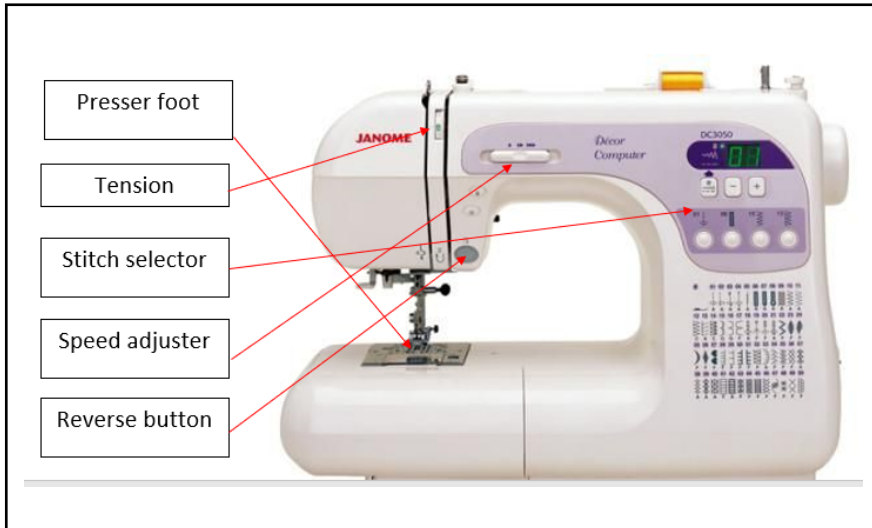


Year 7 Textiles Test

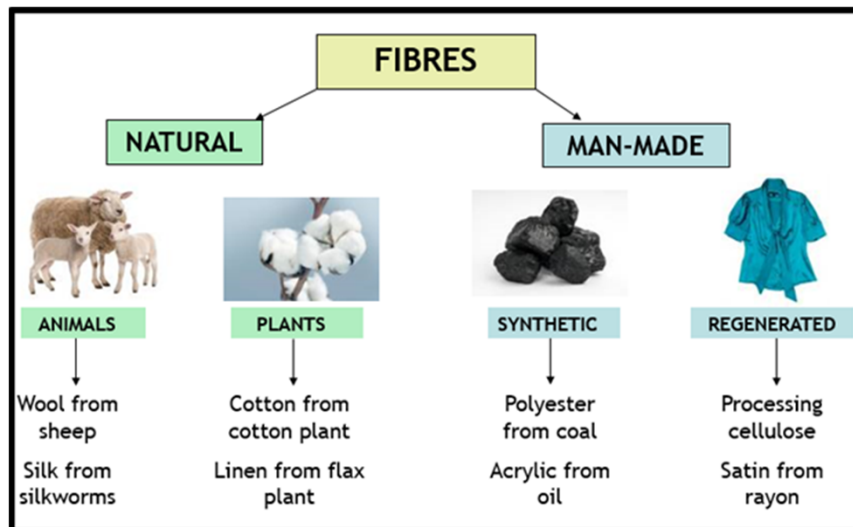


Fair trade

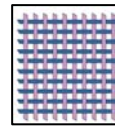


The fair trade symbol on goods means, Fairtrade for workers/farmers, good working conditions and no child labour.

Goods found on: bananas, coffee, sugar, tea.

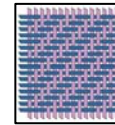


WEAVE PATTERNS



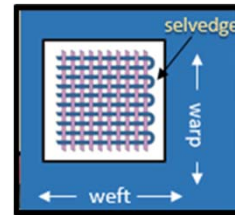
PLAIN

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



TWILL

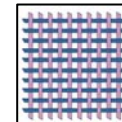
-Diagonal effect
-Hardwearing, used for jeans, jackets etc.



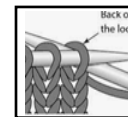
Fabric construction

Fabrics are created by weaving, knitted and non-woven.

Weaving: The yarns are inter-leaved/ woven together to create fabric.



Knitted: the yarns are knitted together by creating loops.



Industrial Revolution

A period of great change during the 1700's when people began to make goods in factories using machines rather than at home.

Dramatic changes were also taking place in Industry where people began to make goods in factories rather than by hand at home.

The Cottage System: A period of time in which goods for sale were produced on a very small scale, usually in a home.

Inventors

The Flying Shuttle-John Kay

1733- Speeded up weaving and produced more cloth



The Spinning Jenny-James Hargreaves- 1767

Used in homes to produce eight times more yarn than on a spinning wheel, by spinners



Yarns

Yarns are fibres that have been **twisted/ spun** into long lengths. They are twisted anticlockwise (S) or clockwise (Z) to create strength and hold the fibres together



Safety rules when using the sewing machine.

1. Always switch off the machine when threading it up.
2. Place the foot pedal on to the floor DO NOT drop!
3. Make sure the presser foot is ALWAYS lowered onto the fabric BEFORE stitching.
4. DO NOT crowd when someone else is using the machine.
5. Always check the speed adjuster is on slow.
6. Bags, stools and coats under the table