TEXTILES--KEY

1. Define the following
   a. Natural fibers: **come from natural substances in natural form**
   b. Manufactured fibers: **not fibrous in their natural form, they are synthetic**

2. Name the three naturally occurring substances and list an example for each.
   - Cellulose—cotton, flax, hemp
   - Protein—silk, wool
   - Mineral—asbestos

3. Explain how manufactured fibers are made.
   They are made into solutions, then fibers are extruded from the liquid and solidified.

4. Name the two types of manufactured fibers and list examples for each.
   - Cellulosic—acetate, rayon, triacetate
   - Non-cellulosic—acrylic, aramid, glass, nylon, olefin, polyester, rubber

5. What is a yarn?
   **The product of several fibers twisted together**

6. What is the difference between a spun yarn and a monofilament yarn?
   - **Spun yarns are made from staple fibers.**
   - **Monofilament yarns are made from a single filament.**

7. What is the difference between a blend and a combination?
   - **A blend is the result of two or more different staple fibers spun together into a single yarn.**
   - **A combination is formed by twisting two different single yarns into one yarn.**

8. Give an example of a blend or combination fabric.
   **Cotton/polyester**

9. What advantages are there to using a blend or combination fabric?
   **Blends and combinations enable fabrics to have the best characteristics of the fibers used.**

10. Why is twist needed in yarn?
    **To hold fibers or filaments together—it can also increase yarn strength.**