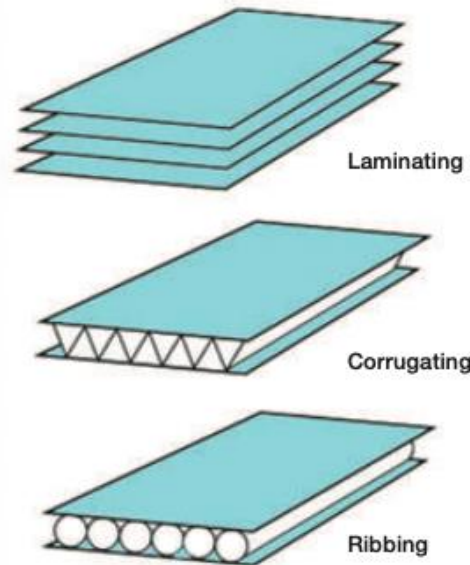




At the end of year three I will know and remember...

Structures (shell structures)

- The strength of a shell structure comes from its 'skin' or outer layer.
- Examples of shell structures are eggs and burger boxes.
- The strength of a material can usually be altered by changing its shape.
- Shell structures can be strengthened and stiffened by having folds and bends.
- Shell structures can be made stronger and stiffer by using ribs, laminating or corrugating.



Design, Make and Evaluate

- Designers use design criteria. This focusses on the needs of the user and the functional and aesthetic purposes of the product.
- Computer Aided Design helps designers show their ideas.

Making

- Materials have functional and aesthetic qualities.

Textiles:

- The structure of a fabric will affect the way in which it can be used.
- A fabric can be woven, knitted or felted.

Evaluating

- A designer tests their product against design criteria.

Textiles

Structures

- Textile products have a structure. This can be created using a pattern.

Joining two pieces of fabric together

- This is running, back, oversew and blanket stitch (see images).
- Fastenings are, buttons, Velcro or press studs.
- Fabrics are constructed in different ways. They are bonded, woven, knitted and felted.
- Fabrics have different purposes e.g. strength, waterproofness or flexibility.

Measuring and marking out

- When joining fabrics together you need to allow for a seam.

