

THE FACTS AND INFORMATION WE WANT YOU TO KNOW

Health & Safety: These are **rules and regulations** that must be followed to prevent injuries and keep everyone safe.

Natural Fabrics: These are fabrics that come from either a **plant or animal source** – e.g., Cotton; Linen; Silk; Wool; Flax; Jute

Manmade Fabrics: These are often called synthetic materials and **do not** come from natural sources. They are made from the by-product of the oil industry and recycled plastic – e.g., Polyester; Acrylic; Lycra; Nylon

Cellulosic Fabrics: These are materials made from a **combination of wood pulp [natural] and chemicals [manmade]**– e.g., Viscose; Tencel; and Acetate

Woven Fabrics: Is any **textile** formed by weaving. **Woven fabrics** are often created on a loom, and made of many threads **woven** on a warp and a weft.

Warp Threads: These are threads that run from **top to bottom** on a weaving loom.

Weft Threads: These are threads that run from **left to right** on a weaving loom – they run over and under the Warp threads.

Knitted Fabrics: These are created to form a **fabric** or garment by interlacing yarn or thread in connected loops with needles (knitting needles or a knitting machine) – e.g., **knit** a sweater or scarf.

Bonded Fabrics: These materials can be created using either natural fibres [wool] or synthetic/manmade fibres and are **fused together using heat and pressure** – e.g., Felt

Fabric Scissors: These are scissors that are used to **cut Fabric only**

Tailors Pins: These are pins that are used to **hold more than one piece of fabric together** so they stay in place.

Sewing Machine: This is a machine that is used to **sew fabric only**.

Presser foot: This part of the sewing machine **holds the fabric in place** on the machine. It **must always be down** when sewing.

Balance Wheel: This is the big round wheel found on the right hand side of the sewing machine, it is used by **turning it towards you** to move the needle up and down by hand.

Take up lever: This is used to measure the amount of thread used for sewing on a machine, it moves up and down with the needle.

Stitch Length: Controls the length of stitches [always 2.5 for straight stitch]

Stitch Width: Controls the width of stitches [0 = straight stitch; 1+ = Zig-zag stitch]

Tailors Chalk: This is used to **mark fabric** and is made from chalk

Quick unpicks: This is a small tool used to **un pick stitches** used to sew fabric together.

Irons: This is a piece of equipment used to **remove creases** from fabric.

Care Labels: You find this label in clothing; it shows you how to care **for the material** and by law should also tell you **where** the garment was made.

Right Side of Fabrics: This is the **top side** of the fabric and it is the side you want everyone to see.

Wrong Side of Fabrics: This is the **underside** of the fabric, the side that rest on our skin.

Seam Allowance: This is the part of a textile item between the edge of the material and seam [where it is sewn together]. This is usually **1.5 cms** in width.



Year 8 – Textiles Knowledge Organiser

NATURE / CULTURE – CUSHION PROJECT

Design Brief: This is a **set of instructions / guideline** given before you start a project, you must always refer to it throughout your project to stay focused

Themed Moodboard: This is a collage of theme related inspirational images to help create design work and surface decoration. – This is a great way to research a theme.

Research: This is when a project Theme and Surface decoration techniques are investigated to help inform the designing and making stages of a project.

Initial Designs: These are a set of design created to **test out different ideas** using a **theme**.

Design Development: This is when you use your Initial Designs to **develop / improve** them **further** to create more design ideas.

Final Designs: These are the final ideas **you will use to make your product** and they have been **developed from your Initial Designs**.

Template: These are patterns created for cutting fabric shapes or product pattern pieces.

Surface Decoration: It is **decoration applied to material** to create a **design or pattern** using various techniques such as **Appliqué; Reverse Appliqué; Fabric Paint; Fabric Crayon; Block Printing; and Batik**

Samples: These are test pieces created of different surface decoration techniques, to practise them prior to applying them to the final product being made.

