



DT – Year 4

Textile – Waterproof Bag

(Previous knowledge – Refer to year 2 textiles unit)

Vocabulary

Tier 1	Tier 2	Tier 3
Fabric	Waterproof	Running stitch
Cotton	Durability	Stem stitch
Needle	Functionality	Chain stitch
Thread	Joining	Satin stitch
Sew	Fastener	Aesthetics



don't know



I know this word



I can use it in a sentence

Health and Safety

Work Safely

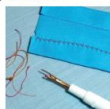
Always direct sharp tools away from the body when you work.



When cutting, work away from yourself with your other hand behind the scissors.



Pull the needle away from you when you make a stitch.



The unpicker goes between the two pieces of fabric and cuts the stitch. It has a sharp edge so push it away from you.

Designers of textile products need to think about the purpose (what does it do?) and the user (who will use it?)

Textiles are flexible materials woven from fibres. They are used to make clothes, sheets, towels, linen, carpets, rugs and a wide range of other products. Lots of materials are considered for textiles. For example: wool, silk, cotton, nylon, felt and polyester.

Fabrics - Different fabrics have different properties (characteristics) which make them good for different purposes.

For example, some materials are good insulators (keep things warm/cool, e.g. wool/fleece), others are waterproof/resistant (e.g. laminated fabrics, PUL, TPU, leather), whilst others are eco-friendly (e.g. organic cotton, linen).

Joining – In addition to the stitches that you have previously learnt, you should plan to use a range of further stitches can be used to sew and shape curved edges, and to decorate your product.

Fasteners – There are a range of fasteners that can be used to open & close different compartments on the product Each offers different strengths (e.g. aesthetics, strength & durability, size/ practicality and style).



Making -You should use a wider range of stitches and decorations.

Cross Stitch – A popular form of embroidery stitching in which two diagonal lines are stitched to create an 'X' shape. This form of stitching can be easily used to create patterns and pictures.

Stem Stitch – The stem stitch creates a thin outline which can be curved. It uses diagonal stitches running closely beside the prior stitch.

Chain Stitch – Chain stitches create a thick, textured line. It uses looped stitches to form a chain-like pattern.

Satin Stitch – Satin stitches are often used to fill in shapes. Shapes can be outlined with other stitches before the satin stitch is used to fill the shape.

Natural fibres from plants



Cotton



Linen

Natural fibres from animals



Silk



Wool

Synthetic fibres are man made



Synthetic, such as nylon and polyester, are produced entirely from chemicals.



Running Stitch



Blanket Stitch



Back Stitch