Year 9 Design & Technology

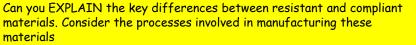
Compliant materials

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

Wool

Camel

Silk

From animals

including Sheep,

Originates from

the silkworm

Llama, Rabbit,



Properties

 Fresh and cool to wear Verv absorbent, fast drving Stiffer handle

 Creases badly Wash and iron

Durable.

Good drape

Wool

Properties Warm to wear

 Absorbent, dries slowly Breathable, repels rain.

 Not durable Creases drop out

Dry clean

Good drape

Creases drop out

Soft or coarse handle

Can shrink - dry clean

Properties

Warm to wear

Absorbent

Soft handle.

Good lustre and drape

Durable



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?

Silk

Can you name the Fabric embellishments in the pictures provided?

Key spellings

- Textiles Natural
- Synthetic Decoration
- Embellishment
- Needle
- Applique
- Thread
- Material Fibre

Can you spell these words and put them in a sentence?

Year 8 Design & Technology- Term 3

NATURAL- Plant/Animal fibres

Natural fibre	Properties	Use
Cotton	Cool, cheap, strong renewable.	Shirts, t shirts, lightweight clothing.
Linen	Renewable, strong, creases easily.	Trousers, shirts, shorts.
Wool	Soft, hardwearing, renewable.	Jumpers, knitwear.
Silk	Expensive, renewable, cool in summer, warm in winter.	Wedding dresses, scarfs.

- Can you identify at least 2 natural and 2 synthetic fibres?
- Can you identify the properties and use of the fibres you have chosen?

- · Textiles made from NATURAL plant or animal fibres, such as wool or cotton, are renewable and easily biodegradable.
- Man-made textiles are SYNTHETIC made from oil-based materials. which are non-renewable and harder to degrade when put into landfill.

SYNTHETIC- Man made fibres

Synthetic fibre	Properties	Use
Polyester	Strong and durable but not very absorbent or warm.	School blazer, trousers.
Acrylic	Strong and durable but not absorbent.	Knitwear
Nylon	Very strong, durable but not very warm or	Sports wear, fishing nets.

Decoration techniques

EMBELLISHMENT - A decorative detail or feature added to something to

SEWING STITCHES

• The straight or running stitch is the basic stitch in hand-sewing.

• The stitch is produced by passing the needle in and out of the fabric at a regular distan

Cross stitch

Cross-stitch is a form of sewing in which X shaped stitches are used to





make it more attractive. Applique

A decoration technique in which pieces of fabric are sewn on to a larger piece to form a picture or



A method of producing coloured designs on textiles using wax and dye.



- Can you identify the 2 main types of stitches.
- Can you do straight stitch and a cross stitch?
- What is an embellishment?
 - Can you identify 2 different ways of decorating a piece of fabric?