



Subject Focus: Art and Design and Technology—**Textiles**

Topic Link: The Sea

### Overview

#### Textiles

Textiles are flexible materials woven from fibres

- Textiles are used to make clothing, sheets, towels, linen, carpets, rugs and a wide variety of other products.
- Lots of materials are considered as textiles, for example wool, silk, cotton, nylon, felt and polyester.
- Textile production is one of the largest industries in the world – huge factories make millions of textiles each year.
- However, lots of small textiles producers still exist. Many still produce textiles by hand.

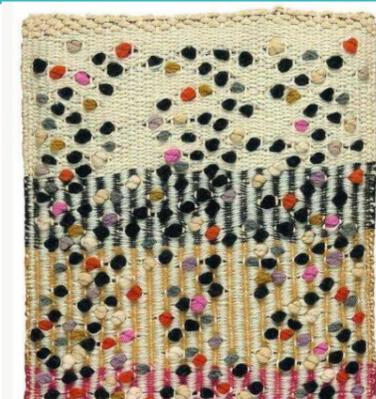


### Artist/Hook



**Anni Albers**

### Significant Work



### Other Inspiration



### 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.

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

Follow the teacher's cutting instruc-

Make sure that you are wearing the correct equip-

If you need to move around with scissors, hold around the closed

Report any accidents & clean up properly after yourself.

### Key Vocabulary

**Weaving**—To form (fabric or a fabric item) by interlacing long threads passing in one direction with others at a right angle to them.

**Templates** - Templates should be used to cut around, producing accurate shapes and patterns. They can be made out of card, paper, cardboard and other materials.

**Batik**— a method (originally used in Java) of producing coloured designs on textiles by dyeing them, having first applied wax to the parts to be left undyed.

**Sewing**— Sewing is the craft of fastening or attaching objects using stitches made with a sewing needle and thread.

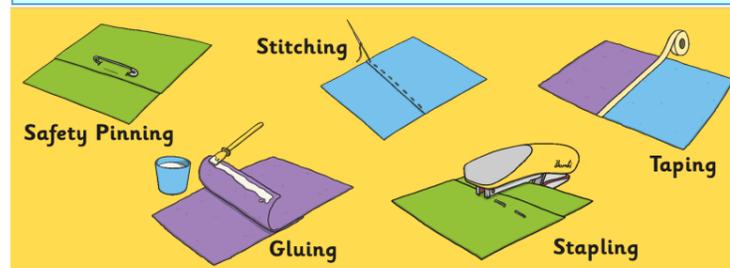
**Knitting**—to form by interlacing yarn or thread in a series of connected loops with needles

**Attaching/Joining**— There are lots of different ways of joining fabrics together (see below). Some joins are quicker (e.g. stapling, safety pin) whilst some are more secure (e.g. sewing, gluing). Some joining techniques are easier to hide.

**Stitch** - A loop of thread made using a needle.

**Fabric** - cloth or other material produced by weaving or knitting fibre.

**Appliqué**- pieces of fabric are sewn or stuck on to a larger piece to form a picture or pattern.



### Making and Evaluating

#### Making

- Read your plan carefully. Make sure that you are properly prepared.
- Use masking tape or pins to attach your template, or use chalk/pastel to draw around it. If you are sewing, think about the type of stitch you will use (e.g. running stitch) in order to create your seam.
- Think about finishing techniques – for example glitter/ raised textile paints, adding sequins and shiny fabrics, or using fabric crayons.
- Remember your purpose – does it work?

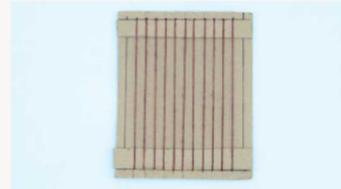
#### Evaluating

- 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? How could they be joined more securely?
- Which materials did you choose? Why? How could you improve your product?

