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WORKSHEET 9

School: Ba Sangam College

Name: _____

Subject: Home Economics

Year 11

Strand	CLOTHING & TEXTILES
Sub Strand	HEC 11.3.1 Fibres and Fabrics
Content Learning Outcome	HEC 11.3.1.2 Explore the methods of fabric decoration and design.

FABRIC DECORATION

1. Surface design is any type of artwork (pattern, illustration, hand lettering, etc.) made by a designer that is intended to be applied to a surface to enhance its visual appearance and/or functionality.

2. Structural design provides detailed insight on different types of designs used to produce woven and knitted fabrics, highlighting the effect design has on a fabric's properties and applications.

Various Methods of Basic and Traditional Fabric Decoration.

Method of Decorations	Description	Process/Methods
Dyeing	Applying of dyes or pigments on textile materials such as fibers, yarns, and fabrics with the objective of achieving color with desired fastness.	i. Wash any finish out of cotton fabric so that dye can penetrate the fabric. ii. Fold or scrunch up fabric. iii. Tie with string/elastic bands iv. Mix up dye with salt and fix v. Place in dye vi. Remove from dye. vii. Rinse out excess dye and dry. viii. Take off string and press with iron.
Printing	A process of decorating textile fabrics by application of pigments, dyes, or other related materials in the form of patterns.	i. Wash any finish out of cotton fabric so that dye can penetrate the fabric. ii. Mix up dye with salt and fix. iii. Apply wax onto design where you want to keep the colour. iv. Apply dye to fabric by painting or dipping. v. When dye is dry apply the next layer of wax onto next colour. vi. Repeat stages to build up pattern. vii. Scratch away wax and apply dye. viii. Melt wax off the fabric by placing fabric between wallpaper and ironing.

Embroidery	Embroidery is the method used for decorating fabrics with a needle and a thread.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Choose the embroidery design you want to sew. ii. Transfer it to your embroidery machine. iii. Select your thread colors - use good quality thread. iv. Make several stitches in place to lock the thread. Stitch out the design. v. Stop the design after each color and trim the jump threads vi. Remove excess stabilizer.
Braiding	<p>Braiding is the formation of comparatively narrow fabrics or rope-like structures by diagonally interlacing three or more strands of material.</p> <p>Uses: braided rugs. Hats, handbags, and belts</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Braiding is one of the major fabrication methods, and produces a rope-like material by interweaving three or more strands, strips, or lengths in a diagonally overlapping pattern. ii. It can be classified into two- and three-dimensional braiding.
Sequins	<p>Sequins are small shiny discs sewn on to clothing for decoration.</p> <p>Uses: clothing, jewelry, bags, shoes and many other accessories.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Begin with fine, long needle and suitable thread. ii. Place the sequin with care on the top side of the fabric, sitting in the position that you want it to be. iii. Bring the needle up through the fabric. iv. Return to the backside of the fabric. ie the ends of the thread together on the back side to create secure knot. v. Move on to the next sequin.
Appliqué	<p>Appliqué is ornamental needlework in which pieces of fabric are sewn or stuck on to a larger piece to form a picture or pattern.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - are made with ribbons, cords, beads sequins or any other materials. - can also make applique with a sewing machine. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Trace the applique design piece(s) from the template onto the paper side of fusible webbing, leaving about ½ inch between each piece. ii. Cut out the piece(s) roughly leaving about 1/4 inch of webbing. iii. Place the fusible webbing piece(s) onto the wrong side of chosen fabric, then fuse for a few seconds with a dry iron around the tracing lines. iv. Cut out applique piece(s) neatly on the lines. v. Peel off paper backing, then position applique pieces on project (webbing side down), layering the pieces as indicated on the placement guide. vi. To machine applique you need a basic

		machine capable of doing a zigzag stitch.
Shells	<p>- special forms of decoration that uses a needle and thread to stitch to a surface of fabric.</p> <p>- are embellishment that does not form an essential part of a textile's structure.</p> <p>Example :coconut shells and other forms used on clothing and decorative textiles.</p>	<p>i. Select the properly cleaned shells, needle and thread.</p> <p>ii. Lock thread in the fabric by tying a knot in the end and insert the shell through the 2 holes made.</p> <p>iii. Sew through the thread under the shell and make a knot to secure it and move the needle under the fabric to where the next shell will come in.</p>
Magimagi	<p>In Fiji, the fibre of the coconut husk is made into magimagi.</p> <p>- can be very coarse like rope or extremely fine like string.</p> <p>Used: as decorative features on wedding attires, bags, belt buckles and other clothing accessories.</p>	<p>i. Mark a line directly onto the fabric where magimagi is intended to sit and use a straight stitch from the machine or glue it in place in the desired pattern.</p> <p>ii. With right sides together, get ready to stitch your seam. Use a pin to secure magimagi in place if necessary.</p> <p>iii. Sew or glue accordingly onto your fabric.</p>
Masi	<p>- cloth made from the inner bark of masi tree (mulberry tree).</p> <p>-distinctive for its finely detailed, skillfully stenciled geometric motifs.</p> <p>At the centre usually a flower motif with a symbolic meaning.</p>	<p>Preparing the bark:</p> <p>i. The women first use their teeth then a sharp knife to separate the layers of the bark.</p> <p>ii. The soft pale core of the bark is beaten for hours into a fibrous masi cloth.</p> <p>iii. When the masi cloth has been beaten then it is felted.</p> <p>iv. When masi is created with many layers it is very strong, thick and durable.</p> <p>v. Pigments and dyes from natural environment are used to print and decorate masi.</p>

ACTIVITY

a. Describe structural and surface design. **(2 marks)**

b. Differentiate between dyeing and printing. **(2 marks)**

c. state the importance of salt in dyeing. **(1 mark)**

d. Describe the following methods of fabric decorations and state 2 uses of it. **(3 marks)**

1. Sequins -

Uses: a. _____ b. _____

2. Applique-

Uses: a. _____ b. _____

e. State the source of masi. **(1 mark)**

f. State 2 uses of masi. **(1 mark)**

a. _____ b. _____