



**INTRO TO
FASHION DESIGN**

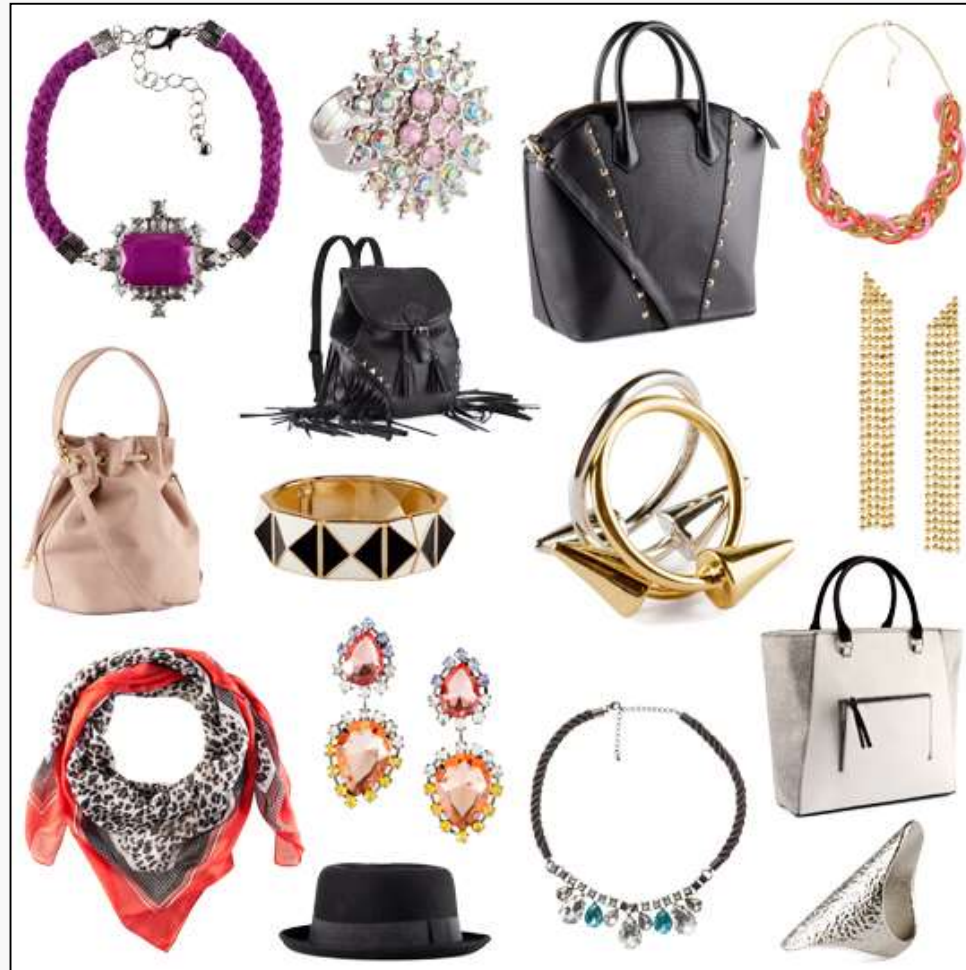
What is a Fashion Designer?

- Someone who loves to study fashion trends, sketch designs, select materials, and have a part in all the production aspects of their designs.
- They create women's, men's and children's apparel.
- They can also design accessories like belts, scarves, hats and handbags.



1. Accessories

- Articles added to complete or enhance an outfit.
(Shoes, jewelry, belts, handbags, etc.)



2. Apparel

- All men's, women's, and children's clothing.



