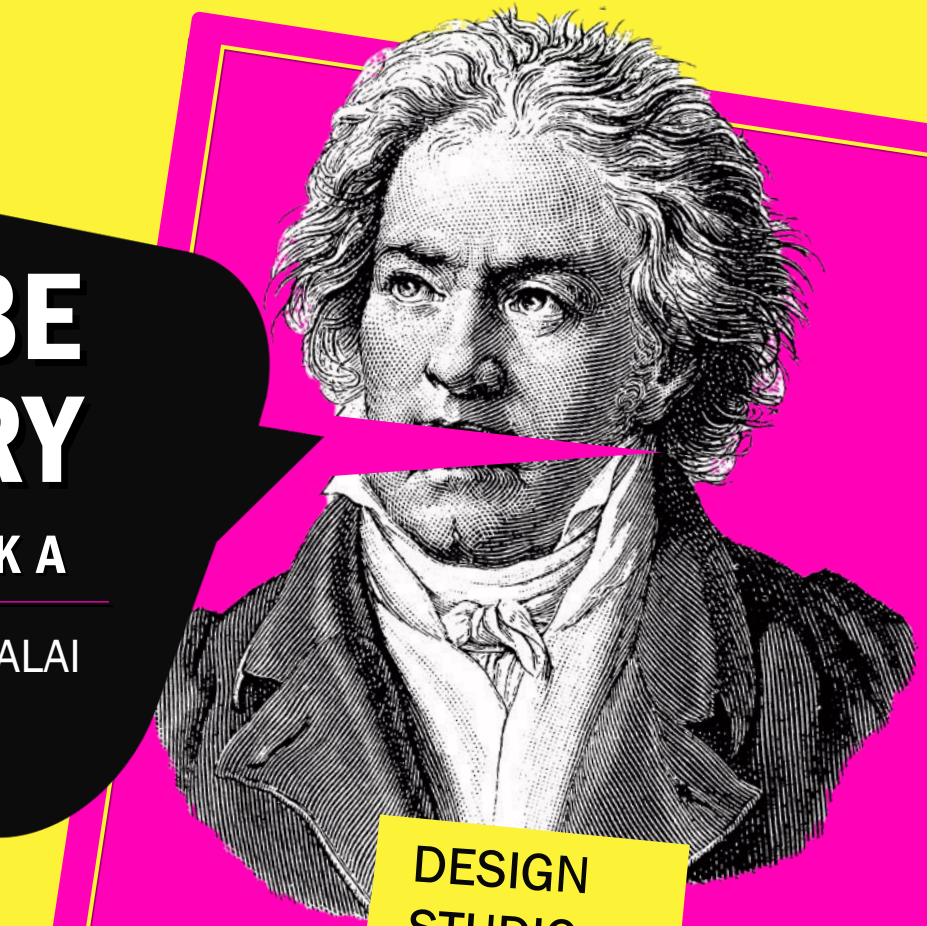
WADROBE STORY

VIDHI DHANUKA

Reviewed by: POOJA KALAI

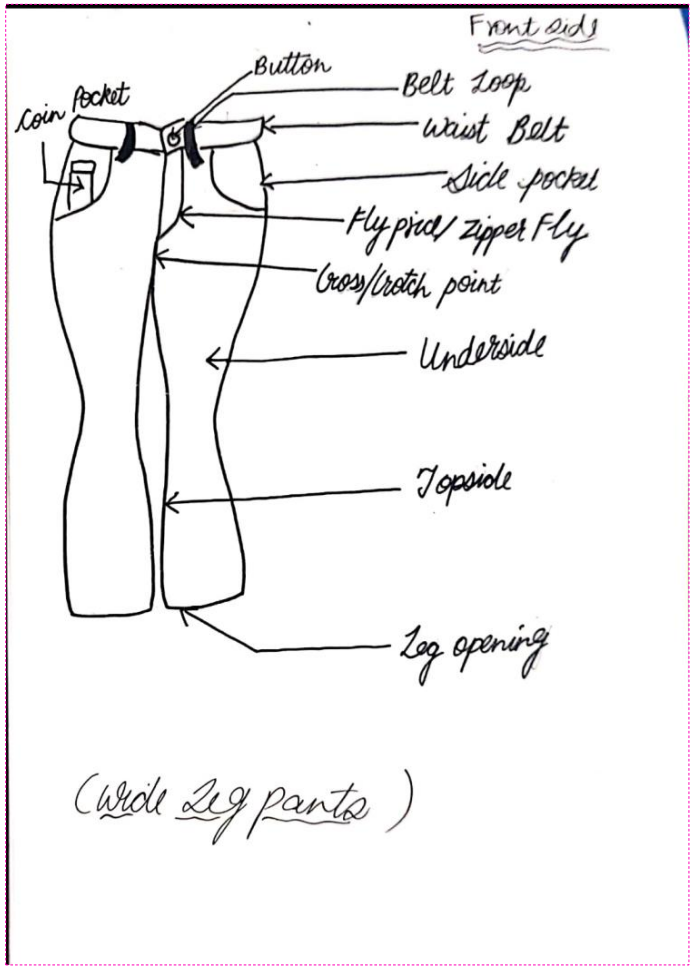


DESIGN STUDIO

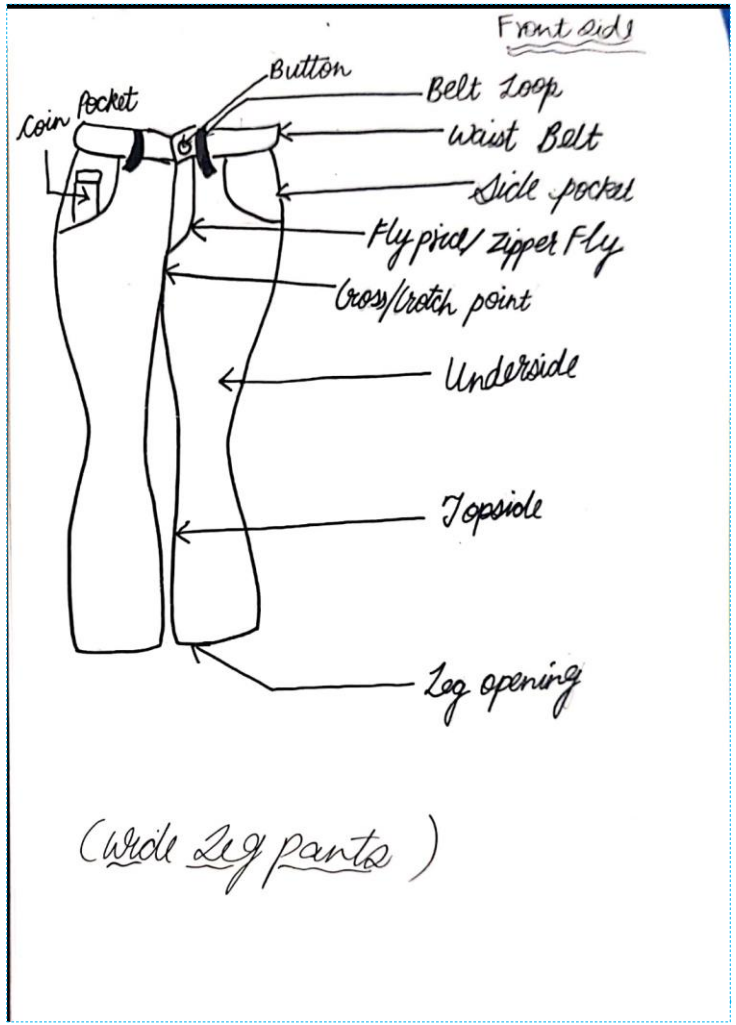
