

Year 7 – Pop-up Book knowledge organiser

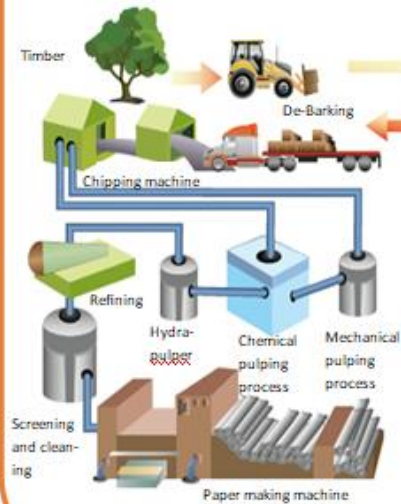
Design Brief

A design brief is a summary of the design opportunity. It is typically 1-2 paragraphs long.

It should:

- State the context
- Identify the client/ User
- State the design opportunity or problem
- Identify any constraints—things that limit what can be done
- It might also contain some user needs and wants

How paper is made



Preparation of Fibres

During the first step of the paper making process, the material used to make the paper is converted to pulp.

Sheet formation

The next step is sheet formation. At this stage in the process, the pulp mixture is diluted some more with water. This is then strained through a moving screen made of fine mesh in order to create a fibrous web.

Drying

The final stage of the paper making process is drying, which is accomplished with time and pressing of the paper.

Processes used to cut paper

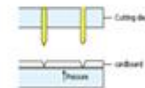
Scissors

Craft knives

Compass cutters

Guillotines

Die cutting is used when many identical parts are to be cut.



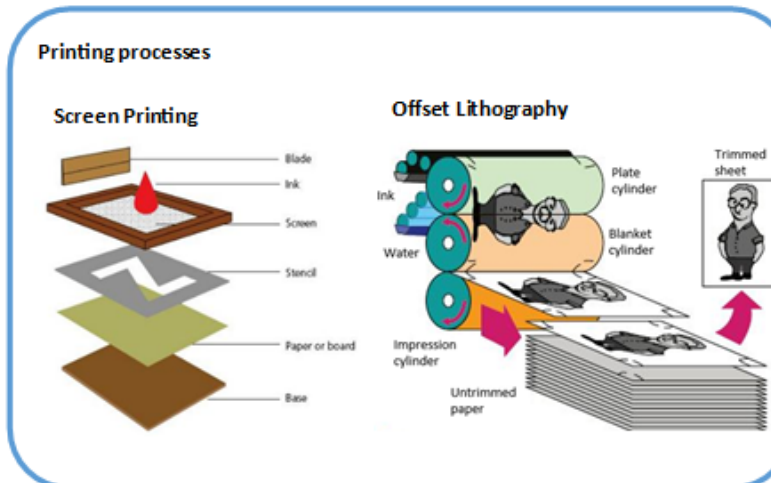
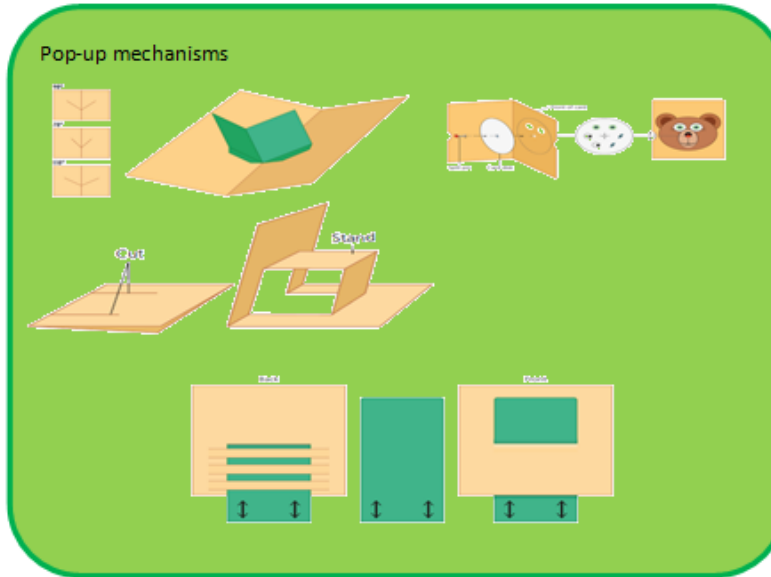
Types of paper and board

Type	Common uses	Characteristics	Weight
Corrugated cardboard	General purpose material for boxes and packaging	Two layers of card separated by a fluted inner section. Low cost and often made from recycled paper and card.	250+ gsm
Carton board	Food packaging	White surfaces with grey fibres between. Tough and lightly textured. Lower cost than fully bleached card.	230–420 gsm
Foil-lined board	Drinks cartons Ready-meal lids	Made by laminating aluminium foil to one side of another board. Insulating properties, can keep moisture in/out.	250+ gsm
Solid white board	Book covers Quality packaging	Strong, high quality white card made from pure bleached wood pulp. Excellent for printing.	200–400 gsm
Ink jet card	Greetings cards	Strong card. Can be coated to stop ink spreading when printed.	240–280 gsm

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ACCESS FM

	Questions
Aesthetics	What colours are used? How does the product look and feel?
Cost	How much does it cost to buy?
Customer	Who is going to buy the product? Who is going to use it?
Environment	Does it use recycled materials? Could it be recycled?
Size	How tall/wide/long is it in mm?
Safety	Are there any sharp edges or small parts?
Function	What does it do? How does it do that? What mechanisms are used?
Materials	What is it made from?
Manufacturing	What processes were used to make it?



Evaluate

What is the purpose of an evaluation?

- Decide whether it satisfies the brief
- What other people think of your product.
- It can help you decide how and where your product can be improved.
- It test whether the idea will work.

Questions to ask yourself when evaluating.

- Does it work? (could you get other people to test it and record the results?)
- What would I do differently if I could make it again?
- What did I find difficult?
- What was a success?