

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 9 – 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 report on a designer who has created a collection inspired by either Kandinsky; Miro; Klimt; Basquait; or Klee. The report should also give information about their life achievements and examples of their work.

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; Plastic Bonding; 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.

Plastic Bonding: This is where pieces of plastic bags are fused together in-between parchment paper and ironed to create a unique and interesting material.

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.

Textiles: Year 9 - 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 Bring in an old item of clothing – Jeans or non-stretchy piece of clothing
4.	Bring in an old item of clothing – Jeans or non-stretchy piece of clothing. Revise for spelling test – Use KO
5.	Revise KO – Keywords and definitions
6.	Revise KO – Keywords and definitions
7.	Watch sample videos on GC to help refresh their memories on surface decoration techniques they are sampling
8.	Watch sample videos on GC to help refresh their memories on surface decoration techniques, to help with design annotation. Complete Initial designs for homework.
9.	Designer's Research linked to their Artist – Due lesson 12.
10.	Please bring an item of clothing if you have not done so already.
11.	Watch sample videos on GC to help refresh their memories on surface decoration techniques, to help with creating their designs on their bags.
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 their Artist's work. Provide students templates and paper for this.
16.	
17.	Revise KO – Keywords and definitions for end of term test.
18.	None Set



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 samples, bag and chosen artists' design style (shapes, colours, patterns, mark marking)

Annotated with both surface decoration techniques to be used (Appliqué, Block print, plastic bonding, etc) and style details (below the knee, off the shoulder etc). They also need to be fully coloured.



Tate Gift Shop Research

For this work, you will need to visit the Tate Galleries online Gift Shop <https://shop.tate.org.uk/>
Select 2 Products that reflect your chosen Artist's style & you believe will help **inspire** your designs & bag.
[A work sheet will be provided for this homework]

Ensure you include / explain:

- What the item is.
- Describe it: What is it; what does it do.
- What do you like about it
- Why did you select it and how do think it will help you design & make your bag?

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The artists that are inspiring your own bag designs, have also have influenced many fashion and textile designers...
For your homework you will need to complete a **designers research report** using at least one of the designers listed below:

- **Klee /Kandinsky**
(both members of the Bauhaus Design group):
Holly Fulton, Manish Aurora, Basso & Brooke, Marni
http://www.slideshare.net/JohnVance1/kandinsky.2884337?next_slideshow=1
- **Miro**
Zandra Rhodes, Christian Lacroix, Alexander McQueen, Cassette Playa
- **Basquiat**
J C Castelbajac, John Galiano, Victor & Rolf
- **Klimt**
Erden, Mary Katrantzou, Rodarte

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

- ✓ A Biographical overview of the designer
- ✓ Examples of their design work
- ✓ Your own evaluation/opinion of their work and how it relates to your chosen artist's work. How it could influence/inspire your own fashion/bag designs further...

Be personal and critical in your report and try to be as detailed as possible – DO NOT RELY JUST ON CUTTING & PASTING !!

Clearly acknowledge sources (where you've found the information/images) – google & Wiki aren't enough – Record the sites they link to.....

Designer's Research

Manish Aurora

Manish Aurora is an Indian fashion designer based in New Delhi, India. He is the creative director of the womenswear collection of the French fashion house Pucci Burbank.

He started his label in 1997 and today he is known for a rich palette of ethnic Indian colors, his graceful and cohesive traditional Indian prints and embroidery, and his expert and leading with intricate techniques.

Today his label is available in 84 stores worldwide, and for the last five years he has collaborated with upstarters great brands to produce the successful line for the. He wears Indian robes.

He opened his flagship store in December 2003 of south C. Many stores in New Delhi. Aurora worked a series of 28 work of the Victoria & Albert Museum in London for an exhibition called "Global India". In cooperation with the British Council India.

Manish Aurora is regarded by many in "The John Galiano of India".

Manish Aurora's work stands out to me in many ways. Not only is his use of bold bright and vibrant colors a big part of his work, the "ethnic" and patterns on his work are definitely a big part of his work. He uses them in every different form even after changing and using his focus and inspiration to create amazing and defining clothing.

When it comes to comparing elements of Aurora's work to the work of my chosen artist then I can definitely see where the inspiration comes from. The colors and patterns are definitely some what similar to the work, and even though while using the inspiration of the you can see the clearly that there are too high as well original and his own.

I definitely think I could use Aurora's work as an influence to my own bag. He shows that how I could take certain parts of their work and change it to something original and take my bag to another level. He also shows me how certain colors work together which I think is another important part of his work. I will definitely consider using Manish Aurora's work in making my own designs.

Manish Aurora's work is very colorful and vibrant. It is a mix of traditional Indian patterns and modern fashion. I like the way he uses bold colors and patterns. I think I could use his work as an inspiration for my own bag design. I like the way he uses bold colors and patterns. I think I could use his work as an inspiration for my own bag design.

