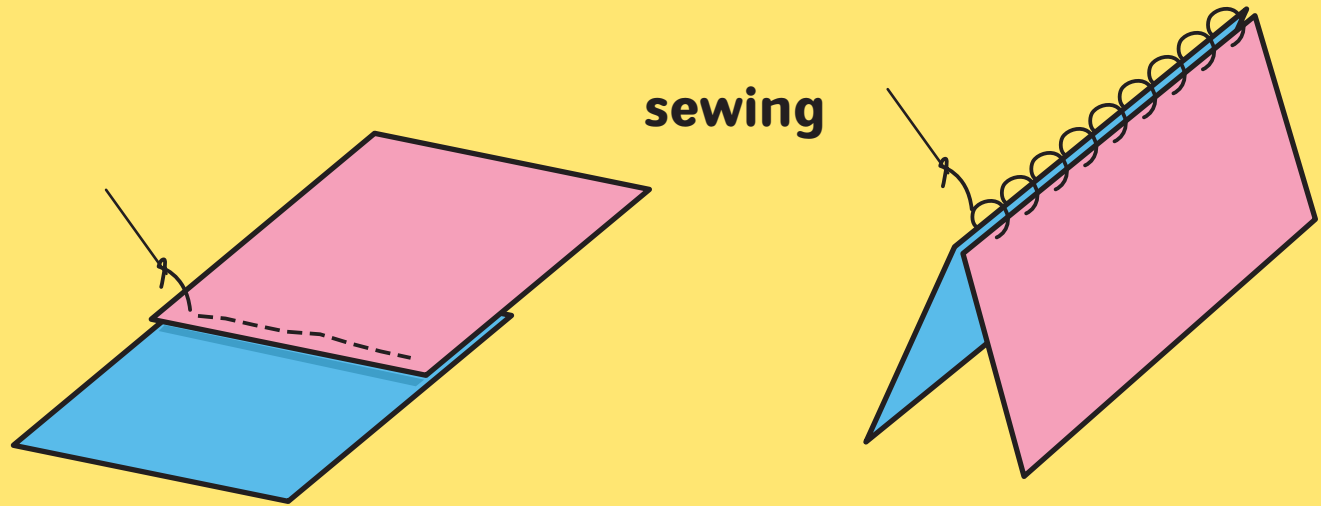
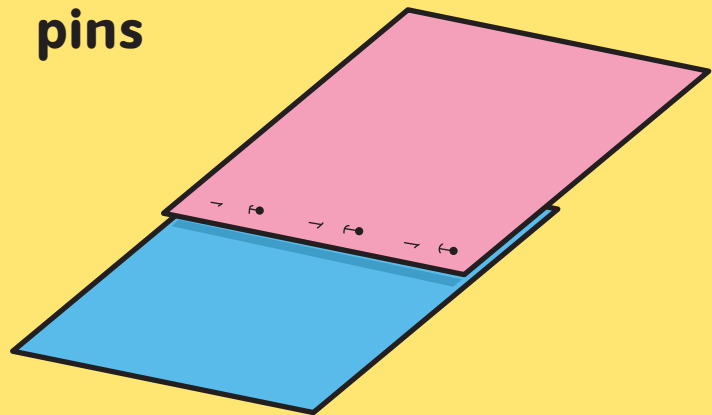


