

1. EMBROIDERY AND EMBELLISHMENT	2. SHARPIE DYE	2. SHAPRIE DYE
<p>Embellishment—embellishment is to add decorative detail or features to something to make it more attractive.</p> <p>The equipment you would use for embellishment is a needle, thread, fabric, an embroidery hoop and scissors.</p> <p>The hole in the needle where you insert the thread is called the eye of the needle.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Running stitch is the stitch you would use to join fabrics together. The stitch goes <u>in and out</u> of the fabric. You start at the back (wrong side) of the fabric.</p> <p>Buttons are commonly used as fastenings however they can be decorative. They are also known as components.</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>Disperse—Disperse means to distribute or spread something over a wide area.</p> <p>When using sharpie dye it is important to use a plain white fabric that is man made.</p> <p>Man made fabrics allow the dye in the pens to disperse further and blend together easily.</p> <p>When preparing your fabric it is important to only use a small amount of pen and to put your marks close together.</p> <p>Use more than one colour but no more than 3.</p> <p>Using contrasting colours for sharpie dye can be very effective.</p>	<p>When choosing a colour scheme for your sharpie dye or any design, it is important to use the correct colour terminology.</p> <p>Natural colours - Browns, Cream, beige</p> <p>Warm colours - Reds, Pink, yellow (<i>Think of summer</i>)</p> <p>Cold colours – Blues, Greys (<i>Think of winter</i>)</p> <p>Monochrome – Black and White</p> <p>Contrasting – Colours that are opposite sides of the colour wheel</p> <p>Sharpie Dye can be layered with other techniques to develop it further.</p> <p>Layer—A Layer is a sheet, quantity, or thickness of material or object, typically one of several, covering a surface.</p>
3.COUCHING	4. APLIQUE AND ENTRAPMENT	5 and 6. INITIAL DESIGNS
<p>Interval—An interval is a pause or break in an activity or object.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>The thread colours can be different. These can follow the same colour principles as sharpie dye.</p> <p>Couching can be completed in straight, circular or patterned lines.</p> <p>The threads used to secure the top thread need to all return to the back of the fabric.</p> <p><u>See the diagram.</u></p>	<p>Accuracy—Accuracy is the quality or state of being correct or precise.</p> <p>Appliquéd – Applique is to decorate fabric by cutting pieces of material and applying them to the surface of another using stitch.</p> <p>Entrapment is similar to applique where you cut out pieces of materials and apply them to the surface of another using stitch.</p> <p>However with entrapment you place beads, sequins and other small decorative items under the fabric that is stitched down.</p> <p>The fabric used for entrapment is usually transparent or translucent (semi – transparent).</p> <p>Transparent mean that a material allows light to pass through so that objects behind can be seen.</p>	<p>Initial designs – Initial designs are the first drawings of what a product will look like, including any embellishments on front and back views.</p> <p>Composition—Composition means the way in which a whole or part of something is made up. A synonym would be layout.</p> <p>When creating your initial design it is important to note:</p> <p>It must meet your design brief. Make sure it is suitable for your target audience.</p> <p>(See box 1 term 1 for definitions of these terms)</p> <p>Your back MUST include some ideas from your previous drawings and use textiles techniques.</p> <p>Use colour rendering techniques to accurately represent your idea.</p>