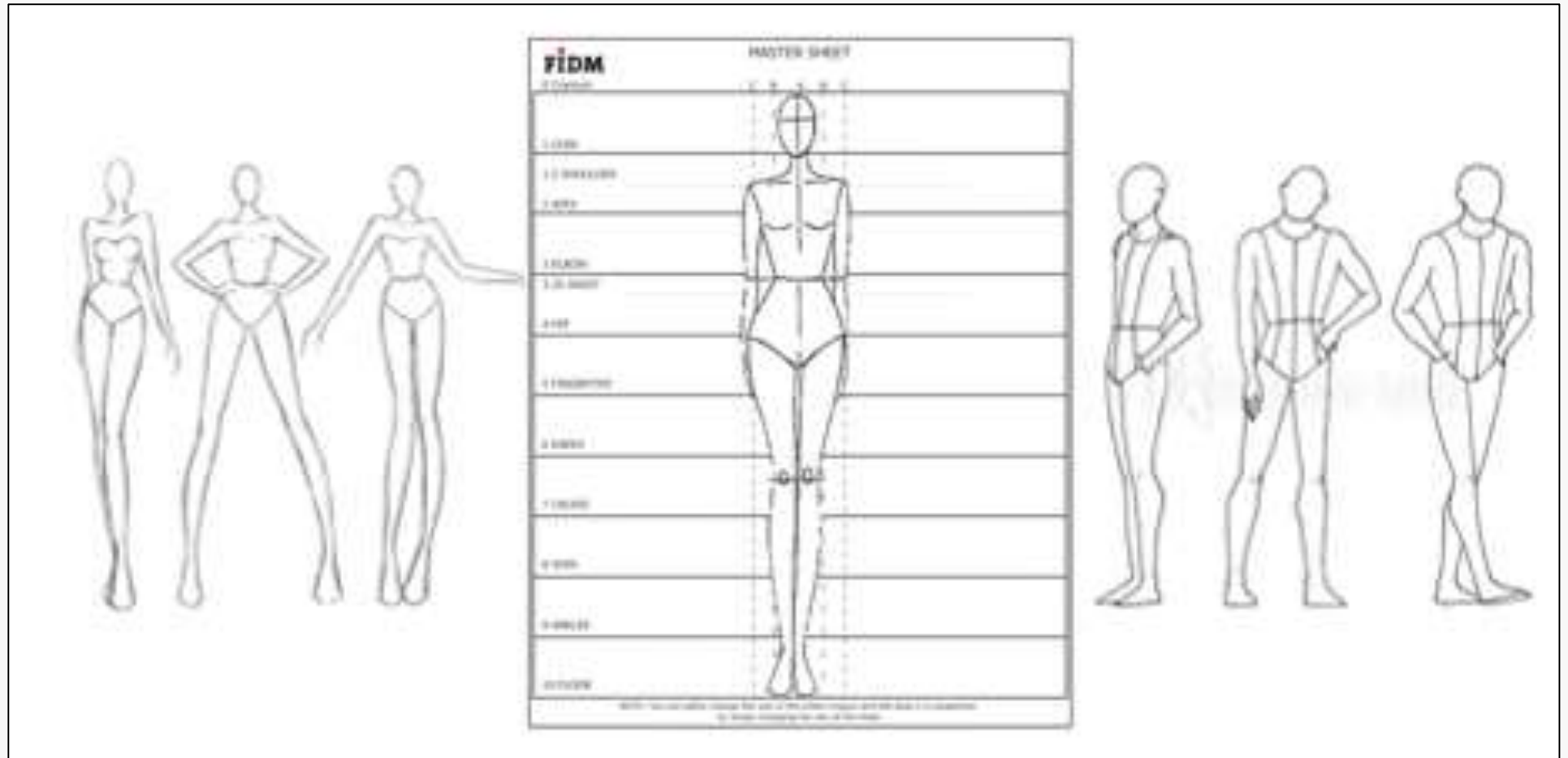
3. Classic

- Clothing that continues to be in fashion over an extended period of time. Sometimes called “timeless.”
- Examples: Dress pants, sheath dress, A-line skirt, button-up dress shirt, jeans, little black dress, etc.



4. Croquis

- Croquis is the French word for “Sketch.”
- They are quick, rough and imperfect drawings used as the templates for design.



5. Fad

- A temporary and passing fashion. It has great appeal to many for a short time.
- Examples: Platform shoes, leg warmers, jelly shoes, shoulder pads etc.



