

Subject	Design Technology
Unit/Topic	Year 9 – Marketed Momentos (Textiles & Fibres)

Key Vocabulary	Definition
Bagging out	Sewing with the right sides together, and then turning right sides out, so the seam allowance will be inside.
Calico	A heavy plain cloth made from unbleached cotton.
Cotton	Thread or cloth made from the fibres of a cotton plant
Cure	Using heat to set ink or dye into cloth to ensure it doesn't crack or wash off.
Fabric	Cloth or other material produced by weaving, knitting or bonding fibres.
Fibres	Natural or synthetic hairlike structures that can be spun into yarn and then woven, knitted, or bonded into fabric.
Hem	The edge of a piece of cloth, that has been neatened so that the edge does not develop loose threads.
Natural Fibre	Hairlike raw material that comes from an animal, plant or mineral source.
Polyester	A synthetic fabric that's usually made from petroleum (crude oil). It is used to make clothes, bags, tents etc.
Screen print	Decorative technique where ink is forced through a stretched frame to print a design onto cloth (other material).
Seam	A line where two things join, especially a line of sewing joining two pieces of cloth.
Seam allowance	Refers to the distance from the raw edge of the fabric to the seamline (sewn line).
Squeegee	A tool used in screen printing, with a rubber blade and short handle.
Stencil	A piece of material which shapes have been cut. Used to draw & paint patterns onto a surface.
Synthetic fibres	Are man-made hair like structures, usually formed through chemical processes. Can be spun into a yarn.

Textiles	An umbrella term that includes various fibre based materials, including, fibres, yarns, filaments, fabrics etc.
Wool	A soft, thick hair that grows on the bodies of sheep and some other animals. An be spun into yarn.
Yarn	Thread used for making cloth or for knitting.

