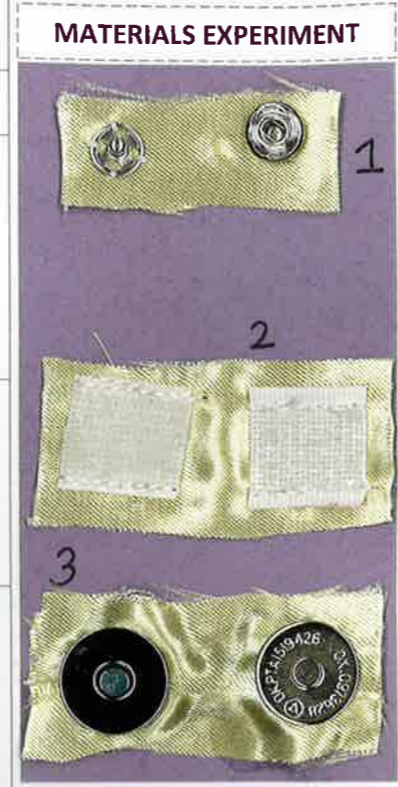


INVESTIGATIVE EXPERIMENT

Aim To determine the most durable and convenient method for children to open and close pocket

Method	Conclusion
1-Metal press stud <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Attach one side of magnetic button on fabric 2. Attach other side of button on fabric 3. Test by opening and closing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor durability • Hard to open and close • Easy to apply to fabric • Securely fastens
2-Magnetic closure <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Sew one side of magnetic clip on fabric 2. Sew other side of clip onto fabric 3. Test by opening and closing closure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Good durability • Easy to open and close • Easy to apply to fabric • Securely fastens
3-Velcro <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Sew one side of Velcro on fabric 2. Sew other side of Velcro on fabric 3. Test by opening and closing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor durability • Easy to apply to fabric • Medium difficulty and security to open and close



MATERIALS EXPERIMENT

Aim: To determine the most suitable material that creates vibrant, pastel colours and transition smoothly together

- Method 1 & 2**
1. Wet fabric
 2. Mix together textile medium and watercolour or paint
 3. Apply to fabric
 4. Heat set fabric
 5. Repeat with other material

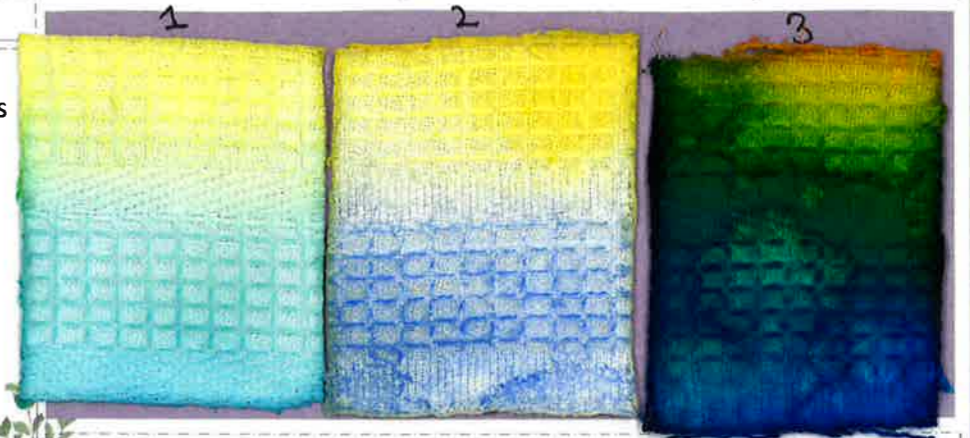
- Method 3**
1. Wet fabric
 2. Apply dye on fabric
 3. Heat set fabric

Conclusion

1-Watercolour: Excellent pastel colours and transition between colours

2-Paint: Medium pastel colour, transition between colours

3-Dye: Poor pastel colour and colours mixed together through transition



Justification
The watercolours produced a soft, but bright pastel values, and a smooth transition, which successfully meets the criteria. The paint and dye were both too dark in shades, and did not produce as good of a transition.

Modification to MTP
The ability of the colour brightness to be created with my own power offers many possibilities of pastel shades, allowing different tones of colour in my piece.

Justification
I have chosen the magnetic closure as it was a convenient size for children to use, with excellent durability and security. The magnetic closures were easily applied to the thick fabric, and opening and closing the closure was effortless. Furthermore, its visual appearance excelled, compared to the velcro and metal press studs as it created an elegant touch to the piece.

