

## Textiles Knowledge organiser Fabric container or bag

**FAST FASHION**- Fast fashion is the highly profitable world-wide industry that mass-produces cheap, low-quality clothes and accessories. It continuously creates fashion trends and gets products ready for sale quickly.

**Fast doesn't last.** Poor quality clothing may last only a few washes and wears, and increasingly consumers see fast fashion as disposable - to be worn only a few times, thrown away and then replaced by the next new fashion.

**What's the harm?**

Garment factory workers in countries like Bangladesh, China and India as well as in the UK (where the textile industry is largely based in Leicester) experience inhumane working conditions. Often women and children receive less than the living wage and work long hours in unsafe conditions. This is known as **modern slavery** and these illegal practices continue as the demand for fast fashion continues to encourage overconsumption and generate excessive waste.

The fashion industry as a whole is a **big polluter**. Huge volumes of **water** are used in cotton production and dyeing (it's estimated around 2,000 gallons of water are used and vast amounts of textiles are **landfilled or burned** and clothing brands often destroy stock that is "out of season". Synthetic fibres (like polyester, nylon, elastane and acrylic) are made from processed **fossil fuels** which release **microplastics** every time they are washed, which end up in our oceans.

**Did you know-** to make a typical pair of jeans takes 2000 gallons of water!!!

A **landfill** site, also known as a tip, dump, rubbish dump, garbage dump, or dumping ground, is a site for the disposal of waste materials.

**Fossil fuels** are **non-renewable** energy sources such as coal, gas and oil



### What can I do???

- Try not to buy so many cheap clothes.
- Buy used.
- Upcycle recycle or swap clothes.
- Purchase second-hand clothes that do good for the planet
- If you need to buy new, invest in good quality items that will last.

**velcro.** A brand name for a type of material that consists of two pieces of cloth that stick together with a system of very small hooks, used to fasten clothes, bags, etc. An inexpensive type of fastening.

**Buttons.** Come in a huge variety of colours, shapes and materials (plastic, metal, leather, bone & wood) These are inexpensive and need to be hand stitched on.

**Hook and eye.** A two-piece clothes fastener, usually made of metal and consisting of a hook that catches onto a loop or bar.

**Zip.** A fastening device operating by means of two parallel rows of metal or plastic teeth on either side of a closure that are interlocked by a sliding tab. Zips are a strong but expensive fastening.

**Press stud/popper** a small metal or plastic fastener on clothing, engaged by pressing its two halves together

**Eyelet** a small hole, usually in fabric, over which a metal ring is attached to protect and secure the hole. Cord can then be passed through the eyelet( drawstring).



Wordbank:

Eyelet, Zip, Buttons, Velcro, Hook and eye, Buckle, Press Stud

## YR 9 TEXTILES KEY WORDS

### GENERAL KEYWORDS

**Construction:** The way in which something is built or put together.

**Context:** the set of circumstances or facts that surround a particular event, situation.

**Design brief:** a written description of what a new project or product should do.

**Dimensions:** a measurement of something in a particular direction, esp. its height, length, or width.

**Extend:** to increase in size or area

**Evaluate:** to form an idea of, to assess.

**Floral:** decorated with or consisting of flowers or patterns of flowers.

**Symbolic:** representing something important.

**Influence:** an effect of one person on something or another.

**Sustainable:** the use of natural resources in a way that is not likely to damage the environment

**Specification:** detailed description of requirements, dimensions, materials, etc. for a product.

**Floral:** decorated with or consisting of flowers or patterns of flowers.

**Originality:** express oneself in an independent and individual manner.

**Proportion:** the relationship between different things or parts with respect to comparative size,

### PROJECT SPECIFIC KEYWORDS

**Accessory:** a small article of dress, such as gloves or a bag.

**Tote bag:** A large handbag or canvas shopping bag, usually with two handles and an open top.

**Drawstring:** a string or cord that closes, tightens, or gathers something, such as the opening of a bag.

**Pop Art:** a design style art that draws inspiration from popular culture.

**Graffiti:** Drawings or inscriptions made on a wall or other surface

**Lining:** a material or substance that covers the inside surface of something:

**Motif:** a decorative image or design, especially a repeated one forming a pattern

**Mood board:** an arrangement of images, materials, pieces of text, etc. intended to evoke or project a particular style or concept.

