



UKS2 D.T: TEXTILES

KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER



Overview

Combining Different Fabric Shapes

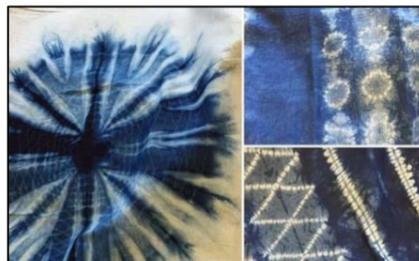
Textiles are flexible materials woven from fibres

-In your prior learning, you should have learnt that textiles are used to make clothing, sheets, towels, linen, carpets, rugs and a wide variety of other products. There are a wide range of textile fabrics.

-You should already know how to join fabrics in a number of ways, including using a range of sewing techniques.

-Textiles designers and makers can use stitches and other techniques (e.g. embroidery, tie dye) to add to the aesthetic appeal of their product.

-They can also add a number of features to improve the product's functionality, for example by adding a range of fasteners (e.g. clasps, ties, buttons, zips, studs, toggles and Velcro).



Example Textiles



Clothes

Can be made with cotton/ polyester

Embroidered using a number of different stitching techniques.

-A wide range of clothes, including those found in high-end fashion chains, contain embroidery patterns, pictures and designs. Floral patterns (patterns including flowers) are particularly popular.

-Many clothes, for example the dress on the left, are made of polyester. It is very resilient and can stand a good deal of wear and tear. It also holds colour well.

-A number of advanced stitching techniques are often used, including stem stitches for outlines (particularly effective for the individual leaves and stems) and satin stitches for filling in shapes (e.g. the flowers).



Bags/ Satchels

Made from synthetic fabrics, with leather strap

Decorated using tie dye

Zip fastener

-Bags and satchels can be made from a variety of materials. It is important that the materials are strong enough to bear the weight of the bag's contents. Leather, cotton and polyester are all often used.

-The tie dye technique has been used to create the vivid colours on this bag, whilst a zip has been joined to the top of the bag as a fastener. This helps to keep the contents safe and secure in the bag, but allows the user easy access when needed.

Designing

Designers of textile products need to think about the purpose (what does it do?) and the user (who will use it?)

This project will draw on/ build on the textiles skills you have learnt in prior years.

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 eco-friendly (e.g. organic cotton, linen). Consider will help you to meet the purpose and audience of your product.

Joining – In addition to the stitches that you have previously learnt, you should plan to use a range of further stitches (see below) can be used to sew and shape curved edges, and to decorate your product.

Fasteners – There are a range of fasteners that can be used to open & close different compartments on the product (see right). Each offers different strengths (e.g. aesthetics, strength & durability, size/ practicality and style).

As a part of the design process, you should be able to sketch and annotate different ideas. You should also be able to plan the main stages of making, using either a checklist, a storyboard, or a flowchart.



Key Vocabulary

- Textiles
- Sew/ Stitch
- Aesthetics
- Functionality
- Appliqué
- Stitch
- Tie Dye
- Fasteners
- Embroidery
- Cross Stitch
- Stem Stitch
- Chain Stitch
- Satin Stitch

Making & Evaluating

Making

-You should use a wider range of stitches and decorations.

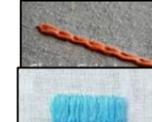
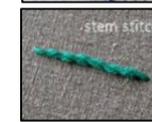
Cross Stitch – A popular form of embroidery stitching in which two diagonal lines are stitched to create an 'X' shape. This form of stitching can be easily used to create patterns and pictures.

Stem Stitch – The stem stitch creates a thin outline which can be curved. It uses diagonal stitches running closely beside the prior stitch.

Chain Stitch – Chain stitches create a thick, textured line. It uses looped stitches to form a chain-like pattern.

Satin Stitch – Satin stitches are often used to fill in shapes. Shapes can be outlined with other stitches before the satin stitch is used to fill the shape.

Tie Dye – Tie dye is a method of colouring fabrics, by tying it in a tight bundle (with rubber bands/ string) and dyeing it with different colours.



Evaluating

-How does your textile look? Would your user like it? Why or why not? How could you improve the way it looks?

-Are your attached fabrics secure? How did you achieve this? Which type of stitch did you use? How could fabrics be joined more securely?

-Which materials did you choose? What fasteners did you use? Why? Does your product perform its purpose well? Why or why not?

What do you like about your product? How could you improve your product?



Health and Safety

-Remove any jewellery and tie back long hair.

-Walk safely and calmly around the classroom/ workshop.

-When using a needle, keep your fingers well clear. Use a thimble where available.

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

If using a sewing machine, follow staff instructions carefully.

Make sure that you are wearing the correct equipment for tasks.

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

Report any accidents & clean up properly after yourself.