Modifications to MTP
Because of this experiment, the factor of elegancy and visual appeal was something that I considered. The magnetic closures, were highly appropriate, functionally and aesthetically, which thrived me to make sure my whole project was visually appealing, and convenient for the user.

Aim: To determine the neatest and most time efficient font for machine-embroidered letters

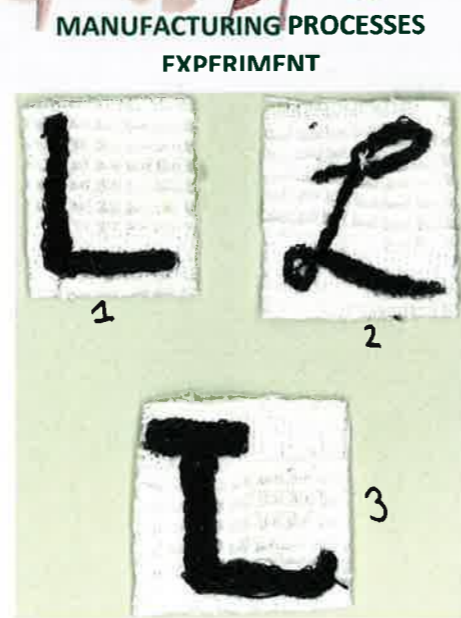
- Method**
1. Prepare fabric, with tear-away backing and embroidery hoop.
 2. Draw design
 3. Free-motion embroider letter using sewing machine and free-motion presser foot on fabric

Conclusion

1. Neat, fastest to do out of the three
2. More time consuming, less neat
3. Too bulky, medium time.

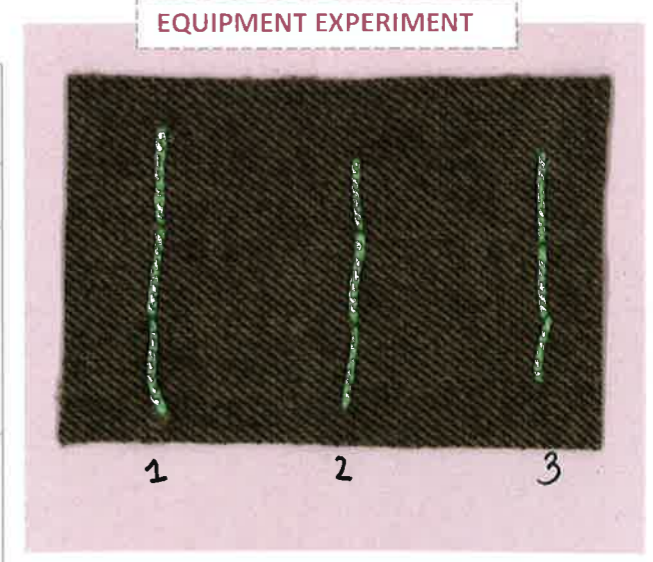
Justification
Due the time constraint on my MTP the first method is most suited, as it was quick to produce, and visually neat. The other two, were too fancy for my piece, as it wanted to keep it simple and not too complex for the children to read.

Modification to MTP
This experiment has allowed me to realise that embroidering small letters is difficult, so the design will need to have bigger letters, which also makes it easier for the kids to read.



Aim: To determine the most appropriate needle size to create tight and firm embroidery and time efficient

Method	Conclusion
1-Size 1 embroidery needle <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Thread yarn through needle 2. Sew line 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Easy to thread, but, creates big hole in fabric. • Thus, the yarn was loose. • Easy to thread through fabric
2-Size 3 embroidery needle <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Thread yarn through needle 2. Sew line 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Easy to thread needle • Creates slighter smaller hole in fabric than size 1. • Yarn was tightly secured • Easy to thread through fabric
3-Size 5 embroidery needle <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Thread yarn through needle 2. Sew line 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Medium difficulty to thread • Easily threads through fabric • Did not create big hole in fabric • Yarn was tight in fabric



Justification
The size 5 needle was the most appropriate for the end-use of the product, though it took longer to thread the yarn through the eye, as the other two needles, it passed through the fabric easily and did not create a large gap. The yarn was not loose in the fabric, and could withstand abrasion.

Modification to MTP
From this experiment, I discovered that embroidering larger designs like flowers and leaves to be efficient on my major textile project, rather than small, intricate elements.



INTRODUCTION & EVALUATION

Aim: To determine the most suitable stitch to use for applique on wet-felt clouds, to create neat outline that is not too noticeable on felt.

