

7. EMBROIDERY AND EMBELLISHMENT

Embellishment—embellishment is to add decorative detail or features to something to make it more attractive.

The equipment you would use for embellishment is a needle, thread, fabric, an embroidery hoop and scissors.

The hole in the needle where you insert the thread is called **the eye** of the needle.

Stitches can either be decorative or serve a purpose. You should always use an arm's length of thread to stop unwanted knots being made.

Running stitch is the stitch you would use to **join fabrics** together. The stitch goes **in and out** of the fabric. You start at the back (wrong side) of the fabric.

Buttons are commonly used as **fastenings** however they can be decorative. They are also known as components.

8. SHARPIE DYE

Sharpie Dye— **Sharpie dye** is a method of **dying fabrics** using marker pens and rubbing alcohol (safe use for medical) that creates a **dispersed** effect.

Disperse—Disperse means to distribute or spread something over a wide area.

When using sharpie dye it is important to use a plain white fabric that is man made.

Man made fabrics allow the dye in the pens to disperse further and blend together easily.

When preparing your fabric it is important to only use a small amount of pen and to put your marks close together.

Use more than one colour but no more than 4.

Using contrasting colours for sharpie dye can be very effective.



8. SHAPRIE DYE

When choosing a colour scheme for your sharpie dye or any design, it is important to use the correct colour terminology.

Natural colours - Browns, Cream, beige

Warm colours - Reds, Pink, yellow (*Think of summer*)

Cold colours – Blues, Greys (*Think of winter*)

Monochrome – Black and White

Contrasting – Colours that are opposite sides of the colour wheel

Sharpie Dye can be **layered** with other techniques to develop it further.

Layer—A Layer is a sheet, quantity, or thickness of material or object, typically one of several, covering a surface.

9. COUCHING

Interval—An interval is a pause or break in an activity or object.

Couching – is a textiles technique. It is a method of **embroidery** in which the thread is caught down at **intervals** by another thread passed through the material from beneath.

The thread colours can be different. These can follow the same colour principles as sharpie dye.

Couching can be completed in straight, circular or patterned lines.

The threads used to secure the top thread need to all return to the back of the fabric.

See the diagram.



11. APLLIQUE AND ENTRAPMENT

Accuracy—Accuracy is the quality or state of being correct or precise.

Appliqué – Applique is to decorate fabric by cutting pieces of material and **applying** them to the surface of another using stitch.

Entrapment is similar to applique where by you cut out pieces of materials and apply them to the surface of another using stitch.

However with **entrapment** you place beads, sequins and other small decorative items under the fabric that is stitched down.

The fabric used for entrapment is usually **transparent** or **translucent** (semi – transparent).

Transparent mean that a material allows light to pass through so that objects behind can be seen.

12. INITIAL DESIGNS

Initial designs – Initial designs are the first drawings of what a product will look like, including any embellishments on front and back views.

Composition—Composition means the way in which a whole or part of something is made up. A synonym would be layout.

When creating your initial design it is important to note:

It must meet your **design brief**. Make sure it is suitable for your **target audience**.

(See box 1 term 1 for definitions of these terms)

Your back **MUST** include some ideas from your previous drawings and use textiles techniques.

Use colour **rendering techniques** to **accurately represent** your idea.