

DESIGN FOR FABRIC AND APPAREL

STUDY NOTES

- **Design** is an arrangement to plan for creation of desired object.
- Two types of design **structural** and **applied**. Structural design is defined as the structure of the garment, types of fibers, weaving and knitting etc.
- **Structural design** refers to basic cut-off the garment.
- **Apply design** is the design which has been imposed on the basic structure like printing embroidery, finishing, trims and fasteners.
- **Design** is human power to conceive plan that serve human being in the accomplishment of purpose. A good design is aesthetically pleasing and right use of material to fulfill the expectation of people in terms of price and service.
- Two main factors of design are element and principle.
- **Element of design** are the tools of the art. Basically elements are colour, texture, line, shape and form. The element of design are harmony, balance rhythm, proportion and emphasis.
- **Colour-** colour is the most important aspect of any textile. First attraction point of any garment is its colour, everyone respond to the colour and definite references. The choice of colour is influenced by the season, occasion, tradition and culture.
- **Colour Theory:** Colour is defined as reflection of light. It is visual sensation from reflection of visible light rays and then stimulate cells in the nerves of the eye. To see any colours on any materials light must be reflected from the object to be seen by the eye.
- When light rays are **reflected** then the object appears white when no light ray reflected then it shows black.
- Light falling on raindrops are scattered to produce spectrum of seven colours VIBGYOR (Violet, Indigo, Blue, Green, Yellow, Orange and Red).
- **Restful colours** are those whose light rays are of short: wave length like green, blue and purple.
- **Longer wavelength** are advancing or stimulating colours such as red, orange and yellow.
- **Hue** is the common name of the colour.
- **Value** refers to the lightness or darkness of a hue. Tint and Shade
- **Intensity** is the brightness or purity of colour. Dullness result when the colour is mixed with the other colour specially with opposite to it on colour wheel.
- **Munsell's Colour Wheel** divided colour into three categorises: primary colour, secondary colour and tertiary colour.
- **Primary colours** cannot be produced by mixing any other colour. These are red, yellow and blue.
- **Secondary colour** are made by mixing two primary colour such as Orange, green and violet.
- **Tertiary colours** are made by mixing one primary and one secondary colour lying adjacent to each other on the colour wheel example red, orange, yellow, green, etc.
- **Achromatic** which means colour without colour they are also known as neutral colour such as white, black, grey, silver and metallic.
- When **hue approaches** white then it is tenth when it approach is black and it is shade.
- **Grey scale and value chart** are 0 to 10 grade scale for judging the value zero refers to black 10 refers for white and five refers as grey.
- Name of colours are derived from **natural sources** such as flower, trees, food, fruits and vegetables.

- **Pantone Shade Card** shows all possible hue, tints and shade in various intensity and given code number which is recognized internationally.
- **Colours on fabric** can be added at the fibre stage, fabric stage and after the fabric stage by painting, printing and embroidery.
- Basically there are **two colour schemes** first is related and second is contrasting.
- **Related schemes** are monochromatic, achromatic harmony, accented neutral and analogous harmony.
- **Monochromatic harmony** is the harmony based on one hue and various value.
- **Achromatic harmony** uses only neutral colours with combination of black and white.
- **Accented neutral** utilizes one hue and a neutral color.
- **Analogous** refers to two three hues which lie side-by-side on the colour wheel.
- **Contrasting schemes** are complementary harmony, double complementary coma, split complementary, analogous complementary and triadic harmony.
- **Complementary harmony** refers to two hues that lie directly opposite to one another on color wheel.
- **Double complementary** refers to two pair of complement that is neighbour on the colour wheel.
- **Split complimentary harmony** is combination of three colors, complement and neighbour.
- **Analogous complementary** is combination of analogous and complementary scheme a complement selected for dominance in group of neighboring colours.
- **Trading harmony** is combination of three hues which are at equi distance on colour wheel.
- **Texture** refers to the sight and touch of the fabric. It mainly described as how it looks, how it behaves and how it feels. (Shiny, dull, stiff, flowing out, soft, harsh, smooth etc)
- **Line** is defined as point that connect two points. Lines give moment and determine direction. There are straight line and curved line.
- **Vertical lines** stress up and down movement and gives height where as horizontal line stress side to side movement and create with. Diagonal lines increase or decrease with and height create and active and dramatic effect.
- **Curved line** is degree of roundness it determine the curve. They are simply complicated free hand curve.
- **Shapes** are formed by connecting lines they can be two dimensional or drawing on a fabric, it can also be three dimensional as object can be viewed from three sides.
- There are **four groups** of shape natural shapes, stylish shape, geometric shape and abstract shape.
- First principle of **design** is proportion which means relation of one part to another. The relationship may be created in size, colour shape and texture.
- The **proportion** of golden means 3:5:8 to 5:8:13. A dress look best when it follows golden mean.
- **Balance** is defined as equal distribution of weight from Central point of garment. A garment need to be balance vertically and horizontally.
- **Emphasis** of the garment is the part which first attract the viewers eyes.
- **Emphasis** adds interest to the garment and can be created by the use of colour line and accessories.
- **Rhythm** described as repetition of line colours and other elements of design to create a pattern through which eye can flow through the garment.
- **Harmony** or unity is created when all elements of design come together to give pleasing effect.

