

SUBJECT: Year 8 Design & Technology

UNIT: Textiles



Health and Safety

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

If using a sewing machine, follow staff instructions carefully

When using a needle, keep your fingers well clear.

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

Walk safely and calmly around the classroom/

Only one person at a time on a sewing machine

Small textile Equipment



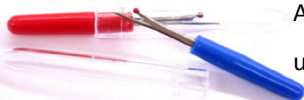
The **iron** is the small appliance used to remove wrinkles from fabric. It is also known as a clothes iron, steam iron, flat iron, smoothing iron or iron box.



Pinking Shears are used to stop the edges of fabric fraying. The way that pinking shears work is by cutting a row of small zig-zags or triangles.



A **fabric tape measure** is a short-range ruler that is flexible and most commonly used for measuring a person in sewing.



A **seam ripper** is a small tool used for unpicking stitches.



A **bobbin** is the little plastic or metal wheel that fits underneath the needle plate of a sewing machine. It is an important part of a sewing machine.

Textile processes



Batik method of printing onto a fabric. applied the wax to the fabric with a brush or a batik tool (tjanting)



Transfer printing

sublimation of thermally stable dyes from a coloured design on paper at high temperature followed by absorption of the dye vapours by synthetic fibres in



Fabric markers work great for printing on **fabric** with rubber stamps or any flattish, non-absorbent item.

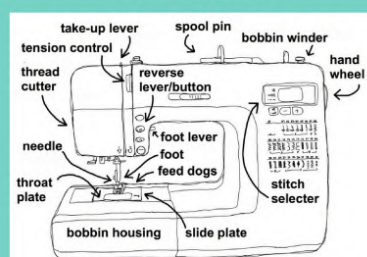


Block print printing onto fabric using fabric paint on a wooden or foam block.



Threading up a Machine

Parts of a Sewing Machine



TECHNIQUES

appliqué
apply
attach
batik
block/stamp
decorate
design
dye
embellishment
embroidery
heat press
hem
overlap
overlock
paint
print/printing
sew/sewing
stitch
tie-dye