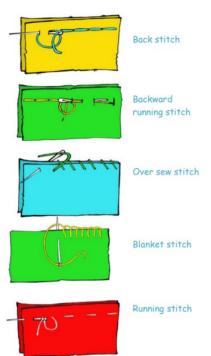
<u>Prior Learning:</u> Have joined fabric in simple ways by gluing and stitching. Have used simple patterns and templates for marking out. Have evaluated a range of textile products.

## Facts Vocabulary

#### Joining techniques



Bonded fabric—a material made up of two layers of different materials joined together by pattern or joining stitches.

Woven fabric—a material that is formed by weaving. Usually made on a loom and uses two or more threads woven at right angles to each other.



Knitted fabric—a material that is formed by pieces of thread curled up on itself then connected via loops.



Felted fabric—a material made by rolling and pressing wool and another fabric with moisture and heat which causes the fibres to mat together and create a smooth surface.

# Seam allowance.

 ↑ The seam allowance is the area between the fabric edge and the stitching line between two or more pieces of material being sewn together.



Without the seam allowance, the seam could not exist as the stitches would fall out.

#### Youtube:

<u>https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1FknfumFPX8</u> - Running stitch, back stitch and blanket stitch.

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=gmD9vpo5Fso - Over sew stitch

 $\underline{\text{https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=sjHm8CL9WDA}} \ \ \text{-} \ \text{Backward running stitch.}$ 

### Possible fastenings for product.

⇒ Buttons—first discovered use by the Indus Valley Civilisation (2800BCE).



Velcro—first conceived in 1941 by a Swiss engineer called George de Mestral. Uses lots of tiny little hooks on one side and tiny little loops on the other.







Video 1

Video 2

Video 3

Job Opportunities:

Clothing designer, seamstress, tailor, fashion designer, stylist, textiles and fabric manufacturer