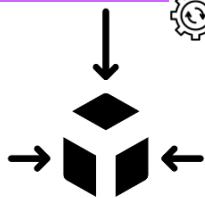


Strand of DT



Structures



DT process



Product Research



Design



Make



Evaluate



AIMS OF
EDUCATION

29



REST, PLAY,
CULTURE, ARTS

31

Vocabulary

Strong	Something that is able to withstand force, pressure, or wear.
Stable	Something that does not topple over easily when acted upon by a load.
Moulding	The material used for the exterior of a picture frame.
Glaze	The layer behind the moulding which is transparent and protects the picture.
Mat board	The layer between the glaze and picture providing a border around the image.
Backing board	Supports and protects the picture from behind.

Skills



measuring, sawing, joining

What?



- The **quality** of a product depends on how well it is **made** and how well it meets its **intended purpose**.
- A picture frame is made up of **multiple parts**: the moulding, the mat board, the glaze and the backing board.



- Wood frames** can provide **strength**, be **shaped** in a broad range of profiles, and allow a variety of **surface treatments**.
- Wood can be joined together with a range of **joints**, such as a butt, mitre and halving joint.
- Joints** and **stands** should be **strong** and **stable**.
- Stands** should be **angled** to provide a **straight** and **stable position** for the frame.

Finished product



Design criteria:

- Can stand up supported only by its stand.
- Can display a photograph.
- Is attractive to the audience (Tudors).
- Is suitable for recipient (Henry VIII) - fits the Tudor design brief.



- A **scale** drawing means that each element in that drawing is in the same **proportion** to the real object.



- Production plans** include the **equipment** and **materials** needed to make a product.
- Production plans must be **detailed** and be in **chronological order**.



- Measure** and **mark** your wood where you'll be making your cut and clamp the wood in place.
- Grip the handle of the saw with your dominant hand.
- Hold the wood in place with your other hand on the other side of the clamp so that injuries are avoided.
- Start the cut by applying **little pressure** onto the saw and pull back to make a groove in the wood. Angle the tip of the saw down.
- Lightly press down on the saw and keep cutting through the wood.
- Slowly move the saw back and forth, towards the body and away from it.
- Continue the sawing motion until the piece of wood is ready to break off. Slow down and apply less force towards the end, to avoid cracking or splintering the wood.
- Card triangles** can be used to **reinforce joints**.



- Designs and production plans should be used in the making stage but can be **adapted**.
- Health and safety** procedures must be adhered to when using equipment which could pose a risk of **injury**.
- Decorations** can be added to products to make them **appealing** to an audience.
- Different materials can be used make different patterns and textures.



- A successful structure should match the **design criteria**.
- Designers evaluate their finished products or prototypes in order to test whether they work well and if the design can be **corrected** or **improved**.