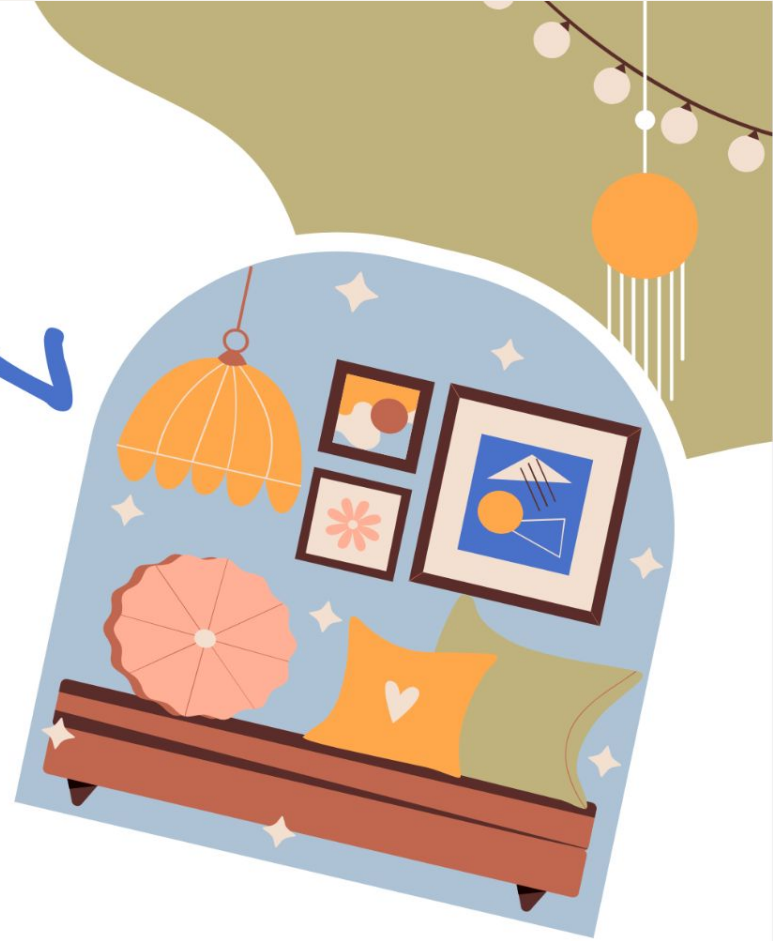


INTERIOR DESIGN

Year 7 Technology
Mandatory- Materials

Name:

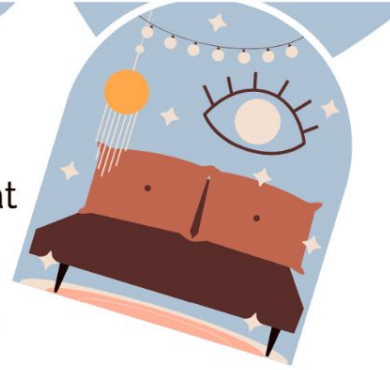


What are textiles?

The word **textile** originally meant a woven fabric. Nowadays, it means any material that is made from fibres or yarns

As a class, brainstorm as many textile categories and items you may already know of!

Clothes (Jumpers,
shirts)
Cotton fabrics
Sheets and bedding
Interiors
Laptop sleeve
Blinds and curtains



Glossary of Key Terms



Design process	
Embroidery	
Notions	
Upcycling	
Sustainability	
Ethics	
Safety	
Fibre	
Yarn	
Fabric	

Design Process:

A step-by-step method used to solve problems and create new products. In textiles, it usually includes steps like: investigate, generate ideas, plan, produce, evaluate.

Embroidery

A way of decorating fabric using a needle and thread or yarn. It often includes patterns, pictures, or letters stitched into the fabric by hand or with a machine.



Notions:



Small items used in sewing and textiles projects. Examples include buttons, zippers, thread, elastic, ribbon, and snaps.

Upcycling:

Turning old or unwanted materials into something new and useful. Examples in textiles include; using an old t-shirt to make a tote bag or adding embroidery to jeans.



Sustainability:



Creating products in a way that is good for the environment and future generations. This includes using natural fibres, reducing waste, and recycling materials.

Ethics:

Making decisions that are fair and respectful to people, animals, and the planet. In textiles, this might involve choosing clothes that are made by workers who are paid fairly and work in safe conditions.



Safety:



Practices and rules used to prevent accidents and injuries while working with tools, equipment, and materials. For example, keeping fingers away from the sewing machine needle.

Fibre:

The tiny hair-like threads that are spun into yarn. Fibres can be natural (like cotton or wool) or synthetic (like polyester).



Yarn:



A long strand made from twisted fibres. Yarn is used for knitting, weaving, or sewing fabrics.

