeing - For making coloured fabric, the thrown silk is dyed.

- → The skeins (loose coils of thrown silk) are boiled with soap and water and washed.
- → This makes the silk soft, lustrous but light in weight.
- → The weight of silk is increased by soaking it in solution of tin, lead and iron. The salts are absorbed by fibres and it's weight increases. This process is called weighting.
- → Now the fibres are dyed in desired colour.

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Weaving - The fibres are wound on bobbins and later woven into clothes. The lengthwise fibres called organzine is laid lengthwise over a frame and the crosswise thread called tram, is placed crosswise above and below the lengthwise fibres.

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