

IMPORTANCE OF DESIGN IN TEXTILES

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AT A GLANCE:

Textiles are hand-woven or machine-woven fabrics. Produced in various types of yarn that in turn is created from the most diverse raw material, Textiles have different finishes and each one serves to a different need, time and place. While textiles have come a long way in terms of significance, today Textiles have reached inexpressible heights of value. They have become a great part of our lives, material culture and have developed symbolic connotations.

DESIGN & TEXTILE:

While the simplest textiles serve simple purposes, the most elaborate ones serve their own. Design is a huge part of the Textile Industry. Design is often misinterpreted to just mean adornment, designing a textile involves stretchability, resilience, reversibility, drapability, stability and reactivity to temperature. Even these might not do justice to design in its entirety. Designing anything is a process that ends into a product, in this case fabrics, the design job has to run according to the requirements from the outcome. For example, to design a waterproof but visibly formal fabric, a designer will most probably use synthetic more water resistant fibres while keeping in mind that he has to also make it presentably formal.

DESIGN AND ITS PROPERTIES:

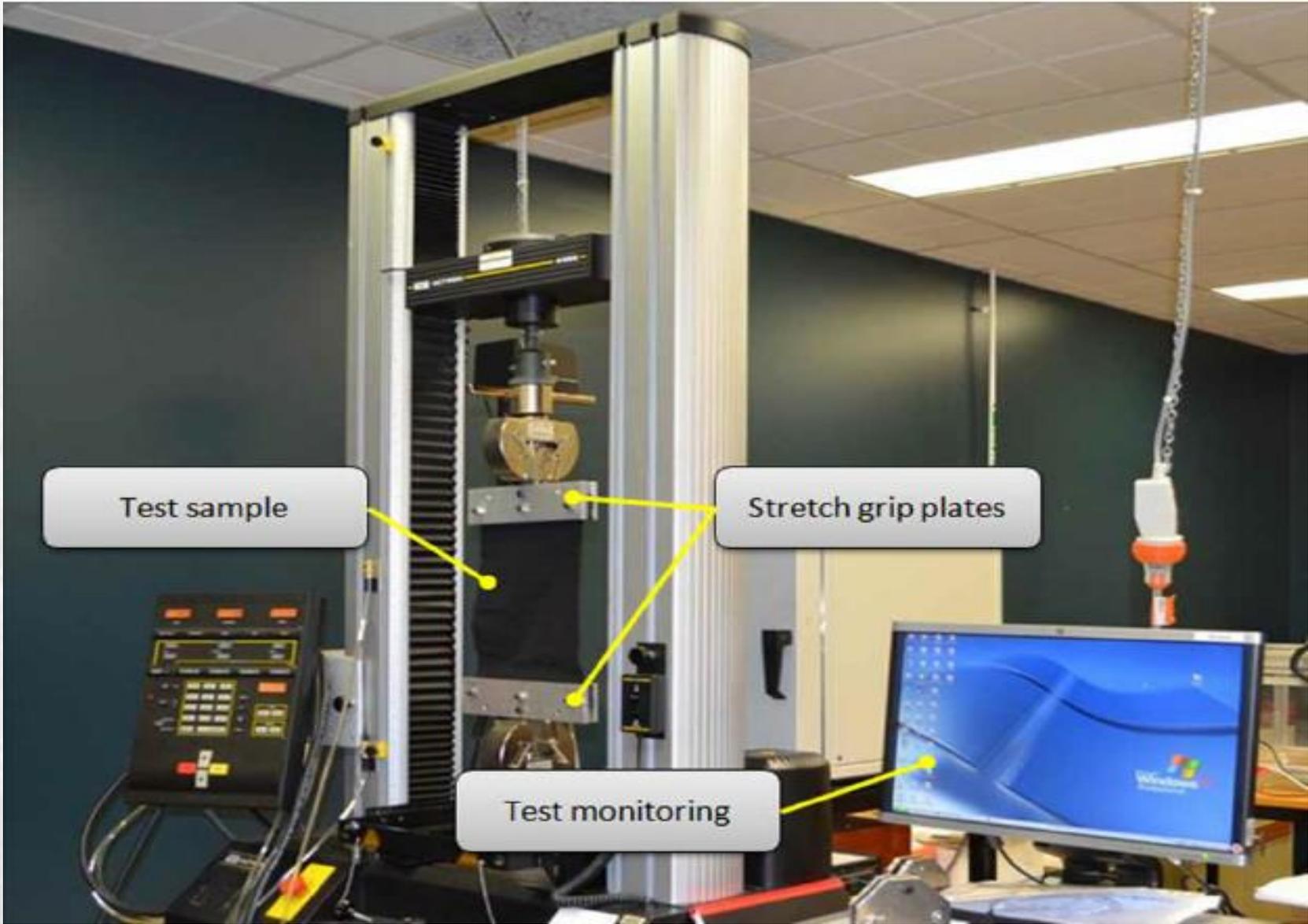
Before the fabric reaches a point where the aesthetics and visual appearance come in play (at the stage of dying). The construction of the fabric requires a design process to reach a tangible stage.

