

Knowledge Organiser - Year 9 Textiles

Designers that often use nature as inspiration

Matthew Williamson is an award-winning, British interior designer known predominantly for his unique and unrivalled use of pattern and colour.

Emma J Shipley is a luxury British lifestyle brand known for imaginative prints based on Emma's hand-drawn illustrations. Inspiration comes from the unique beauty of the natural world, exploring myths, legends and surreal fantasy.

Decoration Techniques



Tie Dye



Batik



Transfer Printing



Repeat Patterns

A design for decorating a surface composed of a number of elements (motifs) arranged in a regular or formal manner.



A pattern relies upon three characteristics - a single motif, repetition of the motif and a system of organisation.



Mirror repeat

A type of repeat in which motifs/design units are mirrored horizontally and vertically creating a seamless pattern design

CAM – Computer Aided Manufacture

Designs are produced on the computer using CAD (Computer Aided Design) and then sent to machines for manufacture.



Laser cutting

some fabrics can be cut or etched using a laser that passes through a small diamond, which focuses the laser beam and intensifies its power so that it can burn through material and cut out 2D shapes



Iron on Transfer Printing

Print images that you have drawn and scanned on to your fabric.



Cutter Plotter –

Cuts PS film and some fabrics to apply to your fabric



Machine Embroidery

Computerised – some machines have stored machines, very expensive professional machines can sew images of you're you have drawn.



Sublimation Printing

Special inks are printed onto specialist paper. This is placed into a hot press, under heat and pressure the inks turn to a gas and transfers onto the fabric as a solid. The design is permanent.

Key Terms

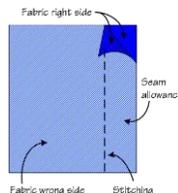
A **template** is created for each part of the product and used as a guide for cutting the fabric accurately. It ensures fabric is cut the right size and shape. Another word for a template is pattern.



Tacking is a temporary stitch used to hold fabric together or in place whilst sewing on the machine.

Seam Allowance

Fabric is cut bigger than we need. This extra allowance of fabric is called the seam allowance. This ensures the product ends up the right size and has no holes. The standard measurement for seam allowance is **1.5CMs**.



Specialist Equipment

Embroidery machine - computerised embroidery machine automatically sews what you input.



Hot press – an industrial style iron used for transfer printing.



Wax pot – used for melting wax pellets for batik.

Tjanting – used for drawing hot wax for batik.



Laser cutter – a computerized machine that uses lasers to cut a variety of materials including fabric, wood and plastic.



Stencil brush – used for stippling fabric paint when stenciling.



Components

Separately manufactured items that are added to a product

- Button
- Sequins
- Ribbon
- Lace trim
- Embroidery threads
- Ric Rac

Fastenings

Different fastenings such as zips, Velcro and magnetic clasps are available to add to design.

CAD – Computer aided design can be used to help design patterns. Programmes such as Photoshop are useful because you can easily change layouts and colours quickly, without having to start again.

Construction Techniques

Plain Seam

A plain seam is the join of two pieces of fabric to make a Textiles product that has been stitched together using the sewing machine. It takes 2D fabric and makes a 3D product.