Fabric:

A material made by weaving or knitting yarns together. It's what we use to make clothing, bags, and other textile items.





Introduction to Textiles Safety

Safety in the classroom

Responsible and safe behaviour in the Textiles and Design room is very important. In order to have a safe and creative environment to work in, it is essential that everyone follows the rules.

Fill in the blanks: Word Bank: one, play, scissors, sewing machine, chairs, power, students, run, shout, off, fingers, iron.

1. Do not _____ in the textiles room.
2. Turn off the _____ or sewing machine when not in use.
1. Leave the iron _____ when not in use.
2. Make sure the _____ is switched off before disconnecting the iron or
3. When using the machine keep _____ out of the way.
4. Only _____ person should be using the machine at a time.
5. Do not _____ across the room.
6. Handle _____ with care and carry with point down.
7. Keep _____ under tables when not in use.
8. Only one _____ at the ironing board at one time.
9. Do not annoy _____ while they are working.
10. Do not _____ with the equipment.

TEXTILES SAFETY DO'S AND DON'TS

Answer either DO or DON'T to the following statements:

1. Report broken equipment to your teacher.
2. Leave your chairs out from the table.
3. Bring food or drink into the textiles room.
4. Pass scissors with handle first.
5. Switch the power off before unplugging electrical appliances.
6. Talk while the teacher is talking.
7. Follow all instructions.

8. Thread the sewing machine while the power is off.
9. Put all equipment back in its correct place.
10. Talk or distract others while they are using the sewing machine.
11. Leave pins and needles on the floor, desks or chairs.
12. Cut paper with fabric scissors.
13. Clean up after yourself.
14. Test the sewing machine on sample fabric first.
15. Wait outside the classroom until your teacher is present.

Class Pledge: I ----(Name)----- of class _____ will behave in a safe manner when undertaking practical class lessons. I will always ask for my teachers help when operating with equipment in the textiles laboratory.

Signed: _____ Date _____

Tools of the Trade



Become familiar with the tools of the trade. Find an image of each of the tools listed below:

TOOL	IMAGE	DESCRIPTION
Fabric Scissors		
Pins		
Needles		
Tape Measure		
Un-picker		

Tools of the Trade



Become familiar with the tools of the trade. Find an image of each of the tools listed below:

TOOL	IMAGE	DESCRIPTION
Thread		
Iron		
Ironing Board		
Dressmaker Pencil		
Bobbin		

Tools of the Trade



Become familiar with the tools of the trade. Find an image of each of the tools listed below:

TOOL	IMAGE	DESCRIPTION
Fabric Scissors		Special scissors used only for cutting fabric. They have sharp blades that give clean, accurate cuts. They should never be used on paper, as it can make them blunt.
Pins		Thin, sharp metal tools used to temporarily hold pieces of fabric together before sewing. They help keep fabric in place when cutting or stitching.
Needles		Small, pointed tools with an eye (hole) for threading. Hand sewing needles are used to stitch fabric manually, while machine needles are used in sewing machines.
Tape Measure		A flexible measuring tool used to take body measurements or measure fabric. It usually shows measurements in both centimetres and inches.
Un-picker		A small tool with a sharp point and blade used to remove stitches or undo seams if a mistake is made.

Tools of the Trade



Become familiar with the tools of the trade. Find an image of each of the tools listed below:

TOOL	IMAGE	DESCRIPTION
Thread		Thin strands of fibre used to sew pieces of fabric together. Thread comes in many colours and types and is used in both hand and machine sewing.
Iron		A heated appliance used to press fabric, remove wrinkles, and help set seams. It makes projects look neat and professional.
Ironing Board		A padded surface used when ironing fabric or clothing. It provides a safe and flat area for pressing fabric with an iron.
Dressmaker Pencil		A pencil or chalk used to draw lines, patterns, or marks on fabric for cutting or sewing. The markings can be easily removed or washed out.
Bobbin		A small spool that holds the lower thread inside a sewing machine. It works with the top thread to create stitches when sewing.



THE SEWING MACHINE

Until the sewing machine was invented around 1860, all sewing was done by hand. Suits, dresses, curtains, bedspreads, hems of towels, chair covers etc were all made by hand. Much time was taken up by the slow process of hand sewing.



Home sewing machines are designed for one person to sew individual items while using a single stitch type. In a modern sewing machine the fabric easily glides in and out of the machine without the inconvenience of needles and **thimbles** and other such tools used in hand sewing, automating the process of stitching and saving time.



Industrial sewing machines, by contrast to domestic machines, are larger, faster, and more varied in their size, cost, appearance, and task.



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=i3kh2CDAccU>

THE SEWING MACHINE

needle position/stitch width

stitch length

feed dog

reverse

stitch selector

presser foot

tension disc



bobbin cover

hand wheel

bobbin winder

fabric weight dial

buttonhole dial

thread cutter