Ways of joining fabric

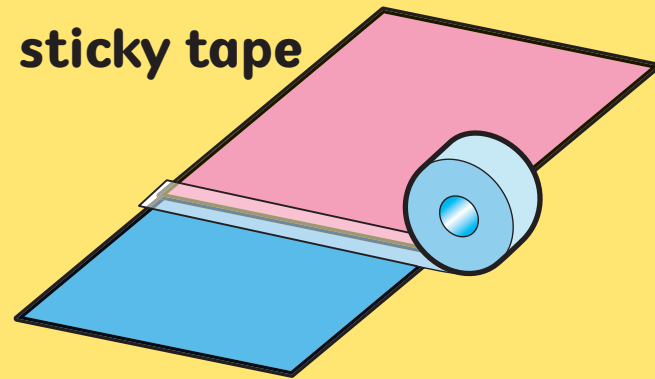
sewing



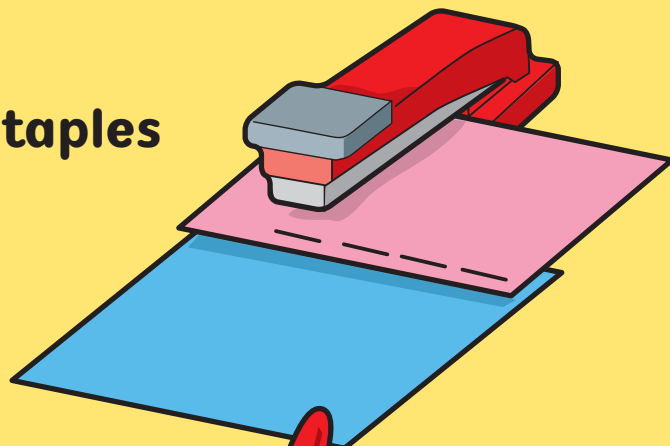
pins



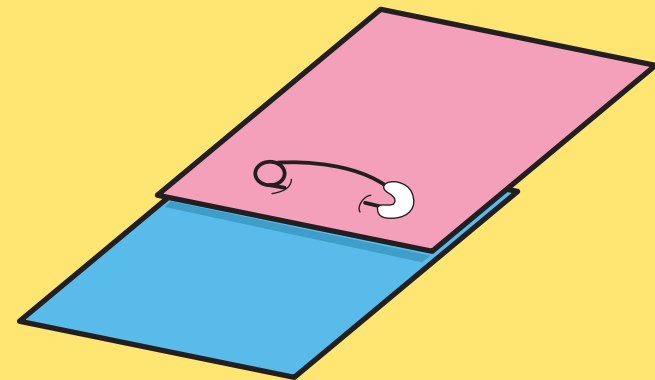
sticky tape



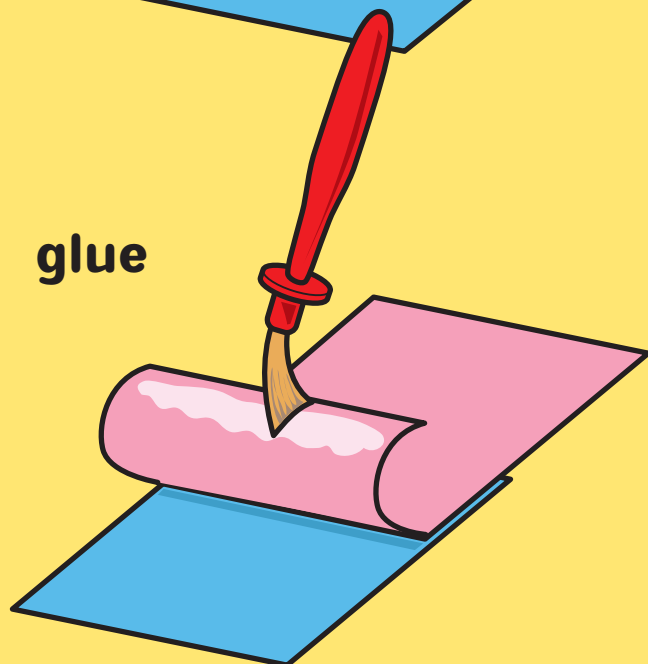
staples



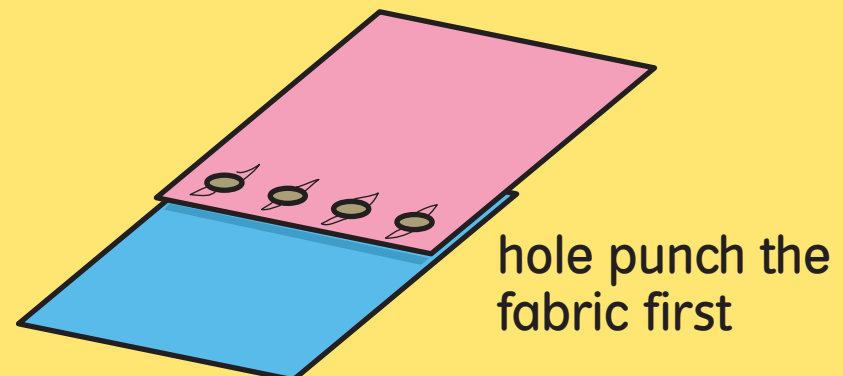
safety pin



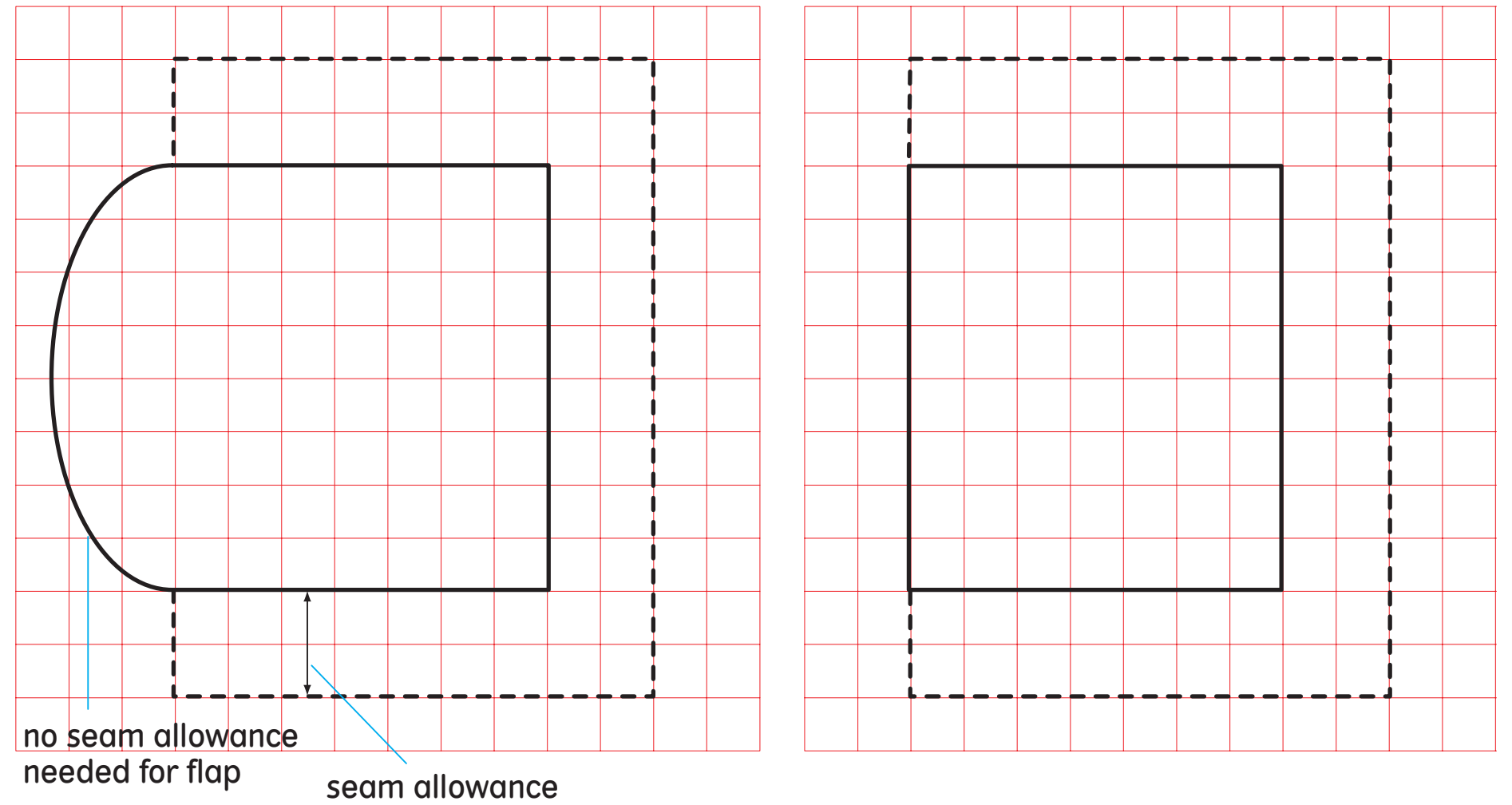
glue



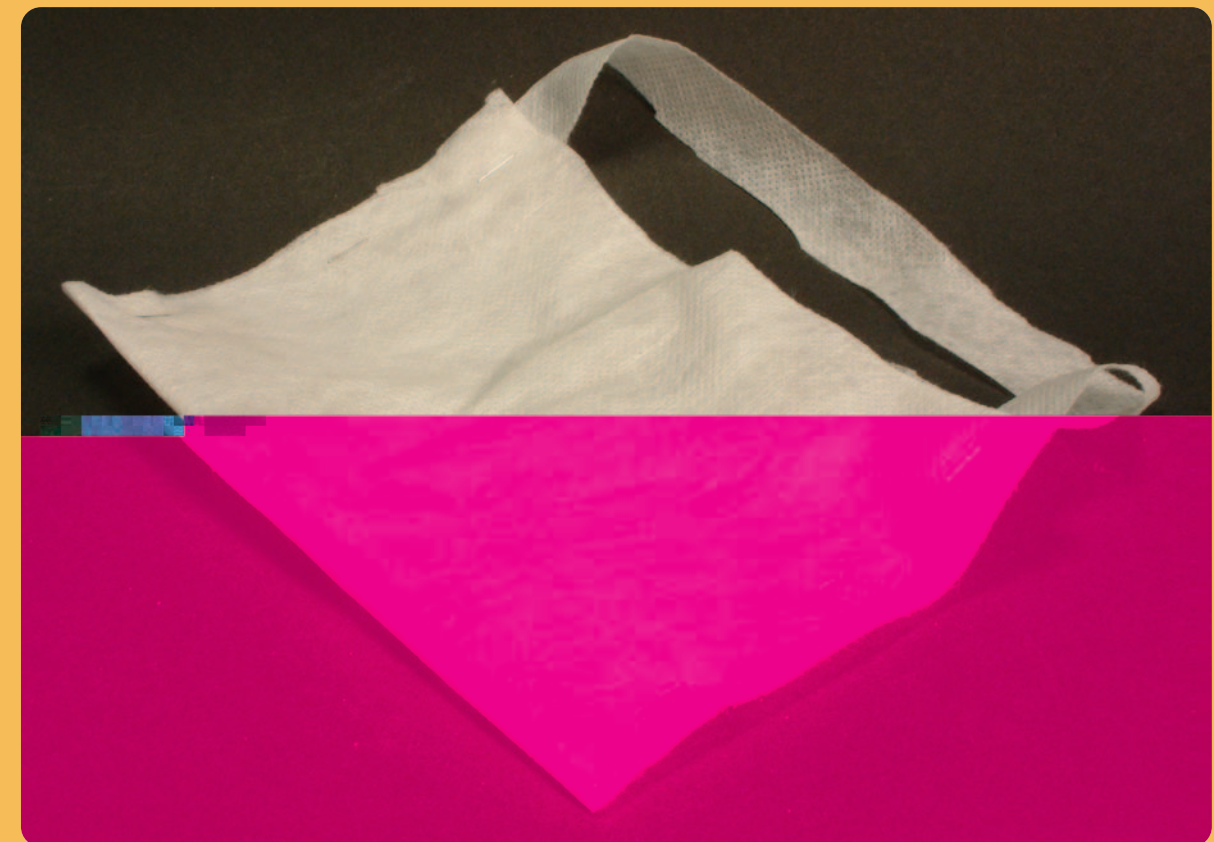
paper fasteners



Using grid paper to make a pattern



A dipryl model of a purse



Lesson	Learning objectives Children should learn:	Activity	Learning outcomes Children:	Resources	Time	NC PoS
1 Investigating money containers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> that products are designed for different purposes and different users to evaluate products and identify criteria that can be used for their own designs to make labelled drawings from different views showing specific features 	The children investigate a collection of money containers to inform their own design ideas.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> understand that containers for money are designed for different purposes and users (e.g. children, old people, walkers) but