Appliqué: This is a technique used to add a piece of material [shape] to another to create a design or pattern.

Reverse Appliqué: This is when the top appliqué piece is cut through to reveal the fabric underneath using embroidery scissors.

Fabric Paint: Use special paints for fabric to draw on designs. This needs to be heat sealed using newsprint and an iron.

Fabric Crayon: Use special crayons for fabric to draw on designs. This needs to be heat sealed using newsprint and an iron.

Block Printing: This is a 3D [3 dimensional] patterned block that you add paint to and then press onto fabric to create a design.

Batik: This is when you use hot wax in a special Tjanting tool to draw on your design onto plain white fabric. This is then put into a dye bucket to create the design. The wax is carefully removed once the fabric has been dried using newsprint under and over the fabric and an iron.

Tjanting: A hand held tool that holds small amounts of molten wax to draw designs in wax on fabric.

Newsprint: A type of paper used in the heat sealing process to help absorb excess paint or crayon and to protect the iron from any damage. It is also used to remove excess wax from Batiked material.

Heat Seal: Make fabric paint & crayon permanent by heating it using an iron. [Remember to always place newsprint on top of your design before using the iron]

Evaluate: This is when you look at the designs / work you created and explain what you have designed & why; what went well & why; what you could improve & why; and did it meet the design brief criteria.

Lesson Title	Textiles: Year 8 - Home Learning
1.	Write down all Health & Safety Rules covered in class today in your own words in your prep books.
2.	Write down what you have learnt during this lesson in detail in your Prep / Home Learning books. Revise definitions and spellings of keywords from KO.
3.	Revise KO – Keywords and definitions
4.	Revise KO – Keywords and definitions
5.	Nature & Culture Moodboard
6.	Revise KO – Keywords and definitions
7.	Revise KO – Keywords and definitions
8.	Watch sample videos on GC to help refresh their memories on surface decoration techniques they are sampling
9.	Watch sample videos on GC to help refresh their memories on surface decoration techniques, to help with design annotation. Complete Initial designs for homework.
10.	Designer's Research linked to Nature & Culture – Due lesson 12.
11.	
12.	Create applique templates at home, these must be brought in next lesson, ready for practical work.
13.	
14.	Revise KO – Keywords and definitions
15.	Fashion Illustrations inspired by Nature and or Culture. Provide students templates and paper for this.
16.	
17.	Revise KO – Keywords and definitions for end of term test.
18.	None Set



Nature / Culture Moodboard Homework:

On A4 paper, compose a mood board inspired by patterns from natural and/or cultural images:

✓ Fill the page

✓ Use good quality images (Look online at www.nationalgeographic.com /Victoria and Albert Museum – Search the 'collections')

✓ Be original and creative; Try to avoid themes/ideas already seen in class today...Be original!



For your homework you will need to complete a **research report** into one of the designers below:

Manish Arora; Hussein Chalayan; Christopher John Rogers; Yinka Shonibare; Zaida Barbour Wynn Valdes; Rohit Bal; Asmita Marwa; Bibhu Mohapatra; David Tlale; Yohji Yamamoto; Issey Miyaki

You must put your research into your **own words** and include the following:

- A Biographical overview of their life
- Examples of their design work
- Your own evaluation/opinion of their work and how it could influence/inspire your own pencil case designs...

Be personal and critical in your report and try to be as detailed as possible – **DO NOT RELY JUST ON CUTTING & PASTING !!**
YOU MUST ACKNOWLEDGE YOUR SOURCES, i.e., The weblink, e.g., www.manisharora.com

Focus on Fashion illustration:

Using the fashion templates given in class as a guideline, create your own fashion collection of 4 garments inspired clearly by your Nature / Culture Moodboard, samples, (shapes, colours, patterns)

They must be annotated with both surface decoration techniques to be used (Appliqué, block print, Batik; etc) and style details (below the knee, off the shoulder etc). They also need to be fully coloured.

