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

Appliqué, 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.

THE BIG IDEA

Explore | **Design** | **Create** | **Make** | **Evaluate**

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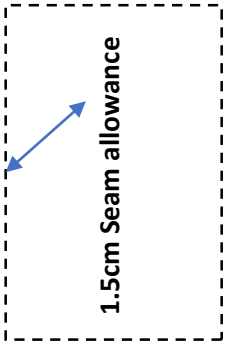
GCSE Autumn 2

Key vocabulary

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



Technical Specification:

- Description of the product.
- Product requirements.
- Design constraints.
- Use of product.
- THINK ACCESS FM

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

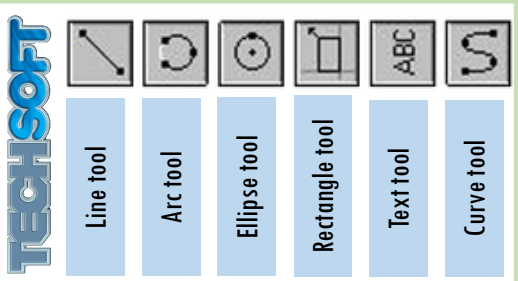
Acrylic: Water-resistant, Quick-drying, Strong, Good insulator, Resistant to chemicals and perspiration

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.



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

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Explore | **Design** | **Create** | **Make** | **Evaluate**