



## Year 5 – DT: Textiles – Combining Different Fabric Shapes

### Cushion

Key Knowledge	Key Skills	Key Vocabulary ( with definitions)	Key Questions
<p>To have experience of basic stitching, joining textiles and finishing techniques.</p> <p>To have experience of making and using simple pattern pieces.</p> <p>To know how a 3-D textile product can be made from a combination of accurately made pattern pieces, fabric shapes and different fabrics.</p> <p>To know fabrics can be strengthened, stiffened and reinforced where appropriate.</p> <p>To know which joining technique to use and how to make adjustments if needed.</p> <p>To explain why templates are used.</p> <p>To understand the benefits of re-cycling materials and how to avoid waste.</p>	<p>To generate innovative ideas by carrying out research including surveys, interviews and questionnaires.</p> <p>To develop, model and communicate ideas through talking, drawing, templates, mock-ups and prototypes and, where appropriate, computer-aided design.</p> <p>To design purposeful, functional, appealing products for the intended user that are fit for purpose based on a simple design specification.</p> <p>To produce detailed lists of equipment and fabrics relevant to their tasks.</p> <p>To formulate step-by-step plans and, if appropriate, allocate tasks within a team.</p> <p>To select from and use a range of tools and equipment to make products that are accurately assembled and well finished.</p> <p>Work within the constraints of time, resources and cost.</p> <p>To investigate and analyse textile products linked to their final product.</p> <p>To compare the final product to the original design specification.</p>	<p><b>Cushion:</b> a bag of cloth stuffed with a mass of soft material, used as a comfortable support for sitting or leaning on.</p> <p><b>Felt:</b> a cloth made of wool or other animal fibres that have been pressed instead of woven together.</p> <p><b>Cotton:</b> a British word for thread, often on a spool, used for sewing.</p> <p><b>Thread:</b> a fine cord used in sewing, weaving, and the like. Thread is usually made of two or more fibres such as cotton twisted together.</p> <p><b>Thread [verb]:</b> to pass (something) through a hole or slit.</p> <p><b>Running stitch:</b> simple stitch consisting of a line of small even stitches.</p> <p><b>Overstitch:</b> simple stitch consisting of the thread going over the edge of the fabric, used to stop a fabric from fraying.</p> <p><b>Cross stitch:</b> more complex stitch, pairs of diagonal stitches cross each other in the middle to form an X.</p> <p><b>Eye of a needle:</b> the hole/slit in the needle.</p> <p><b>Thread a needle:</b> to pass a piece of cotton through the eye of the needle.</p> <p><b>Tie off:</b> leave a tail, make a loop, sew through loop not once but twice. (To secure the thread at the end of sewing).</p> <p><b>Pin:</b> to temporarily hold fabric in place prior to stitching.</p> <p><b>Fasten:</b> to securely fix a decoration to a piece of fabric.</p>	<p><b>When investigating:</b></p> <p>Is the product functional or decorative?</p> <p>Who would use this product?</p> <p>What is its purpose?</p> <p>What design decisions have been made?</p> <p>Do the textiles used match the intended purpose?</p> <p>What components have been used to enhance the appearance?</p> <p>To what extent is the design innovative?</p> <p><b>When designing and making:</b></p> <p>What are the features of a successful product?</p> <p>What features do I need to include in a functional, innovative and authentic product?</p> <p>What knowledge and skills do I need to be able to design and make a good quality product?</p> <p>How do I make a paper pattern for the product I want to produce?</p> <p>What design decisions do I need to make?</p>



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	<p>To test products with intended user and critically evaluate the quality of the design, manufacture, functionality and fitness for purpose. To consider the views of others to improve their work.</p>	<p><b>Decorations:</b> finishing touches to make the product look more attractive, including buttons, beads and sequins. <b>Mock up:</b> quick 3-D modelling using easy to work and cheaper materials and temporary joints. Useful for checking proportions and scale. <b>Pattern or template:</b> a shape drawn to exact shape and size, used to assist in cutting out. <b>Seam allowance:</b> extra fabric allowed for joining together - 15mm for domestic patterns. <b>Specification:</b> describes what a product has to do. <b>Tacking:</b> large running stitches to hold pieces of fabric together temporarily. <b>Working drawing:</b> detailed drawing contains all information needed to make a product but is updated as changes are made.</p> <p><b>Seam</b> <b>Wadding</b> <b>Reinforce</b> <b>Right side</b> <b>Wrong side</b> <b>Hem</b> <b>Template</b> <b>Pattern pieces</b> <b>Needles</b> <b>Pinking shears</b> <b>Iron transfer paper</b> <b>Design criteria</b> <b>Annotate</b> <b>Functionality</b> <b>Prototype</b></p>	<p>How can I communicate my ideas for my product in an effective way? How will I show innovation? Who will be the user of my product and what are their needs, wants and values? What will be the purpose of my product? Does my product meet the needs and wants of the user? Is it appealing and does it fulfil a purpose? Is it innovative?</p>
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# Year 5 – DT: Textiles – Combining Different Fabric Shapes

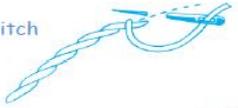
## Cushion

### Outcome: Cushion

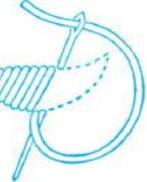
#### Stitches

Children can use different stitches to decorate their products.

Stem stitch



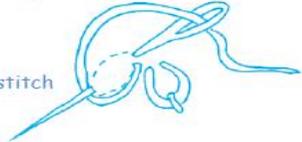
Satin stitch



Chain stitch



Lazy daisy stitch



#### Teaching aids - joining techniques



Back stitch



Backward running stitch



Over sew stitch



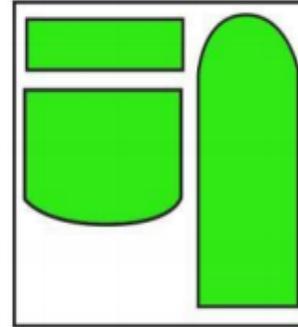
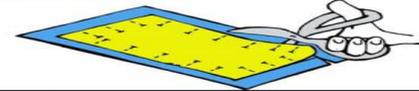
Blanket stitch



Running stitch

#### Cutting out techniques

Ensure template is secured to fabric to allow for accuracy. Double sided tape can be used instead of pins to do this.



Place pattern pieces carefully to avoid wastage.



#### Useful links:

<https://www.data.org.uk/>

<https://www.wildginger.com/>