







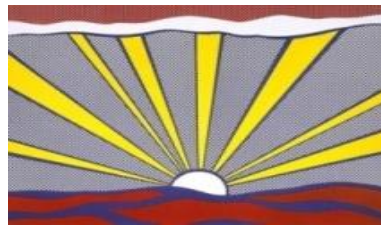
Year 7 Knowledge Organiser: Textiles

KEY EQUIPMENT & MATERIALS

Fabric Shears		Fabric shears are specifically used to cut fabric. The blades must be 15-20cm long to give a smooth cutting motion. Cutting paper with them will make the blades blunt.
Needles		Needles come in various sizes. The right size or type is chosen based on the type of thread you want to use. There is a sharp point at one end and the other has an "eye" that the thread is placed through.
Pins		Dressmakers pins are usually thin, about 2-3cm long, sharp at one end with a "head" at the other. They are used to temporarily hold two or more layers of fabric together when cutting or sewing.
Embroidery Thread		Also known as embroidery floss or stranded cotton. Strands of thread are twisted together. Embroidery thread is used to sew by hand decoratively.
Tailors Chalk		Tailors chalk is used to mark out where you want to sew or cut fabric. It is available in different colours and was traditionally used by tailors.
Fabric Paint		Fabric paint is a paint specially designed for use on fabric. Once the paint has dried it is set with heat. This will ensure that the paint will not wash away when the fabric is washed.

HEALTH AND SAFETY

1. Always remove your blazer & tie long hair back when completing practical activities
2. Ensure that you hold fabric shears and scissors by the handle, carrying them down by your side
3. Remove your blazer or wear an apron when you are using fabric paint or dye
4. Do not talk when you are using a sewing machine, you must concentrate
5. Do not distract others when they are using sewing machines.
6. Be careful with pins and needles. Make sure they are put away after use and they are not left on tables
7. Do not use an iron without supervision
8. Switch off equipment when you have finished.
9. Be respectful of all resources and equipment
10. Be tidy and put everything back in the correct place when you have finished.



Sunrise, C1965. Roy Lichtenstein



Marilyn Monroe 1967. Andy Warhol

KEY WORDS

- **Analysis:** Examine something in detail, in order to explain and interpret it.
- **Appliqué:** One shape of fabric is sewn on top of another piece of fabric, it can be attached using hand embroidery or by using the sewing machine.
- **Design Brief:** A design brief is the statement a client gives to a designer outlining what they want their product to be like, eg 'Design an environmentally friendly bag, using a nautical theme'
- **Hand Embroidery:** A thread and needle are used to sew shapes and patterns onto fabric by hand
- **Evaluate:** Assessing the strengths and weaknesses of something.
- **Fabric Painting:** Fabric paint is used to paint directly onto fabric. When dry it needs to be heat set with an iron so it does not come off.
- **Paper Pattern:** Is a template used to draw and cut around, which is in the shape required.
- **Seam:** A line where two pieces are sewn together.
- **Seam Allowance:** Is the area between stitching and the raw cut edge of the fabric. It allows a seam to be made and the standard measurement is 1.5cm.
- **Specification:** A design specification is a list of criteria a product needs to address. Using the brief as a starting point for research, a specification can be written when more facts are known. Information needs to be found through research to help produce early design solutions and improvements.

Websites / Blogs / Online Magazines to browse:

- Tate.org.uk/art
- Vogue
- Artreview.com
- Design Museum
- Wired
- Wallpaper
- Blueprint
- craftscouncil.org.uk
- artmonthly.co.uk
- elephant.art
- Pinterest

Galleries & Museums to Visit:

- Tate Modern
- Tate Britain
- The Design Museum
- The Fashion and Textiles Museum
- The British Museum
- The Victoria & Albert Museum




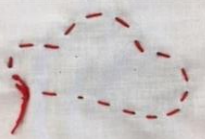
WHAT IS POP ART?

Pop Art is an art movement that emerged in the 1950's and flourished in the 1960's in both Britain and America.

Pop art began as a revolt against the traditional approaches to art and culture. Young artists wanted their work to express their lives and what they saw around them everyday. So they drew inspiration from sources in **popular** and **commercial culture** such as Hollywood movies, advertising, product packaging, pop music and comic books for imagery.

<https://www.tate.org.uk/kids/explore/what-is/pop-art>

FELT APPLIQUE WITH HAND EMBROIDERY

		
1. Draw your appliqué shape onto felt with tailors chalk and cut it out. Then pin the shape onto the base fabric.	2. Choose your embroidery thread and thread the needle, knot the end. Start to sew by pushing the needle up from the back.	3. Leave a small gap and then take the needle through the appliqué and back underneath.
	4. Continue around the outline of the shape sewing with the running stitch. When complete knot the thread on the back.	