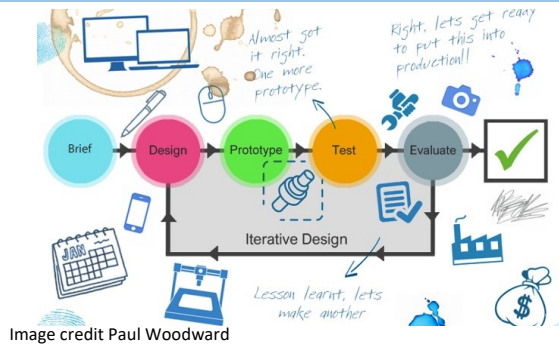


Iterative design is a **design** method based on a process of making prototypes, testing them, improving them, testing again and repeating this cycle until the best solution has been found.



A **design brief** is the information a client gives to a designer explaining what they want their product to be like, eg 'Design a drinks bottle holder for use while riding a bicycle'. The designer could also produce a brief for the client, as the client might have identified a problem but not know how to solve it.

A **design specification** is a list of criteria a product needs to achieve. Using the brief to begin research, a specification can be written after the research has been carried out and when more information is known.

Modelling is a quick, cheap way to test ideas before making the final product.

Key Terms:

Technical Textiles are made to be functional e.g. Nomex is fire—resistant, Kevlar is strong, 3M Scotchlite is reflective.

Planned obsolescence is when products are designed with a short lifespan in mind e.g. a disposable razor. Linked to environmental issues in design.

Designing for Maintenance is when products are designed to be repaired if they break. This is a good design principle.

Stock forms are the standard ways of storing materials and components e.g. a reel of cotton, a roll of fabric.

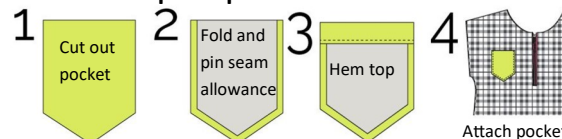
Sustainable Design is when products can continually be made without harm to people of the environment.

Year 9 Textiles Design and Technology

Construction	Diagram/ Example	Characteristics
Open Seam		Quick and easy. Not strong and not bulky.
Closed Seam		Strong, can be bulky.
French Seam		Neat. Time consuming. Used on delicate fabrics.

Decorative Technique	Diagram/ Example	Characteristics
Quilting		Padded, protective. Warm.
Tie Dye		Different patterns, resist dye technique. Can achieve irregular or regular designs
Reverse Applique		Time consuming. Can use various layers and textures.

How to make a patch pocket:



Mary Quant

- Famous in 1960's
- Invented the miniskirt and hot pants
- known for her use of pop art in fashion
- Changed the look of women worldwide
- Bright colours and monochrome

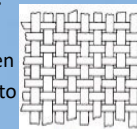
Vivienne Westwood

- Famous in 1970's
- Known for moving punk music movement into fashion
- Controversial and artistic style
- Her collections have been diverse and include inspiration of pirates, royalty, aristocracy and India.
- Now designs Ethical fashion



Weaving:

the yarns are woven together to make a fabric



How Cotton fabric is Made

From source of origin to woven fabric

Dyeing: the yarns are dipped into baths of dye



Twisting: the yarns are twisted together to become stronger



Picking: Cotton buds of Gossypium genus (cotton plant) are picked



Carding: separates the fibres from dirt, insects and twigs.



Combing: Separates long fibres from short fibres. All fibres are placed in same direction



Spinning: fibres are spun into yarns