REVIEW

PANT

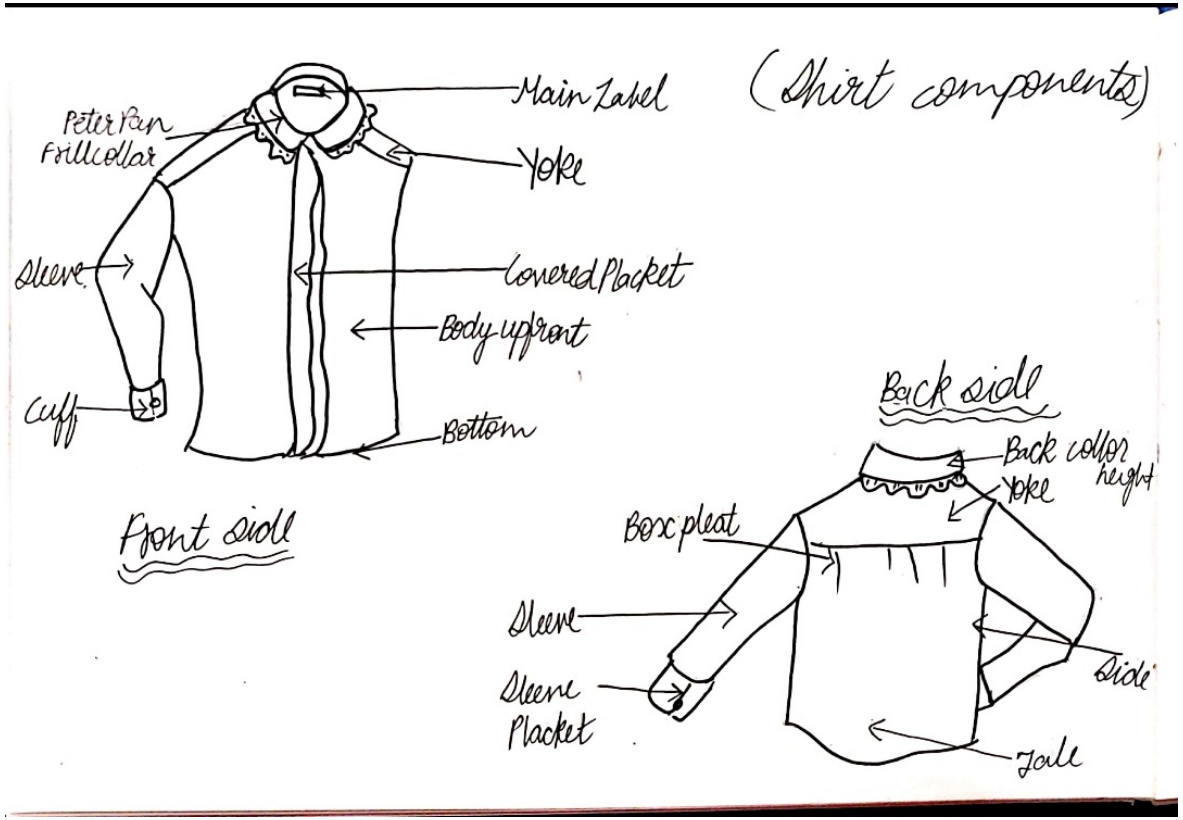
Front



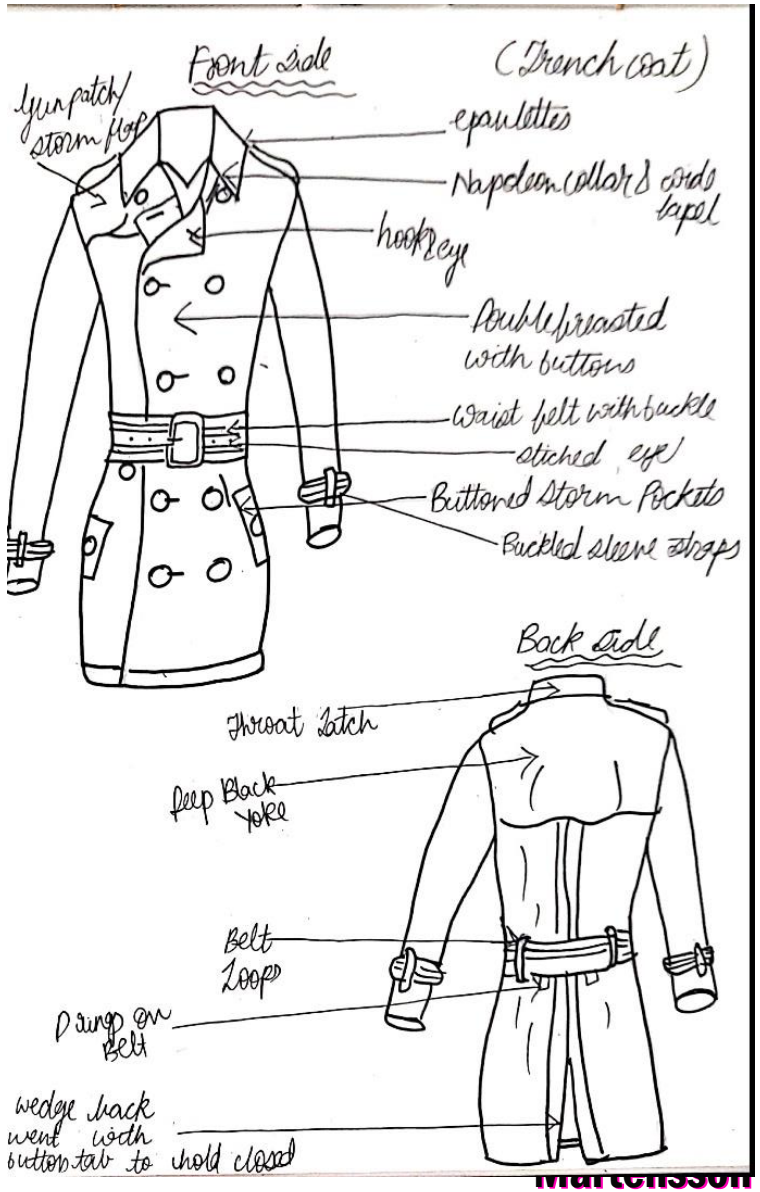
Back



SHIRT



Jacket



FIBRE TO FASHION

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PROCESS

- Fibre production
- Yarn production
- Fabric production
- Pre-treatment
- Dyeing and printing
- Finishing treatments
- Manufacturing, transport, sales and retail

