

2 shapes to 3D product

Joining techniques



Back stitch

Backwards 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.

Decorative Techniques



Embroidery stitches e.g. cross-stitch



Appliqué by gluing or stitching



Bonded



Woven



Knitted

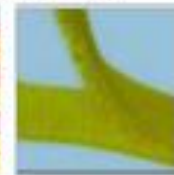


Felted

Possible fastenings



Buttons



Velcro

Vocabulary

Appliqué: means 'applied' - describes method of stitching/gluing patches onto fabric (originally to mend holes in worn clothes) to provide decoration.

Pattern/Template: a shape drawn to exact shape and size and used to assist cutting out.

Seam: a line of stitching that joins pieces of fabrics together.

Seam Allowance: extra fabric allowed for joining together - usually 1.5cm.

Prototype: a model that is made to test whether a design will work.

Aesthetics: the way in which the product looks with the nature and expression of beauty.

Engineer Study

Coco Chanel

Gabrielle Chanel (her real name) was born in 1883 in a poor family to a market trader.

Coco Chanel started her fashion career by designing hats. With the help of one of her male admirers, she opened her first shop in Paris in 1913. As it became more popular, she started selling clothes as well.

In 1921, she created her first perfume, Chanel No 5.

Coco Chanel's revolutionary designs were elegant but also comfortable and practical, as they freed women from wearing corsets