Method

1. Create wet felt
2. Cut shape of cloud out of felt
3. Pin to fabric
4. Sew straight stitch around shape or
 - Blanket stitch or
 - Zig zag stitch

Conclusion

1-Straight stitch

Neat outline, easy to sew, not too noticeable on felt

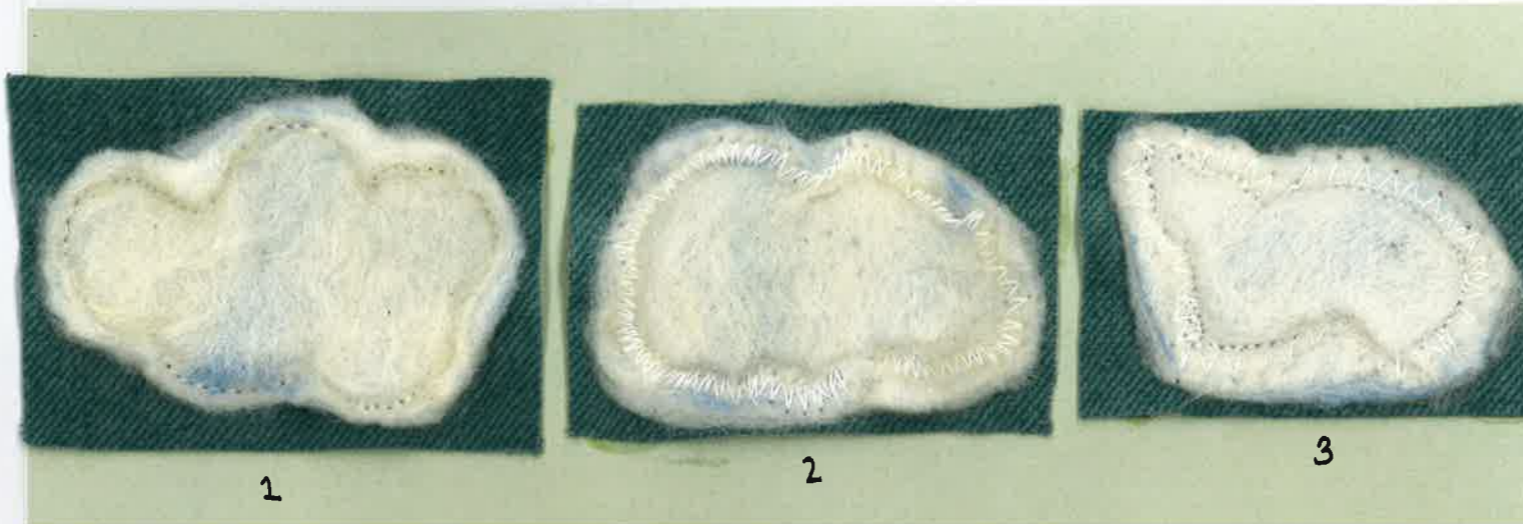
2-Blanket stitch

More time consuming, medium difficulty in, neat, very visible on felt

3-Zig Zag stitch

Not very neat, slightly noticeable on felt, easy to sew

MANUFACTURING PROCESSES EXPERIMENT



Justification

The straight stitch proved to be the most effective method, with the stitch being neat without drawing too much attention, so the felt was still the focus. The stitch did not take too much time, helping with the time constraint on my project. The blanket stitch was too big and noticeable, and took more time. As well as the zig-zag stitch resulting in poor neatness.

Modifications to MTP

The process of this experiment, informed me that the consistency of cloud sizes is difficult, resulting in my ideas of the cloud design shifting. Instead of being the same size, I have changed each cloud to be different sizes.

Aim: To determine the most effective method to create durable and aesthetically pleasing flower with hand embroidery.

Method:

1. Sketch flower design on fabric
2. Hand embroider design

Conclusion:

1-Lazy daisy stitch

Poor durability, medium appearance, looks too plain, time efficient, inconsistent petals

2-Satin stitch

High durability, medium appearance, time consuming, inconsistent petals

3-Picot stitch

High durability, medium difficulty, medium time to create, unique texture and appearance, even petal sizes.

Justification

The picot stitch created a neat appearance, even after some abrasion, proving to have high durability. The picot stitch also, did not take too much time, which is effective for the time constraint of the construction of my project. Additionally, the picot stitch stood out amongst the other two, as it produced a balanced, appearance with a unique texture.

Modification to MTP

This experiment is quite time consuming, so the application of the picot flowers would have to be only a few, as many flowers would take too much time.

