

CHAPTER 03**ANIMAL FIBRE****GLOSSARY:**

Animal fibre – Natural fibres, made of protein.

Bleaching – It is a process of decolorization of raw textile material.

Bombyx mori – Scientific name of silkworm.

Cocoon – A case produced in the larval stage of certain animals like moth.

Dyeing – It is the process of application of dyes on textile material.

Fleece – The outer coat of wool that covers a sheep, goat etc.

Knitting – Method of creating, textiles from yarn by using long needles to interlink them.

Mulberry – Mulberry leaves are the only leaves silkworms eat.

Reeling – Obtaining silk from cocoons with the help of reelers.

Scouring – Cleaning of fleece, to remove grease, dirt and dust.

Sericulture – Cultivation of silk worms to produce silk.

Silkworm – Larva or caterpillar of silk moth.

Shearing – Removal of fleece by using razors or blades.

Warp and weft – Two basic components used in weaving to turn thread into fabric.

Weaving – A method of textile production in which two distinct sets of threads are interlaced at right angles to form a fabric.

Woof – The threads that come side to side over and under the warp to create a fabric.