

## Textiles KS3 all levels

### Key Terms

Needle Felting	the process of interlocking wool fibres by stabbing it with a barbed needle. The barbs catch the scales on the fibre and cause them to tangle and bind together.
embroidery	decorating fabrics using a needle and thread,
Freehand Machine embroidery	Decorating a fabric using a freehand machine foot attachment on the sewing machine.
couching	threads or other materials are laid across the surface of the ground fabric and fastened in place with small stitches of the same or a different thread.
seam	The sewing of two pieces of material together
Applique	The process of sewing a piece of fabric onto another to form an image or a pattern
Design	Drawing sketches and images of how you intend your product to look
annotation	Labelling your work and designs with your ideas, materials and the processes you intend to use
collage	Layering of materials to form a picture or pattern
Refinement	Developing and modifying to improve and adapt your work. Not just repeating using a different media.

### Key Words

scissors	fabric	sew	stitch	
embroidery	machine	needle	thread	
design	assess	glue	applique	print
Iron	crease	transfer	product	
template	pin	detail	pattern	seam

### stretch and Challenge

Look up a textile skill on you tube and tach yourself how to do it. It could be anything! finger crotchet, natural dyeing, stick weaving, marbelling - there are so many things to do and learn!

### Colour Theory

This is called a Colour Wheel.

Primary	Secondary
red + yellow	=orange
red + blue	=purple
blue + yellow	=green

- Tertiary colours** are created by mixing a primary colour and the secondary colour next to it on the colour wheel.
- Colours that are next to each other on the colour wheel are called **harmonious**.
- Complementary colours** are colours that are **opposite** each other on the colour wheel. When complementary colours are used together they create **contrast**. Adding a colour's complimentary colour will usually make a darker shade. This is often preferable to adding black.
- Warm colours are colours on the red side of the wheel. These are red and include orange, yellow and browns.
- Cool colours are colours on the blue side of the wheel. These are blue and include green, purple and most greys.

### How to Applique

Draw a design on a piece of paper. Cut out the design and pin to a fabric. Cut out the shape, glue this fabric shape to your base fabric. Sew it on using a straight stitch or an embroidery stitch of your choice.

**Well done! You have appliqued!**

### Try an embroidery stitch

Fly Stitch      French Knots      Ray or Spoke Stitch      Lazy Daisy Stitch

Stem Stitch      Feather Stitch      Chain Stitch      Satin Stitch

Cross Stitch      Blanket Stitch      Short and Long Stitches

Couching      Threaded Running Stitch      Herringbone Stitch

### Upcycling your Textiles

Most of your clothes can be upcycled once you have finished with them. Fabrics cost a lot of money and most are harmful to the environment due to the quantities that is being made. Look up how your clothes can be re-used, maybe re made into a bag or a pillow or something fun like a sock monster. There are lots of ideas on the web ready to inspire you. Just type in 'how to upcycle clothes' or 'how to make a sock animal'!