

PAPER PATTERNS	E-TEXTILES	EMBROIDERY AND EMBELLISHMENT
<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>If you are cutting out cherries you'll need 2 of the same piece of fabric, because they are a similar size. You can cut 1 cherry out of paper, fold your fabric over so you have 2 layers of fabric, then cut it out. This will leave you with one paper template, but 2 fabric pieces.</p> <p>Layout – When planning your shapes, make sure that they are the correct size for your key ring. It would be a good idea to lay out the pattern pieces to check for scale (size) before cutting anything out in fabric.</p> <p>Sustainability—Consider how much fabric you are wasting if you cut out your pattern pieces in the middle of the fabric. Start from the edge, reduce waste.</p> <p>Reflect and respond—Check your design in paper, before you cut it out in fabric. You do not want to waste any fabric.</p>	<p>E-Textiles is a process of including electronics within a textiles product. Eg. Lights with a jumper.</p> <p>When creating this within a product an electrical circuit must be made. This is made by stitching with conductive thread to allow the current to pass from the battery to the LED light.</p> <p>Stitches serve a purpose when using conductive thread.</p> <p>If there is a break in the stitching the electrical current will not continue. Resulting in an unsuccessful circuit.</p> <p>The equipment you would use for sewing is a needle, thread, fabric and scissors. The hole in the needle where you insert the thread is called the eye of the needle.</p> <p>Running stitch is the stitch you would use to join fabrics together. The stitch goes in and out of the fabric. You start at the back (wrong side) of the 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 ENTRAPMENT	CONSTRUCTION	EVALUATION
<p>Dimensional relates to measurements of an object or drawing.</p> <p>Appliqué – Applique is to decorate fabric by cutting pieces of material and applying them to the surface of another using stitch.</p> <p>Entrapment is similar to applique where by you cut out pieces of materials and apply them to the surface of another using stitch.</p> <p>However with entrapment you place beads, sequins and other small decorative items under the fabric that is stitched down.</p> <p>The fabric used for entrapment is usually transparent or translucent (semi – transparent).</p> <p>Transparent mean that a material allows light to pass through so that objects behind can be seen.</p> <p>Equipment you would need for entrapment are the same for applique and embroidery.</p>	<p>Manufacture—The process of making something.</p> <p>Pattern Pieces/Layout—Lay out your pattern pieces before stitching them together. It might help you to lay out your paper templates on your desk so where each piece is to be sewn.</p> <p>Pins—Used to help hold your pieces of fabric 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) has completed the product 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>Functional—Having a purpose or a task.</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? Does it fit your planner? Is the embroidery or embellishment secure?</p> <p>WWW/EBI—What was successful? What was unsuccessful?</p>