Textiles Knowledge Map Autumn Term 2								
Week 1	Week 2	Week 3	Week 4	Week 5	Week 6 Monday	Week 7		
Monday 29 <sup>th</sup>	Monday 5 <sup>th</sup>	Monday 12 <sup>th</sup>	Monday 19 <sup>th</sup>	Monday 26 <sup>st</sup>	3 <sup>rd</sup> Dec	Monday 10 <sup>th</sup>		
Oct	Nov	Nov	Nov	Nov		Dec		
Joining Textile materials are joined by stitching, fusing or heat-sealing. Stitching Stitching two fabrics together produces an unfinished seam. Finishing the seam prevents fraying and produces a hard- wearing, neat finish.	Sewing Machines A sewing machine is a machine used to stitch fabric and other materials together with thread. There is a thread at the top and bottom of the sewing machine and as presser is applied to the presser foot the fabric is pulled through the fabric and stitches are created.	Making a Product Pins are used to secure two pieces of fabric together before they are sewn on the sewing machine. A tacking stitch is a long running stitch usually done in a bright colour. It is used also to help secure two pieces of fabric together before they are sewn.	Making a Product The seam allowance of a product is the extra fabric that runs around the outside of the product. If this wasn't included then thing we make could be the wrong size. Seams are constructed by sewing on the sewing machine, we usually use a straight stitch to sew seams together and always go backwards and forwards with our stitches at each end to secure the stitches. Any loose threads should be trimmed off so that	Pressing Pressing fabric is another word for ironing fabric. Pressing is done to shape, stabilise and set textile materials using dry heat or steam. In industry, pressing can be done using specialist equipment or by hand. Pressing is usually used when a product is finished to make it look its best.	Finishing Finishing is done to improve the appearance, properties and quality of a product. It covers many different processes, some mechanical and some chemical. Different finishes can be added to a product to achieve a different effect. Seam and Hems should also be finished accurately and neatly.	Quality of Manufacture This is something that we should consider about our products. Well-made textile products (ones with a high quality of manufacture) will: • use materials that are suitable for the end use • be made with safe production methods • be made within budget limits • sell at an attractive price		

our work is kept neat and tidy.	• be safe for the
	environment