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| DAY #  | TOPIC: Textiles/Fibers/Fabric  |
| <p>STATE BEHAVIORAL OUTCOME:<br/> Identify various textiles and factors that lead to the selection of specific textiles.<br/> Discuss and identify natural textiles.<br/> Discuss and identify synthetic textiles<br/> Discuss and identify basic weaves and finishes<br/> Discuss the care of textiles used in furniture</p>  |  |
| <p>SUPPORTIVE OBJECTIVE:<br/> After the lesson the students will identify the types of fibers by participating in class with 100% participation</p>  |  |
| <p>SUPPORTIVE CONCEPT:<br/> The knowledge of fibers will help a consumer buy the correct type of fabric</p>  |  |
| <p style="text-align: center;">CONTENT</p> <p>Throughout history, fabric has contributed to the decorative beauty of particular eras. For centuries, fabric has been used to cover walls, drape windows and beds, and upholster chairs and sofas. Today's fabrics are versatile and easy to work with. They express lifestyle, personality, mood, or time period. Fabrics are readily available, relatively inexpensive, and durable. Today's interior designer can satisfy the desire for elegance and practicality at the same time.</p> <p>Fibers and yarn</p> <p>A. Fibers</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Definition: The basic entity either natural or manufacture, which is twisted into yarns, and then used in the production of a fabric. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Staple fibers: natural fibers, or cut length of filament.</li> <li>b. Filament fibers: a variety of fiber having extreme length, not readily measured.</li> </ol> </li> </ol> <p>B. Yarns</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Definition: A continuous strand of textile fibers created when a cluster or individual fibers are twisted together. These long yarns are used to create fabrics, either by knitting of weaving.</li> <li>2. Vary in size, coarseness, fluffy, fine, thick. Made into fabric that is woven, knitted or pressed.</li> <li>3. Yarns can be separated into fibers. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. two ply</li> <li>b. three ply</li> </ol> </li> </ol> <p>Twist in yarn – to hold fibers or filaments together, it can also increase yarn strength.</p> <p>FABRIC</p> <p>The major features that determine the suitability of an upholstery fabric are its appearance, feel, durability,</p> | <p style="text-align: center;">LEARNING EXPERIENCES</p> <p>Have students read “A Fantabric Adventure” Ask for volunteers.<br/>(10 minutes)</p> <p>Lecture<br/>(10 minutes)</p> <p>Pass out the worksheet on “Fibers and Yarns”<br/>Have pieces of yarn for the students to look at. Let them tell the number of plys there are.</p> <p>Pass out worksheet “Fabrication” talk to the students about the types of ways fabric is put together.</p> |

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| <p>color patterns and cost.</p> <p>All upholstery fabrics are either woven, knitted or non-woven.</p> <p>Woven Fabrics<br/>Weaving interlaces two or more sets of threads at right angles<br/>Warp is the set of threads that run lengthwise.<br/>Weft is the set of threads that runs crosswise.</p> <p>Knitted<br/>Knitted fabrics are made by forming loops of yarn with needles, and interlocking them with other loops.<br/>They lack durability and are not often used on furniture.<br/>They may be used for slipcovers.</p> <p>Non-woven<br/>Leather and vinyl are non-woven materials used to upholstering.<br/>Leather is a high-cost material that stains easily. Soft leathers are easily cut and scraped.</p> <p>Vinyl is durable, easy to clean, and much less expensive than leather. Some people do not care for it, however because it can be cold in the winter and sticky in the summer.</p> <p>Basic types of weaves<br/>Plain<br/>Twill<br/>Satin<br/>Jacquard</p> <p>FIBERS<br/>Natural Fibers<br/>Cellulosic and Protein Fibers<br/>Cotton<br/>Flax<br/>Wool<br/>Silk</p> | <p>Draw on the board or show examples of fabric that are woven, knitted and non-woven.<br/>Lecture<br/>(10 minutes)</p> <p>Have paper strips for the students to weave. Or give each student two colors of paper and have them make paper strips ½ an inch wide, they will cut their own.</p> <p>Let the students look at the examples I have of woven fabric. Let them look at the pictures I have of the loom. Talk about the loom and how fabric is woven.</p> <p>As time allows:<br/>Begin lecture on the natural fibers.<br/>Use the Power Point on Cotton</p> <p>(We will have to see how far we get today and finish the rest another time)</p> |
| <p>EVALUATION: I will watch the students participate in class and have them take notes.</p>  |  |
| <p>SOURCES:<br/>Utah State Curriculum Guide<br/>Allen, Phyllis Sloan. Stimpson, Miriam F. <u>Beginnings of Interior Environment</u>. Sixth Edition. Macmillan Publishing Company, New York. 1990<br/>Sherwood, Ruth F. <u>Homes Today and Tomorrow</u>. Glencoe/McGraw-Hill. 1997<br/>Furniture: A Buyer's Guide. Learning Seed. 1995</p>  |  |