A designer could consider:

Yarn resilience: which is the ability of a fabric to spring back to its original shape after being twisted, crushed, wrinkled, or distorted in any way.

Yarn breathability: The amount of air the fabric lets in and out while being worn.

Yarn flamability: Its reaction and endurance to heat.



Test sample

Stretch grip plates

Test monitoring

DESIGN IN TERMS OF AESTHETIC:

The prints, the patterns, the embellishments and colors can make textiles super attractive and fancy. While different colored fabrics have been held symbolic in terms of religion, culture and tradition. Regardless, a simple fabric can be made much more elaborate. These are some examples.





Some of the more common textile design techniques include Woven, Screen Printing, Khadi Printing, Block Printing, Ikat, Embroidery, Digital Printing, Dobby and Jacquard.

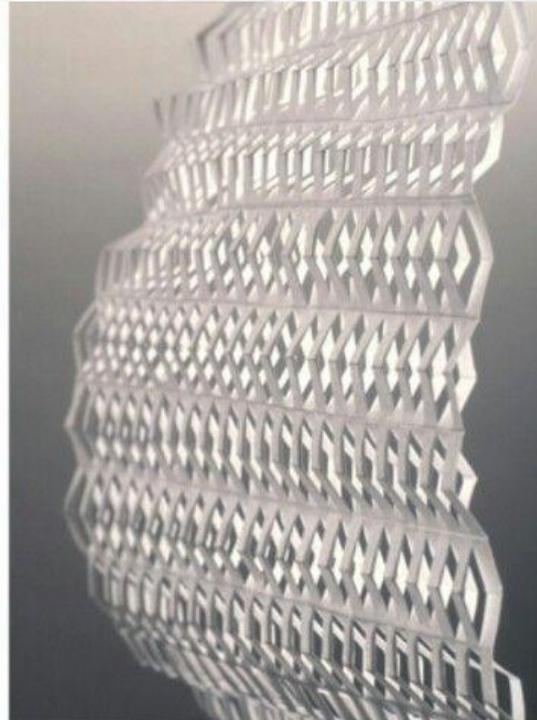


Moreover, works of sequins, pearls and miscellaneous decorative material can elevate the worth and value of a textile.

While designer textile materials can be expensive. Use of material, sources and production process create all sorts of textile, high street, niche and niche.

Today, textiles and design continue to evolve. Technological advancements have merged into design and created unreal and most unbelievably amazing fabrics and textiles. While some are bio-luminescent, some are magnetic and what not.

Started just to carry food , today, we can see textiles in garments, interior design, shoes, medical paraphernalia, car upholstery, furniture and literally everywhere.





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