

## Key words

Textiles  
Needle  
Thread  
Embroidery  
Fibre  
Fabric  
Weaving  
Spinning  
Bonding  
Knitting  
Source  
Origin  
Property

### Hand Embroidery

Using sewing for decoration.

- Running stitch



- Back stitch

- Chain stitch



- Blanket stitch



### THE INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION

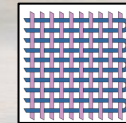
- Production changed from cotton industry to in big factories.
- Machines were invented that made fabrics easier to produce.
- Fabrics were made more quickly and at a lower cost
- Lancashire was the centre of the cotton industry.
- Working and living conditions were poor.
- Children worked long hours in poor dangerous conditions to support their families.

### Damask Weaving

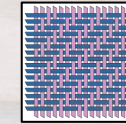
A type of weaving where a pattern is woven into the fabric.



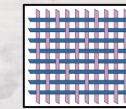
### WEAVE PATTERNS



**PLAIN**  
-Equal amounts of warp and weft.  
-Used for fashion & furnishing fabrics



**TWILL**  
-Diagonal effect  
-Hardwearing, used for jeans, jackets etc.



**SATIN**  
-Complex pattern.  
Long floating threads give a smooth often shiny effect.

### Applique

Creating a design on top of fabric, using contrasting fabric.



### FABRIC CONSTRUCTION

Fabrics can be woven, knitted or bonded(non- woven).

#### WOVEN FABRIC

##### FIBRE



SPINNING  
(Twisting)

##### YARN



WEAVING

##### FABRIC



# Year 7 Textiles

CAD – Computer aided design  
CAM – computer aided manufacture

### ORIGINS OF FIBRES

### FIBRES

#### NATURAL

#### MAN-MADE



#### ANIMALS

Wool from sheep  
Silk from silkworms



#### PLANTS

Cotton from cotton plant  
Linen from flax plant



#### SYNTHETIC

Polyester from coal  
Acrylic from oil



#### REGENERATED

Processing cellulose  
Satin from rayon

Invention	Inventor	Date	Function
Flying Shuttle	John Kay	1733	Increased speed of weaving, caused need for new spinning machines
Spinning Jenny	James Hargreaves	1764	Performed 8 times more quickly
Water Frame	Richard Arkwright	1769	A water wheel powered spinning frame.
Spinning Mule	Samuel Crompton	1779	A combination of the spinning jenny and the water frame. Different thicknesses of yarn could be spun.
Cotton Gin	Eli Whitney	1794	Separated cotton from



FAIRTRADE

Fairtrade symbol

Fair pay

Good working conditions

No child labour

**Recycle** - Take an existing product that has become waste and re-process the material for use in a new product.

**Reuse** - Take an existing product that's become waste and use the material or parts for another purpose, without processing it.

**Reduce** - Minimise the amount of material and energy used during the whole of a products life cycle.

**Refuse** - Don't accept a product at all if you don't need it or if its environmentally or socially unsustainable.

**Rethink** - Our current lifestyles and the way we design and make.

**Repair** - When a product breaks down or doesn't function

### L. S. Lowry - Artist

- Grew up in Pendlebury, Salford
- Captured industrial scenes in his paintings
- He is famous for his simplistic style and muted colours