



YR 5 & 6: TEXTILES

KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER



Sticky Knowledge

Fabrics

Fabrics are made from fibres. Fibres are twisted together by spinning to make yarn. Yarn is knitted or woven to make fabrics.

Different fabrics have different properties (characteristics) which make them good for different purposes. For example, some materials are good insulators (keep things warm/cool, e.g. wool/fleece), others are waterproof/resistant (e.g. laminated fabrics, PUL, TPU, leather), whilst others are more sustainable. Consider which fabrics will help you to meet the purpose and audience of your product.

Design Criteria

Designers of textile products need to think about the **consumer** (who will use it?) You need complete some **market research** to find out what your customer's likes and needs are as well as what your **competitors** offer. You must think about the **purpose** (what does it do?) What materials will work best? How much can you sell the product for and how much profit do you need to make? This is called the **design criteria**. You also need to **evaluate** your product to see how well it meets the **design criteria**. Is it functional? Is it aesthetically pleasing? What are the opinions of your customer?

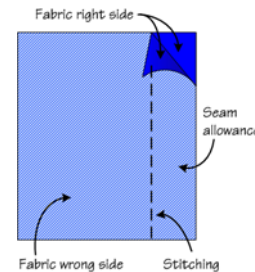
Information linked to learning

Pattern – A pattern is like a template, usually made from paper, which is pinned onto fabric and traced around.

The parts of a garment or textile product are then cut out and assembled.

Seam - the join where two or more layers of fabric, leather, or other materials are held together with stitches. The textile is usually sewn inside out and when the finished item is turned the right way round it is tidy and neat.

Seam allowance– The extra measurement of fabric that must be planned into patterns to allow for the seam .



Health and Safety

-Remove any jewellery and tie back long hair.

-Walk safely and calmly around the classroom.

-When you are not using your needle, keep it in the same safe place.

-If you need to move around with scissors, hold around the closed blades, facing down.

-Report any accidents & clean up properly after yourself.

Key Vocabulary/ skills

Applique – a decorative technique that involves stitching a small piece of fabric onto a larger one to make a pattern or design.



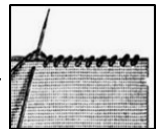
Embroidery—Embellishing fabric with decorative stitches of thread sewn on with a needle.



Back Stitch – Similar to the running stitch, except that the thread doubles back so that there is no visible spacing between stitches. It is a very strong and secure stitch.



Over Sew Stitch – The over sew stitch is a good way to neaten the raw edge of fabrics or add decoration. The stitch goes over the two edge of the fabrics and underneath each time.



Blanket Stitch – Another way to reinforce the edges of thick materials. This stitch adds decoration and can be seen from both sides.



Cross Stitch—a form of embroidery with X shaped stitches.



tie-dye – a resist method where the fabric is tied with string or elastic bands prior to dyeing.



batik – a resist method where a design to be drawn onto fabric with hot wax prior to dyeing.

