Year 9 Design & Technology

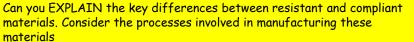
Compliant materials

Textiles - Is a flexible piece of material made by creating an interlocking network of yarns or threads, which are produced by spinning raw fibres into long and twisted lengths.

Textiles are then formed by weaving, knitting, crocheting, knotting, tatting, felting, bonding, or braiding these yarns together.

Fabric Embellishments - This is where you decorate your fabrics using different methods such as beading, printing, embroidery

Why do people embellish their textiles items such as T-Shirts and baas? Please explain.



Fabric Embellishments











Here are some examples of fabric embellished items.

Fabric Embellishments include; Batik, beading, embroidery, screen printing, direct application (fabric pens, crayons, paints), Applique, heat transfer.

Natural **Fabrics**

Cotton

From the cotton plant

Cotton

Properties and end-uses of natural fibres

Properties

Cool to wear

 Verv absorbent, dries slowly
Creases easily Soft handle Good drape

Wash and iron.

Durable

Linen

From the Flax plant



Linen

Wool

Properties

 Fresh and cool to wear Verv absorbent, fast drving

 Stiffer handle Good drape

> Properties Warm to wear

Wash and iron

Durable.

Good drape

Not durable

Creases drop out

Creases drop out

Dry clean

Creases badly

Wool

From animals including Sheep, Llama, Rabbit,



Camel



Originates from the silkworm



 Absorbent, dries slowly Breathable, repels rain.

Soft or coarse handle

Can shrink - dry clean

Properties

Warm to wear

Absorbent

Soft handle.

Durable

Good lustre and drape



Produce a chart similar to the 'Natural fabrics' for synthetic fabrics include; Viscose, Acrylic, Nylon, Polyester

What are the differences and similarities between natural and synthetic fabrics? Can you give examples?



Can you name the Fabric embellishments in the pictures provided?