

RISK

The faith and trust required to suspend uncertainty to take an action

HAZARD SAFETY

An object that is imagined to have the potential for harm

A temporary moment when physical harm is low

Fibre






Spinning

Weaving/Knitting

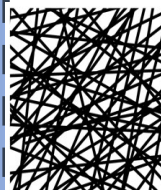
Yarn

Fabric

Equipment

Name	Image	Use/purpose	Care
Fabric Shears or Fabric Scissors		Used to cut out pieces of fabric	Use only to cut out fabric. Cut fabrics on a flat table.
Embroidery Scissors		Used to cut threads and small fabrics	Extremely sharp—return after use
Hand Sewing Needles		Used together with thread for stitching fabrics together	Keep all needles in a dry box to prevent rusting
Seam Ripper/Unpicker		To cut any unwanted stitches without damaging the fabric	Make sure the cap is back on when not using
Dressmaker's pins		Used to hold layers of fabrics together	All pins to be kept in a pin wheel

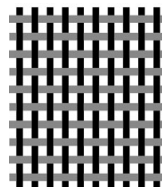
Fabric Construction



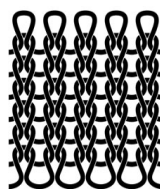
non-woven

Method of making a fabric only with fibre. Layers of fibres are held together by heat, needle-punching or glue.

Method of making fabric on a piece of equipment called a loom. The fabric is constructed by interlacing two yarns at right angles to each other.



woven

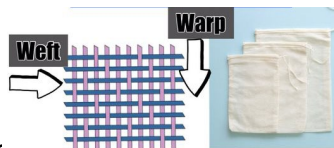


knit

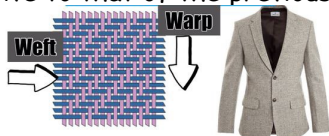
A method of making fabric using interlocking loops. The loops run up the length of the fabric and hold the fabric together. If any of the loops are broken, the fabric will ladder.

Types of Weave

Plain Weave
Both sides of the weave are identical
Texture or fabric is stronger and finer than any other structure
Thread interlacement is in alternative



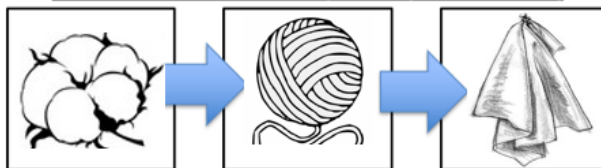
Twill Weave
Diagonal ribs or cords
Both sides twill lines are formed
It takes minimum of 3 ends and 3 picks relative to that of the previous one.



Types of Fibres

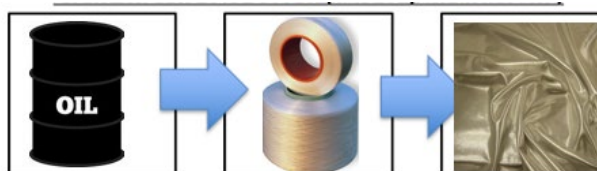
Natural fibres come from plants and animals. Fibres must be spun into yarns. Examples of natural fibres are:

- Cotton
- Wool
- Linen



Synthetic (Man-Made) fibres are manufactured. Synthetic fibres come from coal and oil.

- Acrylic
- Elastane
- Nylon



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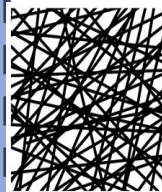
SAFETY
A temporary moment when physical harm is low



Equipment

Name	Image	Use/purpose	Care
		Used to cut out pieces of fabric	Use only to cut out fabric. Cut fabrics on a flat table.
Embroidery Scissors			Extremely sharp—return after use
Hand Sewing Needles		Used together with thread for stitching fabrics together	Keep all needles in a dry box to prevent rusting
		To cut any unwanted stitches without damaging the fabric	Make sure the cap is back on when not using
Dressmaker's pins			All pins to be kept in a pin wheel

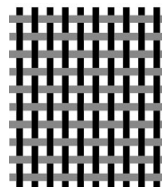
Fabric Construction



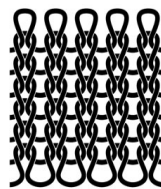
non-woven

Method of making a fabric only with _____. Layers of fibres are held together by _____, needle-punching or glue.

