

Design and make a Roman pouch



Famous Fashion Designer : Alexander McQueen

Alexander McQueen was an English fashion designer who dropped out of school with no qualifications at 16. But after working in various tailors shops in London, he knew a career in fashion was for him. Later on, he worked for the Louis Vuitton Givenchy fashion line before starting his own fashion label, launching his own menswear line.



1969-2010

Being Safe

What did the Romans do for Britain?

- Remove any jewellery and tie back long hair.
- Walk safely and slowly around the classroom.
- Use a needle carefully. Keep your needle in a safe place when not in use.
- Use scissors correctly. Make sure the blades are closed and facing down when moving around the room.
- Use equipment carefully and safely. Report any accidents.
- Follow cutting instructions carefully. **Measure twice and cut once.**

Key Learning: Textiles- Combining Different Fabric Shapes

Textiles are flexible materials woven from fabrics. Fabrics can be made into a variety of products which can then be **embellished** (improved) by adding finishing techniques such as **embroidery**, **applique** and **tie dye**.

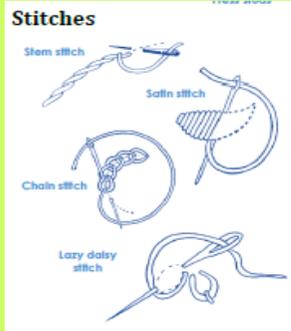
applique



embroidery



tie dye



Technical Knowledge and Understanding:

Choosing Fabrics for a Purpose:

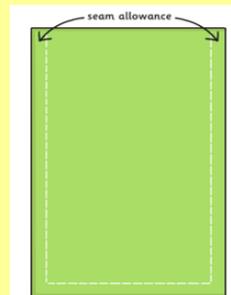
In the designing process, Designers will choose fabrics which have different properties which make them suitable for different purposes, such as using **wool** or **fleece** to keep something warm as it's a good insulator or **denim** or **corduroy** for being hardwearing.

Mock-ups, Patterns and Templates:

Designers also use **mock-ups** which are a quick 3-D model of the product made in a cheaper material and temporary stitches such as **running stitch**. This is useful for checking proportions and scale. A **pattern** or **template** will be used to assist cutting out the product. The template will also contain a **seam allowance** for the product.



Patterns and templates



A **seam** is a line of stitches that joins pieces of fabric together. There needs to be 1.5cm of extra fabric to create a seam this is called a **seam allowance**.

Key Vocabulary:

- hem**: The edge of cloth which has been folded down and sewn
- pattern/template**: A shape drawn to exact shape and size used to assist cutting out
- reinforce**: To make something stronger
- right side/wrong side**: The patterned side and non-patterned side of the fabric
- tacking**: Large running stitches to hold the pieces of fabric together temporarily
- wadding**: Soft thick material used to line garments.

Choosing different types of fabrics:

cotton, polyester, silk, fleece, wool, leather, PVC, corduroy, suede, linen, hessian and denim.

The Design Process

