

# 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

**Key style changes**

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

1905 Poiret.

**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.



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.

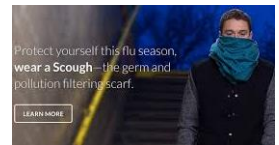
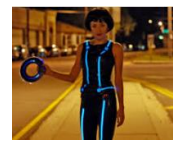
Two principals in women's dress – freedom and convenience

**Key words:**

- Smart fabrics
- Environment
- Encapsulated
- Seam
- 6 R's
- Overlock
- Open seam
- Flat fell seam
- Absorbent
- Non- absorbent
- Durable
- Abrasion
- Resistant
- Bio degradable
- Pesticide
- Easy care
- Durable
- Organic

**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



**Environmental issues with: manmade fibres**

- Non – renewable resource
- Not biodegradable
- Chemicals/dyes
- High water consumption

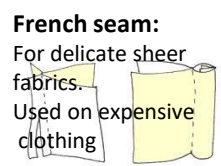
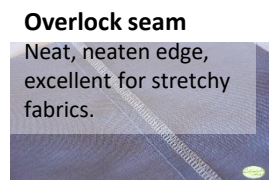
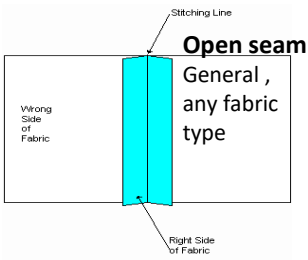
**6 R's**

- Reduce
- Rethink
- Refuse
- Recycle
- Reuse
- Repair

**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.



**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 petrochemicals. 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