

KS2 Sewing- Money Containers

Key Vocabulary





Stitch	A single turn or loop of thread
Under stitch	A line of straight stitching that helps to keep facings lying flat and hidden from view.
Appliqué	To mean 'applied' - describes method of stitching/gluing patches onto fabric.
Pattern/Template	A shape drawn to exact shape and size and used to assist cutting out.
Seam	A line of stitching that joins pieces of fabrics together.
Seam Allowance	Extra fabric allowed for joining together, usually 1.5cm.
Aesthetics	The way in which a product looks.

The Project

Introduction	This project is designed to build on your previous learning about using a variety of materials and stitch techniques to help create an aesthetically pleasing cushion cover.
Purpose of Project	To design and make a cushion to be given to EcoHub, library or reading corners to help promote a love of reading.



Research

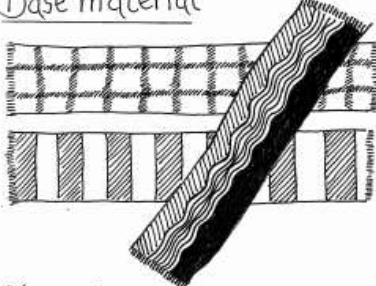
Different Uses	<p><i>Zabutons</i> are used in Japan as a form of seating and are designed to protect the sitter's knees and ankles from the floor.</p>  <p><i>Kneelers</i> are used in traditional churches to ensure that, when kneeling in prayer, Christians can be comfortable.</p> 
Different Designers	<p><i>Harlequin</i> The more traditional type of cushion you would use for normal furnishing.</p>  <p><i>the shanti home</i> Inspired by Indian culture, these cushions combine many different types of stitching and material to create a varied and interesting cushion.</p> 

Design

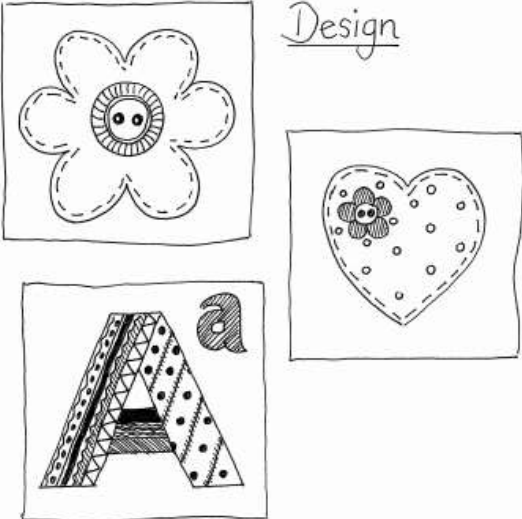
Mood Board	<p>A mood board is a type of visual presentation or a collage consisting of images, text, and samples of objects in a composition.</p> <p>Include different fabrics for the main cover, designs to go over the cover (e.g. a flower, letter or heart), fastenings and materials to add decoration to the cushion cover.</p>
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Mood Board

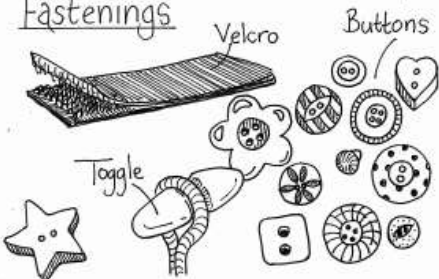
Base material



Design



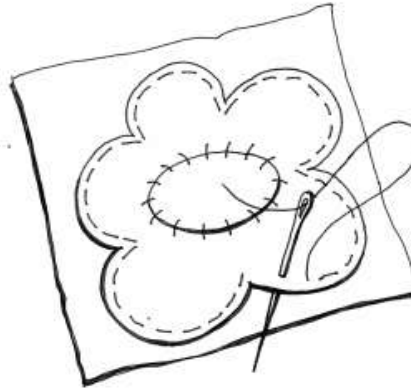
Fastenings



Make

Appliqué

1. Trace the applique design piece(s) from the template onto the paper side of fusible webbing, leaving about ½ inch between each piece.
2. Cut out the piece(s) roughly leaving about 1.5cm of webbing around the tracing line .
3. Stitch by hand using a blanket stitch. Change your thread colour as you go to match (or contrast if you like) with each applique piece. When stitching curves and corners, put the needle down into the fabric on the opposite side to the way you are going to turn



Sewing on buttons

1. Create an anchor "X" Point, thread the needle. Simply pull the thread through the needle so that there is an equal length of thread extending from both sides.
2. Tie a knot at the end of the thread. One way to tie a knot is to wrap the thread around your finger, roll the thread between your fingers, and pull it tight. If you doubled the thread, tie the ends together.
3. Position the button on the fabric. Line the button up with the other buttons on the garment. Also check the buttonhole.
4. Push the threaded needle up through the fabric and through one hole in the button. Pull the thread all the way through on each stitch.
5. On the last stitch, push the needle through the material, but not through a hole in the button.



Evaluate

You will learn how to

- Think critically about your project against the design criteria.
- Ask a peer to give their reflection of the successes of your project, outlining one area to work on.
- Reflect on the problems you encountered and how you over came them.
- Test the product with the intended user and critically evaluate the quality of the design, manufacture, functionality and fitness for purpose.