



Name _____ Period _____ Date _____

FIBERS FOR FUN

Fibers are the strands from which threads or yarns are spun. Each fiber has distinct characteristics, and the fabrics made from the different fibers have a variety of qualities. Certain fabrics adapt well for certain purposes, while other fabrics suit different purposes because of the nature of their fibers. Fibers can be divided into three classes, as shown below.

Directions: Arrange all of the fibers into the three categories, writing their numbers as well as their names under the headings. You can determine whether you have listed them correctly by adding up the totals of the three columns. All of the columns should have the same total. It would probably be smart to work this with a pencil rather than a pen.

- | | | |
|------------|---------------|--------------|
| 1. rayon | 5. triacetate | 9. polyester |
| 2. linen | 6. nylon | 10. metallic |
| 3. acetate | 7. glass | 11. acrylic |
| 4. cotton | 8. silk | 12. wool |

Natural fibers from animal and vegetable sources (cellulose and protein)	Man-made fibers from vegetable and mineral sources	Synthetic fibers created from basic chemicals
<u> 2 </u> <u> linen </u>	<u> 1 </u> <u> rayon </u>	<u> 6 </u> <u> nylon </u>
<u> 4 </u> <u> cotton </u>	<u> 3 </u> <u> acetate </u>	<u> 9 </u> <u> polyester </u>
<u> 8 </u> <u> silk </u>	<u> 5 </u> <u> triacetate </u>	<u> 11 </u> <u> acrylic </u>
<u> 12 </u> <u> wool </u>	<u> 7 </u> <u> glass </u>	_____
_____	<u> 10 </u> <u> metallic </u>	_____
Total <u> 26 </u>	Total <u> 26 </u>	Total <u> 26 </u>