MATERIALS EXPERIMENT

Justification

From this experiment, the merino and natural wool is proven to be the best I have chosen two, as it will be slightly harder to find natural wools, therefore the dyed Corriedale wool can compensate. Both materials produced a smooth handle and appearance, as well as ease of felting.

Modification to MTP

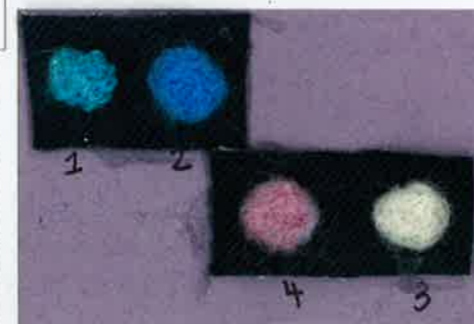
The Corriedale and natural wool provided the smoothest appearance, however, the combed could be used for areas that experience abrasion, as it is more resilient.

Justification

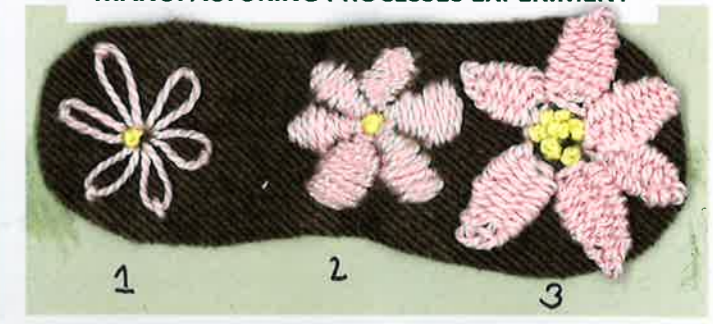
Both the walking foot and zipper foot were excellent at sewing through the thick fabric of my bag. As the walking foot is only available at school, the alternative of a zipper foot would be used when at home.

Modifications to MTP

When joining my bag together, there will be many of layers of fabric, therefore, the modification of using a mixture of thin and thick fabrics to ensure the sewing machine can stitch my bag together.



MANUFACTURING PROCESSES EXPERIMENT



Aim: To determine best wool for needle-felting, for a smooth and even appearance.

Method

1. Gather wool for felting
2. Needle-felt onto fabric until desired texture

Conclusion

1-Silk: difficult to felt, visible holes, rigid appearance

2-Corriedale: Easy to felt, medium smoothness, slightly visible holes

3-Natural: Easy to felt, excellent appearance and smoothness

4-Combed: fuzzy appearance, medium difficulty to felt, rough

Aim: To determine best presser foot to easily sew through thick fabric, and produce fabrics sewn securely together

Method

1. Prepare presser foot
2. Sew straight line on fabric (and reverse stitch on both ends)

Conclusion

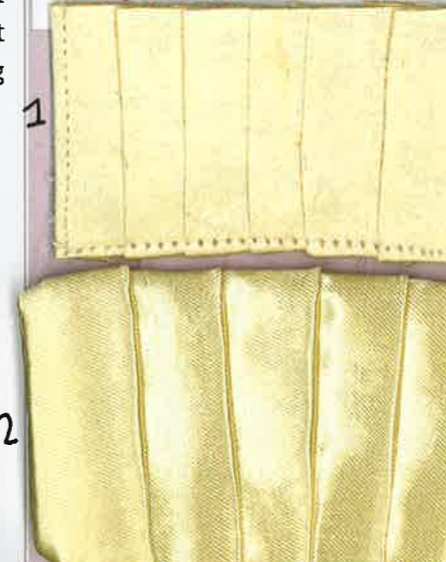
1-Universal presser foot: Medium difficulty to sew through fabric, started getting harder with 3 or more layers of fabric

2- Walking foot: Good ease of sewing through fabric, could sew through all 5 layers of fabric

3-Zipper foot: Good ease of sewing through fabric, could sew through all layers.

EQUIPMENT EXPERIMENT

EQUIPMENT EXPERIMENT



Aim: To determine the most appropriate material to support pleat, to produce firm and strong pocket flap

Method

1. Measure pleat size of 1cm
2. Pin pleats with interfacing
3. Iron pleats
4. Tack pleats with yarn
5. Sew pleats
6. Sew ends together

Conclusion

1. **Iron on:** individual pleats are less secure, hard to remove tack
2. **Sew on:** firm and stiff

Justification:

The sew on interfacing produced the most support to the pleat, as it was thicker and harder, therefore proving to be the most appropriate

Modification to MTP

The iron on interfacing produced a much thinner fabric, which would be appropriate for the interfacings between the season's book, as I do not want the book to be too fat.