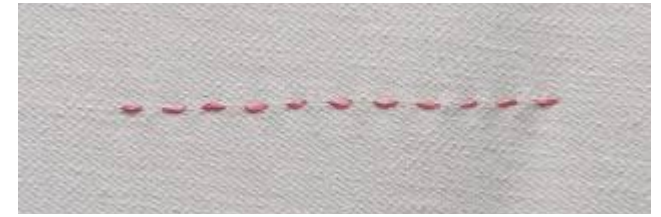




UKS2 - Waistcoats

Running stitch



Key Vocabulary	
Waistcoat	A formal vest-type jacket with no arms, usually worn over a shirt and under a jacket. They sometimes have buttons or a pocket detailing.
Annotate	To add notes which explain a plan of design.
Fabric	A natural or man-made woven or knitter material that is made from plant fibres, animal fur or synthetic material.
Fastening	A closing and opening detail on clothing such as buttons, zips and press-studs.
Knot	A join made by tying two pieces of string or rope together.
Properties	The way in which we describe material for their appearance, strengths and weakness.
Running-stitch	A simple style of sewing in a straight line with no overlapping.
Seam	A line along the two edges of cloth that are joined or sewn together.
Target audience	A particular group of people who the product is aimed at.
Target customer	A particular type of person who the product is aimed at.
Unique	One of a kind, original.

What I need to know:

- King Charles II created the first waistcoat in Britain in 1630.
 - Waistcoats are worn on many occasions, such as weddings and work interviews.
 - An annotated design leads to a clear creation process.
 - Clothing is designed based on a theme and to a set of design criteria.
 - Clothing is created for a target audience or target customer.
 - Waistcoats can be made from many different types of material.
 - Materials have different properties. For example: waterproof, warm, thin.
 - A waistcoat should be practical and comfortable to wear.
- When making my waistcoat I:
- Marked out the outline of the panels accurately.
 - Used a strong running stitch.
 - Used small, neat stitches that follow the edge of the material.
 - Cut my material neatly and accurately.
 - Tied knots to secure my thread in place.
 - Left enough overlap for a fixing to close the garment.