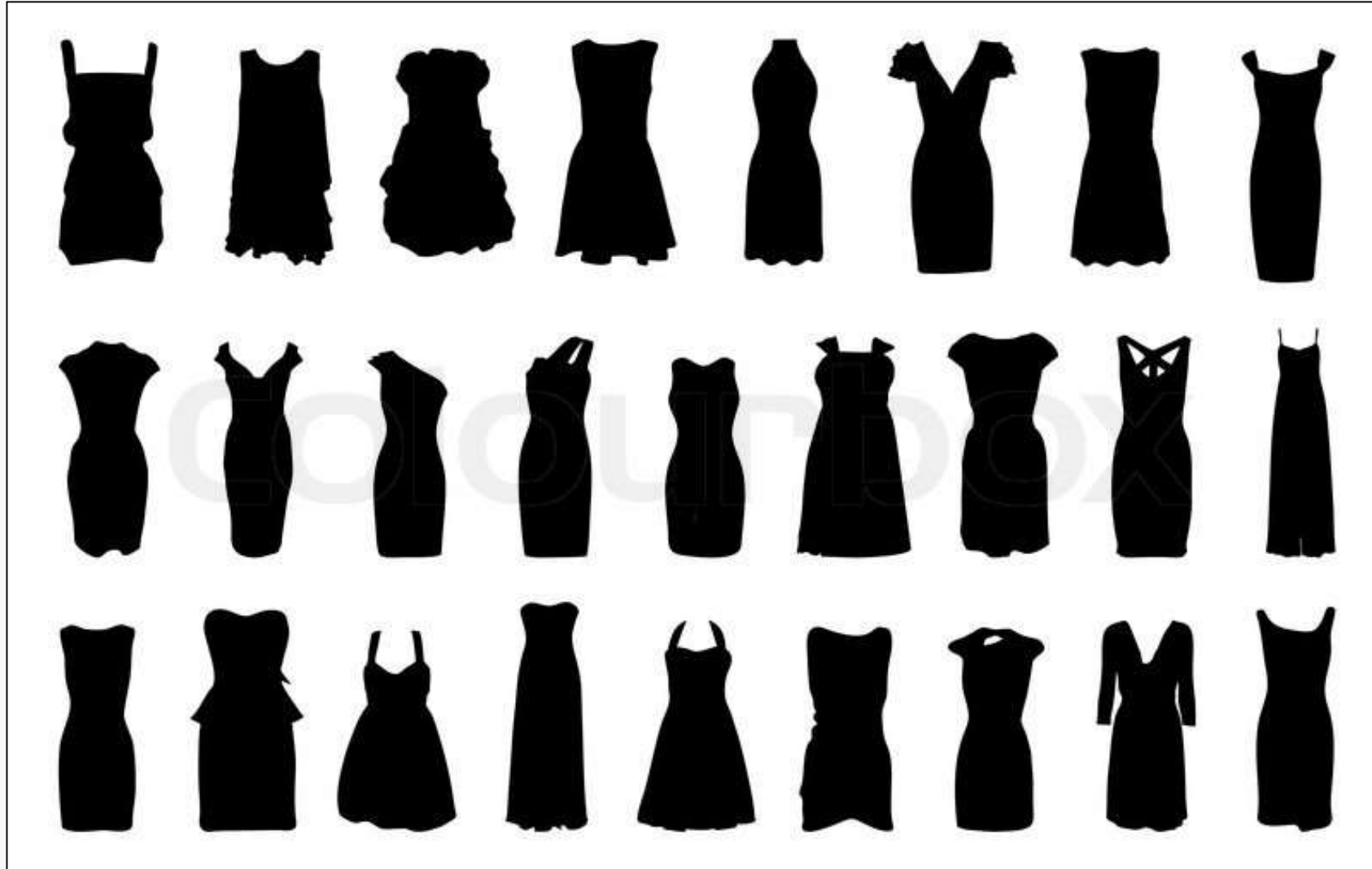
6. Fashion

- The currently accepted style that is favored by a large segment of the public.



7. Silhouette

- The shape of a clothing style shown by its outer lines.



