

## DECORATIVE TECHNIQUES

Block Printing	Cut/ carve pattern into the block, roll with ink and press on to the fabric
Stencilling	Cut out design from card. Position on fabric and apply colour using sponge/brush. The colour will appear in cut areas.
CAD embroidery	Computerised embroidery done using a specific type of sewing machine. Can use images from built in memory or create own.
Digital Printing	Designing using the computer. Can create complex designs onto a variety of fabrics.
Batik- Resist technique	Apply wax using tjanting tool or brush apply dye when wax has cooled and remove wax with paper and iron.
Quilting	Sandwich wadding between two layers of fabric. Stitch by hand or using the sewing machine.
Appliqué/ reverse appliqué	Cut out shape and sew onto fabric using zig zag stitch and coloured threads
Patchwork	Small pieces of fabric are joined together to create a pattern.
Dyeing	Applying colour to fabrics. Done by immersing the fabric in a coloured dye bath.
Screen printing	Need a stencil, screen and squeegee. Place stencil under screen, pull dye through screen using a squeegee.
Weaving - can use fabric, feathers/plastic etc	Make fabric by interlacing yarn or other materials on a loom.
Computer transfer printing	Create image scan onto computer and print onto transfer paper. Place image face down onto fabric, iron or heat press, cool and remove backing paper.
Beading	Beadwork is the art or craft of attaching beads to a material, usually by the use of a needle and thread.
Embroidery	Can be hand or machine. The most popular stitches are straight, blanket, chain, herringbone, free machine embroidery, French knot, couching and smocking.
Embellisher machine	A series of needles push fabrics into the base fabric to join together.
Tie-dye	Tie, pleat, scrunch or twist cloth before it is dyed. The dye cannot go where the fabric is tied tightly.
Direct Painting	Use fabric paints/ dyes to work directly onto the fabric.

