

Design and Technology Knowledge Organiser

Topic: How do I utilise different sewing techniques and fastenings to make a product?

Year: 3/4

Strand: Textiles

Southwold Primary School



What should I already know?

- ◆ What puppets are and how they are used.
- ◆ Know about a famous puppet designer (Kermit Love)
- ◆ Recognise and describe a variety of different types of puppets.
- ◆ Identify the features of a variety of puppets.
- ◆ How to create and use a template.
- ◆ Different ways to join fabric.
- ◆ How to use a needle and thread (running & over stitch) to attach buttons and other features to material.
- ◆ How to work safely with a variety of sharp tools, such as needles and scissors.

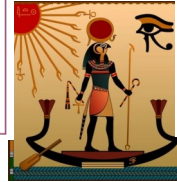
What will I know by the end of this unit?

- ◆ Money containers are designed for different purposes and users.
- ◆ Identify features common to all money containers.
- ◆ How to produce clear and detailed designs.
- ◆ How to measure accurately and cut with control.
- ◆ Name some different types of stitching-
- ◆ That modelling can be used to try out different ideas.
- ◆ How to use a range of different sewing stitches.

Purse Timeline

Money containers through time

Egyptian hieroglyphs show men carrying pouches around their waist.



During the Middle Ages, purses were made of leather with a drawstring to pull them tight shut.



In 1854, French designer, Louis Vuitton began designing bags. In the 1930's his business began making purses. Louis Vuitton designs are still made today.



What will I be able to do by the end of this unit?

Design -Write a simple specification for my design based on the intended user.

Draw, label and evaluate different money containers.

Produce a detailed design for my money container, explaining how I will create it.

Make -Follow my design to make my product.

Use a range of different sewing stitches.

Know how to prepare and finish off stitching.

Make a template including a seam allowance.

Mark out measurements accurately.

Use finishing techniques to make their money container aesthetically pleasing.

Evaluate -Evaluate my own finished product and those of my peers.

Vocabulary

money container	A purse or wallet.
seam	Parts that are stitched to hold the fabric together.
fabric	What the container is made from, leather, felt, cotton etc.
fastening	How the product is made secure, zip, button, clasp etc.
feature	How something looks and is made.
components	Parts.
template	A paper pattern as a guide to the shape of the product you want to make.
velcro	Nylon pile fabric that fastens to itself; tiny loops on strip of wooly fabric snag onto tiny hooks of an opposing strip of the same material.
hook and eye	A fastener made up of a small hook that catches over a bar into a loop.

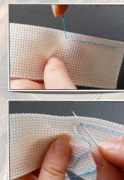
Running stitch

Running stitch is one of the simplest stitches. It involves weaving the needle in and out of the fabric, moving the needle across a certain distance each time. You can make the stitches large or small.



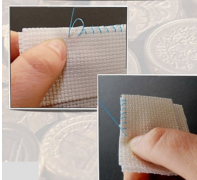
Backstitch

Backstitch creates a solid line of stitching. It involves sewing one stitch length back then moving the needle two stitch lengths on the reverse side and bringing the needle back through the fabric.



Oversewing stitch

Oversewing is a stitch used to join two pieces of fabric together. The two pieces are stitched by wrapping the thread around both edges, binding them together.



Health and Safety

