

# YEAR 9 DESIGN AND TECHNOLOGY: DESK TIDY PHONE HOLDER

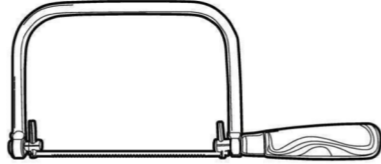

## PLASTICS

1	Polystyrene	Can be solid or foamed. General-purpose is clear, hard and rather brittle.
2	Polyethylene Terephthalate	The most common thermoplastic, part of the polyester family. Used in fibres for clothing, food and liquid containers.
3	Acrylic	Transparent thermoplastic material often used in sheet form. Lightweight and shatter-resistant. Can be recycled and reused by melting and re-forming.

## LASER CUTTER

	Term	Definition
1	Cut through	Where the laser beam passes through the full thickness of the material.
2	Engraving	Where the laser beam cuts the design into the material but doesn't go all the way through.
3	Kiss cut	Where the laser beam cuts the top layer of material.
4	Etching	The laser is used to melt the surface causing a raised mark and texture.

## C HAND TOOLS

1	Fine tooth Coping Saw	
2	Jigsaw	

## D PRODUCT ANALYSIS

1	<b>A</b>	<b>Aesthetics</b> What it looks like?
2	<b>C</b>	<b>Cost</b> How much it costs to make/ to buy?
3	<b>C</b>	<b>Customer</b> Who will use it?
4	<b>E</b>	<b>Environment</b> What impact does it have on the environment?
5	<b>S</b>	<b>Size</b> What is the size of the product?
6	<b>S</b>	<b>Safety</b> Is the product safe?
7	<b>F</b>	<b>Function</b> What does the product do?
8	<b>M</b>	<b>Materials</b> What material is it made from?

## E JOINING METHODS

1	Glue	The use of adhesive applied to one or both sides to bind them together.
2	Fastenings	Where things such as screws are used to create a non-permanent joint.
3	Welding	Heating and then uniting the two softened surfaces together then allowing to cool and harden.