8. Trend

- The movement of a fashion into and through the marketplace.
- Changes in: hemlines, waistlines, color, shoe style, etc.
- Trends repeat every 20-30 years.





**FABRIC IN
FASHION DESIGN**

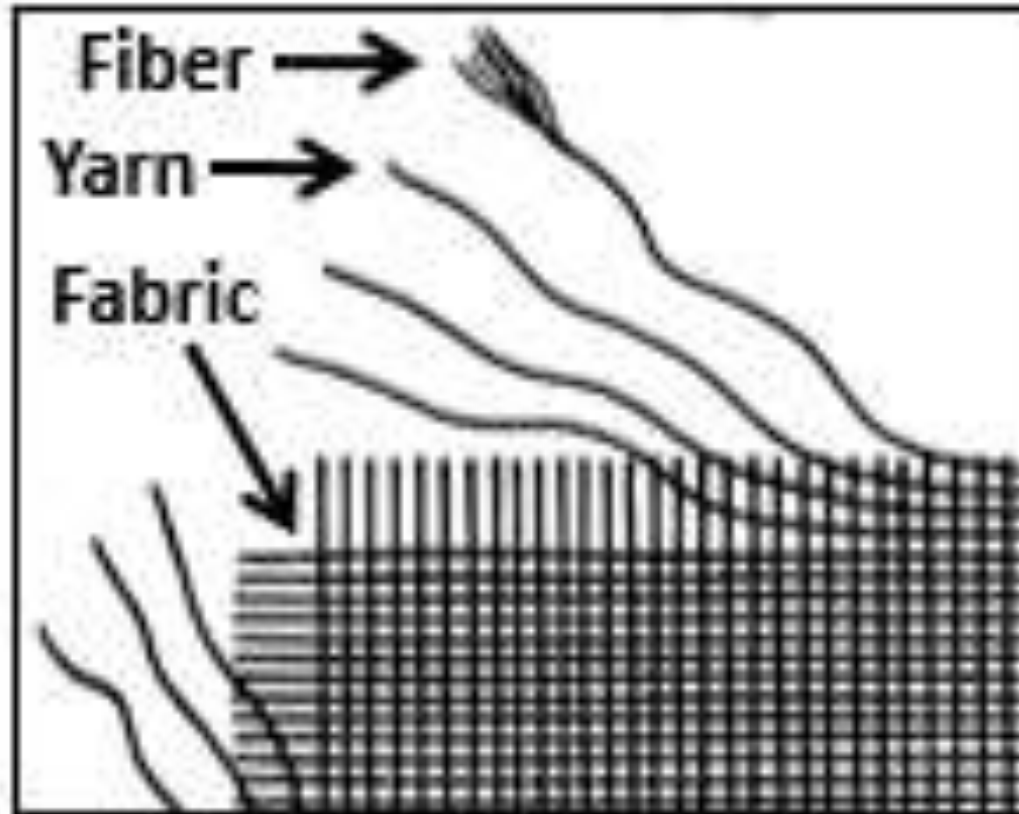
Fabric In Fashion Design

- In the world of fashion, fabrics are essential.
- They help designers visualize their ideas and then bring the designs to life.



1. Fabric Construction

- All fabric is made from fiber, either natural or synthetic.
- The fiber is processed and twisted into yarn.
- The yarn is then woven or knit into fabric.



2. Types of Fibers

- There are two different types of fibers:
 - Natural
 - Synthetic (Manufactured/Man-Made)



3. Natural Fibers

- Fibers that come from natural sources, such as plants and animals.
 - Cotton
 - Flax/Linen
 - Silk
 - Wool



