

Key skills

- Felt making
- Hand sewing techniques
- Designing for a brief
- Blanket stitch
- How to thread a machine
- How to use a machine safely

Keywords

- Felt making
- Natural fibres
- Applique
- Blanket stitch
- Embroidery
- Mood board

Natural fibres from plants



Cotton



Linen

Natural fibres from animals



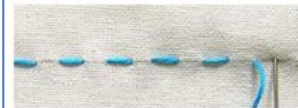
Silk



Wool

Synthetic fibres are man made

Synthetic, such as nylon and polyester, are produced entirely from chemicals.



Running Stitch



Blanket Stitch



Back Stitch

SUBSTITUTE

COMBINE

ADAPT

MODIFY

PUT TO ANOTHER USE

ELIMINATE

REARRANGE

RETHINK

Ask whether we can sustain our current way of life and the way we design and make.

REUSE

Take an existing product that's become waste, and use the material or parts for another purpose, without processing it.

RECYCLE

Take an existing product that has become waste and reprocess the material to use in a new product.

REPAIR

When a product breaks down or doesn't function properly, try to fix it.

REDUCE

Minimise the amount of material and energy you use.

REFUSE

Don't use a material or buy a product if you think you don't need it or if it's unsustainable.

We use **ACCESS FM** to help us write a **specification** - a list of requirements for a design - and to help us **analyse and describe** an already existing product.

ACCESS FM - Helpsheet

A is for **Aesthetics**



Aesthetics means what does the product look like?
What is the Colour? Shape? Texture? Pattern? Appearance? Feel? Weight? Style?

C is for **Cost**



Cost means how much does the product cost to buy?
How much does it Cost to buy? Cost to make?
How much do the different materials cost? Is it good value?

C is for **Customer**



Customer means who will buy or use your product?
Who will buy your product? Who will use your product?
What is their Age? Gender?
What are their Likes? Dislikes? Needs? Preferences?

E is for **Environment**



Environment means will the product affect the environment?
Is the product Recyclable? Reusable? Repairable? Sustainable?
Environmentally Friendly? Bad for the environment?
6R's of Design: Recycle / Reuse / Repair / Rethink / Reduce / Refuse

S is for **Size**



Size means how big or small is the product?
What is the size of the product in millimeters (mm)? Is this the same size as similar products? Is it comfortable to use? Does it fit?
Would it be improved if it was bigger or smaller?

S is for **Safety**



Safety means how safe is the product when it is used?
Will it be safe for the customer to use? Could they hurt themselves?
What's the correct and safest way to use the product? What are the risks?

F is for **Function**



Function means how does the product work?
What is the products job and role? What is it needed for? How well does it work? How could it be improved? Why is it used this way?

M is for **Material**



Material means what is the product made out of?
What materials is the product made from? Why were these materials used? Would a different material be better? How was the product made? What manufacturing techniques were used?