Method of making fabric on a piece of equipment called a _____. The fabric is _____ by interlacing two yarns at right _____ to each other.



woven

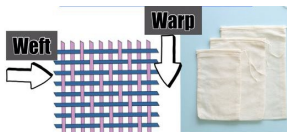


knit

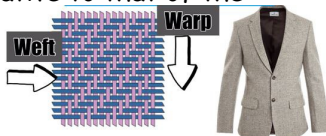
A method of making fabric using _____ loops. The loops run up the length of the fabric and hold the fabric together. If any of the loops are broken, the fabric will _____.

Types of Weave

Plain Weave
Both sides of the weave are _____
Texture or fabric is _____ and finer than any other structure
Thread _____ is in alternative order



Twill Weave:
_____ ribs or cords
Both sides twill lines are formed
It takes _____ of 3 ends and 3 picks relative to that of the previous one



Types of Fibres

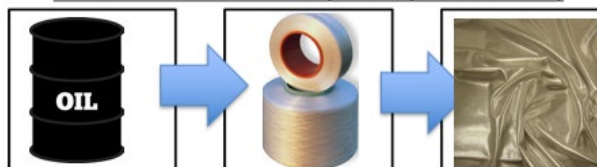
_____ fibres come from plants and animals. Fibres must be spun into _____. Examples of natural fibres are:

- Cotton
- _____
- Linen



_____ (Man-Made) fibres are _____. Synthetic fibres come from coal and oil.

- Acrylic
- Elastane
- _____

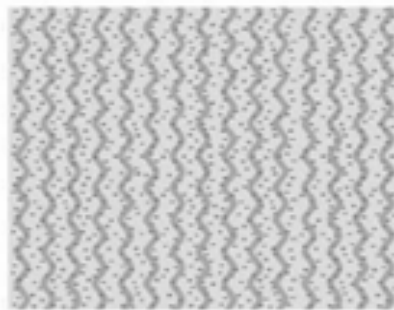
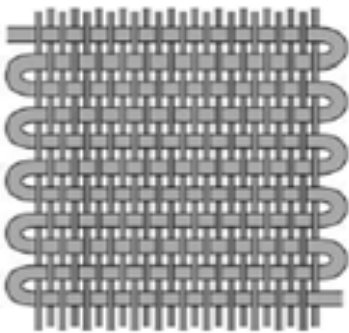


Risks

Name the term used to describe looking at the possible dangers in the workplace.

State one danger when cutting fabric.

Fabric Constructions



Fabric A -

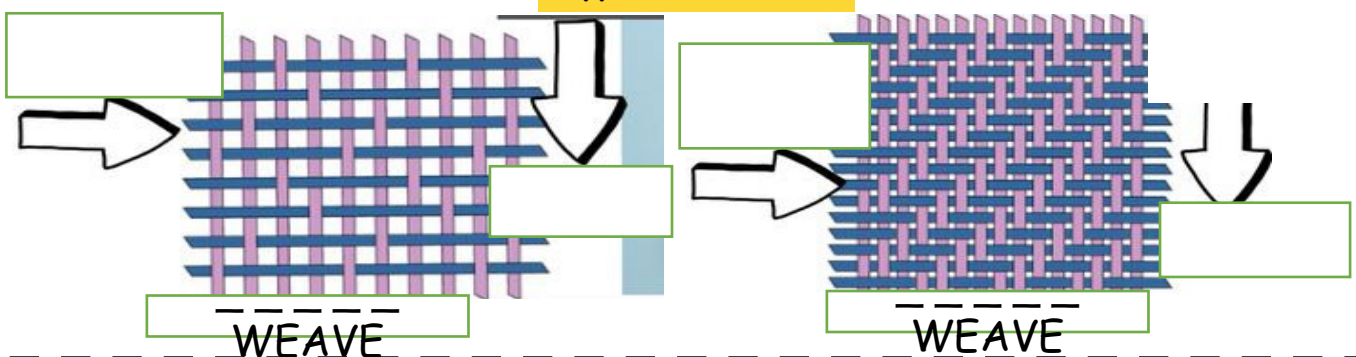
Fabric B -

Fabric C -

Types of Fibres

Source of Fibre	Natural or Synthetic?	Example of textiles
SHEEP	NATURAL	KNITTED JUMPER

Types of Weaves



**Design an OCA subject star
tie!**

Mrs. Lowry-Johnson wants to celebrate the students that are subject leaders. The students that either represent the school in a team or subject . Those students would be rewarded with a tie representing the individual subject.

TASK - Design your chosen subject tie!

- This **must** be inspired by your chosen subject (you can select the subject)
- The design **needs** to include the school colours yellow, purple and red
- It must **incorporate** some link to **fashion constructions and types of weaves.**

Subject Logo