QUESTION BANK

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. How many type of designs are available in the textile?
 (a) 1 (b) 2 (c) 3 (d) 4

2. _____ is the human power to conceive, plan and realise product that serve human beings in accomplishment of collective purpose.
 (a) Elements (b) Principle (c) Design (d) Harmony
3. Two types of design are structural design and _____ design
 (a) Applied (b) Line (c) Shape (d) Texture
4. Printing, embroidery, fastener, button and frills are examples of
 (a) Structural design (b) Applied Design (c) Shapes (d) Rhythm
5. Which of the following is not element of a design?
 (a) Line (b) Pattern (c) Rhythm (d) Shape
6. Munsell gave _____
 (a) Colour wheel (b) Name of colours (c) Theory of colour (d) Principle of colours
7. When all light rays are reflected then the object appears _____.
 (a) Red (b) Black (c) White (d) Grey
8. Light falling on raindrop is scattered to produce the spectrum of _____ colours
 (a) 4 (b) 5 (c) 6 (d) 7
9. Light rays of short wavelength are grouped as a _____.
 (a) Restful colour (b) Stimulating colour (c) Neutral (d) Sad colour
10. Which of the following is not of long wavelength?
 (a) Orange (b) Red (c) Yellow (d) Blue
11. Green, blue and purple are _____.
 (a) Advancing colours (b) Receding colours (c) Neutral colour (d) Secondary colour
12. Colours made by mixing two primary colours are known as .
 (a) Tertiary (b) Primary (c) Secondary (d) All of the above
13. Which of the following is not primary colours?
 (a) Red (b) Yellow (c) Blue (d) Green
14. Neutral colours are also known as
 (a) Achromatic (b) Primary colours (c) Secondary colour (d) Intermediate
15. Grey scale and value chart are _____ grade scale for judging value
 (a) 10 (1-10) (b) 11 (1-11) (c) 11 (0-10) (d) 10 (0-9)
16. Name of any colour is known as
 (a) Value (b) Hue (c) Intensity (d) Tint
17. Intensity of colours is defined as
 (a) Brightness and dullness of colours (b) Lightness and darkness of colours
 (c) Name of colour (d) None of these
18. Dyeing on fabric is rarely done at
 (a) Yarn stage (b) Fabric stage (c) Fibre stage (d) After fabric stage
19. Which of the following are related colour scheme?
 (a) Monochromatic harmony (b) Achromatic harmony
 (c) Accented harmony (d) All of these
20. _____ utilizes one hue and a neutral colour.
 (a) Analogous (b) Accented (c) Monochromatic (d) Complementary
21. Triadic harmony is combination of _____ hues that lie equidistant from one another.
 (a) 3 (b) 2 (c) 4 (d) 5
22. Texture of fabric doesn't depend upon
 (a) Fibre content (b) Fabric construction techniques
 (c) Surface ornamentation (d) Price of Fabric used