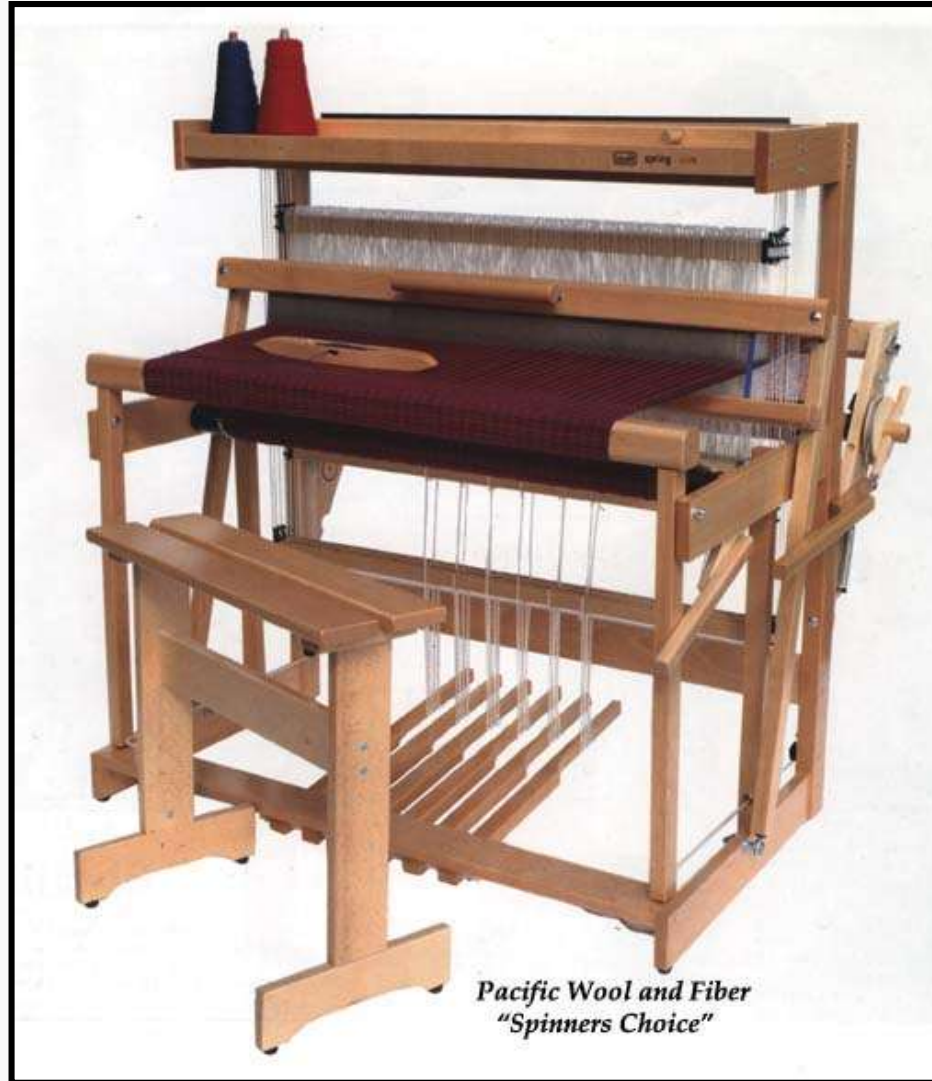
4. Synthetic Fibers

- Fibers that come from chemical compounds.
 - Nylon
 - Polyester
 - Acrylic
 - Rayon
 - Spandex
 - Acetate



