

PENANG SANGAM HIGH SCHOOL
P.O.BOX 44 RAKIRAKI
HOME ECONOMICS
YEAR 11 (week 13)

Strand	Clothing and Textiles
Sub strand	Fiber decoration (cont from week 12)
Content learning outcome	1. Define structural and surface design. b. Identify various methods of basic and traditional fabric decoration c. Classify and discuss methods of applying color on fabrics.

Appliqué



Appliqué is ornamental needlework in which pieces of fabric are sewn or stuck on to a larger piece to form a picture or pattern. Appliques are made with ribbons, cords, beads sequins or any other materials. The applique material should be applied tightly. Apart from ornamental handmade applique designs it is also possible to make applique with a sewing machine.

- 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



Shells are special forms of decoration that uses a needle and thread to stitch to a surface of fabric. Shells are embellishment that does not form an essential part of a textile's structure. Traditionally, in most Pacific cultures coconut shells and other forms like such has been used on clothing and decorative textiles.

- i. Select the properly cleaned shells, needle and thread. Select a needle that is small enough to fit through the shells.
- ii. Lock thread in the fabric by tying a knot in the end and insert the shell through the 2 holes made.
- 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.

Magimagi.

In Fiji, the fibre of the coconut husk is made into magimagi. This can be very coarse like rope or extremely fine like string. Nowadays it is mostly used as decorative features on wedding attires,

- 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.
- ii. With right sides together, get ready to



bags, belt buckles and other clothing accessories.

- stitch your seam. Use a pin to secure magimagi in place if necessary.
- iii. Sew or glue accordingly onto your fabric.

Masi



Fijian masi is a beautiful fibrous cloth made from the inner bark of masi tree (also known as the mulberry tree). Fijian masi is distinctive for its finely detailed, skillfully stenciled geometric motifs. The motifs (masi kesa) are carefully printed from the outer edges of the cloth into the centre the heart of the cloth. This is the process unique to Fijian masi. At the centre usually a flower motif with a symbolic meaning.

Preparing the bark:

- i. The women first use their teeth then a sharp knife to separate the layers of the bark.
- ii. The soft pale core of the bark is beaten for hours into a fibrous masi cloth.
- iii. When the masi cloth has been beaten then it is felted.
- iv. When masi is created with many layers it is very strong, thick and durable.
- v. Pigments and dyes from natural environment are used to print and decorate masi.

Activity

Design an outfit for a 16 year old using any two of the above decorating methods.