

Subject Terminology

Design brief: A sentence that states the requirements of the project.

Task analysis: Evaluation of the design brief stating areas of research that are needed to be undertaken.

Design idea: Sketches and drawings of your potential ideas. Usually based off of research that has been conducted.

Specification: Using ACCESS FM to write a criteria for success. A list of desirable product traits.

Client: Intended person to wither buy ur use the product.

Evaluation: the making of a judgement about the amount, number, or value of something.

Peer assessment: is a process whereby students or their peers grade assignments or tests based on a teacher's benchmarks.

Self assessment: Process of learners assessing their own work using set mark schemes

Instruction manual: A set of step by step stages which

Health and safety: Clear routines and techniques to ensure you are safe during a practical task. This could relate to how to use machines or rules to ensure no harm occurs.

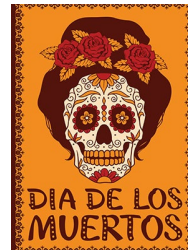
Commercial viability: the ability of a business, product, or service to compete effectively and to make a profit

Lay plan: a plan in garment making of the lay height, lay length, colour mix, selection of fabric pieces to be cut, and the batches from which the fabric is to be used.

Design Brief: Day of the Dead tablet stand.

Day of the Dead ([Spanish: *Día de Muertos*](#)) is a [Mexican](#) holiday celebrated throughout Mexico, in particular the Central and South regions, and by people of Mexican ancestry living in other places, especially the United States. It is acknowledged internationally in many other cultures. The multi-day holiday focuses on gatherings of family and friends to pray for and remember friends and family members who have died, and help support their spiritual journey

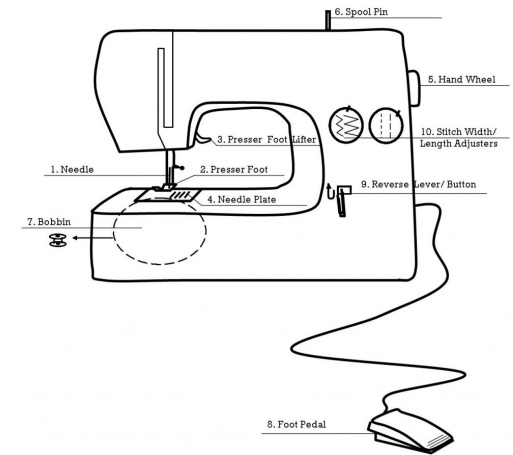
Images to represent the theme.



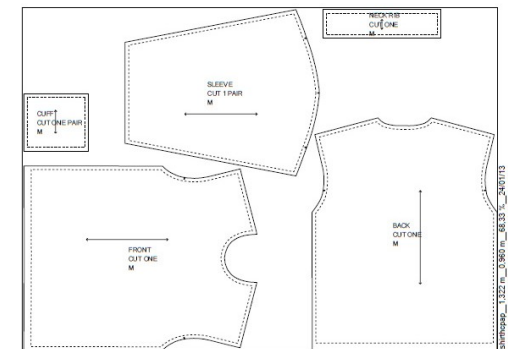
Equipment

Sewing machine

The sewing machine will be integral to your practical task. Below is a diagram that shows each part of the machine



Lay planning: the placement of templates onto fabric. Largely used to ensure that fabric is not wasted



Repeat Patterns: Shapes which are repeated to create a design effect.



Fabric dyeing: Using a dye solution to stain and colour fabrics. Often wither light or white fabrics are dyed. Dyes crystal would be mixed with salt (which acts as a binding agent) and warm water to activate the colours. This solution would then be stirred to ensure all dye crystals, water and salt are mixed together. Fabrics would be placed inside and left to absorb the dye. The longer the dye is in the solution the darker the colour. Once dyed, you would use cold water to rinse any excess dye out and dry. Iron the dry fabric to seal the colour.



