

1. TASK ANALYSIS	2. FIBRES	2. FABRICS
<p>Task Analysis – Is the investigation of a project and how that project will be completed. Looking closely at a theme and any requirements of a design brief.</p> <p>Design Brief - A written description of what a new project is or what a product should do, what is needed to produce it, and how long it will take to complete.</p> <p>Target audience – This is the intended audience (group) that a particular project is aimed at. For example a <u>coat for person aged 10</u> would be aimed at a child, and would need to keep them warm.</p> <p>Textiles Techniques – These are ways that a product could be decorated to meet the needs of the target audience. For example the children's coat could include an animal print, or be a bright colour. Some textiles Techniques are: Embellishment, Applique, Couching and Embroidery.</p> <p>Component - A functional part or element of a larger whole, especially a part of a machine or vehicle. Eg. Zip or button.</p>	<p>Fibre – A fibre is a thin hair like structure. Fibres feel different depending on where they come from.</p> <p>Fibres can be divided into three different groups. Natural, Man Made, and regenerated.</p> <p>Natural fibres come from plants and animals. An example of a natural fibre that comes from an animal is wool.</p> <p>Man Made fibres come from coal and oil. These are combined with chemicals to make fibres. Examples are nylon, polyester and acrylic.</p> <p>Regenerated fibres come from cellulose and natural fibres. This method is used to create a fibre that has the right properties for a particular project.</p> <p>The word regenerate means to make again, something is reborn.</p> <p>Fibres can be spun into threads or yarns using a process called spinning.</p>	<p>Construction – Is the action of building something.</p> <p>Fabric - A fabric is lots of fibres made into yarns/threads which are then made into material.</p> <p>Fabrics can also be divided into three categories; natural, man made and regenerated.</p> <p>Fabric can be constructed in three main ways: Weaving – Is the Process of interlacing two sets of yarn to make a fabric.</p> <p>Knitting – A single yarn is turned into interlocking loops during knitting.</p> <p>Bonding – Fibres are not spun but bonded together using heat compression or adhesives.</p> <p>Some people do not agree with using fibres that come from animals. Some believe it is not ethical to harm an animal for our consumption.</p>
3. ARTIST INSPIRATION	4 AND 5. INITIAL DRAWINGS	6. EMBROIDERY
<p>Inspiration – Is the process of being mentally motivated to do something, especially something creative.</p> <p>Artist - Is a person who produces paintings or drawings as a profession or hobby.</p> <p>When describing artists work, both art textiles and fashion, it is important to use the correct colour terminology.</p> <p>Natural colours - Browns, Cream, beige</p> <p>Warm colours - Reds, Pink, yellow (<i>Think of summer</i>)</p> <p>Cold colours – Blues, Greys (<i>Think of winter</i>)</p> <p>Monochrome – Black and White</p> <p>Contrasting – Colours that are opposite sides of the colour wheel</p> <p>Harmonising – Colours that go well together and are calming.</p>	<p>Designers use a range of sources to inspire their products. Before a product can be made designers must create a rough design.</p> <p>To collect ideas for a project designers often research a theme and draw from this. This is called the initial design process.</p> <p>Designers often use a range of media.</p> <p>Media - Media refers to the materials that are used to create a work of art. The plural of medium is media.</p> <p>Tone is used to create depth within a picture by giving the impression of light on a flat surface.</p> <p>Using different amounts of pressure on a pencil will allow you to achieve different shades of tone.</p> <p>Light pressure = Light shade Harder pressure = Darker shade</p>	<p>Embroidery - Embroidery is the craft of decorating fabric or other materials using a needle to apply thread and other components eg. Beads and buttons.</p> <p>The equipment you would use for embroidery is a needle, thread, fabric, an embroidery hoop and scissors.</p> <p>The hole in the needle where you insert the thread is called the eye of the needle.</p> <p>Stitches can either be decorative or serve a purpose. You should always use an arm's length of thread to stop unwanted knots being made.</p> <p>Running stitch is the stitch you would use to join fabrics together. The stitch goes in and out of the fabric. You start at the back (wrong side) of the fabric.</p> <p>Buttons are commonly used as fastenings however they can be decorative. They are also components.</p>

