

## Vocabulary

Word	Meaning
<b>compartments</b>	The different sections within money containers.
<b>cross stitch</b>	A type of stitch that makes the shape of the letter 'x'.
<b>fastening</b>	Fastenings are the objects used to hold a garment together e.g. buttons, press studs.
<b>function</b>	How a design works and helps the user to meet their goal and needs.
<b>manufacturing</b>	The making of products on a large scale.
<b>overstitch</b>	Loops over the edge of the fabric preventing fraying.
<b>prototype</b>	The first model of your design used for testing, development and evaluation.
<b>purpose</b>	The reason a product is created.
<b>running stitch</b>	Quickly joints two fabrics along a line.
<b>seam allowance</b>	Extra material where the stitch joins two pieces of fabric together. This means fabric must be cut larger than the size needed by approximately 10mm on all sides where a join is required.
<b>template</b>	A template is a tool used to mark out different shapes for your design.
<b>user</b>	A person or group of people who will use the product.

## Money Containers

Money containers come in all sorts of designs and can be made from a range of different materials. Their main purpose is to keep the money safe.



Money containers that are made out of fabric might have different compartments or pockets to store different things in. There may be a large pocket for notes, a smaller pocket for coins and a compartment to keep bank cards in.



Textile money containers can be made from lots of different types of fabric. The fabric should be strong but easy to sew together.

## Fastenings



There are different types of fastenings to keep the contents of a fabric money container safe. These can include: buttons, press studs, zippers, buckles or Velcro.

## Types of Stitches

Different types of stitches can be used for different purposes or to create different effects.



**back stitch**—a strong stitch that creates a continuous line.



**running stitch**—the most basic stitch for joining fabric.



**whip stitch**—a quick stitch often used to hem fabric.



**cross stitch**—an attractive stitch that makes a strong join.



**blanket stitch**—a decorative stitch for finishing edges.



**seam allowance**—a seam allowance is the area between the fabric edges and the line of stitches. A seam allowance is usually about 1cm wide. You need to remember to make your fabric pieces 1cm wider all around than you want your final design to be.

## Textiles

### The Design Process

#### Design Brief

A planning document that explains **what** the project is, **how** it will be achieved and the **time frame** that it needs to be made in.

1

#### Design Criteria

Tells you what a product has to do to be successful.

2

#### Generating Ideas

Exploring different products and thinking about how they could be adapted. Creating an annotated sketch of your ideas.

3

#### Prototype

The first example of what the real thing will look like. It is used for testing, development and evaluation.

4

#### Production

Using the annotated sketches and prototypes to help create your final product.

5

#### Evaluation

Checking that the product meets the design criteria and has achieved its purpose.

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### Extending your learning

Some things you could do at home to extend your learning:

1. Practise the different types of stitches on scrap pieces of fabric.
2. Investigate how different money containers people at home have are put together.
3. Visit the Victoria & Albert Museum in London to look at examples of money containers throughout history.
4. Try out some different fabrics to see which type would be the best for making your own money container.
5. Carry out a survey of the features, designs and types of fastenings people prefer on their money containers.