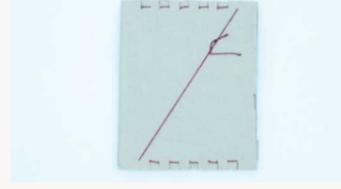




1. To make your loom, draw a box 1cm inside the big piece of cardboard. Cut 11 slits, 1cm apart on the top and bottom edge. Next, glue the 2 strips of cardboard to sit at the end of the slits



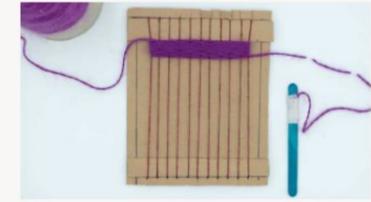
2. Wind a piece of wool up and down through the top and bottom slits, moving across the cardboard



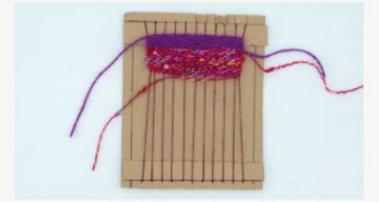
3. The back should look like this. Tie a knot to keep in place



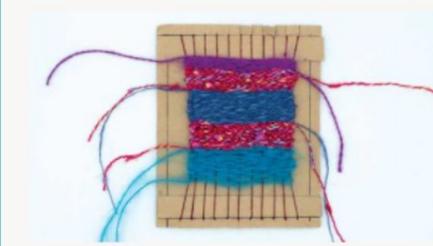
4. Choose your first colour and cello tape a long piece of wool to a lolly stick. Thread the stick from one side of the cardboard to the other, crossing over and under the wool threads



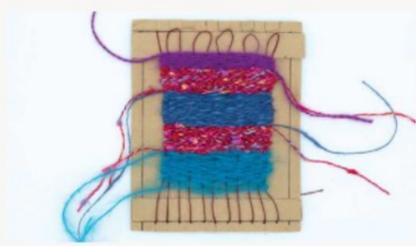
5. Keep adding rows, alternating the over and under threads until you're happy with the thickness of your first colour. When you decide to finish with a colour cut it from the lolly stick



6. Repeat this with your second colour. When adding new colours make sure to leave the end and starting threads long enough so you can knot them later



7. Keep weaving under and over until you have filled your loom



8. Next, unhook the threads from the top and bottom

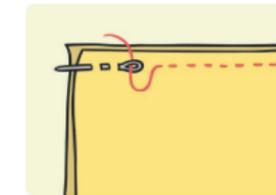


9. Pull the threads from the bottom end to tighten the top ones. Then tie the bottom threads and the loose ends in knots

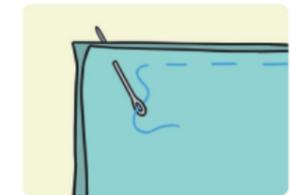


10. Finished! Looks great

## Simple Sewing Stitches



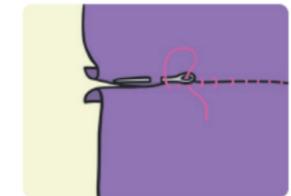
running stitch



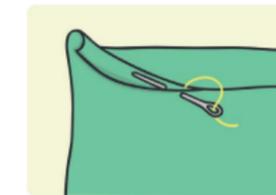
basting stitch



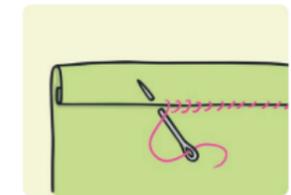
backstitch



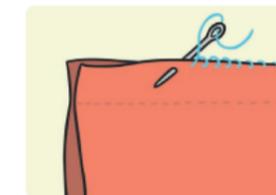
invisible stitch



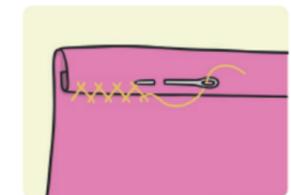
slip stitch



hemming stitch



overcast stitch/whipstitch



catch stitch