

DT - Textiles

Example textiles

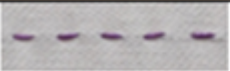
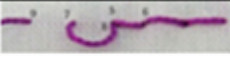






Textile knowledge	
Textiles	Flexible materials woven from fibres. Textiles are used to make clothing, sheets, towels, carpets, rugs and a wide variety of other products.
Sewing	The technique used to join different textiles with a needle and thread . Different sewing styles are used for purpose (Eg to produce strong joins) or effect (how the product looks).
Aesthetics	The way an end product looks is very important in textiles.



Task:

To make a sustainable giftbag to link with our topic of sustainability and plastic waste.

Making		Evaluating
	Running stitch - The simplest stitch. Creates a dotted line effect. Leave an equal space between each stitch.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How does your textile look? Would your user like it? Why/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 you improve these? • Which materials did you choose? Why? Does your product perform its purpose well? Why/why not? • What do you like about your product? How could you improve your product?
	Back stitch – similar to running stitch except the thread doubles back to fill the spaces between the stitches. A very strong, secure stitch.	
	Cross stitch – decorative stitch that makes a cross shape.	
	Blanket stitch – Another way to reinforce the edge of fabric and is also decorative.	
	Padding – shapes are stuffed with a small amount of padding to make them stand out from the fabric surface.	
	Plaiting – A decorative way of interlacing 3 or more yarns.	

Designing
Designers of textile products need to consider the purpose (what job it must do) and the user (who it is for) of their product.
Fabrics – different fabrics have different purposes. EG some are soft and cushioned (felt), some are waterproof (oilcloth) and some are lightweight (cotton).
Joining – There are stitches that join (Eg running stitch/backstitch) and stitches that decorate (EG cross stitch)
The design process involves sketching and annotating different ideas and planning the main stages of making using a checklist, storyboard or flowchart.

Key Vocabulary

aesthetics
 appliqué
 design
 effect
 evaluate
 fabric
 function
 join
 needle
 precision
 product
 (re)purpose
 seam (allowance)
 sew/stitch
 textiles
 technique
 thread