

PROSF258 (SQA Unit Code - FE62 04) Produce loose covers



Overview

This standard addresses the competence required to prepare components and produce a loose cover. This involves:

- 1 measuring and cutting fabric to make a loose cover
- 2 sewing the components to make a loose cover
- 3 trimming and finishing the loose cover
- 4 have an understanding of the Furniture & Furnishings (Fire)(Safety) Regulations
- 5 1988
- 6 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

Prepare components for a loose cover

You must be able to:

- 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

Sew a loose cover

You must be able to:

- 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 attach lining **component** if required by appropriate method
- P16 check and confirm that there are no loose threads on the finished loose cover
- P17 check and confirm that the visual appearance of the loose cover meets the **specification**
- P18 deal effectively with any **problems** which may arise
- P19 follow safe working practices when using **tools and equipment**

Finish a loose cover

You must be able to:

- P20 organise the **tools and equipment** you will need to complete the **specification**
- P21 check that you have the required **specification** and that it is complete
- P22 assemble **components** using the appropriate method
- P23 attach **components** using appropriate **sewing methods**
- P24 accurately position any **trimmings or decorative finishes** to give the required visual appearance
- P25 securely attach the **trimmings or decorative finishes** using **methods**

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which will give the required durability and appearance

- P26 make sure that there are no loose ends or visible stitching
- P27 follow an efficient sequence when applying **trimmings or decorative finishes**
- P28 deal effectively with any **problems** which may arise
- P29 follow **safe** working procedures at all times

Understand the Fire Regulations

You must be able to:

- P30 carry out the work required in order that the finished loose cover complies with the Furniture & Furnishings (Fire) (Safety) Regulations 1988
- P31 understand the fabric composition of various fabrics
- P32 Check and confirm that the fabric choice of the loose cover meets the **specification and requirements of the regulations**
- P33 Deal effectively with any **problems** which may arise
- P34 Follow safe working practices when using **tools and equipment**

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Knowledge and understanding

You need to know and understand:

Prepare components for a loose cover

- K1 the meaning of terms used in technical specifications for loose covers
- K2 the handling and cutting characteristics of different types of materials used in loose covers
- 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
- K13 the requirements of the Fire Regulations relating to loose and stretch covers on domestic upholstered furniture
- K14 fabric compositions in relation to the fire regulations

You need to know and understand:

Sew a loose cover

- K15 the handling characteristics of different fabrics and how this can affect their behaviour during positioning and sewing
- K16 why the sequence in which components are attached is important to the efficiency of the process and the quality of the outcome achieved
- K17 when and why different types of linings may be used in loose covers
- K18 when and why sorts of sewing methods are used
- K19 how different trimmings and decorative finishes are applied
- K20 what sort of problems can arise and how to deal with them
- K21 how to confirm that the outcome quality matches the specification
- K22 your personal responsibility with regard to health and safety

You need to know and understand:

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- K23 what sorts of trimmings and decorative finishes are used in loose covers and why
- K24 terms used in technical specifications for loose covers
- K25 why the sequence in which the components are attached is of importance to the appearance of the finished loose cover

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- K26 what sort of problems can arise and how to deal with them
- K27 who to report to with unsolvable problems
- K28 what your personal responsibilities are with regard to health and safety

You need to know and understand:

Understand the Fire Regulations

- K29 the implications and legal requirements of the Furniture & Furnishings (Fire) (Safety) Regulations 1988
- K30 the meaning of technical terms used in relation to the fire regulations
- K31 the composition and characteristics of different fabrics and how this applies to the fire regulations
- K32 the difference between a fire retardant calico and a fire retardant interline/barrier cloth
- K33 when and what types of fabrics can be used with a fire retardant interline/barrier cloth
- K34 the cleaning, care and labelling requirements of various fabrics used to make loose covers
- K35 the implications of various trimmings in relation to the fire regulations
- K36 what sort of problems can arise and how to deal with them
- K37 how to confirm that the outcome quality matches the specification
- K38 your personal responsibility with regard to health and safety

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Additional Information

Scope

Components

The pieces of material from which a table treatment is fashioned by sewing and other fixing methods. Examples of sewing method could include straight, shaped sews and seams involving simple pleating.

Fabrics

The different forms of material used for making table 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, french and flat fell seams.

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 Decorative Finishes

This unit covers the assembly and/or fixing of piping, braids, fringes, cords, flange cords and braids, applied and inserted into seams, hand and machine sewn. This unit also includes the use of other decorative detailing e.g. pleating, gathering, appliqué, tucks, smocking.

Tools and equipment

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

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