YEAR 8 - SMART/MODERN TEXTILES WEARABLE



C is for Cost

C is for Customer

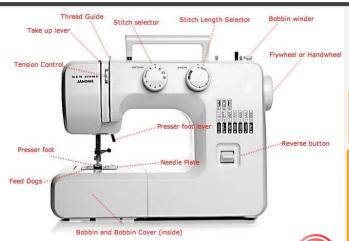
E is for **Environment**

S is for Size

S is for Safety

F is for Function

M is for Material



Woven

Doesn't stretch.
Creases well.
Made by vertical and horizontal lines of threads called weave and

weave and weft.

Knitted

Types of Fabric

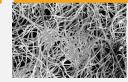
Construction

Stretches.
Doesn't crease.
Made with one
yarn that
creates loops.
Looks like
chains within
the fabric.

Bonded

Doesn't stretch.

Made when the fibres are matted around each other, usually using a rubbing motion



Smart and Modern Materials

Thermochromic

Changes colour with heat

Photochromic

React to UV light and change colour

Reflective Fabrics

Use glass beads with refract light and make the light reflect back to the source

Pressure Response Fabric

Soft and bendy material that hardens on impact

Solvation Chromism

Reacts to moisture, changing colour

Time Response

Over time these fabrics change colour or dissolve.



sewing Safety

No talking whilst

Have work prepped

No trip hazards Machine turned off when threading up

Hair up

sewing

Cotton

From cotton plant. Grown in hot climates.

Silk

From silk worm or silk spider – the cocoon they are wrapped in is silk fibres

Denim

Cotton used in a strong weave pattern

Wool

From sheep/goat, spun and often knitted

Leather

Skin of animals, usually cow

Felt

Wool matted together

Synthetic (Manmade) Fabrics

Kevlar

Lightweight, heat resistant, durable, used for bullet proof vests

Nylon

Substitute for silk – started as parachutes in WW2

Elastane

Incredible stretchy

Polyester Fleece

Derives from petrolium (plastics)

Gore Tex

Breathable and waterproof

When materials are combined to make a new fabric with improved qualities, this is called a COMPOSITE MATERIAL

