

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

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.

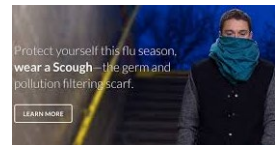
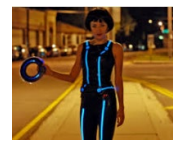
Two principals in women's dress – freedom and convenience

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

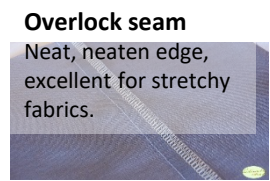
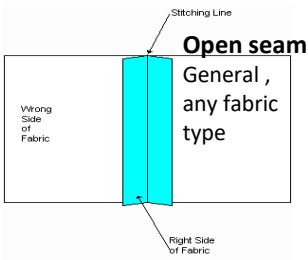
6 R's

- 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.



Disposal of fullness



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