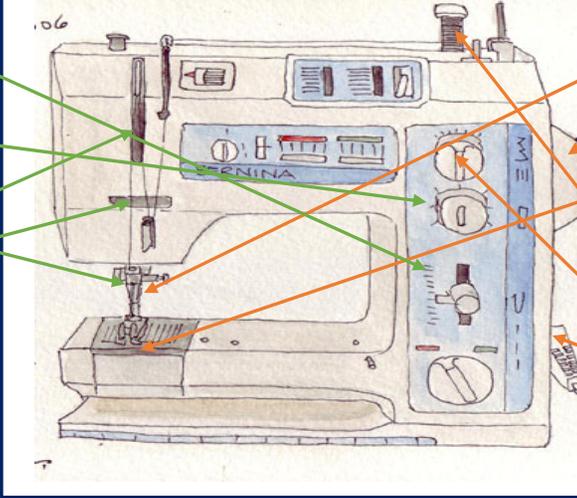


YEAR 7 TEXTILES – KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER

1. Parts of a sewing machine



- Stitch length/reverse stitch
-
- Button hole dial
-
- Needle
- Thread take-up lever
- 'N' shape

- Presser foot
- Balance wheel
- Bobbin area
-
- Top thread spool holder
-
- Stitch width
- On/Off switch

Keywords

Design context: a general situation where there are problems to solve.

Client: also known as the user; the person or group of people who will buy and/or use the design solution

Client profile: a summary of the client's likes, dislikes, and interests.

Constraint: something that limits what can be done

Analysis: looking at a product in more detail to understand more about it.

Design brief

A design brief provides a summary of the design opportunity.

It may also list some of the needs that the client considers important in the solution.

Decorative techniques – key vocabulary

Appliqué	When one shape of fabric is sewn on top of another piece of fabric, it can be attached using hand stitching or zig-zag machine stitch.
Stencilling	When a stencil is used to create a design. The stencil is secured to the fabric with masking tape, fabric paint is then carefully applied to the stencil with a sponge. It is then left to dry before the stencil is removed.
Block painting	Masking tape is placed on the fabric to create a pattern. Paint is applied with a sponge inside the masking tape. It is important that the paint is allowed to dry before the masking tape is removed.
Couching	Yarn or other materials are laid across the surface of the ground fabric and fastened in place with small stitches of the same or a different yarn.
Tie dye	A resist dye technique-elastic bands are put around fabric and then placed in dye to create interesting patterns where the elastic bands have been.
Stamping	Paint is applied to the raised part of the stamp sparingly. Colours can also be blended on the stamp. The stamp needs to be pressed firmly onto the fabric to transfer the print.

Fabric

Type	Source	Properties	Uses
Cotton	Natural – cotton plant	Absorbent; strong; cool to wear; washable; flammable	Clothing; soft furnishings; bed sheets; sewing threads.

YEAR 7 TEXTILES – KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER QUESTIONS

NAME THE DIFFERENT PARTS OF A SEWING MACHINE?

1. Presser foot	6. On/Off switch
2. Balance wheel	7. Stitch length/reverse stitch
3. Bobbin area	8. Button Hole
4. Top thread spool holder	9. Needle
5. Stitch width	10. Thread take up lever 11. 'N' shape

Design brief.

11. What is a design brief?

A design brief is a summary of the design opportunity. It may also list some of the needs that the client consider important.

DECORATIVE TECHNIQUES:-

12.. What is applique?	When one shape of fabric is sewn on top of another piece of fabric, it can be attached using hand stitching or zig-zag machine stitch.
13. What is stencilling?	When a stencil is used to create a design. The stencil is secured to the fabric with masking tape, fabric paint is then carefully applied to the stencil with a sponge. It is then left to dry before the stencil is removed.
14. What is block painting?	Masking tape is placed on the fabric to create a pattern. Paint is applied with a sponge inside the masking tape. It is important that the paint is allowed to dry before the masking tape is removed.
15. What is couching?	Yarn or other materials are laid across the surface of the ground fabric and fastened in place with small stitches of the same or a different yarn.
16. What is tie dye	A resist dye technique-elastic bands are put around fabric and then placed in dye to create interesting patterns where the elastic bands have been
17. What is stamping?	Paint is applied to the raised part of the stamp sparingly. Colours can also be blended on the stamp. The stamp needs to be pressed firmly onto the fabric to transfer the print

Fabric

18. What is the origin of cotton?

Natural – from a plant.

17. What are the properties of cotton?

Absorbent, strong, cool to wear, washable, flammable

18. What are the uses of cotton?

Clothing, soft furnishings, bed sheets, sewing threads.

19. What does analyse mean?

Looking at a product in detail to understand how it is made.

20. What does design context mean?

A general solution where there are problems that need solving

21. What does design brief mean?

A summary of the design opportunity.

22. What does constraint mean?

Something that limits what you can do.

23. What does client mean?

Also known as the user, the person or group of people who will buy and/or use the design solution.

24. What does client profile mean?

A summary of the clients likes, dislikes and needs.