

PROFFI215 (SQA Unit Code - FE66 04) Produce standard window treatments



Overview

This standard addresses the competence required to prepare components and produce a standard window treatment. This involves:

1. measuring and cutting fabric to make a curtain and/or blind
2. sewing the components to make a curtain and/or blind
3. trimming and finishing the curtain and/or blind
4. working in ways which maintain your own and others' safety

There is also a scope statement which defines the coverage of this standard.

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Performance criteria

You must be able to:

Prepare components for a window treatment

- P1 Organise the materials, **tools and equipment** you will need so that you can work effectively and keep the work area tidy
- P2 Check that you have the required **work specification** and that it is clear and complete
- P3 Plan the cutting of the **fabric** so as to minimise waste and take account of the design characteristics and handling implications of the **fabric** to be used
- P4 Measure and mark out the **components** accurately, clearly and to within acceptable tolerance limits for the **fabric** being used
- P5 Ensure **fabric** placement and alignment is appropriate for the type and number of **components** required and the **fabric** characteristics
- P6 Deal promptly and effectively with any **problems** that occur
- P7 Follow **safe** working procedures when using **sharp tools** and items of **equipment**
- P8 Protect the **fabric** from damage while it is being worked on
- P9 Make sure that the **components** are clearly and accurately marked where necessary

You must be able to:

Sew a standard window treatment

- P10 Accurately place all materials and **components** in their correct position
- P11 Make sure that **components** are correctly orientated and aligned to meet **fabric**, pattern and design requirements
- P12 Attach the **components** in an efficient sequence.
- P13 Use **sewing** methods which are appropriate to the type of **component**
- P14 Attach the **components** together securely and to the required shape and finish
- P15 Locate, sew and secure heading tape as appropriate
- P16 Attach lining **component** if required by appropriate method
- P17 Check and confirm that there are no protruding or sharp fixings on the finished window treatment
- P18 Check and confirm that there are no loose threads on the finished window treatment
- P19 Check and confirm that the visual appearance of the window treatment meets the **specification**
- P20 Deal effectively with any **problems** which may arise
- P21 Follow safe working practices when using fixing **tools and equipment**

You must be able to:

Finish a window treatment

- P22 Organise the **tools and equipment** you will need to complete the **specification**
- P23 Check that you have the required finishing **specification** and that it is complete
- P24 Assemble **components** using appropriate method
- P25 Attach **components** using appropriate **fixing method**
- P26 Accurately position any furnishings to give the required visual appearance
- P27 Securely attach the furnishings using **methods** which will give the required durability and appearance
- P28 Make sure that there are no loose ends or visible stitchings
- P29 Follow an efficient sequence when applying **furnishings**
- P30 Deal effectively with any **problems** which may arise
- P31 Follow **safe** working procedures at all times

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Knowledge and understanding

You need to know and understand:

Prepare components for a window treatment

- K1 the meaning of terms used in technical specifications for window treatments
- K2 the handling and cutting characteristics of different types of materials used in window treatments
- K3 how many measurements and of which dimension are needed to ensure accurate cutting and fitting in respect of different types of component
- K4 which markers are most appropriate to use for different types of fabric
- K5 what cutting tolerances are appropriate for different types of component and in what ways this may be influenced by fabric type
- K6 what the implications are of not properly placing and aligning fabric before cutting it
- K7 why it is important to minimise waste
- K8 how to take account of design characteristics such as pattern repeats and pile direction in planning cutting
- K9 the sorts of problems that can occur during marking out and cutting fabric and how to deal with them
- K10 the functions and uses of the different types of measuring and marking tools
- K11 what your personal responsibilities are with regard to health and safety
- K12 what steps should be taken to protect fabric from damage

You need to know and understand:

Sew a standard window treatment

- K13 the handling characteristics of different fabrics and how this can affect their behaviour during positioning and fixing
- K14 why the sequence in which components are attached is important to the efficiency of the process and the quality of the outcome achieved
- K15 when and why different types of linings may be used in window treatments
- K16 when and why sorts of fixing methods are used
- K17 how headings are attached and the different uses of heading methods
- K18 what sort of problems can arise and how to deal with them
- K19 when and why to carry out checks to confirm that there are no sharp or protruding fixings
- K20 how to confirm that the outcome quality matches the specification
- K21 your personal responsibility with regard to health and safety

You need to know and understand:

Finish a window treatment

- K22 what sorts of trimmings and finishings are used in window treatments and why
- K23 when and why different fixing methods are used for window treatments
- K24 terms used in technical specifications for window treatments
- K25 why the sequence in which the components are attached is of importance to the appearance of the finished window treatment
- K26 how to make sure that patterns and spacings of methods of window finishings are accurate and what role the sequence of application plays in that
- K27 what methods of fixing will give pelmets and hanging system the appropriate strength for their purpose
- K28 the principles which underlie the positioning of hanging systems for stability and movement
- K29 what sort of problems can arise and how to deal with them
- K30 who to report to with unsolvable problems
- K31 what your personal responsibilities are with regard to health and safety

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Additional Information

Scope

Components

The pieces of material from which a window treatment is fashioned by sewing and other fixing methods. Examples of sewing method could include straight, shaped sews and seams involving simple pleating. Different heading tapes and types, such as sheer and net, gathered, pencil, triple pleat, smocked, cartridge, box and looped headings. Different types of blind, chain and/ or button weights.

Fabrics

The different forms of material used for making window treatments. These include a range of different fabric, including materials that require careful handling if an accurate cut is to be achieved and components properly aligned e.g. patterned/striped fabrics with a minimum pattern repeat of 25cm, plain and patterned pile, flat weave fabrics.

Fixing methods

This unit covers the use of hand sewing, including slip stitch, ladder stitch and hemming stitch. Machine sewing including flat and flat fell seams. Gluing, tacking and stapling where appropriate.

Problems

In relation to the cutting of fabrics, these will be to do with flaws, distortions and colour/pattern variations in the fabric, inaccurate measurements and mis-alignments. In relation to the assembly and sewing process, these will be to do with slipping, fraying, inaccuracies, poor seam quality and equipment faults. The person carrying out this role is responsible for rectifying these types of problems in ways which ensure that the quality of the outcome is not compromised.

Sewing

This unit covers both machine and hand sewing.

Specification

The set of instructions which describe the work to be carried out, including details of the materials to be used including fabric size, colour, and type. The specification will also detail the quality of outcome to be achieved and the time within which it must be completed. In the context of this unit, the outcome quality to be achieved requires that the following criteria be met:

1. material cutting and shaping accuracy is to within +/- 5mm, for both single-lay and multi-lay cutting
2. component marking is accurate to within +/- 3mm

Trimmings and finishings

This unit covers the assembly and/or fixing of tie backs, ropes and tassels, holdbacks, valances, pelmets and blinds.

Tools and equipment

This unit covers the use of cutting equipment including knives, shears and scalpels, measuring and marking equipment and both hand sewing equipment including scissors, pins, needles, thread, tailor's chalk, bodkin and sewing machines.

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Suite Furniture; Furnishings and Interiors

Key words Contemporary Furniture Making; Traditional Furniture Making; Bed Making; Frame Making; Component Manufacture; Veneering; Modern Upholstery; Traditional Upholstery; Soft Furnishing; Cutting; Sewing; Hand Finishing;