



# YEAR 2 D.T: TEXTILES

## KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER



### Overview

#### Textiles

Textiles are flexible materials woven from fibres

-Textiles are used to make clothing, sheets, towels, linen, carpets, rugs and a wide variety of other products.

-Lots of materials are considered as textiles, for example wool, silk, cotton, nylon, felt and polyester.

-Textile production is one of the largest industries in the world – huge factories make millions of textiles each year.

-However, lots of small textiles producers still exist. Many still produce textiles by hand.



### Example Textiles



Blankets and Quilts

Made with cotton

Decorated using appliqué templates

-Blankets and quilts are often made with cotton.

It is an appropriate material for this purpose because it is soft and is a good insulator (it holds heat in well).

-Appliqué templates have been used to create the decorations. Appliqué is a sewing technique where fabric shapes are attached onto the main fabric. Templates can be made from many materials (e.g. card) and can be formed around everyday objects, e.g. coins, coasters, bottles.



Children's Clothes

Made with cotton/ polyester

Decorated using appliqué templates

-Children's clothes are also often made using cotton, or with polyester (a man-made fibre that is strong and durable).

-In order to decorate clothes, the appliqué technique is often used. In this example, the designer has used appliqué to add the snow and reindeer to this green Christmas dress. They need to be attached securely!

### Designing

Designers of textile products need to think about the purpose (what does it do?) and the user (who will use it?)

Materials -Different materials have different properties (characteristics) which make them good for different purposes. For example, cotton is soft, polyester is durable, and PUL is waterproof.

Templates -Templates should be used to cut around, producing accurate shapes and patterns. They can be made out of card, paper, cardboard and other materials.

Joining – There are lots of different ways of joining fabrics together (see below). Some joins are quicker (e.g. stapling, safety pin) whilst some are more secure (e.g. sewing, gluing). Some joining techniques are easier to hide.



### Key Vocabulary

Textiles

Fibre

Woven

Cotton

Thread

Needle

Appliqué

Template

Seam

Sew

Design

Make

Evaluate

### Making & Evaluating

#### Making

-Read your plan carefully. Make sure that you are properly prepared.

-Use masking tape or pins to attach your template, or use chalk/pastel to draw around it. If you are sewing, think about the type of stitch you will use (e.g. running stitch) in order to create your seam.

-Think about finishing techniques – for example glitter/ raised textile paints, adding sequins and shiny fabrics, or using fabric crayons.

-Remember your purpose – does it work?



#### Evaluating

-How does your textile look? Would your user like it? Why or why not? How could you improve the way it looks?

-Are your attached fabrics secure? How did you achieve this? How could they be joined more securely?

-Which materials did you choose? Why? How could you improve your product?



### Health and Safety

-Remove any jewellery and tie back long hair.

-Walk safely and calmly around the classroom/ workshop.

-When using a needle, keep your fingers well clear. Use a thimble where available.

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

Follow the teacher's cutting instructions carefully.

Make sure that you are wearing the correct equipment for tasks.

If you need to move around with scissors, hold around the closed blades, facing down.

Report any accidents & clean up properly after yourself.