A Level Fashion & Textiles:

Bridging Project

In preparation for starting the A Level Fashion & Textiles course; you need to complete the work outlined below to support covering any gaps that you might have from GCSE to A Level. This unit of work focuses on fibres; how they are formed and the types of materials they are used to create.

Task 1; key technical language

You need to work through the 'Key Technical Language' worksheet and complete the definitions for each of the words; some of which you may have come across previously, but others you may not have.

Task 2; Natural Fibres

You need to carry out research into the following four main natural fibres

- Cotton (plant/cellulosic fibre)
- Linen (plant/cellulosic fibre)
- Wool (animal/protein fibre)
- Silk (animal/protein fibre)

There will be a PowerPoint attached that you need to read through with key information about the fibres and you then need to complete the attached table identifying the fibres source, properties, materials made out of it and end use.

Task 3; Regenerated Fibres

You need to carry out research into the following four main regenerated fibres

- Viscose
- Acetate
- Lyocell

There will be a PowerPoint attached that you need to read through with key information about the fibres and you then need to complete the attached table identifying the fibres source, properties, materials made out of it and end use; as well as explain how a regenerated fibre is formed (you will need to carry out internet research for this task)

Task 4; Synthetic Fibres

You need to carry out research into the following four main regenerated fibres

- Polyester
- Polyamide (brand name - Nylon)
- Acrylic
- Elastane (brand name - Lycra)

There will be a PowerPoint attached that you need to read through with key information about the fibres and you then need to complete the attached table identifying the fibres source, properties, materials made out of it and end use.

Fashion & Textiles Key Words Grid

Complete the key work grid below writing out the definitions for key words

Property	Definition
Strength	
Durability	
Elasticity	
Electrostatic charge	
Hydrophilic	
Hydrophobic	
Lustre	
Thermal insulation	
Thermoplastic	
Flammability	
Creasing	
Moisture absorption	
Shrinkage	
Stretch	
Formability	

Property	Definition
Handle	
Drape	
Weight	
Pattern repeat	
Directional pile	
Nap	
Texture	
Aesthetical Properties	
Woven Fabrics	
Knitted Fabrics	
Bonded Fabrics	
Laminated Fabrics	
Blended Fibres	
Carding	
Spinning	
Staple Fibre	
Filament Fibre	

Additional Key Words Sheet

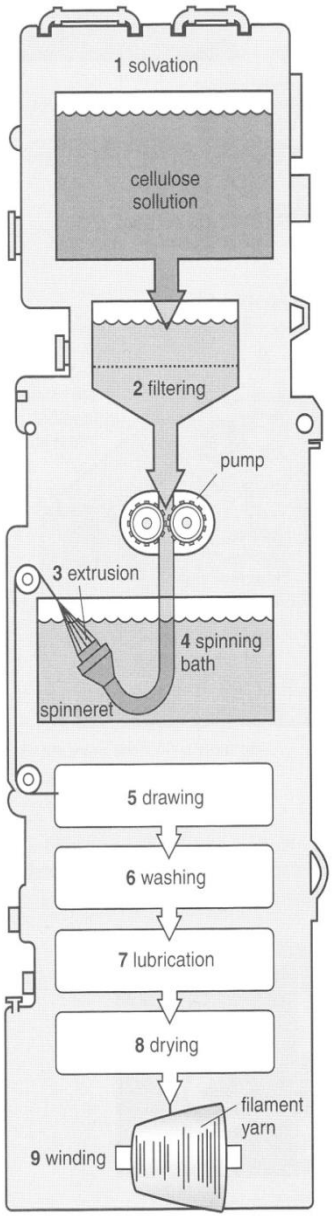
Property	Definition

Natural Fibres

	Cotton	Linen	Silk	Wool
Source				
Is it a staple of filament fibre? Staple = short Filament = long				
Properties of Fibre				
Aftercare				
Fabric Names				
End Uses				
Other facts				

Ext – highlight any vocabulary you have not come across before

Regenerated Fibres



Regenerated fibres were the first manufactured fibres to be developed. They are **cellulose based** fibres that originate from plant sources such as wood from the pine trees. Therefore, they are from a **natural source** but **chemicals** are used to change the original material, which is then forced through tiny holes to make filaments. So regenerated fibres are part natural and part manmade.

Because the fibres are manmade, they can be made into either staple or filament fibres. The main fibres are **viscose**, **rayon**, **acetate**, **modal**, **tencel** and **lyocell.**

Regenerated fibres have similar properties to cotton and linen as it is a cellulosic material.

Viscose

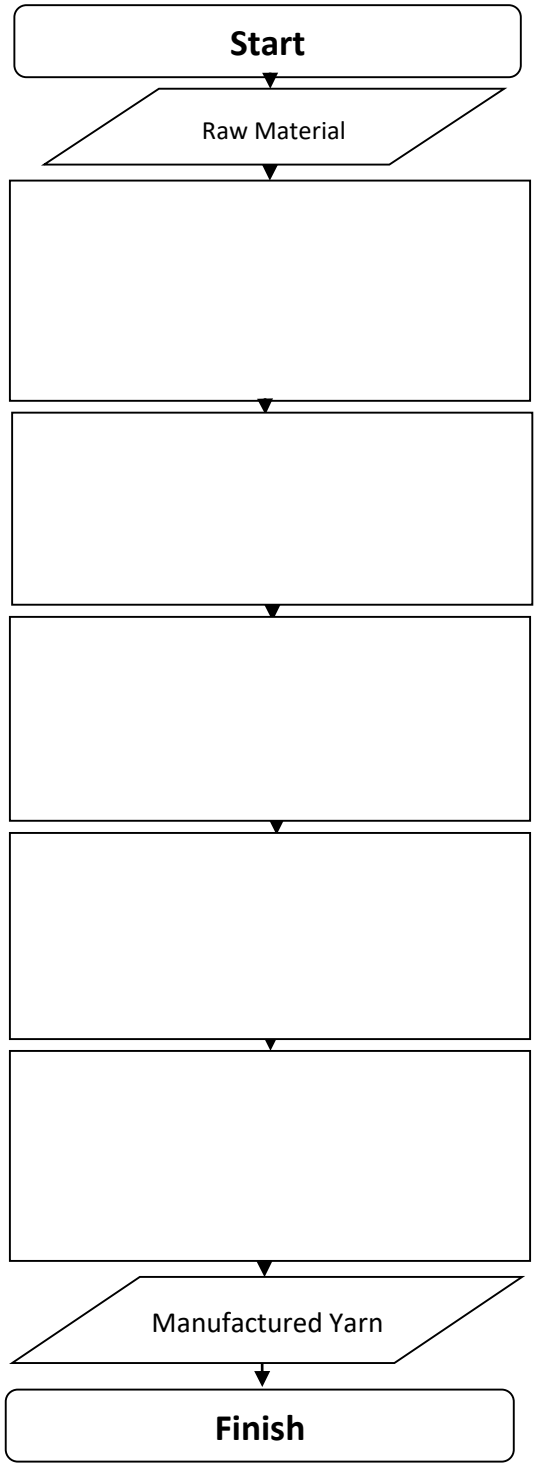
Acetate

Lyocell

Physical Properties of regenerated fibres

- Highly absorbent
- Very soft and smooth
- Comfortable to wear
- Washable

Therefore, they are mainly used for clothing



Synthetic Fibres

	Polyamide (Nylon)	Polyester	Acrylic	Elastane (Lycra)
Is it a staple of filament fibre? Staple = short Filament = long				
Properties of Fibre				
Fabric Names				
End Uses				
Advantages				
Disadvantages				

Ext – highlight any vocabulary you have not come across before