

High Achieved
Intended for teacher use only

1

I tested a variety of different ways of how to quilt my fabric and how I wanted it to look. I decided that I wanted to have the stripes going across the jacket so it looks like a puffer jacket. So I laid out my pattern pieces on the front and back and sleeves. I then measured out how far apart I wanted them to be from each other and how many I wanted going down the jacket. I decided that I wanted three lines going across the body down the jacket and then two on the sleeves. I had to make sure that they all lined up when I was to put all the pattern pieces together on the final jacket being assembled. When I was testing the quilting lines I was testing the width of the stitches and how many lines of stitching and how far apart they are going to be. The first one was normal stitch length and only one line of stitching. The second one was a single line of stitching and had a stitch length of four. The third test I did was double lines. I spaced it out with lines of the corduroy fabric online measuring out to be 4mm and I used a normal stitch length. The last test I did was double lines with stitch length four. I decided that I liked the look of the last one the most with the double line and wide stitch length. It gave the volume that I wanted between the lines to give the puffiness that I wanted. And you could see the stitches which I liked.

2

The lines that were spaced out on the jacket were all different measurements between each section because I wanted it to match up with different parts on the jacket like lines going across the front and matching up under the armpit which matches up with the sleeves. Then the top line matches up to the top of the shoulders. And the last line matches up with the last sleeve line as well.

3

Measurements-

- first line from top - 8cm
- Second line - 20cm
- Third line-17cm
- Last line -10cm

1

I trailed the different interfacing on my main corduroy fabric. I cut off sections of the scrap fabric and then compared them to each other. I found that the one that was sewn on didn't look as professional and was very thin on the material as well and ripped easily. I found that the Bonded fusible dot interfacing was the thicker interfacing out of the three and made the material very stiff, it was easy to apply and had a nice professional finish but if I stretched out the material the interfacing would rip a little and won't stretch back to its original form. I found that the woven fusible interfacing was very easy to apply and didn't make the material really thick but still made it sturdy. It moves with the fabric when you stretch it and does not rip or become a different shape, it makes the fabric flexible. I chose to use the woven interfacing because it was easy to apply and it could stretch without making the interfacing rip or become disfigured. It was a medium weight interfacing which is good because my material was already thick and I didn't want to have it too thick otherwise it would be too thick to sew. It had a professional finish and looked clean and tidy. It sat flat on my material.

2

3

Toile/ fitting photos



4



Step		
5	1 Cutting and marking out	Cut out pattern pieces from main fabric, lining, wadding and ribbing. Add notches.
	2 Finishing	Once you have cut out the wadding and main fabric use stay stitches and mark out the lines for the quilting lines going across the garment
	Shoulder seams	With right sides together, pin front to back at shoulder seam. Stitch. Press open.
	3 Pockets	Identify the notch points where the pockets should be placed. Pin and sew pockets to the front and back using a foot width seam. Press the pocket outwards and understitch.
	5 Sleeves	(if required) sew two rows of ease stitches a footwidth apart, between the pitch points on the top of the sleeve.
	6 Ease the sleeves	Pin sleeves to bodice at the pitch points. Ease the sleeve head to fit the armhole. Sew with a 1 cm seam.
	7 Side seams and pockets	With right sides together, pin front to back at side seams. Match the underarm seam first, then the hems (sleeve and bodice).
	9 Lining	Sew lining together at the shoulder seams with a 1cm seam allowance.
	11	Attach the lining sleeves to the lining bodice by pinning them at the pitch points. Gather to fit. Pin and sew the front and back pieces. Match the underarm seam, then the hems (sleeve and bodice).
	12 Facings	Interface the front and back facings. Sew together at the shoulder seams. Press seams open
	Ribbing (cuff)	With right sides together, join the ribbing seams together. Fold to form a cuff with wrong sides facing.
	16 Facing to lining	With right sides facing, pin front to back at side seams and sew side seams of the sleeve, over the underarm seam and continue down the garment to connect the front and back sides of the lining together. Leave a gap in one of the side sides big enough to full the sleeve through.

Double check that when I was about to cut out the interfacing I was making sure it was the fusible side to the wrong side of the material. That the temperature of the iron was correct so it did not damage the material.

6



Photos - Compliance with relevant health and safety regulations.



Complying with health and safety regulations: some evidence is shown in photos of the student demonstrating the correct compliance/regulation to safety, The assessor has also attested to how the student meets this criteria on the assessment schedule. “**7** Observed: fingers kept away from the needle area, using the foot pedal appropriately, and turning off the machine when not in use.” “Ironing, placed it on a heat-safe surface, and unplugged it when finished.”