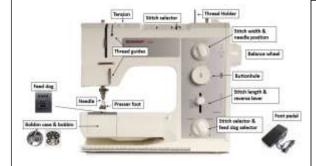


## **Properties of fibres**



### The sewing machine:



## The 6 R's

Recycle - Take an existing product that has become waste and re-process the material for use in a new product.

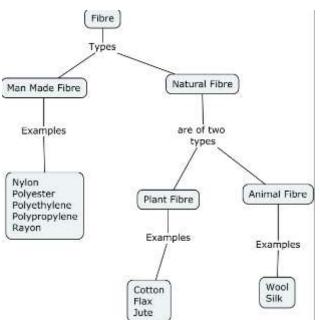
Reuse - Take an existing product that's become waste and use the material or parts for another purpose, without processing it.

Reduce - Minimise the amount of material and energy used during the whole of a products life cycle.

<u>Refuse</u> - Don't accept a product at all if you don't need it or if its environmentally or socially unsustainable.

Rethink - Our current lifestyles and the way we design and make.

Repair - When a product breaks down or doesn't function properly, fix it. **Categories of fibres** 

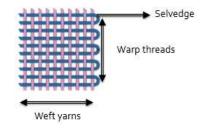


### **Decorative techniques**

The word appliqué comes from French, and it means applied – (the fabric has been applied to the textiles surface.)

Embroidery is the technique of decorating fabric with beautiful stitches made with embroidery thread or yarn.

It can be done by hand or machine and is made up of a huge variety of stiches and styles. Weaving is the interlacing of threads; it involves two threads which are crossed over and under each other. Many types of weave can be created.



**Rendering** means the process of formulating, adding colour, shading, and texturing of an image.

# ACCESS FM is a means of analysing your design

- A Aesthetics (meaning appearance)
- C Cost (meaning a price range)
- C Customer (meaning the person who wants to buy it)
- E Environment (meaning where it is used and how eco-friendly it is)
- S Safety (meaning how safe it is)
- S Size (meaning how big it is)
- F Function (meaning what job it does)
- M Materials (meaning what materials would you need to make it)

Target market means, "who are you designing your product for". Be specific, include age, gender, characteristics and personality. The product can be anything but must appeal to the target market you are aiming for.

 Manufacture - make (something) on a large-scale using machinery.
Material - A textile is a flexible material consisting of a network of natural or artificial fibres (yarn or thread). Yarn is produced by spinning raw fibres of wool, flax, cotton.  Research - the systematic investigation into and study of materials and sources in order to establish facts and reach new

#### conclusions

- Artisan worker in a skilled trade, especially one that involves making things by hand
- Culture the arts and other manifestations of human intellectual achievement regarded collectively
- Comparison is the act of evaluating two or more things
- Annotation a note by way of explanation or comment added to a text or diagram
- Sketch/ design rough or unfinished drawing or painting, often made to assist in making a more finished picture

#### Benefits of Fairtrade cotton for businesses:

Traceability on where your cotton comes from.

Transparency in the supply chain.

Better communication with a more informed supply chain.

Farm-level, credible data to see your impact. High customer trust.

Credible standards and verification system.



Fairtrade shows that the farmers of raw ingredients have been guaranteed a good price

 Sustainable - able to be maintained at a certain rate or level • Carbon footprint - the amount of carbon dioxide released into the atmosphere as a result of the activities of a particular individual, organization, or community.