

Textiles is defined as the creation of designs and products for woven, knitted, stitched, printed or decorative textiles.

Key vocabulary

- Design Context
- Brief
- Primary User
- Secondary User
- Customer
- Stakeholder
- Questionnaire
- Techniques
- Fabric Pattern
- Fibre
- Primary User Needs (PUN)
- ACCESSFM
- Product Analysis

Primary User



- Who are they? Age range: How old/young are they?
- Why are you making this product for this user? For what purpose?
- What links the user to your design context? What do they do for a living?
- What are their interests? What do they care about?

A **secondary user** is a person who may purchase your product or need to interact with the product but is not the person the product is intended for or marketed at.

A **stakeholder** is anyone with an interest in a product. Individuals, groups or organisations that are affected by the activity of the business.

Primary User Needs are requirements that add value to a product, service or environment for a user. Capturing user needs is a process of engaging users to understand their problems, processes, goals and preferences.

A **design brief** is a written outline for a **design** project developed by a person or team (the **designer** or **design team**) in consultation with the client. They outline the deliverables for the project including function and aesthetics. We write briefs considering the 5W's **WHO/WHAT/WHERE/ WHEN/WHY** and bonus H: **HOW?**

- A** is for **Aesthetics**
- C** is for **Cost**
- C** is for **Customer**
- E** is for **Environmen**

- S** is for **Size**
- S** is for **Safety**
- F** is for **Function**
- M** is for **Material**

We use ACCESS FM to analyse existing products and to consider during briefs

1.5cm Seam allowance

Fabric/sewing Pattern (template)

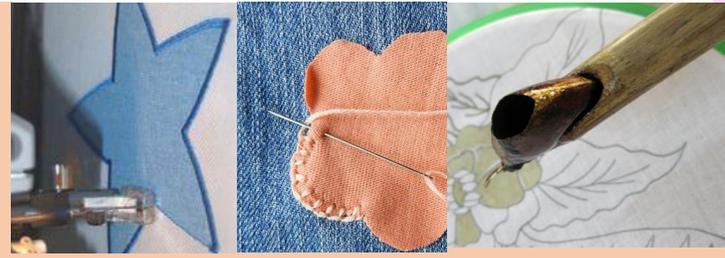
- In order to cut your fabric, you must make a real-size template
- This should include a 1.5cm seam allowance on every edge.

GCSE
Autumn 1

Techniques and Methods



Fabric painting techniques are ways of creating colourful pictures and designs on fabric using paints and brushes, markers or stencils

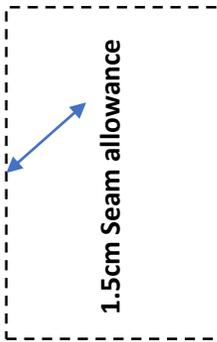


Applique, pieces of fabric in different shapes and patterns are sewn or stuck onto a larger piece to form a picture or pattern.

Batik is a technique of wax-resist dyeing applied to whole cloth, or cloth made using this technique, originated from Indonesia.

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Key vocabulary	Manufacturing	Maintainability
Specification	Packaging	Serviceability
ACCESS FM	Distribution	Reliability
Customer	Purpose	Features
Usability	Criteria	Annotation
Sustainability	Safety requirements	
Raw materials	Use	
	Disposal	



- Technical Specification:**
- Description of the product.
 - Product requirements.
 - Design constraints.
 - Use of product.
 - THINK ACCESS FM

GCSE Autumn 2

Natural fabrics are made of animal or plant-based **fibres**, while synthetics are **Man-made** and produced entirely from chemicals.

Fabrics and their properties

Cotton: soft and breathable, Cool to wear, Creases easily, Easy to handle and sew, Will not stretch, Burns easily

Linen (flax): Strong, Cool to wear, Natural lustre (shine), Creases easily, Easy to handle and sew, Will not stretch, Burns easily

Wool: Strong, Warm, Crease-resistant, Shrinks easily, Difficult to handle and sew, Stretches easily, Some flame-resistance

Silk: Good handle, Good insulator (cool in summer and warm in winter), High natural lustre (shine), Crease-resistant, Difficult to handle and sew, Low shape stretch (can be stretched out of Sutures (stitches), Burns slowly

Polyester: Non absorbent, Strong, Good handle, Poor insulator, Durable, Crease-resistant, Will not stretch, Melts easily

Nylon (polyamide): Non-absorbent, Abrasion-resistant, Very strong, Some elasticity, Durable, Resistant to chemicals and perspiration

Acrylic: Water-resistant, Quick-drying, Strong, Good insulator, Resistant to chemicals and perspiration

Viscose (rayon): Absorbent, Good insulator, Creases easily, Will not stretch, Weak fibre, particularly when wet

Elastane: Non-absorbent, Excellent elasticity, Resistant to chemicals and perspiration, Quick-drying

Life Cycle Analysis (LCA) - SUSTAINABILITY

A Life Cycle Assessment is a methodology for assessing environmental impacts associated with all the stages of the life-cycle of a commercial product, process, or service.



TECHSOFT

Line tool	Arc tool	Ellipse tool	Rectangle tool	Text tool	Curve tool

6R's
Reduce, Reuse, Recycle, Rethink, Refuse and Repair.