Name:	Date:	
The Wool Mill		
We shear wool from the sheep's back and it can be made into yarn. How does this work?	7	{M-M} shearing
Raw wool is washed and then carded. Carding stretches out the fibres and combs them. In the old days it was all done by hand but today we have machines to do it.	`	
The wool can now be spun into yarn. In the old days it was done by hand on a spinning wheel. In factories called mills, rooms full of spinning machines do the job much faster.	```	
Traditionally, hanks of wool were dyed different colours using natural dyes and hung out to dry. In the mill, the dyeing process is automated.	```	
Different coloured yarn is then put through the plying machine which twists the threads together. –	' \	
Balls of wool are now packaged and taken to the shops, ready for people to use.		
Of course, many people still make things from wool the traditional way. Machine spun or hand spun, hand knitted or machine knitted, wool is nice to wear.		packaged and sold

O Studyladder

Name:		Date:	
	,		

Name:	Date	2 •

WHAT COLOUR?



Dye Lots and Colour Codes

Each colour has a code number. The factory may use 4 different shades of green. Each has its own number to identify them.

Each time a new batch of wool is dyed it is given a lot number. This helps when you are buying wool to ensure you end up with an even colour in your knitted project.



379



445



476

Colour the balls of wool in different shades of colours.

Use the chart as a guide.



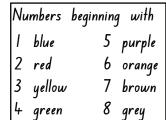
150



598



207





251



694



866



765

Colour the balls:

turquoise



magenta



crimson



maroon



aqua



amber



chocolate



scarlet



navy