5. Woven Fabrics

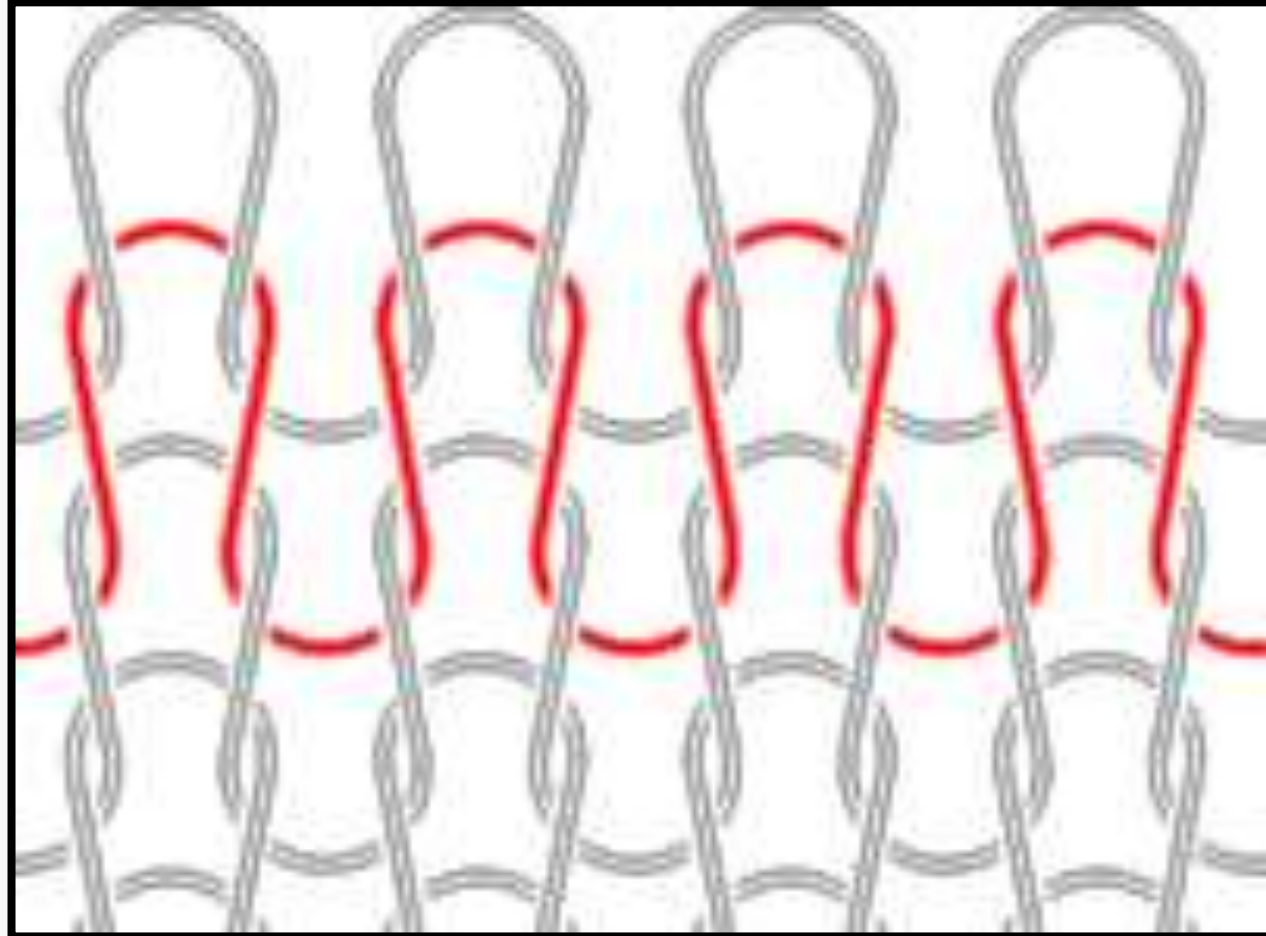
- Woven fabrics are created by the interlocking of two separate yarns.



*Pacific Wool and Fiber
"Spinners Choice"*

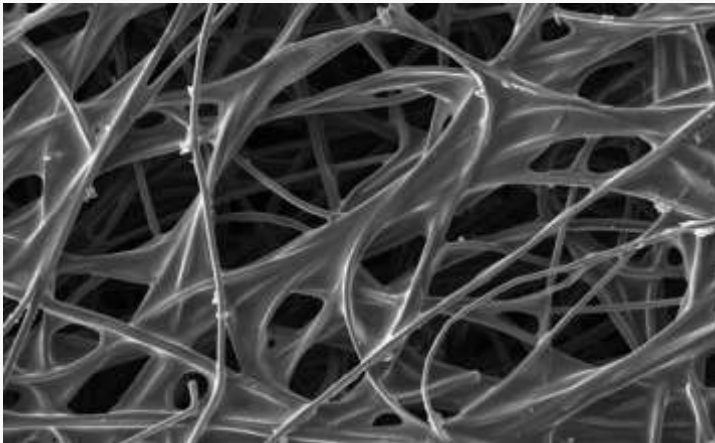
6. Knit Fabrics

- Created by the continuous interlocking or looping of yarn.



