

## RISK HAZARD SAFETY

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

An object that is imagined to have the potential for harm

A temporary moment when physical harm is low

Fibre

Weaving/Knitting

Yarn

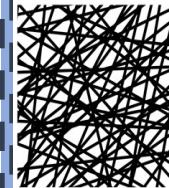
Fabric

Spinning

## 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/Un picker		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

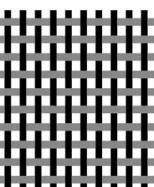
## Fabric Construction



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

non-woven

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

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.

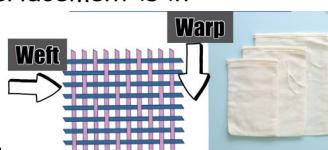
## Types of Weave

## 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

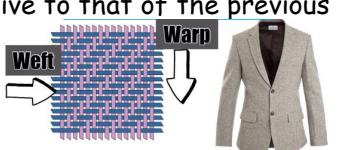


## Twill Weave

Diagonal ribs or cords

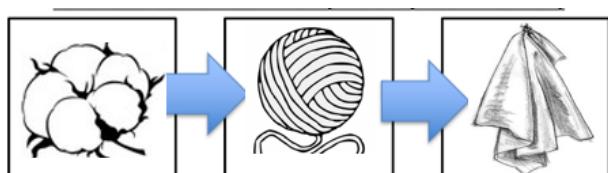
Both sides twill lines are formed

It takes minimum of 3 ends and 3 picks relative to that of the previous one.



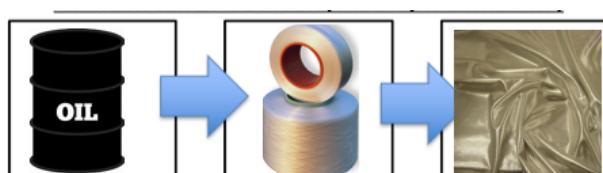
Natural fibres come from plants and animals. Fibres must be spun into yarns. Examples of natural fibres are:

- Cotton
- Wool
- Linen



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

- Acrylic
- Elastane
- Nylon



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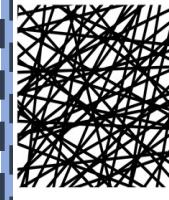


Fabric

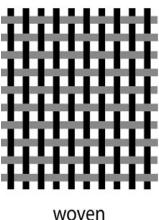
## Equipment

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

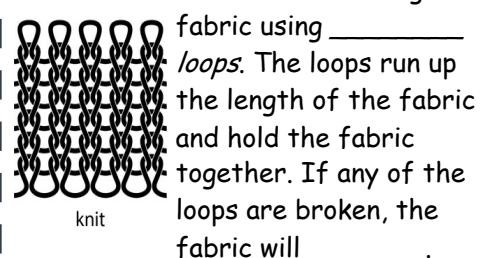
## Fabric Construction



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.



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:

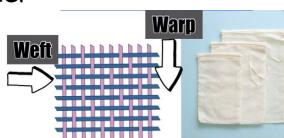
Both sides of the weave are \_\_\_\_\_

Texture or fabric is \_\_\_\_\_ and

finer than any other structure

Thread \_\_\_\_\_ is in

alternative order



## Twill Weave:

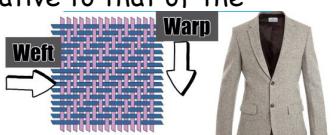
\_\_\_\_\_ ribs or cords

Both sides twill lines are formed

It takes \_\_\_\_\_ of 3 ends and

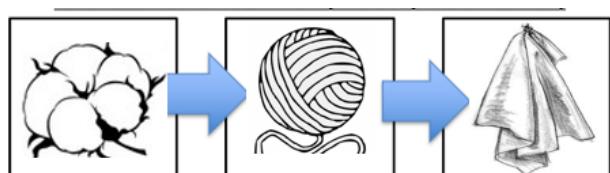
3 picks relative to that of the

previous one



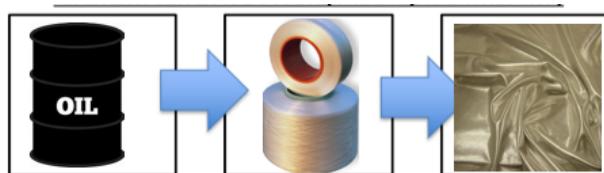
\_\_\_\_\_ fibres come from plants and animals. Fibres must be spun into \_\_\_\_\_. Examples of natural fibres are:

- Cotton
- \_\_\_\_\_
- Linen



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

- Acrylic
- Elastane
- \_\_\_\_\_



## Risks

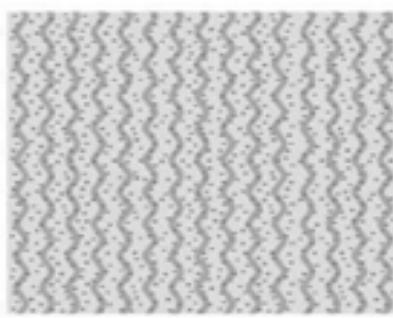
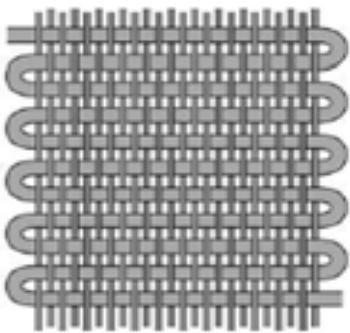
Name the term used to describe looking at the possible dangers in the workplace.

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State one danger when cutting fabric.

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## Fabric Constructions



Fabric A -

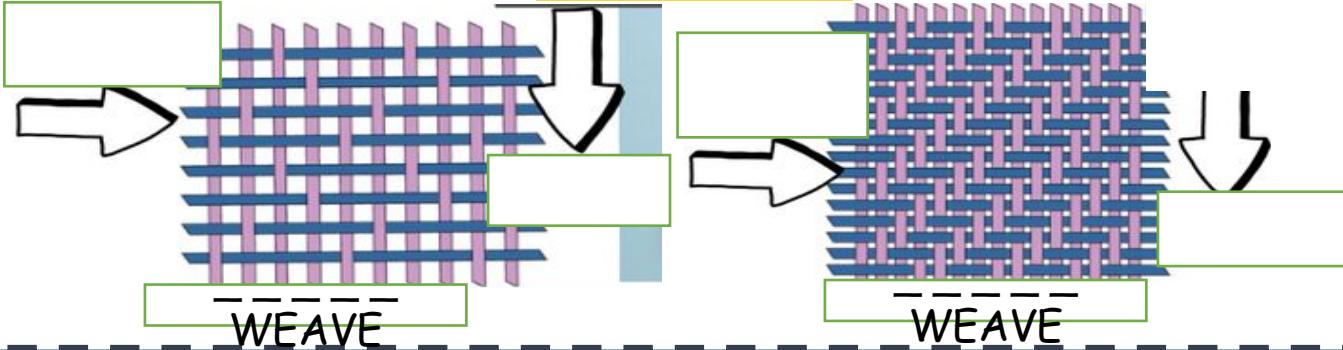
Fabric B -

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

