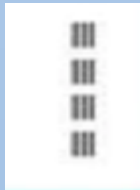


Yr 8 Knowledge Organiser

- Your main decorative technique (skill) you have learnt this year is **machine stitching** using back stitch.
- Backstitch:** This is also called the triple straight stitch or stretch stitch. The setting for this stitch on a sewing machine looks like this.



Stitch 15 or 24 Width 0 Length 2

- The appearance of backstitch is a solid, bold line which is very useful for outlines and creating simple textures.



Troubleshooting

Back stitch on a sewing machine, stitches two steps forward and one stitch back to form a solid line. If you pull the fabric forwards or backwards while the machine is stitching, the stitch appearance will be a much lighter, textured stitch rather than a strong, bold line.

The Straight Stitch is the basic stitch that is used for sewing. The most common use for a straight stitch is to sew two pieces of fabric together. The Straight Stitch can also be sewn a few stitches in reverse at the beginning and end of a seam to secure the seam ends.



Straight stitch settings are:

Stitch 13 or 1 Width 0 length 2

What is the purpose of hemming fabric?

A hem in sewing is a garment finishing method, where the edge of a piece of cloth is folded and sewn to prevent unravelling of the fabric.

You created hems on both overlapping back fabrics of your cushion cover using straight stitch.

Using a stabiliser

Stabiliser paper(stitch and tear)is ironed on the back of fabric before beginning dense stitching. It strengthens the area to be stitched and prevents puckering and stretching

Stitch and tear paper is quite **fragile** and **stretches** and **tears easily**. Always follow the manufacturer's instructions to apply it, which usually advises placing the iron on one area the paper for a few seconds then repeating this slowly until the paper and fabric are bonded. It can be torn off after you have finished stitching.

Troubleshooting

If you forget to iron **stabiliser** on your fabric before stitching, your fabric will stretch and pucker. Stabiliser makes the fabric easier to handle while embroidering as it also adds stiffness.

Stitch and tear paper has glue (adhesive) on one side. If you have this the wrong way round when ironing it on, the glue will **melt onto the bottom of the iron**.

The impact textiles have on the environment

Synthetic fibres

All synthetic fibres have environmental disadvantages. They all use lots of **energy** to produce and making them can cause **pollution**. In fact, **10% of global carbon dioxide emissions are linked to fashion and textiles**. They are still mostly made of plastics, so they **don't** biodegrade so contribute to increased landfill and even washing synthetic fibres releases small particles of plastic which end up in our oceans.

Plant fibres

Natural materials like cotton also have a harmful impact on the environment. A lot of **water** is needed to grow huge numbers of cotton plants needed to meet the world demand for jeans, t-shirts and other cotton clothing.

How we can reduce the impact of textiles on the environment??

To reduce our negative impact on the environment through our clothing choices, we can follow the simple rule of Reduce, Reuse, Recycle. We can:

- **Reduce** the amount of clothes we buy and avoid fast fashion
- **Buy** clothes that have been made more *locally* and that have used less energy and transport to get to you
- **Mend** clothes we have so we don't have to buy lots of new clothes
- **Reuse** clothes by repurposing old clothes for new things. Lots of talented and creative people will use the old material from their clothes to make new clothes or other items like bags
- **Swap** clothes with friends
- **Donate** your unwanted clothes to charity shops so other people can reuse them
- When finished with the material from our clothes, we should **recycle** them. Most large supermarkets have clothes recycling points which are easy to use and make sure that material doesn't go to waste

The 6 r's of Sustainability



Re-Think



Repair



Reuse



Refuse



Reduce



Recycle



Yr 8 TEXTILES KEY WORDS

General keywords

Interior design-the art of planning the decoration of the **inside** of a building such as a house or office.

Architecture-the art or practice of designing and constructing buildings.

Contemporary-following modern ideas in style or design.

Dome- is an architectural element similar to the hollow upper half of a sphere.

Ancient-of or from a very long time ago

Traditional- handed down from age to age.

Background-the part of a design that forms a setting for the main figures or objects or appears furthest from the viewer.

Foreground-the part of a view that is nearest to the observer. Fore-situated or placed in front.

Sample-a small part or quantity intended to show what the whole is like.

Façade-the front of a building



Project specific key words

Cushion-a bag of cloth stuffed with a mass of soft material, used as a comfortable support for sitting or leaning on.

Cushion cover-a fabric cover, often with a decorative design, designed to protect a cushion.

Patchwork-the craft of sewing in which small pieces of cloth in different designs, colours, or textures are sewn together.

Recycled-convert (waste) into reusable material.

Cotton-a soft white fibrous substance which surrounds the seeds of the cotton plant and is made into textile fibre and thread for sewing.

Back stitch- a method of sewing with overlapping stitches.

Straight stitch-a basic, single stitch type.

Textures-the feel, appearance, or consistency of a surface or substance.

Settings (sewing machine)-a speed, height, or width at which a machine can be adjusted to operate.

Stabiliser paper-a paper-like product which strengthens and supports fabric and stitches to prevent puckering.