

# **3055 BA SANGAM COLLEGE**

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## **WORKSHEET 21**

School: Ba Sangam College	Name:
Subject: Home Feanamics	Voor: 13

Subject: Home Economics Year: 13

Strand	HEC 13. 3 Clothing & Textiles
Sub strand	HEC 13.3.5 Patterns /Designs
<b>Content Learning</b>	<b>HEC 13.3.5.1</b> Develop detailed styles for the different figure types using
Outcome	the requirements for designing.

# PRINCIPLES AND ELEMENTS OF DESIGN Harmony

- An important goal of any design is to create harmony.
- Harmony in a garment relates to the overall look of the garment, in which garment, hairdo, accessories all make the whole look.
- Harmony is largely a matter of appropriateness; sensing what things belong together and suitability to a particular situation. For example, it would not be harmonious if a heavy woolen fabric was used for a softly draped, flowing design.

# **Principles of harmony**

- Silhouette of the garment should be in a good relation to the body shape of the garment.
- Style lines should be consistent on every area of the garment.
- All areas of the garment should reflect the same shape so that the continuity of the design is not broken.
- Similar or contrasting textures should be used in a pleasing way. Unity in the colour combination should be there to provide harmony.
- Small differences in the hem lengths of sleeves and garment ends should be avoided as they interfere with the horizontal movement of the eye.

#### **Proportion**

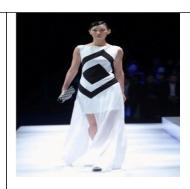
- Proportion in fashion design is the principle that holds the size of various components of a garment or fashion accessory must look good together.
- Proportion involves division of parts within a design which, although contrasting in shape and size, produce interest and unity.
- Proportion is one of the important principles of fashion design for the petite woman because when she selects garments, their proportion (or size/scale of the garment or various components of a garment or fashion accessory) should be relative to her small stature.

• The special, or size, relationship of all of the parts	Body is 8 heads tall. 3/8 is waist to top of head
is a design to each other and to the whole. Also	• 5/8 is from waist down.
called 'scale'.	Styles that complement that natural figure are
	more flattering and stay in style

#### **Emphasis**

Important points on Emphasis	Illustration
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- Points of attention in a design.
- The feature in a design that attracts one's eyes.
- The focal point.
- Can be archived through colour, placement, size and use of lines.
- The most personal aspect of a design.



#### Rhythm

- Rhythm leads the eye from one part of a design to another in a continuous flowing movement.
- Rhythm can be achieved by the use of repetition, gradation, continuous line and radiation.
- It is created by the repletion of lines, patterns, shape or colours.
- The elements such as line and colour or trimmings may be repeated regularly or randomly to add interest to a design.

Types of Rythm	Illustration
Rhythm by Repetition  Repetition of line, shape, colour, texture, or pattern within the design.  Examples: row of buttons, trim on collar and cuffs, the same colour used several times	
<ul> <li>Rhythm by Gradation</li> <li>Gradual change in lines, shapes, colour values or textures within the design</li> <li>The degree of change must be small or a jumpy, choppy effect will result.</li> </ul> Rhythm by Radiation	
Knythiii by Katiation	

• Of lines, shapes, colours, or textural folds inward or outward from a central point or area.



# **Rhythm by Transition**

- Continuous line movement created by a line of shapes, colours, or textural trims.
- Examples: princess seamlines, contrasting piping around the collar and down the center front to the hemline.

# **Rhythm-Transition**

 Curved lines carry the eye through the design





# **Draping**

- Fashion draping is an important part of fashion design.
- Draping for fashion design is the process of positioning and pinning fabric on a dress form to develop the structure of a garment design.

**Drapes** – a lucid word which indicates the fluidity of a garment; how the garment falls / shapes around a core structure.

**Drape** – manner or style of hanging

**Drape** is the fall of a fabric, its own weight into wavy folds.

Molding drapes renders unique shape to a garment. Unsuitable fabrics –

Rigid fabrics that have high coefficient of stiffness are unsuitable for draping purpose.

# The importance of understanding fabric qualities in draping:

> Draping by its very definition is about fabrics, folds and movements, so it is essential for a designer to have basic understanding of a fabric's qualities and characteristics.

#### **Interesting Facts about Drapes:**

➤ Before the invention of sewing machine and stitch craft, garments were only draped over the body. The Indian sari is one of the finest examples of draped garment.

### STANDARD VISUAL HUMAN BODY PROPORTIONS

- ➤ Heads are used instead of inches.
- Proportion Figures must always be drawn in proportion.

- > The easiest way to measure the body is to measure the body with multiples of head length.
- ➤ The human body is approximately 8 heads long that is the length of the head distributed 7 times equals the total of the proportionate human figure.
- For fashion or glamour purposes, however, the figure is elongated or exaggerated. From heads to the hips remain exactly the same but the legs are stretched.

# **ACTIVITY**

1. Discuss how harmonious designs can be acl	hieved.(2 marks)	
2. Discuss the use of proportion and balance i	in designing (2 marks)	
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3. Discuss common ways of providing emphasis	sis on an outfit. (2 marks)	
4. Sketch and label(10 marks)		
(i) a teenager's summer dress		
(ii) a young man's spots T- shirt /vest		
(iii) Identify the principles and elements of de	sign in your sketches and their effects on a per	rson
Summer dress	T-shirt/Vest	