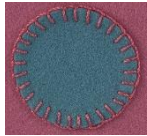


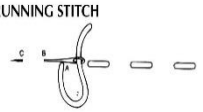


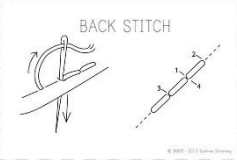



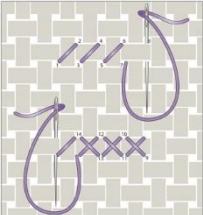


Year 7 Textiles: Cutsie Critters Soft Toys

Techniques: <u>Applique</u>	Embellishment: <u>Sequins</u>	Equipment: <u>Hand Sewing Needle</u>	Stitches: <u>Running Stitch</u>
<p>Definition: Sewing shapes of fabric onto other fabric to create a pattern or image.</p>  <p>Benefits: is very effective & easy for beginners to do simple shapes.</p> <p>Drawbacks: can be fiddly to sew for beginners.</p> <p>Tips: A pin to hold fabric in place helps to stop fabric moving around.</p>	<p>Use: To add decoration, colour, detail & luxury to an item.</p> <p>Application Technique: Use backstitch to attach & secure sequins to fabric.</p> <p>Drawbacks: Sequins can fade/tarnish in wash, can break & fall off, it takes a lot of time to do.</p> <p>Tips: Make sure to secure the sequins on both sides of the hole so they don't flip up. Overlapping the sequins will look more professional.</p> 	<p>A long, slim tool with a sharp point at one end and a hole at the other. The hole is known as the "eye" of the needle.</p>  <p>Use: Thread is put through the eye and the needle is used to drag the thread through the fabric to create stitches.</p> <p>Tips: Hold needle in non-dominant hand & thread with good hand.</p> <p>Double up the thread & tie the two ends together to form stronger thread that won't break.</p>	<p>The most basic of hand stitches. It is done by making stitches an equal length & an equal distance apart.</p>  <p>Uses: Tacking (holding pieces together before sewing securely), Gathering fabric to create ruffles, decoration.</p> <p>Issues: Can come undone easily, not very secure.</p>
<u>Finishing Stitch</u>	<u>Beading</u>	<u>Fabric Shears</u>	<u>Back Stitch</u>
<p>Definition: On the back of fabric, slide needle under a stitch – but not through fabric- pull gently to leave a small loop of loose thread, thread needled through the loop & pull tightly to knot. Repeat to secure work. Cut thread.</p> <p>Tips:</p> <p>Remember to leave enough thread on your needle to allow you to do this finishing stitch. When thread is same length as the distance between your thumb & first finger you need to do this stitch.</p>	<p>Use: To add decoration, colour, detail & luxury to an item.</p> <p>Application Technique: Use backstitch to attach & secure beading to fabric.</p> <p>Drawbacks: Beads can break, tarnish or fall off making the product look untidy. Beading can be time consuming to do.</p> <p>Tips: Make sure to secure the beads on both sides of the hole so they don't flip up. Building up clusters & patterns with beads will make the item look more professional.</p> 	<p>Shears used for cutting fabric only. Cutting paper with these makes them too blunt for cutting fabric. They are shaped differently than paper scissors, they are flat on one side.</p>  <p>Use: Cutting fabric only! Never paper!</p> <p>Tips: Always hold scissors/shears by the blade with the blades together at the side of your body. Always use shears sensibly & carefully.</p>	<p>Second most basic hand stitch. It is done by sewing backwards into the stitch you have sewn previously.</p>  <p>Uses: Securing pieces of fabric together, attaching beads & sequins, decoration.</p> <p>Issues: Not as secure as sewing machine stitching, can come undone.</p>
<u>Hand Embroidery</u>	<u>Notions</u>	<u>Embroidery Scissors</u>	<u>Cross Stitch</u>
<p>Definition: Using a needle & thread to add detail & definition to textiles work.</p> <p>Benefits: Adds lots of detail, different colours can be used to add colour. Beading & embellishment can be added easily.</p> <p>Drawbacks: Time consuming – can take a long time to complete. Takes practice to master more difficult stitches.</p> 	<p>Items: Ribbon, ric-rac, pom poms, lace, zips, buttons etc.</p> <p>Use: To add decoration, colour, detail & luxury to an item.</p> <p>Application Technique: Use suitable stitch to apply – generally sewing machine or backstitch.</p> <p>Drawbacks: Can be expensive, time consuming to use & take some skill to use properly.</p> <p>Tips: Make sure to use correct stitches for each notion. Make sure that notions are secure.</p> 	<p>Small scissors used for hand embroidery. The small blades can be used to cut delicate stitches & thread.</p>  <p>Use: Embroidery, trimming threads, trimming when using the sewing machine, applique.</p> <p>Tips: Use only for fabric & thread, never paper!</p>	<p>Completed by stitching two straight stitches overlapping to form a cross.</p> <p>Uses: Decoration</p> <p>Issues: Can be confusing to do, if crosses aren't done neatly & evenly it can look untidy.</p>  <p>General stitching tips:</p> <p>Keep stitches evenly sized & spaced for a neat effect.</p> <p>Always pull thread so that it is tight – this stops tangles.</p> <p>Cut a length of thread the same length as your arm – long enough to use without re-threading but too short to tangle much.</p>
		<u>Seam Ripper/Quick Unpick</u>	
		<p>Small tool with a sharp point & hidden blade.</p> <p>Use: Unpicking incorrect stitches quickly & without ruining work. Can be used to open buttonholes.</p> <p>Tips: Hold it flat to the fabric & push gently. Rip a few stitches at a time, don't try too many or it can rip your work.</p> 