have common features (e.g. a fastener to keep the money safe, compartments to separate the money) identify criteria for a successful money container draw products from different views, and label indicating the materials, fastenings, measurements and construction techniques used 	a collection of money containers (e.g. purses, wallets, wrist bags, bum bags, belt bags, drawstring purses, novelty purses), an old purse which has been taken apart, paper, pencils	1.5 hours	3c, 4a, 4b, 5a
2 Techniques for joining fabrics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> how to sew using a range of different stitches that some joining techniques are stronger/weaker than others that fabric can be joined in temporary and permanent ways 	The children are shown a range of simple techniques for joining fabric and then practise and evaluate these.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> understand that joining needs to be secure and strong demonstrate a variety of ways of joining fabric 	dipryl, fabric samples (e.g. felt or fleece), fabric scissors and pinking shears, glue and spreaders, magnet in a plastic bag for picking up pins and needles, masking tape, mini stapler and staples, needles and needle threaders, pins, plastic wallets or zipped bags for storage, stitch practice cards, single hole punches, thread, wool	1 hour	2c, 2d, 4a, 5b
3 Modelling ideas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> how to model ideas with paper or inexpensive fabric 	The children are shown how to make and use paper patterns and dipryl for modelling ideas.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> understand that by modelling they can try out ideas quickly and check if an idea will work make a pattern/template with a seam allowance 	adhesive putty, dipryl, double-sided tape, fabric samples, fabric scissors, grid paper, glue and spreaders, masking tape, mini stapler and staples, needles and needle threaders, paper, pins, plastic zip bags or wallets for storage, purse template, single hole punches, thread, wool	1 hour	2a, 2b, 2d, 5b

Lesson plan

Learning objectives

Children should learn:

- how to sew using a range of different stitches;
- that some joining techniques are stronger/weaker than others;
- that fabric can be joined in temporary and permanent ways.