Block printing: A wooden or rubber stamp is used to apply fabric paint to fabric with the intended design. Paint is dried and then ironed to seal the pattern



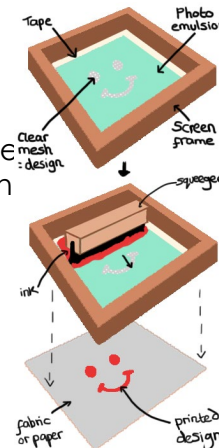
Beading: Beads are hand stitched onto fabrics to create a 3D design. Beads are often used to give a personalised or hand made feel. Often used on either batch or one off produced items.



Screen printing: A screen is a frame with a fine mesh covering it.

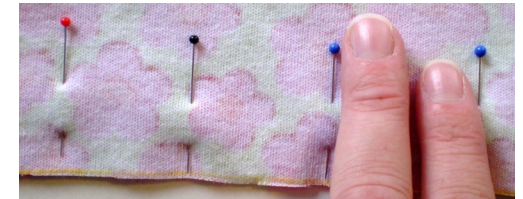
A stencil is cut from card and put beneath the screen. Printing ink is poured onto the screen. A squeegee is drawn across the screen forcing the ink through the mesh holes onto the stencil.

The stencil is lifted and the design is left behind.



When pinning paper patterns to fabrics or fabric seams together it is important to follow these rules-

- All pins must face the same way
- Seam must be equal and meet before pinning
- Fabrics and paper patterns must be flat and sitting flush together
- Pins must be pushed through both paper and fabric



Calico cotton: is a [plain-woven textile](#) made from unbleached and often not fully processed [cotton](#). It may contain unseparated husk parts, for example. The fabric is far less fine than [muslin](#), but less coarse and thick than [canvas](#) or [denim](#), but it is still very cheap owing to its unfinished and undyed appearance.



Natural woods

There are two basic types of tree: hardwood and softwood. Hardwoods are generally deciduous, while softwoods are generally coniferous (often called evergreen). The size of natural timber is determined by the size of the tree. All natural woods are seasons. Approximately 80% of the wood used in the UK comes from other countries.

Hardwoods

Hardwood trees grow more slowly than softwoods. Examples of hardwood trees grown in the UK include oak, ash, beech, sycamore and willow. Imported tropical hardwoods include teak and mahogany.

Softwoods

Softwood, which grows quickly, is often managed as a sustainable resource. There are a smaller number of useable softwoods than hardwoods. Some softwoods (larch, spruce and Scots pine) are grown in the UK.

Manufactured wood

Manufactured, or man-made, wood is board produced using industrial production techniques. It consists of gluing together wood layers or wood fibres. Manufactured boards are usually made in very large sheets. Designers choose manufactured boards when they require consistency in strength, workability and texture. Their plain appearance is often disguised by more decorative material.



Coniferous Trees



Deciduous Trees

Examples of Hardwoods

Mahogany- Is quite expensive and is used for good quality furniture and hardwood windows. It is light brown in colour and more difficult to use compared to pine.

Oak- This is an expensive material and is used for making quality, expensive furniture. Steel fittings such as hinges will stain oak so it is important to use brass ones.

Teak- A hardwood that contains oils which means it is resistant to decay. This is often used to make garden furniture or for wood block flooring.

Examples of Softwoods

Pine- Is a relatively cheap wood used in the building trade and for furniture. It is pale in colour, quite easy to cut and shape, and machines relatively well.

Examples of Manufactured

Boards Block board- This is built up with a core of softwood strips bonded together with adhesive and covered with a sheet of plywood on either side. Used as a building material and for furniture manufacture including fitted kitchens/bedrooms.

Chip board- This is made up of small chips of wood bonded together with resin and formed into sheets by compression. It is not as strong as plywood and block board but it is not expensive. Chipboard is often covered with a plastic laminate or wood veneer and used in furniture.

Medium Density Fibreboard (MDF)- A quality board, relatively cheap. This board is composed of fine wood dust and resin pressed into a board. This material can be worked, shaped and machined easily. Paint can be applied to it without the need for an undercoat or primer. Used in the building and furniture trades.

Plywood- This is made from veneers (plies) of timber with each grain layer being at right angles to each other and bonded together by resin and pressure. A number of grades are available, designed to suit a variety of situations.

Examples of wooden products

