

FACTFILE: GCE ART AND DESIGN

LOG OF TECHNIQUES – TEXTILES



Log of Techniques

Discipline	Technique/description	Materials/tools	Vocabulary
Textiles; Wet felting	Wet felting is the process of producing a piece of fabric from felting wool and/or other natural fibres. Warm soapy water is applied to layers of felting wool or natural fibre pieces that are placed at 90-degree angles to one another. Repeated agitation and compression causes the fibres to fuse (hook) together into a single piece of fabric.	Wet felting Wool roving (felting wool) Bamboo mat Soap Pitcher (for mixing and pouring soap mixture) Synthetic screen netting Wooden dowel (rolling pin) Towels Cotton sheet	Roving Carding Yarn Fibres Laying Layers Interlock Pressure Agitation Repetition
Needle felting	Needle felting is the process of fusing pre-felt pieces together using a very sharp barbed felting needle that interlocks the wool fibres together through a repeated stabbing motion. The process of felting can be used to produce two and three dimensional textiles work.	Needle felting Pre-felting Needle felting tool (single or four needle) Felting brush or foam piece Scissors	
Textiles; Weaving	Weaving is the process of lacing strips of fabric, wool or any other material together to form a fabric or material. On a weave the warp threads run lengthways while the weft runs laterally. A weave can be created on a loom or pin board that holds the warp threads in place while the weft threads are woven through them.	Variety of lightweight fabrics Fibres (wool, thread etc.) Loom Rotary cutter Cutting matt Padded pinning board Backing fabric Fabric interfacing	Warp Weft Interlace Interweave Yarn Shed Beat in Selvedge Heddle

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Textiles; Quilting	<p>Quilting is the process of sewing two or more layers of fabric together to make a thicker padded material. Quilting is typically done with three layers; The top fabric, insulating material (wadding) and backing material. A needle and thread is used to join the layers of material together.</p> <p>The quilter's hand or sewing machine passes the needle and thread through all layers and then brings the needle back up. The process is repeated across the entire area to be quilted. A straight or running stitch is commonly used and these stitches can be purely functional, or decorative and elaborate.</p>	Sewing machine/needle Thread Top fabric Backing material Wadding	Pattern Layer Trapunto Applique Horizontal Vertical Diagonal Texture Elevation
Textiles; Batik	<p>Batik is a resist method where selected areas of material are blocked out by brushing or drawing hot wax over them. The material is then dyed or painted, with the parts of fabric covered in wax resisting the dye and remaining the original colour. This process of waxing and dyeing can be repeated to create more intricate and colourful designs. After the final dyeing or painting, the wax is removed (either by ironing off with news print paper, steaming or boiling).</p>	Wax Tjanting tool Wax pot Fabric/material Fabric dyes Iron Newsprint paper Boiling water	Resist To dot Brushing Drawing Painting Dyeing Repeat Pattern Remove
Textiles; Couching	<p>Couching is an embroidery technique where threads are positioned on fabric to create an image or pattern, and then sewn into place. Typically a heavier thread is laid on the surface and stitched in place by a finer one, which is the same or a contrasting colour. Couching can be used to outline, highlight or add detail and embellishment to work.</p>	Sewing needle Variety of threads/yarns Scissors Pins Fabric	Embellish Embroidery Intricate Decorative Laid work Position Pattern Stitch
Textiles; Applique	<p>Applique is the process of attaching a fabric cut out to the surface of a larger piece of fabric. There are a variety of different applique techniques including raw-edge applique, satin stitch applique, couched applique, lined applique, negative applique and bias strip applique.</p>	Wonder Under (bonda web) Base fabric Fabric cut outs Sewing needle Thread	Adorn Needlework Collage Application

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Textiles; Free motion/ machine embroidery/ stitch	Free motion/machine embroidery/stitch is an embroidery process whereby a sewing machine is used to create patterns or drawings onto fabric. To create free-motion/machine embroidery the embroiderer lowers the 'feed dogs' on the sewing machine, and skilfully moves tightly hooped fabric under the needle to create a design or drawing.	Sewing machine Thread Embroidery hoop/ring Fabric Backing fabric/fabric stabiliser	Drawing Experimentation Density Fill stitch Texture
Textiles; Foiling	Foiling is a technique that adds embellishment and shine to textiles work. Foiling requires an adhesive that bonds the foil to the surface with the application of heat and pressure. Foiling can be added to a variety of surfaces including most fabrics, paper, knits, leather, wood, and ceramics.	Fabric (to be foiled) Flexible glue Glue application tools Metallic foil Fusible web Iron Press cloth Scissors	Adhesive Bond Embellish Surface
Textiles; Tie Dye	Tie Dye is a resist dyeing technique and hand method of producing patterns in textiles by tying sections of the fabric (with string or elastic bands) so that they will not absorb the dye. Manipulating, tying and dyeing the fabric in different ways can create a wide variety of tie-dye patterns.	Fabric Fabric dye String Elastic bands Basin	Folding Twisting Pleating Crumpling Secure Resist Dyeing Shibori Pattern Absorb Ombre Colour mixing
Textiles; Discharging	Discharging is the process of removing dye/colour from fabric with chemicals or bleach and can be used to create drawings and interesting patterns. Fabrics discharge with different chemicals depending on the type of fabric, and what it was dyed with. Discharging can be incorporated with other techniques such as fabric painting, printing and/or stencilling to produce more complex artwork.	Bleach or discharge paste Fabric (that can be discharged) Paint brush	Colour removal Negative image Experimentation Manipulation
Textiles; Bleach Painting	Bleach Painting is a discharge technique where bleach is painted onto 100% black cotton, and removes the dye from the area that the bleach is painted on to.	Bleach 100% black cotton Paint brush Newspaper/newsprint	Discharge Tone Manipulation
Textiles; Tyvek	Tyvek is a paper like fabric that bubbles and distorts when heated with an iron or heat tool, and can be used to add interest and texture to a piece of work. Colour can be applied to tyvek with acrylic paint, and images can be printed on to tyvek using an ink jet printer (but never a photocopier or laser printer as the ink is transferred by heat).	Tyvek Heat tool or iron Scissors Acrylic paint Paint brush Ink jet printer	Distortion Texture Experimentation Image transfer Manipulation

