

# Unit 1

## Fashion Design



# 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.		Articles added to complete or enhance an outfit. (Shoes, jewelry, belts, handbags, etc.)
2.		All men's, women's and children's clothing.
3.		Clothing that continues to be in fashion over an extended period of time. Sometimes called "timeless".
4.		Croquis is the French word for "Sketch." They are quick, rough and imperfect drawings used as the templates for design.
5.		A temporary and passing fashion. It has great appeal to many for a short time.
6.		The currently accepted style that is favored by a large segment of the public.
7.		The shape of a clothing style shown by its outer lines.
8.		The movement of fashion into and through the marketplace. Trends repeat every 20-30 years.

## 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.	<b>Fabric Construction</b>	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.	<b>Types of Fibers</b>	There are two different types of fibers: Natural and Synthetic.
3.		Fibers that come from natural sources, such as plants and animals. (Cotton, Flax/Linen, Silk and Wool.)
4.		Fibers that come from chemical compounds. (Nylon, Polyester, Acrylic, Rayon, Spandex and Acetate.)
5.	<b>Woven Fabrics</b>	Woven fabrics are created by the interlocking of two separate yarns.
6.	<b>Knit Fabrics</b>	Created by the continuous interlocking or looping of yarn.
7.	<b>Non-Woven Fabrics</b>	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.

# Fabric Finishes

1.	<b>Solution Dyeing</b>	Adding color to a synthetic fiber solution before it is extruded.
2.	<b>Yarn Dyeing</b>	Dyeing yarns before they are woven or knitted into fabric.
3.	<b>Piece Dyeing</b>	Dyeing of fabric after weaving or knitting.
4.		Fabric is cut and sewn into the finished product and then dyed.
5.	<b>Printing</b>	Process of adding color, pattern or design to the surface of fabrics.

## Tie Dye Project

1. Get the following materials:
2. Write your first and last name along the edge of your fabric AND on the Ziplock bag.
3. Fold the fabric in half. Using the rubber bands, begin tying your fabric into whatever design you want.

### Popular Tie Dye Design Techniques

<b>Vertical/Horizontal Stripe</b>	Fold a piece of fabric in vertical pleats and you'll end up with horizontal stripes. Horizontal pleats result in vertical stripes. Diagonal pleats are an option for diagonal stripes.
<b>Bullseye</b>	For concentric circle, pinch the cloth where you want the center to be, and pull until you've made a long tube shape. Apply rubber bands at intervals along the fabric.
<b>Classic Spiral</b>	Lay the fabric flat and smooth. Make a small pleat right across where you want the center to be. Pinch the very center of that pleat and begin to twist. As you twist, pleats will appear farther away from the center. As these pleats get too large, split the pleats with your hands, keeping each fold the same height above the table.
<b>Circles</b>	Use rubber bands to pinch and bind fabric in several places all over the fabric. This will make circles of color.

#### Tie Dye Tips and Tricks

[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=sm6qYaz\\_H\\_U](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=sm6qYaz_H_U)

# How to Sketch in Fashion Design

- Most fashion design starts with a croquis. They are quick, rough and imperfect drawings used as the templates for design. Fashion designs are then sketched on top of the croquis.

<b>FIDM</b>	MASTER SHEET				
0 CRANIUM	C	B	A	B	C
1 CHIN					
1.5 SHOULDER					
2 APEX					
3 ELBOW					
3.25 WAIST					
4 HIP					
5 FINGERTIPS					
6 KNEES					
7 CALVES					
8 SHIN					
9 ANKLES					
10 FLOOR					

NOTE: You can safely change the size of the entire croquis and still keep it in proportion by simply changing the size of the head.