7. Non-Woven Fabrics

- Created by interlocking and shrinking a mass of fibers together with heat moisture and pressure.
- Felt is the most common type of non-woven fabric.

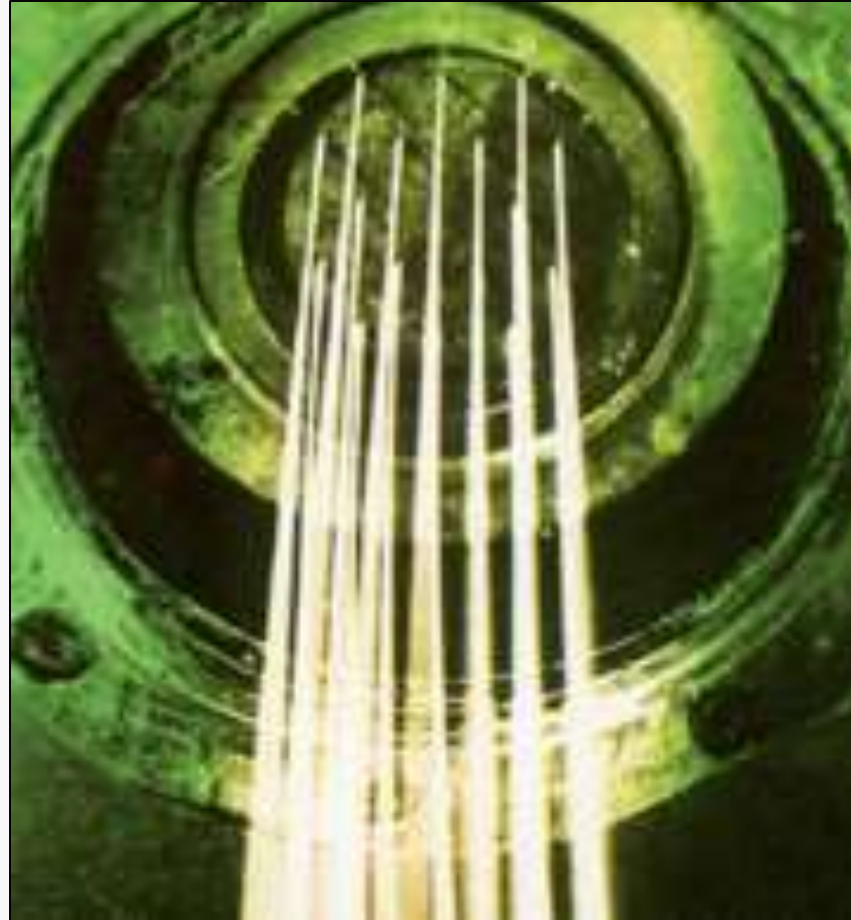


The image features two thick black L-shaped corner brackets. One is positioned in the top-left corner, and the other is in the bottom-right corner. They are oriented towards each other, framing the central text.

FABRIC FINISHES

1. Solution Dyeing

- Adding color to a synthetic fiber solution before it is extruded.



2. Yarn Dyeing

- Dyeing the yarns before they are woven or knitted into fabric.



3. Piece Dyeing

- Dyeing of fabric after weaving or knitting.



4. Product Dyeing

- Fabric is cut and sewn into the finished product and then dyed.



5. Printing

- Process of adding color, pattern or design to the surface of fabrics.





**PRODUCT DYING
PROJECT**

Tie Dye Bag Project

1. Get the following materials:
 - a) *One sharpie marker.*
 - b) *One rectangle of fabric.*
 - c) *Rubber bands.*
 - d) *Large Ziplock Bag.*
2. Write your first and last name along the edge of your rectangle of fabric AND on the large Ziplock bag.
3. Fold the rectangle of fabric in half. Using the rubber bands, begin tying your fabric into whatever design you want. (Use the info in your packet for some classic designs.)
4. Wait for further instructions on how to dye your fabric.