

Year 8 Textiles Test

Sewing Machine



Seams and Construction

Types of seams:

French seams are sewn twice, encasing the raw edge within the seam and creating a very neat, delicate seam that is ideal for sheer or lightweight fabrics.

A **plain seam** is the stitching made to join two fabric pieces together, leaving some seam allowance

The plan is to sew a line of topstitching nice and straight along the edge of the folded line – an edge **stitch**.



Block Printing

Blocks have been created with the pattern design on, ink is applied to the block and then pressed onto the fabric to create a pattern



- Block
- Ink

Colour Application techniques

Batik: A traditional technique from Indonesia, resist dyeing where the wax stops the dye reaching the fabric



- Tjanting tool
- Wax pot

Resist Dyeing

Tie dye: A traditional resist dyeing, where the fabric is folded and tied with string or elastic bands to stop the dye getting to the fabric. Used on natural fabrics.

- Elastic bands
- Dye

Resist Dyeing

Screen Printing

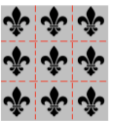
Ink is pushed through mesh using a template create an image. You can use several layers of colour

- Squeegee
- Screen

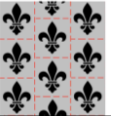


Pattern

Straight repeat: is produced by repeating your image at measured intervals, placing each image directly under the previous one.



Half-drop repeat: This is produced by repeating the image at the side as the straight repeat, but moving the image half along on the second row, like a brick pattern



Joined Up Half Drop: A half drop pattern which has details which connect the motifs

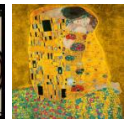


Mirror repeat: A mirror image reflects a pattern.



Artist Research

Mood board: is a physical or digital collage of ideas/images meant to inspire the design process at the start of a project



William Morris Mackintosh Gustav Klimt Mondrian

Environmental Considerations

Recycle- Return the product to raw materials and make something new with it

Rethink- When solving a problem try to think of a solution that does not harm the environment

Reduce -Cut down on the amount of material or energy you use

Refuse- Don't use or buy products and materials that are unnecessary or bad for the environment

Repair- Try to fix a product when it breaks or doesn't work properly

Reuse- Reprocess a material or product to make something else with all or parts of

Year 8 Textiles H/W

Colour Application techniques

Pattern

Key Words
Overlocker
Zigzag
Natural Dye
Cotton
Synthetic Fibre
Polyester
Resist Dyeing
Batik
Tjanting tool
Screen Printing
Squeegee
Block
Patchwork
Applique
Embroidery
Zip
Buttonhole



Sewing Machine

Quilting

is the process of sewing two or more layers of fabric together to make a thicker padded material



Overlocker
Used to finish, neaten and trim edges.

Components
are pre-manufactured items added to textile products that are not the fabric. E.g fastenings, zips, buttons, beads

Seams and Construction

Fabrics:
Cotton
Polyester
Wool
Silk

Types of seams:
Plain Overlocked
Flat fell
French



Fig. 15. French Seam

Dyeing

Natural vs Synthetic fibres

Natural fibres in fabric absorb dye more readily than man made.

Cotton = natural
Polyester = synthetic



Natural Dyes can be made boiling vegetables, fruit or spices to create colour. Adding salt helps to fix the dye to the fabric

- Onion
- Coffee
- Beetroot
- Cabbage
- Spices
- Any more?

Batik: A traditional technique from Indonesia, resist dyeing where the wax stops the dye reaching the fabric



- Tjanting tool
- Wax pot

Resist Dyeing

Tie dye: A traditional resist dyeing, where the fabric is folded and tied with string or elastic bands to stop the dye getting to the fabric. Used on natural fabrics.



Roller printing
creates a continuous pattern



Relief Printing
Using a raised surface to apply colour

Block Printing
Used for fabrics and wallpaper

Screen Printing

Ink is pushed through mesh using a template create an image. You can use several layers of colour

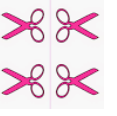
- Squeegee
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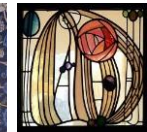
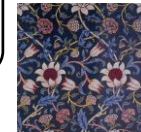


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Can you name these artists?

Manufacture

All techniques can be scaled up and used in mass manufacture/production.
Key words: Industrial, batch production



Environmental Considerations

Recycle
Rethink
Reduce



Reuse
Repair
Refuse