

PRIOR LEARNING

- SECTION 4: PAPERS & BOARDS THEORY KNOWLEDGE
- USE OF CRAFT KNIFE
- USE OF HAND DRILL
- APPLYING RIVETS
- 2DDSIGN LETTERS
- USING TEMPLATES

FUTURE LEARNING

- WOOD PROCESSES
- WOOD FINISHES

DESIGN & TECHNOLOGY: YR10- TEXTILES WORKSHOPS

DESIGN

- OWN CHOICE- TEXTILES PRODUCT



MAKE

- JOINING TECHNIQUES- TEXTILES
- SHAPING TECHNIQUES- TEXTILES
- INSERTING A ZIP
- MAKING A BUTTON HOLE



TECHNICAL KNOWLEDGE

- JOINING TECHNIQUES- TEXTILES
- SHAPING TECHNIQUES- TEXTILES
- INSERTING A ZIP
- MAKING A BUTTON HOLE



EVALUATE

- CHOOSE BEST JOINING METHOD
- CHOOSE BEST SHAPING TECHNIQUE
- CHOOSE BEST STANDARD COMPONENT
- REVIEW MAKING



EVIDENCE IN FOLDER



- ☐ SEAM SAMPLES
- ☐ ZIP SAMPLE
- ☐ BUTTON HOLE SAMPLE
- ☐ PLEATS SAMPLE
- ☐ GATHERS SAMPLE
- ☐ OWN CHOICE PRACTICAL

CROSS CURRICULAR LINKS:

- ACCURATE MEASURING

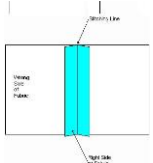
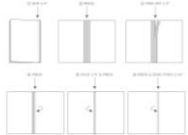
TOOLS, EQUIPMENT & PROCESSES

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|---|---|
| ☐ OVER-LOCKER | ☐ PLAIN SEAM |
| ☐ SEWING MACHINE | ☐ FRENCH SEAM |
| ☐ NEEDLE | ☐ FLAT-FELLED SEAM |
| ☐ THREAD | ☐ OVER-LOCKED SEAM |
| ☐ FABRIC SHEARS | ☐ ZIP (SLOT, HIDDEN, OPEN) |
| ☐ ZIPPER FOOT | ☐ BUTTON HOLE |
| ☐ UNPICKER | ☐ PLEATS |
| ☐ IRON | ☐ GATHERS |

CAREER LINKS, INDEPENDENT STUDY IDEAS

- FASHION DESIGN
- TEXTILE DESIGNER
- TAILOR
- CHOOSE A PATTERN & MAKE YOUR OWN CLOTHES
- TRY ALL 3 TYPES OF ZIP



KEY WORD	IMAGE	DEFINITION	KEY WORD	IMAGE	DEFINITION
FABRIC		Comes on a roll- standard widths of 90cm, 115cm, 150cm. You buy the length you need. Fabric comes in different weights depending on how tightly knitted or woven the fabric is and the thickness of the yarn. Consider this when placing patterns for cutting fabric. Marking out = tailors chalk, pattern masters Cutting= fabric shears, pinking shears, rotary cutters	ZIP		Standard component. Come in a range of forms. Can be fixed at one end eg bags or open like jackets. Secure fastenings. Quick to do up and undo. Simple & quick to catch. Can lay flat. Hardwearing. Can match fabric. Can snag delicate fabric.
PLAIN SEAM		Look neat on the outside. Used for fabrics which aren't under too much strain. If fabric is stretchy, you can use a zig-zag or stretch stitch to allow the seam to stretch	BUTTON HOLE		Standard component. Buttons or toggles require a hole or loop to fasten on to. Easy to attach and replace. Can match or contrast with the fabric. Can fall off. Can be a choking hazard. Can be damaged in the wash.
FRENCH SEAM		Enclose the raw edges. Good for fine fabrics which might fray. Strong but not bulky. Good for baby clothes	PLEATS		Useful for adding shape eg to skirts. Fold the fabric evenly, measure & mark the position of each pleat. Pin in position and sew across the top. Pressing will give a sharp crease finish.
FLAT-FELLED SEAM		2 lines of stitching. Plain seam is sewn and then the edges are enclosed by wrapping one edge around the other. Whole piece is ironed flat. Stops the edges from fraying. Strong and hardwearing seam eg jeans. Does add bulk.	GATHERS		Used on waistbands and cuffs to add shape. Knot one end of the thread, sew along at least 2 lines within the seam allowance. Use small running stitches or a long stitch with loose tension on the machine. Pull the threads to gather the fabric. Tie the threads at the end to finish.
OVER-LOCKER		Finish edges and stop them from fraying. Enclose the edge/ edges in thread There is no bobbin, but multiple top threads, a blade trims the fabric before enclosing it. Can finish seams or sew, trim & neaten edges in one go. Useful in side seams eg stretchy t-shirt or children's clothes			