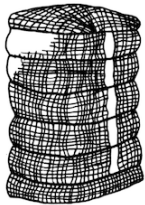


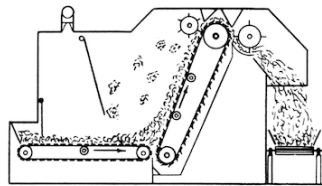
## ESSENTIAL STEPS IN COTTON TEXTILE PROCESSING

### 1. BALE



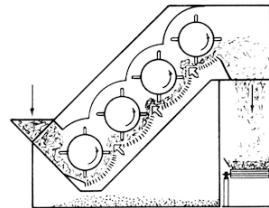
Lint cotton is baled at the cotton gin where the seeds are removed. The average bale used by textile mills weighs 500 pounds.

### 2. BLENDING



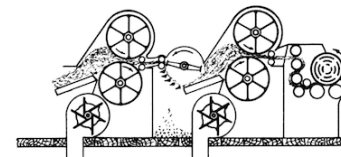
Lint cottons taken from a number of bales are fluffed and blended together prior to processing to give better product uniformity.

### 3. CLEANING



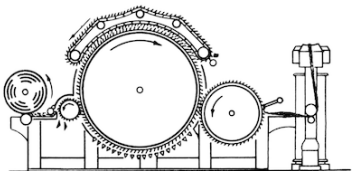
Lint cotton must be cleaned of trash—bits of leaf, twig, and seed—that would lower processing efficiency and fabric quality.

### 4. PICKING



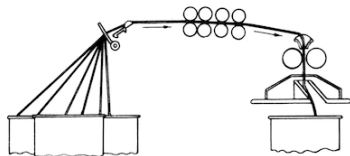
Cleaning is continued in the picker and here the cotton is formed into a continuous sheet known as the picker lap.

### 5. CARDING



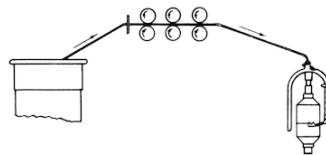
The card converts the lap into a thin, mist-like sheet which is formed into a strand or loose rope of fibers called a sliver.

### 6. DRAWING



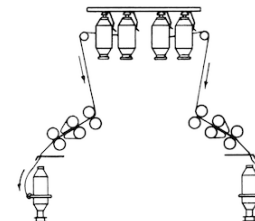
Several slivers are brought together and drawn out to form a single sliver with straightened fibers and improved uniformity.

### 7. ROVING



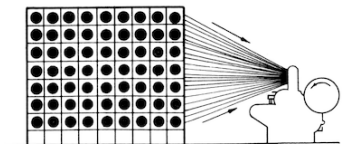
The sliver is further drafted into a smaller strand of fibers, called roving, and wound on a bobbin for spinning.

### 8. SPINNING



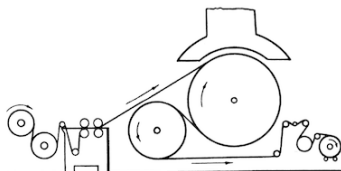
The spinning machine drafts the roving into a tiny strand of fibers and then twists the strand into a yarn for weaving.

### 9. WARPING



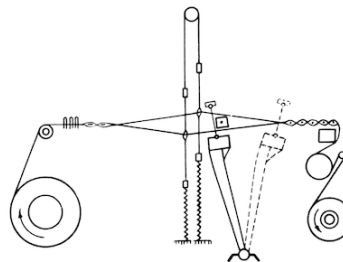
Thousands of yarns are parallel wound on a giant spool called a warper beam. Warp yarns run the length of the woven fabric.

### 10. SLASHING



In the slasher, warp yarns are coated with starch to give temporary added strength and abrasion resistance needed in weaving.

### 11. WEAVING



Weaving is the process of forming a fabric on a loom which interlaces the warp yarns with filling or cross yarns.

### 12. FABRIC



The drawing shows how yarns are interlaced to form a plain fabric such as broadcloth, printcloth, or sheeting.