**Recycle:** the process of converting waste materials into new materials and objects.

**Stencil:** a piece of card, plastic, metal, etc. into which shapes have been cut, used to draw or paint patterns onto a surface

**Stipple:** to draw or paint something using small spots or marks

**Properties:** (fabric) the characteristics of a specific fabric.

**Proportion:** the relationship between different things or parts with respect to comparative size

**Placement:** The act of placing or arranging.

**Technique:** a skill, ability.

## Fastenings in Textiles



### Wordbank:

**Eyelet, Zip, Buttons, Velcro, Hook and eye, Buckle, Press Stud**

### How to answer a design question-what to include

In a test or exam situation, you are usually required to annotate( label around your design).**The annotation should clearly explain your ideas.**

What or who was the **inspiration** for the design?

You should be able to name a famous artist, designer or design group and describe their style?

What are the **dimensions**( measurements) of the main part of your product?

What are the dimensions for other parts of the product( e.g, straps or cord)

How many parts are there to your product (straps/pockets/tabs etc.) ?

Remember to mention these.

What **components** (parts) have been used

( zips/buttons/cord/thread/eyelets/buttons)

What stitch did you use to sew your product together? Why is it the best choice? Straight stitch is generally the stitch used as it is very strong.

**Fabric decoration techniques.** These could be stencil printing, applique, fabric pens, mola or tie dye. Make sure you can fully explain how to do two of these.

**Fabric.** What fabric did you use to make your product? Is it a natural or man-made fabric? What are its **properties**?

**Natural fibres** come from plants or animals. They are **biodegradable**.

Cotton wool silk linen

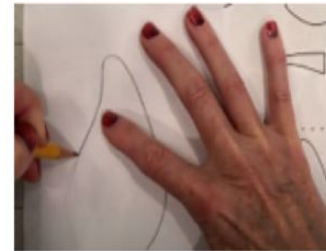
**Man-made fibres** are made from petro-chemicals. They are not sustainable and many cannot be recycled.

Polyester nylon acrylic lycra

### Stencil printing

You will need: a pencil, craft knife or scissors, cutting board, freezer paper, fabric paint, fabric, small pot, stipple brush.

- Choose one motif
- Draw motif on the non-shiny side of the freezer paper.
- Cut design out carefully with a craft knife or scissors.
- Iron freezer paper onto your fabric
- Apply paint with stipple brush.



Draw



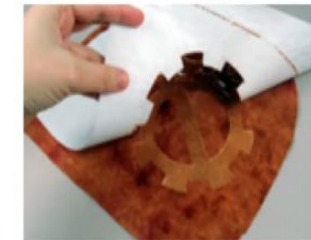
Cut



Iron



Paint



Peel

## Artist Study

Creating research about artists or designers is a creative and exciting part of a Textiles project. It will allow you to discover new artworks and learn about how artists or designers think and work.

.The purpose of research is to help you understand the artist's *style, techniques / processes* and *themes*. You will use this knowledge to inform your own design work and final product.

Researching artists or designers /art exhibitions / photographers / is important as it can help you improve your own work and generate new ideas.

Successful artist research pages are produced by collecting information and images about an artist you are studying or want to study. Your research should include:

1. A brief biography of the artist
2. Pictures of their artwork
3. Analysis of their artwork(s)
4. The inspiration behind their pieces
5. Your own response

1. *It is important to choose a relevant artist or designer.*
  - *You should also choose an artist that you like.*
  - *Use an artist who has similar skills to you. Do you prefer drawing?*
2. Find out facts about their life and education
  - *This will show that you understand the context of their work.*
3. Find good quality pictures of their artwork
  - *This will make your research look more professional.*
4. Try to find out what their process for making art is
  - *Artists often use social media to show their processes. Online museums and galleries also share information about the artist's work or techniques.*

You can also use **sources** for inspiration, such as looking at Existing Products.