

Wh{wlv
Nqrz dngjh R uj dq lhu

General keywords Textiles

Hazard-something that is dangerous and likely to cause damage.

Natural- as found in nature, not involving anything made or done by people.

Man-made- created by people, not natural **artificial synthetic**

Purpose well suited for its use or role.
Fit for **use**

Specification a detailed description of the design or materials used to make a product.

Specify instructions requirements

Brief a set of instructions given to a person about a job or task.

Instructions directions guidelines

Evaluation-the process of judging or calculating the quality, importance or value of something.

Research-learning more about a topic by studying areas around it.

Design-a visual look or shape given to an object, in order to make it more attractive or solve a design problem.

Project specific keywords Textiles

Tailor's chalk - chalk used by tailors to make temporary marks on cloth.

Quick unpick- tool used to undo, take out stitches.

Needle- a very fine slender piece of polished metal with a point at one end and a hole or eye for thread at the other, used in sewing

Thread-a long thin strand of cotton or other fibres used in sewing and weaving.

Bobbin- a small reel, or spool upon which yarn or thread is wound

Sew- to make, repair or stitch something with a needle and thread either by hand or sewing machine.

Knitting-to make (a garment, blanket, etc.) by interlocking loops of wool or other yarn with knitting needles or on a machine.

Weaving-to form fabric by interlacing threads

Entwine twisting woven

Bonding-the action of joining things securely by means of adhesive, heat, or pressure or by chemical bonds.

Properties (of fabric) –a characteristic, function or attribute

Block print- the hand printing of a coloured pattern on fabric by means of blocks with a raised design

Polystyrene-a light, usually white plastic used especially for protecting delicate objects.

Wadding-a soft, thick material used to line garments or pack fragile items, especially cotton wool formed into a fleecy layer.

Quilting-the pattern of stitching used for quilting

Seam- a line where two pieces of fabric are sewn together in a garment or other

How to thread a sewing machine

Place thread on the **spool pin**. Put **spool pin holder** on.

Drag thread **across** and around the **thread guide**,

Down the front,

Up on the right of the **take-up lever**.

Down on the left. Flick to catch thread in the take up lever eye.

Around the **hook**

Through the eye of the **needle**.

Drawing the bobbin

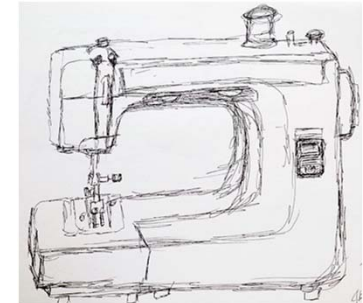
Hold thread from needle, press **needle up/down button** twice.

Pull thread.

Loop of thread appears under **presser foot**

Pull thread over to left side.

Put transparent **hook cover plate** in place



Fibres and Fabrics

There are 4 main **natural** fibres

Cotton-source cotton plant



Wool-source sheep, goat, rabbit



Silk-source silkworm



Linen-source flax plant



There are 4 main **synthetic/man made** fibres--source petrochemicals (crude oil).

Polyester Nylon Acrylic Lycra



Regenerated fibres-these are part natural (wood pulp or cotton fibres) and part chemical

Rayon Lyocell Viscose



Properties of fabrics

When selecting a fabric, it is important to choose one that is fit for purpose and will suit the needs of the end user.

Designers must understand how each material type will be used and what sort of situation the wearer might find themselves in. T-shirts, for example, are predominantly made from cotton because the texture, weight and fineness are well suited to its function

Wool Fire Resistant, mildew & mould resistant, stretchy and warm. Good for jumpers, suits, hats, socks and scarves.

Cotton Comfortable, breathable, cool, durable and strong.

Good for shirts, dresses, jackets, t-shirts and trousers

Silk Smooth, lightweight, soft sheen, breathable, warm/Cool.

Good for blouses, dresses, suits, nightwear.

Linen Dries easily, cool, creases easily, textured surface.

Good for suits, shirts, jackets, trousers and dresses.

Polyester Durable, strong, drip-dry, crease resistant.

Good for blazers, suits, shirts, activewear.

Lycra Stretchy, moisture wicking, heat resistant. Often blended with another fabric. Good for leggings, socks, swimwear and

t-shirts

How to block print

1. Press design into a printing block using a blunt pencil or marking tools.

1. Put ink or fabric paints onto paint tray

1. Apply a thin layer of paint onto the printing block with a roller

1. Place the block face down onto the fabric

1. Use a clean roller to press block down firmly

1. Remove block from fabric

