

1. CREATING A REPEAT PRINT	2. EMBROIDERY	3. APPLIQUE AND ENTRAPMENT
<p>Repeat pattern - Repeat Patterns in art and design are the repetition of lines, shapes, tones, colours, textures and forms.</p> <p>Symmetrical – A design made up of exactly similar parts facing each other or around an axis; showing symmetry.</p> <p>When using repeat patterns these can be created by hand and then uploaded onto a computer or design software to develop the design.</p> <p>This process is called CAD. CAD – Stands for Computer Aided Design.</p> <p>Heat transfer printing is a newer decoration method. With heat transfer a design is created/ drawn or printed onto transfer paper and then ink is thermally transferred from the paper to your fabric using heat and pressure.</p> <p>When the image is transferred onto the fabric it often creates a mirror image of the design. Meaning it is reflected.</p> <p>The piece of equipment often used in heat transfer printing is called a heat press.</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>Development—Development is the process of a product or project progressing over time.</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>You start at the back (wrong side) of the fabric once you have created a knot.</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>	<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>Secure—Your stitches need to be secure, to keep the yarn fastened to the fabric.</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>
4. CREATING DESIGNS	5. PLANNING	6. CONSTRUCTION
<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 initial design it is important to note:</p> <p>It must meet your design brief. Make sure it is suitable for your target audience.</p> <p>(See box 1 term 1 for definitions of these terms)</p> <p>Use colour rendering techniques to accurately represent your idea.</p> <p>Annotation—You will need to annotate design ideas carefully. Annotations are labels of what you have drawn. E.g. Write the</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 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>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>