Learning outcomes

Children:

- understand the difference between temporary and strong joining techniques;
- demonstrate their understanding of fabric joining techniques.

Introduction

Tell the children that they will learn a range of simple techniques for joining fabric and will practise and evaluate these.

Demonstrating techniques

Demonstrate simple techniques for joining fabric together, for example, gluing, sewing, stapling, lacing, pinning and simple stitches and show them the *Flipbook* page 12. Having a range of pre-made samples for them to look at will help their understanding considerably.

Activities

The children practise simple threaded stitches using cards made from resource sheet: stitch practice cards. They cut out the cards and use a single hole punch to punch the pre-marked holes. Allow the children to practise hole punch skills by removing the base of punch to view the pre-marked holes and use the punch accurately.

They then thread the cards to make the stitches, using string or woollen yarn. Attaching a collar of masking tape on the end of the yarn, wool or string will make it easier to thread the cards. Running stitch and oversewing are easier to achieve, whereas back stitch and blanket stitch could be tackled as an extension activity or for homework.

Lesson plan (continued)

Then let the children try joining dipryl (disposable cloth material), before going on to use a fabric sample. Remind the children that thread needs to be knotted before sewing and secured afterwards by going through the fabric or existing stitches several times. If they struggle with pinning, show them how to make a pinch of fabric before pushing the pin through.

Finishing off

Ask these questions.

- How can we join fabric together? Can you think of any other ways?
- What are the advantages and disadvantages of these methods?
- Which method do you like best? Why?
- Which ways are easier to do?

- What risks are there in this activity?
- What precautions can you take to ensure that you work safely?

Differentiation

Less able children could use glue, mini staples or sticky tape.

More able children could be shown how to use a needle, needle threader and thread to make simple stitches. Pinch sewing (making folds to push the needle through) will make sewing easier.

More able children could also be introduced to using a junior sewing machine if adult help is available.

Notes

Resources and preparation

You will need:

- dipryl (disposable cloth material);
- fabric samples cut into manageable portions (A4 maximum) – select fabrics that will be easy for the children to work with (e.g. felt or fleece);
- fabric scissors and pinking shears (adult use only);
- *Flipbook* page 12;
- glue and spreaders;
- a magnet in a plastic bag for picking up pins and needles (the bag makes it easier to remove the pins and needles);
- masking tape;
- a mini stapler and staples;
- needles and needle threaders;
- pins;
- plastic wallets or zipped bags for storage;
- resource sheet: stitch practice cards (page 95), copied onto card;
- single hole punches;
- thread;
- wool.

Having pre-threaded needles will be easier for the children and aid classroom management.

Make up some samples showing different ways of joining fabric and retain these for future reference. This could make a good staff INSET activity on a training day.

Further ideas

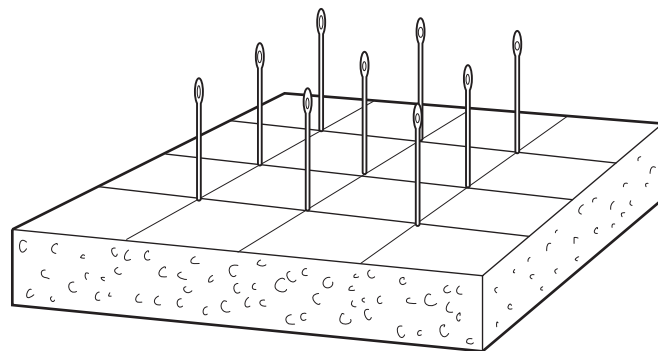
Ask the children to make suggestions and pre-sort the fabric in some way, for example plain, patterned, different colours, shiny. This could save time later when they select suitable fabric for their container.

You could also demonstrate plaiting material together – they may find this useful for straps.

Health and safety

Keep pins/needles safely in a piece of foam with a grid drawn on it. This allows you to ensure they are placed at grid intersections and check if any are missing.

needles stored in foam with a marked grid



Fabric scissors need to be kept solely for work with fabric and clearly marked so that they are not used for other purposes.

Brief helpers thoroughly on safe methods of working.

Resource sheet: stitch practice cards

