Knowledge Organiser

KS3 textiles year 9

Year 9 Textiles Knowledge Organiser

Key words
Research
Utilitarian
Silhouette
Bustle
Industrial
revolution
Emancipation
Influence:
Technology
Moral
Environmental

Equipment:
Sewing machine
Overlocker
Buttonhole
attachment.
Computer aided
design (CAD)
embroidery
machine.

Moral Impact
Emancipation of women – Emily Pankhurst
Unbecoming behaviour and dress
Conflicting attitudes
Music art & design influences
Industrial revolution women working/child
labour

Social changes
More women entering professions,
More women playing sports
Liberal attitudes to life, reflected in dress.
Loose clothing – flowing lines, not restricted
- corseted
Women get the vote;,
WW1 has a huge impact on women and the
work place
Trousers still not considered appropriate
early 1900's.
WW1 social classes mixed

Technological developments
Pace of life speeding up, cars
(automobiles) popular - 1905
Industrial revolution
Rayon developed followed by nylon
Zip invented

Environmental Impact
Industrial revolution – dirty towns ,
energy consumption.
Mass production of cotton & wool
fabrics (denim)
Development synthetic fibres – non
renewable resources/ easy care –
emulates silk.

Iconic designers:
Paul Poiret - 1900
Coco Chanel
Dior – late 1940's

Influences:
The Great Gatsby
Les Modes – magazine
Art nouveau
Charles Rennie Mackintosh

The silhouette changed from the S bend to the empire line by 1910

History of fashion 1900 - 1930

1900 1901 1902 1903 1904 1905 1906 1907 1908 1909

1910 1911 1912 1913 1914 1915 1916 1917 1918 1919

1920 1921 1922 1923 1924 1925 1926 1927 1928 1929

1900's   1910's   1920's   1930's

Key style changes

1914 – WW1: sensible clothing, tailored
jackets,, trench coats, breeches.
Military influence

Fabrics : natural silks,
linen, cottons & wool.
Artificial silk, - rayon
Silk, satin:- evening wear
Cotton/wool/linen – day
wear

Organza (silk), chiffon
(cotton/silk/rayon).
Jersey & denim.

1905
Poiret.

Paul Poiret harem pants - 1910 - Met Museum

1905
Poiret.

1920's
Flappers.

Little Black dress - 1920's Chanel

A practical, freeform feminine styles developed through women's fight for independence – belle Epoch (beautiful era).

1920's fashion is less stern and rigid, gone are the S bend corsets 10 years earlier.
Two principals in women's dress – freedom and convenience

Smart fabrics : are defined as textiles that can sense and react to the environmental conditions or stimuli from mechanical, thermal, chemical, electrical or magnetic sources

- Sun protecting fabrics such as T-shirts with built in SPF

- Encapsulated fabric: Moisturizing fabrics such as in moisturizing tights Odour control fabrics such as odour control socks

- Thermochromic: Colour and heat change fabrics such as shirts worn by soldiers that change colour to suit the environment - camouflage

- fabrics used in the construction of artificial limbs

- Speedo studied the shark, a creature which is incredibly fast in water and has a highly developed skin to minimise drag and maximise swimming efficiency

6 R's
- Reduce
- Rethink
- Refuse
- Recycle
- Reuse
- Repair
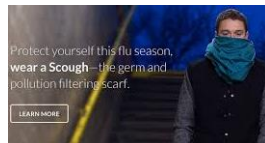
Environmental issues with: manmade fibres
- Non – renewable resource
- Not biodegradable
- Chemicals/dyes
- High water consumption

Environmental issues: Cotton (Natural)
- Growing – pesticides and herbicides/large quantities of water/deforestation/energy consumption for picking/ Fairtrade (child labour – education /working conditions/fair pay/input of money to the village)/transportation – carbon foot print, use of non renewable resources/fossil fuels
- Fibre to fabric – chemicals/ bleaching/dyes/ water consumption/energy consumption- global warming /waste water & materials/transport – carbon foot print -use of non renewable resources/fossil fuels
- / chemicals for fabric finishes – disposing of
- Product – care of (washing drying, ironing) , high temperatures - energy consumption – global warming, large water consumption and disposal, chemicals & dyes bleed from washing, disposal of- 6 r's
- Cotton is biodegradable/recyclable
- Organic cotton

Seams : a line where two pieces of fabric are sewn together.

Open seam
General , any fabric type

Overlock seam
Neat, neaten edge, excellent for stretchy fabrics.
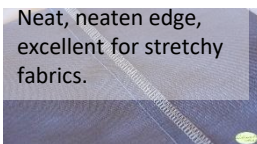
French seam:
For delicate sheer fabrics.
Used on expensive clothing

Flat fell seam:
strong
Used on denim products

Patch pocket

Disposal of fullness
Darts
Pin tucks
Shirring
Gathers
Pleats

Natural Fibres:
Plants – cotton & linen, animals wool & silk . Short staple fibres except silk which is a continuous filament.

Cotton: Jeans & T-shirts
- Cool to wear
- Very absorbent, dries slowly
- Soft handle
- Creases easily

Wool: Jumpers, suits & blankets.
- Warm to wear
- Absorbent, dries slowly
- Breathable, repels rain
- Soft or coarse to handle
- Creases drop out
- Can shrink

Synthetic /manmade fibres: Made from petro chemicals. Fibres are continuous filaments and can be cut to a staple (short fibre) Nylon, polyester, viscose
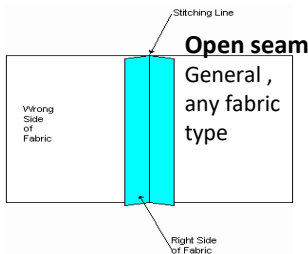
Nylon (polyamide): active sportswear, outdoor wear, tights
- Strong
- Non absorbent, dries quickly
- Very durable
- Crease resistant
- Easy care
- Abrasion resistant.

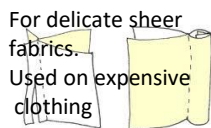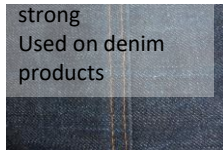**Polyester**: medical textiles, fleece, children's nightwear
- Strong
- Non absorbent, dries quickly
- Very durable
- Crease resistant
- Easy care
- Flame resistant