

# Y9 Textiles: Knowledge Organiser

## Y9 Textiles Key Words

Screen printing	Is a printing technique whereby ink is transferred onto a material through a mesh, except in areas blocked with a stencil.
Block printing	In block printing, a design is carved into a solid block and used to print, much like a stamp.
Batik	A technique of wax-resist dyeing which originated from Indonesia
Tie dying	A resist-dyeing techniques which typically consists of folding, twisting, pleating, or crumpling fabric or a garment and binding with string or rubber bands
Shibori	Shibori is a Japanese manual resist dyeing technique, which produces patterns on fabric
Procion dye	Cold water dyes suitable for natural fibres
Geometrics	composed predominantly of simple geometric forms, such as circles, rectangles, triangles, etc.
Aesthetics	The look, style and visual appeal of a product
Squeegee	A squeegee or is a tool with a flat, smooth rubber blade, used to remove or control the flow of ink in printing
Tjanting	A pen-like tool used to apply liquid hot wax in the batik-making process
Wax pot	A pot used for melting wax and maintaining the wax at the correct temperature
Template	A paper pattern in the shape of the product to be made. It is pinned onto fabric then cut out
Lay Plan	A diagram to follow that shows you how to put the templates onto the fabric in the most economical way
Quality control	Ensuring the product is well made, checks are made throughout the making process

## The Design Process

Design Brief	A statement outlining what is to be designed and made
Task Analysis	A mindmap to explore all elements of the designing/making tasks ahead
Customer Profile	An outline of a typical user of the product being designed
Primary Research	Gathering new data that has not been collected before using surveys, questionnaires or interviews
Secondary Research	Gathering existing data that has already been published from sources like the internet and magazines
Research Analysis	A summary of important findings from each area of research
Specifications	A detailed description of the design and materials used to make a product
Initial ideas	A range of quick sketches in response to the design problem
Development	More detailed drawings which explore and refine better ideas
Final idea	A presentation drawing of chosen idea which satisfies the brief
Plan of Make	A flow chart or illustrated guide to how the product will be made
Manufacture	Making the final outcome
Testing	Comparing outcomes to the original specification
Modifications for Industry	Details of how the product/design would need to be modified to be produced in industry

## Design Development



### Geometric Designs

A geometric pattern is a pattern consisting of lines and geometric figures, such as triangles, circles and squares, that are arranged in a repeated fashion. Geometric patterns are found in many places, including art and architecture, and they tend to be symmetrical.

Not all geometric patterns have to be symmetrical; sometimes creating something where shapes and lines differ across the board can create a striking effect.

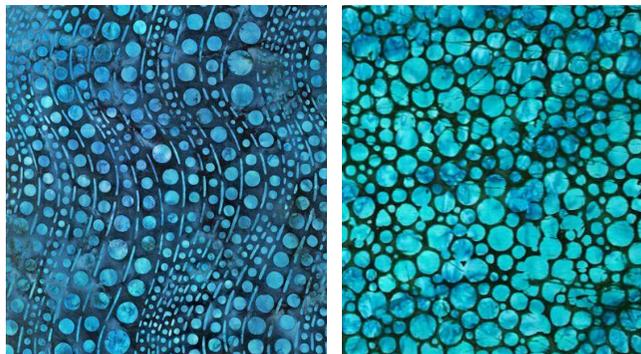


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### Batik

To make a batik, selected areas of the cloth are blocked out by brushing or drawing hot wax over them, and the cloth is then dyed. The parts covered in **wax resist** the dye and remain the original colour. This process of waxing and dyeing can be repeated to create more elaborate and colourful designs. After the final dyeing the wax is removed and the cloth is ready for wearing or showing.

The art of decorating cloth in this way, using wax and dye, has been practised for centuries. In Java, Indonesia, batik is part of an ancient tradition, and some of the finest batik cloth in the world is still made there. The word batik originates from the Javanese 'tik' and means to dot.



### Shibori

Shibori is known to be one of the oldest Indigo dyeing techniques in Japan, dating back from the 8<sup>th</sup> century. There are an unlimited number of ways one can **bind, stitch, fold, twist,** or **compress** cloth for Shibori, and each way results in very different patterns. Different techniques can be used in conjunction with one another to achieve even more elaborate results.



### Screen Printing

Screen printing or silk screening is a printing technique particularly suited for flat surfaces. The process involves a fine mesh or screen that is tightly stretched around a rigid frame. The areas that are **not** to be printed are masked out on the screen. The framed screen is positioned over the item to be printed, along with a dollop of thick ink. A **squeegee** is then used to press the ink through the screen. The masked areas prevent ink from passing through, but the **unmasked** areas allow the ink to be imprinted on the material.

1. Design your stencil. Think of something interesting and draw it on to a piece of paper.
2. Cut out your design to create a stencil. This could be done with a craft knife, scissors or laser cutter for very finely detailed designs.
3. Put your stencil on top of your material and the screen on top of the stencil
4. Spoon out some paint. Make a line at the top of the screen
5. Put your stencil on top of your material and the screen on top of the stencil
6. Use the squeegee to spread the paint over the mesh. Try to do it with one downwards movement or the least number of strokes possible
7. Lift everything up off your material. Be careful not to drag it as the paint may smear



**Tie-dye** is a modern term for a set of ancient resist-dyeing techniques. The process of tie-dye typically consists of **folding, twisting, pleating,** or **crumpling** fabric or a garment and binding with **string** or **rubber bands**, followed by application of dye(s). The resists, string or rubber bands, partially or completely prevent the applied dye from colouring the fabric.



Find out more about the revival of tie-dye prints with runway appearances from Prada to Proenza, leaving the sixties far behind for something far more sleek and contemporary.

<https://www.vogue.co.uk/gallery/how-to-wear-tie-dye>

### Block Printing

Woodblock printing is a printing technique originating in **China**, the earliest surviving examples on cloth from China date to before 220 AD.

The wood block is carefully prepared as a **relief pattern**, which means the areas to show 'white' are cut away with a knife, chisel, or sandpaper leaving the image to show in 'black' at the original surface level. Once the block is covered with ink it is brought into firm and even contact with the paper or cloth to achieve an acceptable print.

You can create similar prints using lino or even a potato instead of wood.

