

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 **unpick 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 7 – Textiles Knowledge Organiser



MEMPHIS DESIGN STYLE – PENCIL CASE 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

Memphis Design Style: This was a design style which is part of the Post Modernism movement and founded by the famous designer **Ettore Sottsass** in the 1980s.

Biographical Designers Report: This is a report on someone giving information about their life and achievements.

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'**

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


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	Textiles: Year 7 - Home Learning
1.	Create a Health & Safety Poster to evidence their knowledge and understanding of Health & Safety in a Textiles classroom. Bring this in next lesson. Please provide students with A4 paper if they do not have this.
2.	Create a paper weave using two different coloured pieces of paper. Bring these to class next lesson.
3.	Write up what you have learnt in today's lesson in your home learning / prep books
4.	Revise definitions and spellings of keywords from KO
5.	Designer's Research. [There is a Designers Research template / writing frame].
6.	
7.	Re-watch the sewing machine videos at home and write notes in your prep books.
8.	Revise KO – Keywords and definitions
9.	KO Revision
10.	Complete Initial Designs for HW, fully coloured and annotated [labelled]
11.	Complete Final Designs – Front and Back for HW, fully coloured, annotated and evaluated
12.	Make templates shapes to be sewn on the Pencil Case
13.	Cut any unfinished fabric shapes
14.	KO Revision
15.	KO Revision
16.	KO Revision
17.	KO Revision
18.	None set



Health & Safety Poster Homework:

Create a Health & Safety Poster for the classroom on A4 Paper. Remember to include at least 5 important points, do not use Felt Pens and remember to write your name on your homework.



Applique & Hand Sewing (inc. button)

Sample write ups:

Neatly present and write ups your samples on A4 paper.....Could be a booklet or however you want to present, just make it neat please!

✓ In your write ups, explain:

- 1) Equipment and techniques used to complete each one (use key words, stitch settings etc) *How did you make the sample?*
- 2) Evaluation & Development
Which parts worked well? What do you like about it? How could it be improved/ developed further and be used on your pencil case?

Also add in any other personal opinions or info about your work...

Keywords: Stitch length/width, needle thread, eye, knot, cross, back, chain, wrong/right side, Denim, presser foot, zig-zag, (anti) Clockwise, Balance Wheel


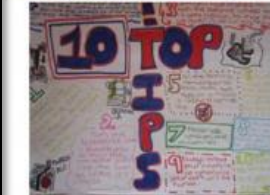



Golden Rules

& successfully using the

THE SEWING MACHINES

Homework: On A4 paper, complete a poster with hints & tips for threading up and using the sewing machine.

Memphis Designer's Research

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

Ettore Sottsass, Alessandro Mendini, Andrea Branzi,
Michael Graves, Hans Hollein, Arata Isozaki, Matteo Thun, Javier Mariscal, George Sowden

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

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

You must acknowledge your sources – add the weblinks you used for your information and images, e.g., www.ettoresottsass.com

