



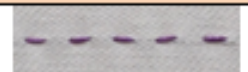
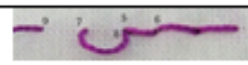




Overview		
Curriculum links	Textile knowledge	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This project will link ideas across Art, Design Technology and History. 'Make do and mend' was a phrase used in WWII. People were encouraged to manage with and repair the possessions they already had, rather than buying new things. Today we might refer to this as recycling and re-purposing. 	Textiles	Flexible materials woven from fibres. Textiles are used to make clothing, sheets, towels, carpets, rugs and a wide variety of other products.
	Sewing	The technique used to join different textiles with a needle and thread . Different sewing styles are used for purpose (Eg to produce strong joins) or effect (how the product looks).
	Aesthetics	The way an end product looks is very important in textiles.

Example Textiles		
Drawstring pouch 	Made with: fabric, thread and chord. Joined with: running stitch or back stitch. Decorated with: colour, patterned fabric and appliqué (using decorative stitches to add fabric shapes)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Designed to be durable; to keep contents inside; to hang or carry but also be aesthetically pleasing. Made with cotton, woollen or waterproof fabrics because they are strong, flexible and can be washed. Joins must be secure and durable.
Drawstring bag 		

Key Knowledge - The Big Picture
Demonstrate greater precision of techniques (cutting and stitching)
Justify choice of stitching based on purpose of effect.
Apply previous textiles knowledge to the product.
Create a product that incorporates a seam allowance.
Combine materials based on visual and tactile effects.

MAKE DO AND MEND



Making		Evaluating
	Running stitch - The simplest stitch. Creates a dotted line effect. Leave an equal space between each stitch.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> How does your textile look? Would your user like it? Why/why not? How could you improve the way it looks? Are your attached fabrics secure? How did you achieve this? Which type of stitch did you use? How could you improve these? Which materials did you choose? Why? Does your product perform its purpose well? Why/why not? What do you like about your product? How could you improve your product?
	Back stitch - similar to running stitch except the thread doubles back to fill the spaces between the stitches. A very strong, secure stitch.	
	Cross stitch - decorative stitch that makes a cross shape.	
	Blanket stitch - Another way to reinforce the edge of fabric and is also decorative.	
	Padding - shapes are stuffed with a small amount of padding to make them stand out from the fabric surface.	
	Plaiting - A decorative way of interlacing 3 or more yarns.	

Designing
Designers of textile products need to consider the purpose (what job it must do) and the user (who it is for) of their product.
Fabrics - different fabrics have different purposes. EG some are soft and cushioned (felt), some are waterproof (oilcloth) and some are lightweight (cotton).
Joining - There are stitches that join (Eg running stitch/backstitch) and stitches that decorate (EG cross stitch)
The design process involves sketching and annotating different ideas and planning the main stages of making using a checklist, storyboard or flowchart.

Key Vocabulary
aesthetics
appliqué
design
effect
evaluate
fabric
function
join
needle
precision
product
(re)purpose
seam (allowance)
sew/stitch
textiles
technique
thread