

Textiles and Design

Section II (continued)

Marks

Question 12 — Design (10 marks)

- (a) Distinguish between functional and aesthetic design. 2

Functional Design is where the design is produced in order to provide a function as the end result, eg. pockets on a shirt, long sleeves to protect from the sun. An aesthetic design is one which looks good and is eye-catching. This is the main reason for a design such as this and includes a fully beaded formal gown, or hand painted shirt.

- (b) (i) Identify ONE of the principles used in textile dyeing. 1

Agitation - this principle involves moving of the fabric in the dye bath to increase the amount of dye absorption into the fabric, yarn or fibre.

- (ii) Describe and evaluate how an experiment you have conducted demonstrated this textile dyeing principle. 3

The experiment consisted of two dye baths. (Big buckets of water/dye mix). A metre square piece of calico fabric immersed into ~~the~~ each of the dye baths and left until the next day. The difference being that every couple of hours one of the pieces of fabric was moved using a wooden spoon. When the fabric was taken out and washed to remove the residue, the piece that had had agitation applied to it was brighter and fuller in colour as the movement allowed for the dye to penetrate deeper into the cotton fibres with a much brighter and lasting result.

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Question 12 (continued)

- (c) Identify and describe a process of applying colour to textiles used by a culture of your choice. 4

Culture ..Indonesia.....

Process ..Batik dyeing. The process of Batik is one that has been used traditionally in Indonesia for generations. It involves the application of wax (usually beewax/paraffin wax) to the fabric in a design which usually reflected religion. The wax cooled as it dried and was applied using a hand held tool. The fabric (which was usually cotton, linen, silk) was then dyed using traditional dyeing methods and natural dyes derived from plants. The areas where the wax was present resisted the dye..... The fabric was then washed, the wax removed by the washing and the design was shown through the undyed areas. This is a very traditional and effective way of applying colour to textiles.

End of Question 12