BASICS

TEXTILE DESIGN

Josephine Steed Frances Stevenson

01

sourcing ideas

Researching Colour, Surface, Structure, Texture and Pattern









PASICS
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C1

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常州大学山书的藏书章

awareness/ reflection/ debate



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Production by AVA Book Production Pte. Ltd., Singapore Tel: +65 6334 8173 Fax: +65 6259 9830 Email: production@avabooks.com.sg Floral patterns are the mainstay of commercial printed textile design. Designer Aimie Bene specializes in floral repeats, where she uses Adobe Photoshop to generate fresh and dynamic print designs.

Textiles at the University of Middlesex, specializing in Knitted Textiles, and has an MSc in Textile Technology. She has a broad range of experience of textiles, from designer/maker practice to textile design for mass-manufacture. She has produced knitwear collections for international clients including fashion designer Abe Hamilton, Marks & Spencer, The Gap, Chloé and Mary Quant. She has taught Textile Design at Gray's School of Art, The Robert Gordon University, where she is currently based, and at Duncan of Jordanstone College of Art and Design (DJCAD) at the University

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Navigation

The current chapter subheading, as well as the one you have just come from and the one that you will be moving on to next are displayed at the top of the right-hand page.

Ouote

and words from well-known figures in the textile design world are displayed

on a lot. The materials Luse range from wood and paper to plastics and metal.



The boundaries between design disciplines are becoming increasingly blurred. We see textile designers today working with many other types of materials. This offers new exciting possibilities and observational drawing techniques using mixed media are particularly useful in triggering new approaches to textiles.

Mixed media refers to the process of combining two or more types of media to create a single composition. This technique for observational grawing enables many different surfaces and tures to be made. Found objects can be used ombination with traditional drawing media, ch as paints and pencils.

ed media extends the experience of drawing nrough the use of line, tone, texture, shape nd form, using traditional materials together ith other types of media such as collage. int, paper structures and wire, investigating mposition in two dimensions and in relief.

only used mixed-media techniques re outlined here.

ferent types of materials together. A collage can lude all sorts of materials, such as newspaper magazine clippings, coloured and handmade ers, photographs, postcards and many other

Gather together a range of found paper-based materials. These might include used envelopes and stamps, cardboard, old dress patterns, maps, newspaper, bu tickets or shopping receipts.

companies (c) steet of paper, begin to assemble and glue your found objects whilst at the same time observing your composition (as for drawing techniques) Consider the shapes and forms of the objects and how they overlap. Rip. shred and cut paper edges to reflect the composition. This collage can then be further developed using traditional

Introduction

Each chapter subheading is introduced by a short paragraph.

Excercise box

Exercises are provided to help the student to develop, evaluate and test their ideas.

Each chapter sub-heading is broken down further to allow information to be easily accessed and absorbed.

Caption

Each image is accompanied by a caption explaining the design or ideas behind it.

DRAWING TECHNIQUES MIXED MEDIA SCALE AND DIMENSIONS

RELIEF

Drawing in relief involves building up surfaces. This can be achieved by creating raised area. This can be achieved by creating raised area within a drawing through layering and overlapping, collage materials together. Consider using different materials together, by layering tissue paper over another surface, for example, the texture, pint of colour-will appear through to the outer surface.

10 Student drawing using brown paper and paint. The use of a additional surface provides a

Student work using open cut-work to create line patterns the effect of overlaying a numb of cut pieces grees the piece additional depth.

OBSERVING LINES

Investigating line within your composition can be done in a number of ways that don't always involve drawing on a flat surface. Drawing using a sewing machine so ne way of doing this. Wire can also be used to investigate the three-dimensional space. To do this, choose a pliable wire that can be easily bent and twisted.

Try also cutting into paper with a scalpel to create repetitive and patterned lines. This technique changes the handle and quality of the paper where it will begin to 'sag' or bend to create different relief effects.

AUTHOR TIP

Here are some ways to after the quality of your paper, folding, bending, rolling, twisting, thromg, crumpling, culting, shredding puncturing, scoring, weaving layering slotting, mushing,

Author tip box

Snippets of useful information are displayed in the form of author tip boxes.

Textile design is an extensive subject that covers a wealth of design contexts, from wallpaper to clothing. Due to this breadth, textile design overlaps, links, and drives and innovates many other areas of design practice, including fashion, jewellery and architecture.

The creative journey – from concept to final design – always begins with a process of researching and gathering ideas. Many of the methods used to do this are similar to those used within other creative disciplines, but the textile designer views and analyzes the world around them through a very specific lens.

In order to produce inspirational textile outcomes, an understanding of the research and ideas-gathering stage is essential. This book aims to introduce the fundamental techniques required for this crucial part of the textile design process.

Throughout the book, visual examples and a number of short exercises help to fully equip the reader for their own creative experimentation. We hope you will find the book both informative and inspiring, as well as a helpful companion throughout your creative research and design practice.

²This Tim Gresham tapestry shows a scallop pattern, with the textural qualities of weave structures and yarns adding to the richness of the fabric.



1

WHAT IS TEXTILE DESIGN?

The research techniques used in textiles are similar to those used in other creative disciplines - fashion, graphics, jewellery and product design, for example. But when working with textiles, we need to explore the world around us through a different visual lens. To help us understand this, this chapter will look at textile design as a discipline and at how it differs from other creative subjects. We'll look at what textile designers do and why research is important to them. We'll look at the role of the designer and their responsibilities. Further on, we will explore the different occupations available to a graduate in textile design and find out what we mean when we talk about the textile industry today.

Overall, this chapter will introduce you to textile design and will demonstrate how textile research is ultimately personal to one's own creative interests and individual specialized areas of practice.

This garment from Manish Arora's collection demonstrates how textile design is such an integral part of the fashion industry. The print forms a dominant part of the overall piece and demonstrates the sourcing of motifs and the arrangement of colour and pattern. The overall composition is unique.