

Key words:

Fabric shears/scissors: large scissors with a flat lower blade edge, used to cut fabric only.

Pins: used to hold fabrics together, temporarily while sewing.

Needles: used with thread to sew with, they have an 'eye' for the thread to go through.

Thread: Used in a sewing machine or with a needle to sew together fabrics.

Bobbin: round reel, that holds thread in the lower 'bobbin case' of the sewing machine.

Applique: when one fabric is cut out and applied to another using zig zag stitch.

Hand embroidery: decorative stitches created by hand.

Couching: zig zagging cord/thread/wool onto a background fabric, to create a decorative pattern.

Sustainable: the ability to keep going, to not run out.

Design Brief: description outlining the project and key information.

Specification: criteria that must be included in the product/design.

CAD CAM: computer aided design/manufacture.

Environmental impact: the impact producing a product has on the environment at every stage of it's production.

Mass production: producing very large quantities of the same product, cheaply.

Batch production: small quantities of the same product-can be seasonal like Easter eggs.

One-off production: One item is made, very expensive and highly skilled.

Embroidery is the craft of decorating fabric or other materials using a needle to apply thread or yarn. Embroidery may also incorporate other materials such as pearls, beads, quills, and sequins.



Couching is a technique in which yarn 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 yarn.



Tie-dye is a term used to describe a number of resist dyeing techniques and the resulting dyed products of these processes. The process of tie-dye typically consists of folding, twisting, pleating, or crumpling fabric or a garment, before binding with string or rubber bands, followed by the application of dye or dyes.

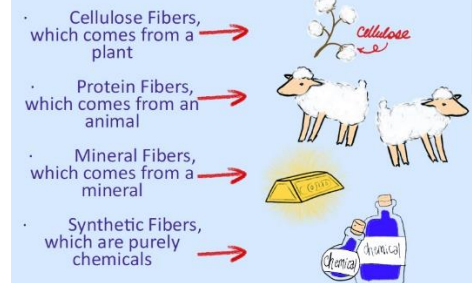


Where do fabrics come from?

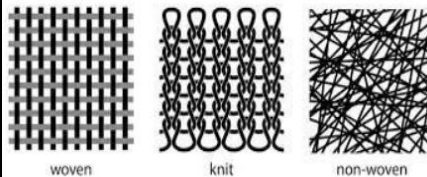
Natural fibres come from animals and plants, such as wool from a sheep and cotton from a cotton plant.

Synthetic fabrics are made from chemicals, like polyester.

Regenerated cellulosic fibres are made from cellulose that is extracted from wood pulp, which is then chemically dissolved and extruded as a continuous filament (very long, fine fibre).



How are fabrics made?



The images show three ways that fabrics are constructed (made). **Woven** fabrics are strong, do not stretch and used for items such as jeans and shirts. **Knitted** fabrics have loops that allow them to stretch, they are comfortable to wear as they stretch as the body moves, so are good for sportswear, underwear and t-shirts. **Non-woven or bonded** fabrics have no specific structure to them, the fibres are matted together through heat/glue/felting. This results in a weak fabric that will rip apart easily. Bonded fabrics are used for craft materials as well as in some food packaging.

Sustainable design

RESOLUTION 6Rs

Rethink

This is all about rethinking how we consume. Do we need more clothes? If yes then think about where they come from and the impact they have. Buy local or secondhand where possible.

Refuse

To really make a difference refuse to buy products that are bad news for the planet/people such as plastic based synthetics and unethical fast fashion or even opt to not buy new clothes at all!

Reduce

This means reducing either the amount of new clothes we buy or reducing the need for using new raw materials. Tips include buying clothing made from recycled fibres or secondhand.

Repair

Become a Craffivist! Taking care of/repairing our clothes makes them last longer. That is good news for all! Repair at home or join a workshop to learn new skills & also meet new people!

Reuse

Why not reuse something you already have by customising it into something new. Another idea is to go to or even host a Clothes Swap party! Give old clothes a new lease of life!

Recycle

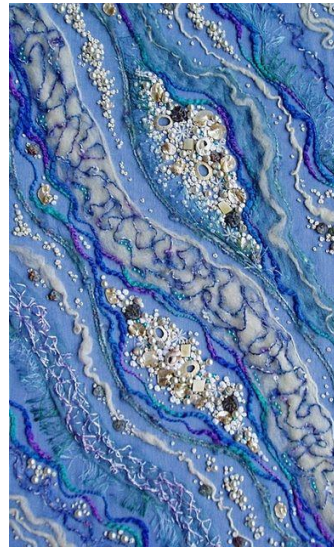
At the end of its life then recycle! Either upcycle, donate it to charity or send it off to be broken down into a recycled fibre. Even torn/stained clothes can be recycled, but save it from landfill!



What is sustainable design?

A sustainably designed product or service is **one that considers the entire lifecycle of the product during development, from manufacturing to disposal**. A truly sustainable design is optimized for reuse. A physical product might use recycled materials, or be manufactured in a factory that doesn't use fossil fuels to become more sustainable.

Sustainable fashion refers to the concept of creating fashion items in a way that reduces the environmental impact and promotes social responsibility throughout the entire production process.



We analyse the work of others as it informs and inspires our own work. It can teach us about techniques, processes as well as composition and the meaning behind the work of others. We are looking at:
Mary Worwood
Frank Newbould
Katsushika Hokusai

KS3 Artwork Analysis

In this picture I can see:

Describe the main things you can see. Don't worry if it seems obvious - in fact the more obvious the better.

In the background there is:

In more detail describe exactly what you can see in the background.

In the middle distance I can see:

This is not the setting (background) or the main subject (foreground), but everything else.

In the foreground there are:

What is the main subject in the picture? What is the artist drawing our attention to the most?

The lines/shapes/patterns are:

Smooth, chaotic, rhythmic...

The colours are:

Soft and subtle, tonal, bright and 'in your face', dull and dreary... Colour is very personal and changes the mood.

The medium has been applied using:

Thick strokes, dramatic, with control, loosely...

The picture makes me feel:

Any personal response is relevant, from sick to ecstatic!

Final opinion:

What is your overall opinion of the piece?