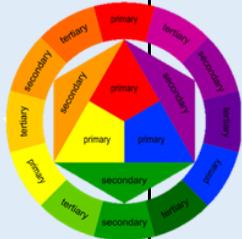


FINAL DESIGNS	PLANNING	EMBROIDERY AND EMBELLISHMENT
<p>Final designs – final designs are the last drawings of what a product will look like, including any embellishments on front and back views before the prototype is made.</p> <p>Composition—Composition means the way in which a whole or part of something is made up. A synonym would be layout.</p> <p>When creating your final design it is important to note:</p> <p>It must meet your design brief. Make sure it is suitable for your target audience. (See box 1 term 1 for definitions of these terms)</p> <p>Your back MUST include some ideas from your previous drawings and use textiles techniques.</p> <p>You must choose your colour scheme carefully, stick to one colour category.</p> <p>Annotation—You will need to annotate design ideas carefully. Annotations are labels of what you have drawn. E.g. Write the colour of thread or technique you want to use.</p> 	<p>Paper patterns are a template (shapes of your design) made out of paper, these are then cut out of fabric to form your fabric pieces.</p> <p>Template— A shaped piece of rigid material used as a pattern for processes such as cutting out or shaping.</p> <p>Layout – When planning your shapes, make sure that they are the correct size for your product. It would be a good idea to lay out your paper templates as you would like them , before cutting in fabric.</p> <p>You must ensure that you have checked your design for precision and accuracy. Look back over your initial designs.</p> <p>Reflect and Respond - Check your design in paper, before you cut it out in fabric.</p> <p>You do not want to waste any fabric.</p>	<p>Embroidery - Embroidery is the craft of decorating fabric or other materials using a needle to apply thread and other components eg. Beads and buttons.</p> <p>The equipment you would use for embroidery is a needle, thread, fabric, an embroidery hoop and scissors.</p> <p>The hole in the needle where you insert the thread is called the eye of the needle.</p> <p>Stitches can either be decorative or serve a purpose. You should always use an arms length of thread to stop unwanted knots being made.</p> <p>Buttons are commonly used as fastenings however they can be decorative. They are also components.</p> <p>When components such as beads, buttons and sequins are added to materials for decorative purposes, these are often referred to as embellishment.</p>
APPLIQUE AND COUCHING	CONSTRUCTION	EVALUATION
<p>Appliqué – Applique is to decorate fabric by cutting pieces of material and applying them to the surface of another using stitch.</p> <p>Overstitch—This is the name of the stitch used to fasten your Applique down.</p> <p>Couching—Is a textiles technique. This is where yarn or other materials are laid across the surface of the ground fabric and fastened in place with small stitches. Couching is a good technique to use as you can create a variety of lines, rather than just a straight line on your fabric.</p> <p>Secure—Your stitches need to be secure, to keep the yarn fastened to the fabric.</p> <p>Contrasting colours—These are colours that are opposite one another on the colour wheel.</p> <p>Harmonising colours—These are colours that are next to each other on the colour wheel.</p>	<p>Final designs – You need to make sure that as you are constructing your product, you are referring back to your design, to check every detail.</p> <p>Pattern Pieces/Layout—Lay out your pattern pieces before stitching them together.</p> <p>Equipment—Look back at your final designs. Make sure that you check the components and threads that you are using, before you start to stitch your pieces together.</p> <p>Quality Check—Is a process where the manufacturer (the person making it) inspects the product to make sure it is completed to a high standard.</p> <p>Unpicking—If an area of your work looks particularly messy you can use your embroidery scissors to unpick the stitches. Only do this if you have enough time, don't go back to square 1 every time it isn't perfect.</p>	<p>Evaluation—To evaluate is defined as to judge the value or worth of someone or something.</p> <p>Be specific with your evaluation, does it meet the brief? Is it suited for your target audience? Did you take any inspiration from an artist?</p> <p>Annotation— An explanation to explain your comments on your work.</p> <p>It is important to check if you design has changed from your original design. This is what you can talk about in your annotations.</p> <p>Original— The earliest form of something, from which copies may be made. The first of a product.</p> <p>Check that your design is logical. Does it fall apart? Is it the right size? Is the embroidery or embellishment secure?</p> <p>WWW/EBI—What was successful? What was unsuccessful? Has the fabric worked well? Would you change the components.</p>