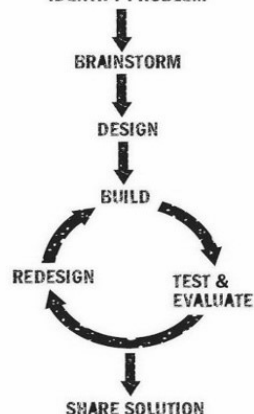


The Design Process

THE DESIGN PROCESS



"The design process involves continually evaluating and redesigning to develop ideas"

"Research like product analysis helps to inspire our own ideas"

Product Analysis

A	is for	Aesthetics	
C	is for	Cost	
C	is for	Customer	
E	is for	Environment	
S	is for	Size	
S	is for	Safety	
F	is for	Function	
M	is for	Material	

Primary and secondary data

Primary sources of information are gathered by the designer and used to help improve their designs.

Secondary sources of information use data already found by other people or organisations that are relevant.

User centred design.

User centred design consider who the target market will be and thinks about their needs and wants. Examples of this could be:

- designing fastenings for small children to use
- creating products for the partially sighted, which might include bright colours or large buttons
- redesigning products using the ergonomic data of a wheelchair user

Year 8 - Textiles Design and Technology

Fabric Construction

Woven	Knitted	Non- Woven
(a)	(b)	(c)
Strong, non stretch, different weaves: plain, twill, satin. Use for shirts, jeans, bed linen	Cheaper to produce, stretch due to loop structure, can snag and cause runs. Used for sportswear, tights and jumpers	Very cheap, not strong (unless bonded), can be easily torn. Use for disposable products e.g. jay clothes, disposable hats, felt.

Cotton V's Polyester

Material	Source of origin	Sustainable?
Cotton		More sustainable than Polyester, because the plants can continually grow. Uses a large amount of water to grow, clean and process the fibres. Pesticides and dyes can be poisonous and cause pollution. Organic cotton is produced more
Polyester		Made from a fossil fuel (coal/oil) so not sustainable. Can be recycled though. Each time polyester is washed microfibre are release which is polluting the oceans and getting into the eco system.

The 6Rs

Rethink	Do we make too many products? Design in a way that considers people and the environment.	
Refuse	Don't use a materials or buy a product if you don't need it or if it's bad for people or the environment	
Reduce	Cut down the amount of material and energy you use as much as you can.	
Reuse	Use a product to make something else with all or parts of it.	
Recycle	Reprocess a material or product and make something else.	
Repair	When a product breaks down or doesn't work properly, fix it.	

The Impact Of Fast Fashion



Textile production produces harmful emissions and other pollution from chemicals and dyes.



Poor-quality clothing leads to more textile waste. Plastic based fibers release harmful gases in landfills.



Textile production uses scarce resources. The industry uses 100 billion cubic meters of water annually — about 4% of global freshwater withdrawal.



Microplastics enter the water system when synthetic materials are washed. Ocean species consume these plastics, and so do people eating seafood.

Key Terms:

Fast Fashion—clothes that are made quickly and cheaply to meet everchanging fashion trends. Often linked to poor working conditions.

Sustainability — when materials or products can be made without damage to people of the environment. E.g. Organic cotton and Bamboo.

Fairtrade— trade between companies in developed countries and producers in developing countries in which fair prices are paid to the producers

