

Design and Technology Knowledge Organiser

Year Three A Stone Age Outfit

Types of Stitching

- Running stitch: Quickly joints two fabrics along a line
- Overstitch: Loops over the edge of the fabric preventing fraying.
- Blanket-stitch: Ornamental stitch effective on decorative work.
- Back stitch: Stronger than a running stitch and good for seams.

Design Brief

The people of the Stone Age were innovators of their time and many of their ideas and customs are still used today. A key aspect of the Stone Age people centred around the clothes they wore. These clothes had to retain a variety of different functions and qualities such as adapting to the polarising weather conditions experienced by the Stone Age civilisation. Your challenge is to create an outfit especially designed for a Stone Age traveller which utilises two different types of fabric and are joined with different stitching techniques.



Stone Age Outfits

During the Stone Age, clothing had to keep people warm so it was often made from animal skin. Animals were hunted for their meat and skin by using stone spears.

The animal would be skinned which was then washed to make sure there was no dirt left so they could be turned into clothes.

The cold climate meant that keeping warm, particularly with animal skins was essential to survive.

Joining Fabrics

- plain seam - two pieces of fabric are joined together with a running stitch allowing for a seam allowance, which must be measured correctly to the desired width otherwise the garment being sewn will be the wrong size or shape, and needs neatening to prevent fraying (achieved by overlocking)
- flat fell seam - very strong and required for textile products that are to be used, worn and/or washed a lot, seen on the right side of the fabric as two rows of stitching, eg on the inside leg seam of jeans
- French seam - sewn twice starting with the wrong sides of the fabric together, the first at a depth of 1.0 cm, trimmed and resewn at 0.5cm encasing the previous seam, self-neatening and used with fine fabrics to avoid becoming bulky

Shaping Fabrics

- **gathering** - achieved by sewing two parallel lines of running stitch within the seam allowance to the top of a piece of fabric that can be pulled gently to ruffle up the fabric and create fullness
- **pleats** - even folds of fabric are pressed and then sewn into place using a running stitch, often used to shape skirts
- **darts** - a triangle fold of fabric is stitched and used to shape a garment to fit the body snugly, found on the bust, waist or back of a top or dress, a dart is sewn on the wrong side of the fabric