

Revision of Textiles In Use & Clothing

Functions of clothing: (F PIMPS)

- Flatter
- Protection from weather(cold, heat wind, wet)
- Identification
- Modesty
- Express Personality
- Safety

Soft furnishings: items other than furniture used to decorate a room. E.g. cushion, lampshade, curtains

Uses of textiles: curtains, kitchenware – tea-towels, bathroom, clothing, upholstery

Functions of curtains: privacy, keep out the draught, heat and insulation, decorate a room, keep out light

Carpets: carpet blends consisting of 80% wool and 20% nylon = hard-wearing, durable, resilient

Upholstery: the outer covering fabric/textiles of sofa/other furniture and the filling inside

What does the symbol mean?

- Fabric and filling complies with **1988 fire safety regulations** and is **resistant to cigarette and match ignition**
- Upholstered furniture contains only **combustion modified highly resilient** foam (CMHR)



Design features:

1. Colour
2. Pattern
3. Shape
4. Line
5. Texture

Design principles: (BEPR)

1. Balance
2. Emphasis
3. Proportion
4. Rhythm

The fashion Industry

- **Fashion fads:** latest trend that comes and goes quickly. E.g: Poncho, loom bands
- **Fashion trend:** latest changes in fashion styles. Accepted by large numbers of people.
- **Couturier:** top fashion designers who design haute couture clothes shown at twice-yearly fashion shows. Eg: Prada, Chanel, Louis Vuitton
- **Haute couture:** original designs produced by couturiers – expensive one-off pieces
- **Pret-a-porter:** 'Ready-to-wear' garments, based on haute couture designs. Less expensive
- **Accessories:** items worn to complement an outfit and draw emphasis to parts of an outfit E.g. jewellery

Factors that influence fashion trends:

- **Fashion industry** – couturiers, haute couture designs
- **Public figures** – royalty (Kate Middleton), actors (Kardashians), singers (Justin Bieber) and many others. Items they wear often experience a surge in sales. Fashion brands may use celebrities for advertising
- **Technology** – advances in technology has influenced the production of fashion, internet shopping, machines to make clothes, new synthetic fabrics, brands use social media to advertise their clothes to customers
- **World events** – major world events in the past influenced fashion trends – World War 1: women employed in factories changed fashion – shorter hair (wouldn't get caught in machines) and trousers. Nylon was discovered during World War 2 – central part of the fashion industry.

Fabric Construction

Classification of Fibres:

Natural		Manufactured	
Animal	Plant	Synthetic	Regenerated
Wool Silk	Linen Cotton	Polyester Nylon	Acetate Viscose

Production of wool:



1. Sheep is **sheared**
2. Fleece is **graded, cleaned** and **dried**
3. Wool is teased into fibres using brushes (**carding**)
4. Fibres are **spun** into yarn
5. Worsted fibres → fabrics: Staple fibres → knitting wool

Wool fabrics:

Gabardine, tweed, jersey, velour

Production of silk:



Silk

1. Silk is produced from the **silkworm**
2. Silk moth lays eggs and the new **worms feed on the leaves of the mulberry tree**
3. Worms **spin silk** cocoon
4. Cocoons are **heated, soaked** and the **threads are removed**
5. Threads are **wound onto reels** and **spun into yarn**

Silk fabrics:

Chiffon,
Satin,
taffeta,
wild silk

Production of cotton:

1. Cotton fibres come from the boll of the cotton plant
2. The bolls are picked (by hand or machine)
3. The fibres are separated from the seeds (Ginning)
4. Cotton is graded according to the length of the fibres, combed and spun into yarn

Cotton fabrics:

Denim, muslin, gingham, towelling

Production of linen:



1. Stem of flax plant is pulled
2. Stem are left to soak for several weeks to rot (retting)
3. Fibres are separated from the woody parts
4. Fibres are combed and spun into yarn
5. Yarn is bleached. Fabric is made

Linen fabrics:

Lawn, Cambric, Damask, Slub (LCD'S)

	Wool	Silk	Cotton	Linen
Desirable properties	Warm Absorbent Soft Crease resistant	Smooth Strong Drapes well Crease resistant	Cool Absorbent Strong Washable	Cool Absorbent Strong Washable
Undesirable properties	Irritates Washing - damage Moths - damage	Flammable Moths – damage Sun – damage	Creases easily Shrinks easily Damaged by mildew	Creases easily Shrinks easily Damaged by mildew

Fibres into fabric:

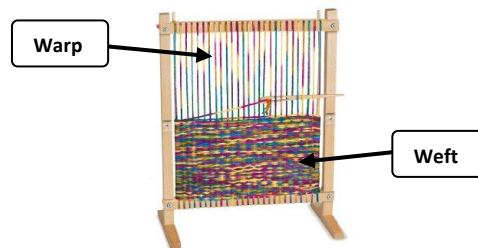
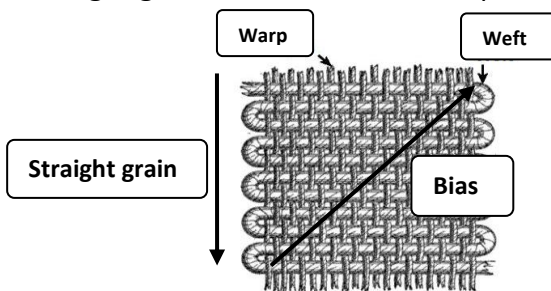
1. Spinning
2. Weaving
3. Knitting
4. Bonding fabric (non-woven: felt)

Weaving:

- Weaving is done on a loom
- It is the interlacing of yarns at right angles to each other
- **Warp** threads are stretched down the loom
- **Weft** threads are passed over and under the warp threads from one side to the other. The **Weft** threads **weave** over and under e.g: tweed, denim, gabardine

***Straight grain:** direction of the warp threads

***Bias** = the diagonal line of a fabric



Knitting:

- Linking/interlocking loops of yarn together into knots called stitches
- Done by hand or machine
- **Uses** – jumpers, hats, socks, tights
- **Properties:** stretchy, warm, comfortable, crease resistant

Denier: thickness of man-made fibres. Low number = finer yarn. E.g. 60 denier tights are lighter in thickness than 120 denier tights

Fabric finishes: are a chemical treatment that improves the appearance or properties of a fabric

Finish	Purpose	Use
Flameproof	Makes fabric less flammable	Furnishing fabrics, children's nightwear
Waterproof	Prevents water getting through fabric	Raincoats, sportswear
Crease resistant	Makes crease fall out of fabric easily	Shirts, dresses, trousers, curtains
Shrink resistant	Prevents shrinking	Clothing
Stain repellent	Makes fabric more resistant to stains	Carpets, upholstery fabric

Identifying fabrics: Burning test – hold sample over flame and observe

Fibre	Approaching flame	Burning	Smell	Residue
Cellulose fibres: Cotton & linen	Ignites as the flame draws nearer	Burns quickly	Like burning paper	Thin, grey ash
Protein fibres: Wool & Silk	Fibres stick together and curl away	Burns slowly and quenches	Like burning hair	Dark, soft ash
Nylon	Melts and shrinks from flame	Melts and burns slowly	Like celery	Hard grey beads