Textiles Knowledge Map Autumn Term 1

Week 1 Monday 12th Sept	Week 2 Monday 17th Sept	Week 3 Monday 24th Sept	Week 4 Monday 12th Sept	Week 5 Monday 1st Oct	Week 6 Monday 8th Oct	Week 7 Monday 15th Oct
Understanding a Brief A design brief is a written explanation, given to a designer outlining what they are being asked to do for a design project. A thorough and articulate design brief is a critical part of the design process. **Understanding the Target Market** Designers have to think carefully about the needs and wants of their target market: investigating what consumer's value and desire in a product is called	**Analysing Products** Analysing a textile product involves asking three questions. 1. Is it fit for purpose? 2. Does it meet the needs of the target market? 3. How well is it designed and made? Designers will consider these questions when analysing both their own designs and the work of other designers.	**Dyeing** Before dyeing the fabric is prepared by washing and bleaching, in which the yarn is treated to improve strength, lustre and receptivity to dye. Fabrics can be dyed by hand or by machine. **Dyeing** This involves changing the colour of a fabric. You can experiment with tie-dyeing, where the fabric is twisted and bound using string. White areas are left where the fabric was bound.	**Embroidery** There are different types of embroidery that can be carried out by hand or using a sewing machine. Some embroidery machines are purely operated by a computer where you must send your design, this is known as Computer Aided Design (CAD). **Hand Embroidery** Hand Embroidery uses thread to stitch onto a piece of fabric to create a shape or design, different stitches are used to create varied techniques.	**Workshop Safety** A risk assessment considers all the risks that are present and identifies steps to reduce the risk. **Safety with People** • Follow safety rules • tie back long hair • only one person at a machine at a time • don't crowd people using machines **Safety with Materials** • wear gloves if using dyes, when	**Fibres** Fibres are the basis for all textiles. You need to know the difference between natural and synthetic fibres. **Types of Fibre** Textile materials are made in three stages: 1. **spinning**: fibres are spun into yarns 2. **weaving or knitting**: yarns become fabrics 3. **finishing**: fabrics are finished to make them more useful	**Natural Fibres** Natural fibres come from plants, animals and minerals. They usually have short fibres, called staple fibres. The exception to this rule is silk, a natural fibre whose continuous filaments are up to one kilometre in length! **Sources of Natural Fibres**  **Cotton** from the cotton plant. **Linen** from the flax plant. **Wool** from sheep. **Silk** from silkworms.  **Synthetic Fibres**

Market Research. Consumer values and choices are influenced by societal, cultural, moral and environmental issues.				dyeing, printing or painting fabric • keep workshop clean and tidy **Safety with Machines** • turn off sewing machines and irons after use • put tools away after use	There are two types of textile fibres: natural synthetic	Synthetic fibres are **man-made**, usually from chemical sources. They are continuous filament fibres, which means the fibres are long and do not always have to be spun into yarn. **Sources of Synthetic Fibres** Viscose comes from pine trees or petrochemicals. **Acrylic, nylon** and **polyester** come from oil and coal.