

Year 7 Textiles -Knowledge Organiser

Key Words and Definitions:					
Pins	a piece of metal with a point at one end for holding fabric together	Stitch	A thread that passes through fabric	Tie dye	Resist method of dying- created by tying string/ elastic bands around areas of the fabric.
Scissors/shears	Used for cutting fabric	Sew/Sewing	Done by machine or hand to join fabric or add decoration	Applique	Applying 1 fabric to another to create a design
Sewing Machine	A machine used to produce stitches in fabric	Tacking	Temporary stitching to hold fabric in place	Reverse Applique	cutting away a layer of fabric to reveal a shape appliquéd underneath
Needle	a piece of metal with a point at one end and a hole or eye for thread at the other, used in sewing	Hem	The finishing off at the edge of fabric	Embroidery	Decorative stitching by hand or machine
Thread	a strand of cotton, used in sewing or weaving	Seam	Joining two fabrics together	Design	A drawing to show the look of your idea
Tailors chalk	Chalk used to mark fabric	Seam Allowance	Distance between the edge of fabric and the stitching line (1.5 cm)	Annotation	Labelling to explain your design
Fabric	Cloth produced by weaving or knitting textile fibres.	Pattern	A template used to cut out the fabric	Evaluation	Making a judgement about your product
Unpicker	A small piece of equipment with a sharp pointy end used to unpick stitches	Components	Buttons, zips, sequins	Specification	A list of requirements that a product must meet

Decorative techniques:

Reverse Applique



Applique



Stamp printing



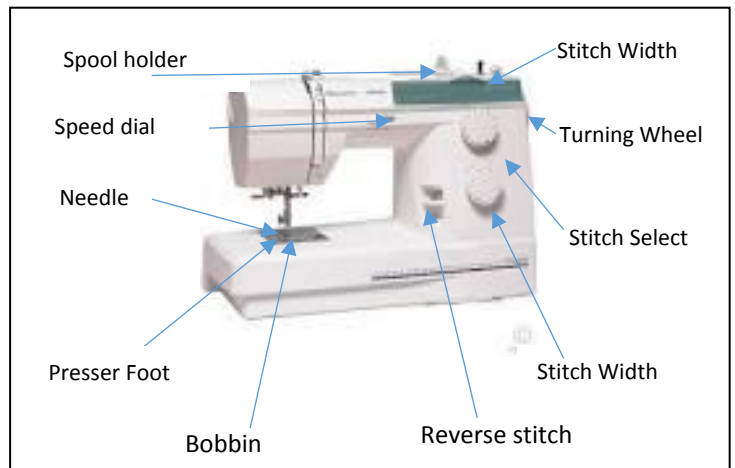
Hand Embroidery



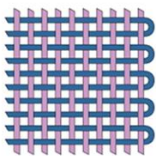
Fabric pens



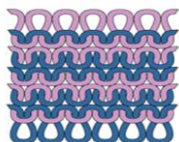
Transfer print



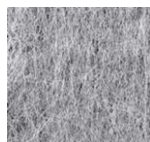
Fabric construction.



Woven



Knitted



Bonded/ non-woven

Health and safety

Iron:

NO talking whilst using iron
 No distracting others when using iron
 No touching base of iron either when on or off
 Do not use iron around water
 Unplug iron when not in use
 Stand iron on platform when not in use
 Do not walk around with the iron

Sewing Machine:




No talking whilst using sewing machine
 No distracting others when using sewing machine
 Sew at a safe speed
 Turn off machine if a problem occurs
 Never try to mend machine
 Never use sewing machine unless supervised by a teacher

