

Key Content

To know about the work of Anni Albers

Name a range of different fabrics.

Use techniques such as printing, dyeing, weaving, and stitching.

Decorate textiles with (beads, buttons, feathers etc) or by modifying fabrics and threads (knotting, fraying, fringing, pulling threads, twisting, plaiting)

To know how to make a pillow.

Key Vocabulary

Knowledge

Key Information

textiles

A type of cloth or woven fabric.

fabric

A cloth or other material produced by weaving or knitting fibres.

thread

A long, thin strand of cotton, nylon, or other fibres used in sewing or weaving

fraying

When something unravels or becomes worn at the edge , often by rubbing.

plaiting

The process of using 3 strands of a thread, string or other material to make a plait.

stitching

When a needle and thread is used to make stitches.

weaving

Interlacing threads,

Anni Albers was a German artist. She was born in Berlin in 1899 and came from a Jewish family. She was interested in art from a young age.

Albers studied at the Bauhaus. The Bauhaus was an exciting school of art and design in Germany.

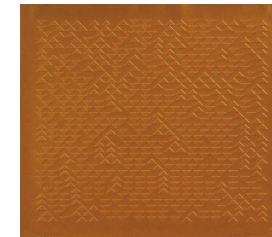
Anni decided to study weaving and became one of the greatest textile artists of our time. She believed that textiles are a type of art and as important as painting or sculpture!



Fabrics and their properties:

Natural textile	Physical properties	Working properties
Cotton	Grows on a cotton plant in a ball called a boll, fibres are combed and spun into a yarn	Takes dye well, soft, strong, absorbent, recyclable, used in clothing
Wool	Spun from animal fleece such as sheep and alpacas	Can be fine or thick, soft or coarse, takes dye well, warm and crease-resistant, used in clothing and carpets
Silk	Made from the cocoon of the silkworm, the only natural fibre that has continuous filament fibres rather than shorter staple fibres	Soft and shiny, drapes well, difficult to wash, expensive, creases easily, used in luxury clothes, underwear and bedding
Synthetic textile	Physical properties	Working properties
Polyester	Can be woven or knitted, thick or thin and available in a variety of colours, can be blended with other fibres for better properties (see polycotton)	Strong and versatile, it holds colour and washes well
Polyamide (nylon)	Can be woven into many different forms, can be blended, available in a range of colours	Shiny, water resistant, hardwearing, used for parachutes, clothing and sports equipment
Elastane	Smooth and stretchy	Hardwearing, quick drying but not biodegradable, used in sportswear and swimsuits

Some of Anni Albers' famous patterns and designs:



Dyeing Fabric



Weaving