YEAR 4 DT – TEXTILES – MAKING BUNTING

What have we learnt before in DT and what we will learn next?

In Year 2, through our topic 'Construction/Use of Materials' we designed and made our own emergency vehicles.

In Year 4, we will design and make our own cross stitch keyring, as well as making our own bunting.

In Year 5, we will extend our skills through our topic 'Electrical and Mechanical components' by incorporating hydraulics and pneumatics.

HISTORY OF TEXTILES/ SEWING

Textiles are flexible materials woven from fibres , which have been used by humans througout history for a number of purposes.

Textiles are used to make clothing, sheets, towels, linen, carpets, rugs and a wide variety of other products.

Sewing involves the joining of different textile fabrics using a needle and thread, either by hand or by a sewing machine.

Sewers can use a range of different sewing styles to produce strong joins as well as adding to the overall appearance and design. Thinking about the way a product looks is called 'aesthetics', and is highly important in textiles.

BUNTING

Bunting was originally a specific type of lightweight wool fabric generically known as *tammy* which was manufactured from the turn of the **17th century** and used for making **ribbons and flags**, including **signal flags for the Royal Navy**. Amongst other properties that made the fabric suitable for ribbons and flags was its **high glaze**, achieved by a process including hot-pressing. The origin of the word 'bunting' is uncertain but **bunt means colourful in German.**

Today, bunting is typically used to **decorate homes** and used **at celebrations as a decoration**.

TYPES OF STITCHES

Running Stitch – This is the simplest stitch. It creates a dotted line effect. Remember to leave a space from the previous stitch.

Back Stitch – Similar to the running stitch, except that the thread doubles back so that there is no visible spacing between stitches. It is a very strong and secure stitch.

Over Sew Stitch – The over sew stitch is a good way to neaten the raw edge of fabrics. It involves sewing over the edge of the fabrics.
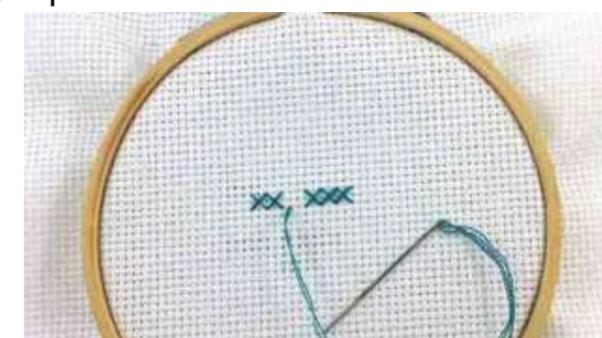
Blanket Stitch – Another way to reinforce the edges of thick materials. This stitch is popular as it is thought to be aesthetically-pleasing.

CROSS STITCHING

Cross-stitch is a form of **sewing** and a popular form of **embroidery** in which X-shaped stitches are sewn in a row or pattern and used to form a **picture**. The stitcher counts the threads on a piece of evenweave fabric (such as linen) in each direction so that the stitches are of uniform size and appearance. This form of cross-stitch is also called **counted cross-stitch**.

Sometimes cross-stitch is done on designs printed on the fabric (**stamped cross-stitch**); the stitcher simply stitches over the printed pattern. Cross-stitch is often completed on easily countable fabric called **aida** cloth, which has a visible **grid** of squares with holes for the needle at each corner.

Key Vocabulary

textiles	material	join	decorate	sew	needle	thread	by hand	sewing machine	bunting flag
running stitch	back stitch	over sew	blanket stitch	cross stitch	x-shaped	grid	aida	aesthetic	template