

There are a number of **fastenings** that you can use to bring two pieces of **fabric** together.

Zipper



Velcro



Press stud



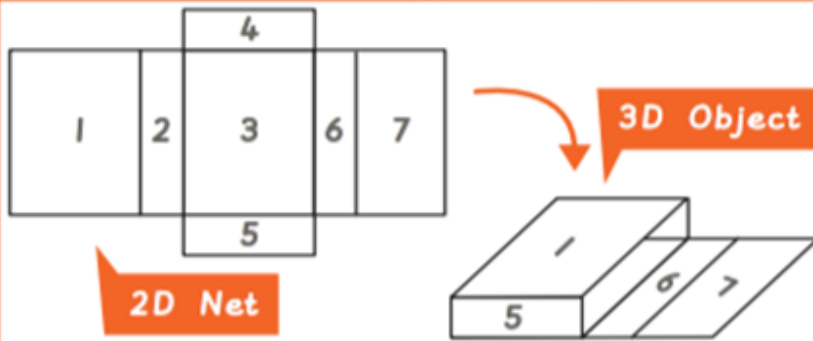
Buckle



Button



Toggle



A **2D net** made from card can be created to check the size for the book sleeve, before using **fabric**.
When folded into a **3D shape**, we can test if it needs to be made bigger or smaller.
This **2D net** has seven faces.

What I already know:

- I will be able to say the main types of fastenings and their benefits and disadvantages.
- I will be able to design a product based on a design criteria that I will can write.
- I will be able to include a design in my fastening.
- I will be able to make and test my own paper template.
- I will be able to join fabric by sewing.
- I will be able to stick to my design criteria.

What I already know:

- design purposeful, functional, appealing products for themselves and other users based on design criteria.
- generate, develop, model and communicate their ideas through talking, drawing, templates, mock-ups and, where appropriate, information and communication technology.
- select from and use a range of tools and equipment to perform practical tasks [for example, cutting, shaping, joining and finishing.
- select from and use a wide range of materials and components, including construction materials, textiles and ingredients, according to their characteristics.
- explore and evaluate a range of existing products.
- evaluate their ideas and products against design criteria.
- build structures, exploring how they can be made stronger, stiffer and more stable.

Vocabulary

Aesthetic—How an object or product looks.

Assemble—To put parts together.

Book Sleeve—A protective cover for a book to keep it from getting damaged.

Fabric—A natural or man-made woven or knitted material that is made from plant fibres, animal fur or synthetic material.

Fastening—Something that holds two pieces of material together securely or shuts something, such as buttons, zips and press studs.

Prototype—A simple model that lets you test out your idea how it will look and work.

Running—stitch—A simple style of sewing in a straight line with no overlapping.

Stencil—A shape that you can draw around.

Target audience—A person or particular group of people who a product is aimed at.

Target customer—A person or particular group of people who you expect to buy the product.

Template—A stencil you use to help you draw the same shape more easily on to different materials.