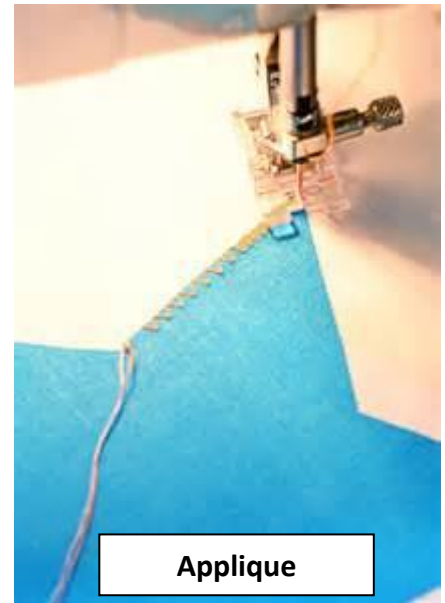
Equipment:

Do not stick pins or needles in skin
 Do not point or wave around scissors
 Do not point or wave around unpicker
 Do not use dyes or chemicals without permission

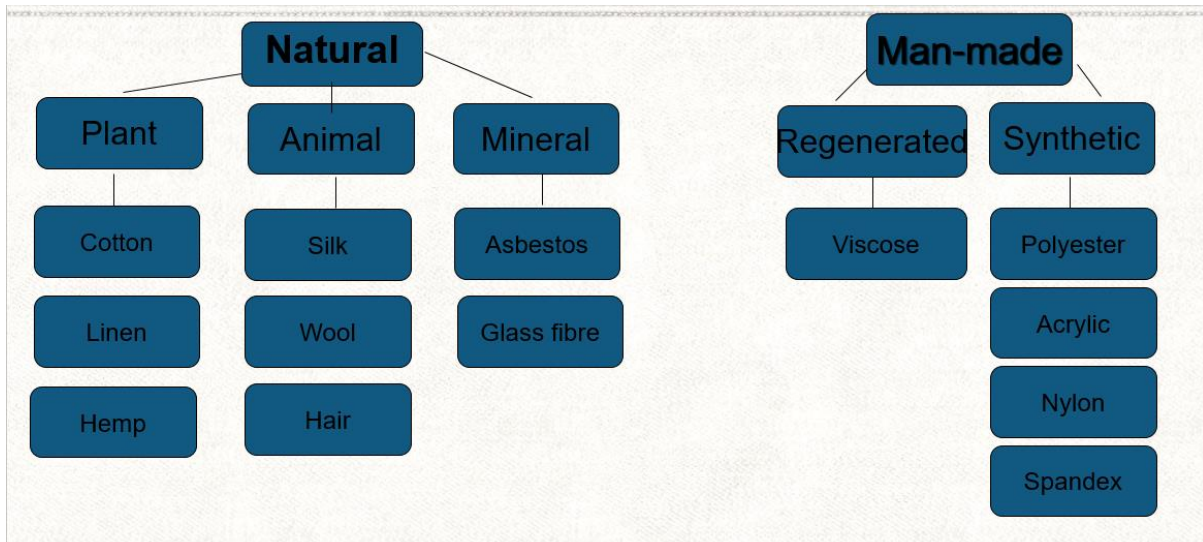
General:

Do not run in classroom
 Do not act dangerously
 Follow instructions given by teacher
 No shouting

Key word	Description	Image
Fibre	Fine hair like structure	
Yarn	Fibres which are twisted together to create a yarn/ thread	
Fabric	Cloth made from fibres or yarns	



Classification of fibres



Properties and characteristics of fibres and fabrics.

Fabrics and fibres behave in different ways this can be good or bad thing, the way they behave is known as properties and characteristics.

Good properties- strong, absorbent, comfortable, hard wearing, drapes well, does not crease, cheap, environmentally friendly.

Bad properties- expensive, creases easily, shrinks, burns easily, bobbles, itchy, weak when wet, takes a long time to dry.

Properties and use of natural fibres

Natural Fibre	Properties	Uses
Cotton	Strong, absorbent, cool to wear, hard wearing, creases easily, easy to care for	Clothing, soft furnishings
Wool	Warm, absorbent,	Warm outer wear e.g. jumpers, carpets, blankets, soft furnishings
Silk	Comfortable to wear, soft, absorbent, expensive, natural sheen	Luxury clothing and furnishing