

PRIOR LEARNING

Accurate use of a tape measure
Hand sewing
Sewing machine driving test
Using underlays to draw fonts accurately
Basic word processing

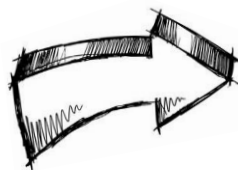
FUTURE LEARNING

Printing processes
Sublimation
Simple clothes patterns
Applying repeat patterns to products

DESIGN & TECHNOLOGY- YEAR 8 TIE AND DYE

DESIGN

- 4 annotated clothing designs, good layout and presentation skills, use of underlay sheets
- Inclusion and diversity in design



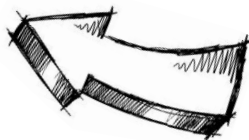
MAKE

- Stencil accurately
- Press
- Tie and dye
- Invisible hem
- Overlock
- Sew a button



EVALUATE

- Quality of hand sewing
- Security of button
- Quality of stencil
- Choose favourite outcomes to use on the T-shirt



TECHNICAL KNOWLEDGE

- GCSE guide
Textiles Pgs 20 & 21
- Joining and shaping fabrics Pgs 78 & 79
 - Dyeing Pgs 82 & 83

EVIDENCE IN BOOK



- ☐ Design Ideas – clothing



- ☐ How to Tie & Dye



- ☐ Dyes and dyeing



CROSS CURRICULAR LINKS

History of colour & fabrics

Use of patterns and templates for manufacture

Quantities and volumes – dissolving and diluting dyes

TOOLS, EQUIPMENT & PROCESSES

Needles
Pins
Threads
Overlocker
Dyes

PPE
Stencils
Fabric paints
Buttons and sequins

CAREER LINKS, INDEPENDENT STUDY IDEAS

Upcycle and/or renew/repair garments using your new skills

Ask about making a button hole on the sewing machine

Work sheets:

Careers in clothing and textiles – dyes and fabric production
Japanese dying techniques

DT4 MRS BILZON



KEYWORD	IMAGE	DEFINITION	KEYWORD	IMAGE	DEFINITION
Dyes		A coloured substance that chemically bonds to the fabric to which it is being applied.	Underlays		Are placed beneath your design work to make lettering and shapes quick and easy to repeat accurately.
Chemical dye		Invented in the 1950s, these are brighter, easier and cheaper than alternatives. Unfortunately they are toxic.	Invisible hem		Are applied at the edge of fabric to prevent fraying and to neaten the edge. They are particularly useful in clothing to shorten the length of sleeves and trousers.
Natural dye		Coming from things like onions, beetroot, tea, raspberries or flowers. Safer, though less vibrant than their alternatives.	Absorbency		This is the ability of a fabric to take on liquid.
Seam		This is where two pieces of fabric are joined together with stitches.	Fibres		Tiny hairs that come in short (staple) or long (filaments) lengths. They can be spun or twisted together to make yarns.
Overlocker		These machines sew seams and finish the edges at the same time. They stop edges from fraying by enclosing the edges in a thread casing. Usually used in the production of clothing.	Synthetic fibres		These are man-made from polymers and are usually resistant to biological damage. However they are not very absorbent and are therefore difficult to dye.
Mordant		This chemical is used to fix the colour in the fabric. This means the colour won't come out in the wash.	Embroidery		Using a needle and thread to decorate a fabric. There are many different stitches that can be used.
Resist		This is something that prevents dye from reaching the fabric and includes string, rubber bands and wax.	Embellishments		The process of adding colour, pattern, texture or design to fabric through the use of outside mediums such as thread, ribbon, sequins, yarns, buttons, buttonholes and more
Pressing		Dry irons use heat and pressure to remove creases from fabrics and flatten seams. They can also be used to transfer designs onto the fabric, or to fix fabric crayons and pens.			