23. Aakash wants to look tall and slim then which type of line he should wear?
 (a) Vertical line (b) Horizontal line (c) Curved line (d) Diagonal line
24. _____ lines can create an active, startling or dramatic effect.
 (a) Horizontal (b) Vertical (c) Diagonal (d) Curved
25. Equal distribution of visual weight in a design referred to as
 (a) Space (b) Balance (c) Value (d) Emphasis
26. _____ is formed when shapes are group together.
 (a) Pattern (b) Line (c) Geometric (d) Shape
27. Proportion of Golden mean
 (a) 3:5:6 (b) 3:6:9 (c) 5:6:7 (d) 3:5:8.
28. Which type of texture should use for overpowering on a thin person?
 (a) Heavy and bulky (b) Soft and thin (c) Large and small (d) Heavy and small
29. Which principle of design refers to relation of one part of object to another?
 (a) Balance (b) Unity (c) Proportion (d) Rhythm
30. Formal balance gives a feeling of
 (a) Stability (b) Dignity (c) Formality (d) All of these
31. Which of the following is correct definition of Emphasis?
 (a) Creates center of interest on specific area
 (b) Equal distribution of weight
 (c) All elements come together to give pleasing harmonious effect
 (d) Repetition of elements of design
32. Rhythm can't be created by
 (a) Repetition (b) Cordiation (c) Radiation (d) Proportion
33. _____ is created when all elements of design come together to give pleasing harmonious effect.
 (a) Rhythm (b) Harmony (c) Texture (d) Proportion
34. Balance makes a design feel _____
 (a) Unstable (b) Slanted (c) Stable (d) Tilted
35. How many principles of design are there?
 (a) 11 (b) 5 (c) 6 (d) 4
36. Proportion is
 (a) Size of bottom (b) Size of top
 (c) Both equal sides (d) Relationship of one part to another part
37. Symmetrical balance occurs when the garment is divided into _____ parts.
 (a) Unequal (b) Three (c) Equal (d) Four
38. _____ is achieved when all elements work well together.
 (a) Harmony (b) Rhythm (c) Proportion (d) Balance
39. How many number of neutral colours are there?
 (a) 2 (b) 3 (c) 5 (d) 4
40. _____ is the basic unit of textile.
 (a) Fiber (b) Fabric (c) Yarn (d) Garments
41. Textile creativity is known as
 (a) Textile (b) Clothing (c) Design (d) Dress
42. Grey cloth is also known as
 (a) Toile (b) Unfinished fabric (c) Fabric (d) Garment

43. Feel of the fabric is
 (a) Balance (b) Rhythm (c) Strength (d) Texture
44. Colour is also known as
 (a) Hue (b) Intensity (c) Paint (d) Drawing
45. Surface ornamentation of fabric is called as
 (a) Textile designing (b) Fashion designing (c) Designing (d) All of these
46. Lines are created by points and lines create _____
 (a) Shape (b) Colours (c) Empathy (d) Harmony

Input Text Based MCQs

Read the passage and answer the questions that follow (47 to 50).

Design is the actual implementation of plan with the use of elements and principles. A good design is right use of material to give colour, price, fabric and service as per the expectations of the customer. Elements of design are manipulated to create principles of design. Line is used to make out the shape. It shows the shapes, movement and direction. Line and shapes together create the plan of design. Two types of lines are in the design first is straight i.e. vertical, horizontal and oblique. Second is curved lines which means degree of roundness. Straight line creates effect in masculine manner and femininity impression is available by curved line.

47. Restrained curve referred to as
 (a) Great degree of roundness (b) Slight degree of roundness
 (c) Long curved (d) Large curved
48. Which of the following is not related to curve?
 (a) Scroll (b) Hairpin (c) Serpentine (d) Scale
49. Youthful and gay touch are provided by
 (a) Tiny, puffy curve (b) Long and flowing curves
 (c) Large rounded curves (d) All of the above
50. Force, strength and rigidity expressed by
 (a) Curved line (b) Straight line (c) Diagonal line (d) All of these

ANSWERS

Multiple Choice Questions

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|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (b) | 2. (c) | 3. (a) | 4. (b) | 5. (c) | 6. (a) | 7. (c) | 8. (d) | 9. (a) | 10. (d) |
| 11. (b) | 12. (c) | 13. (d) | 14. (a) | 15. (c) | 16. (b) | 17. (a) | 18. (c) | 19. (d) | 20. (b) |
| 21. (a) | 22. (d) | 23. (a) | 24. (c) | 25. (b) | 26. (a) | 27. (d) | 28. (a) | 29. (c) | 30. (a) |
| 31. (a) | 32. (d) | 33. (b) | 34. (c) | 35. (b) | 36. (d) | 37. (c) | 38. (a) | 39. (b) | 40. (a) |
| 41. (c) | 42. (b) | 43. (d) | 44. (a) | 45. (b) | 46. (a) | | | | |

Input Text Based MCQs

47. (b) 48. (d) 49. (a) 50. (b)