Plant fibre

- Abaca- It's a leaf fiber , composed of long slim cells that form part of the leaf's supporting structure. Lignin content is a high 15%. Abaca is prized for its great mechanical strength, buoyancy, resistance to saltwater damage, and long fiber length –up to 3 m. The best grades of abaca are fine, lustrous, light beige in colorant very strong. Once a favored source of rope for ship's rigging, abaca shows promise as an energy-saving replacement for glass fib resin automobiles.
- Coir- Among vegetable fibers , coir has one of the highest concentrations of lignin, making it stronger but less flexible than cotton and unsuitable for dyeing. The tensile strength of coir is low compared to abaca, but it has good resistance to microbial action and salt water damage. A coarse, short fiber extracted from the outer shell of coconuts, coir is found in ropes, mattresses, brushes, geotextiles and automobile seats
- Hemp -Long, strong and durable, hemp fibers are about 70% cellulose and contain low levels of lignin (around 8-10%). The fiber diameter ranges from 16 to 50 microns. Hemp fiber conducts heat, dyes well, resists mildew, blocks ultraviolet light and has natural anti-bacterial properties. Shorter, woody core fibers ("tow") contain higher levels of lignin. Easy to grow without agrochemicals, hemp is used increasingly in geotextiles , car panels and fiberboard , and "cottonized “ for clothing.

- Ramie- It's is white with a silky luster , similar to flax in absorbency and density but coarser (25-30 microns). One of the strongest natural fibers , it has low elasticity and dyes easily. Strands of ramie range up to 190 cm in length, with individual cells as long as 40 cm. Trans-fibre fissures make ramie brittle but favor ventilation. Not widely known outside the East Asian countries that produce it, ramie is lightweight, silky and made for summer.
- Sisal-Lustrous and creamy white, sisal fiber measures up to 1 m in length, with a diameter of 200 to 400 microns. It is a coarse, hard fiber unsuitable for textiles or fabrics. But it is strong, durable and stretchable, does not absorb moisture easily, resists saltwater deterioration, and has a fine surface texture that accepts a wide range of dyes. Too coarse for clothing and upholstery, sisal is replacing glass fibers in composite materials used to make cars and furniture

MAN MADE FIBRE

- Nylon-The invention of nylon in 1931 created a revolution because it was the first non-cellulose fiber made directly from petrochemicals or coal. The first commercial production of nylon was in 1939 for women's hosiery. During World War II, the government redirected nylon from use in consumer products to the military for tents, parachutes, tires, and ropes. Nylon is the second most used synthetic fiber in the United States.
- Polyester-The first commercial production of polyester was in 1953. Polyester washes and wears wrinkle-free garments were popular during the 1960s and 1970s. Modern polyesters resemble 2 Synthetic Fibers in Costume Collections National Park Service Conserve O Gram 16/4 Synthetic Fibers in Costume Collections 3 Conserve O Gram 16/4 National Park Service silk, wool, and cotton, making it difficult to distinguish them from natural fibers . Other fibers are often blended with polyester further making identification difficult. Polyester is the most used synthetic fiber in the U.S.
- Polyurethane-The first commercial use of polyurethane was in the early 1950s. Polyurethane materials include bonded fabrics, spandex, synthetic suede, leather look fabrics and water repellant materials. A popular material in the 1960s and 1970s was the "wet-look" fabric, usually composed of polyurethane laminated materials. Many examples of collections include coats, jackets, belts, shoes, and purses . Polyurethane is one of the more problematic synthetic materials because it is degraded by exposure to light, heat, and chemicals.

- Spandex -Spandex, a type of polyurethane, was first produced in 1959. During the 1960s, spandex replaced rubber in bathing suits and underwear. Some characteristics of spandex include: Lightweight resistance to body oils abrasion resistance strength and durability
- Acrylic -The first commercial production of acrylic fiber in the U.S. was in 1950. Acrylic fibers are made from acrylonitrile, a petrochemical. The combination of acrylonitrile with small amounts of other chemicals improves the ability of the fiber to absorb dyes. Acrylic fibers are unique among synthetic fibers because of they have an uneven surface.

5 favourite things from the wardrobe

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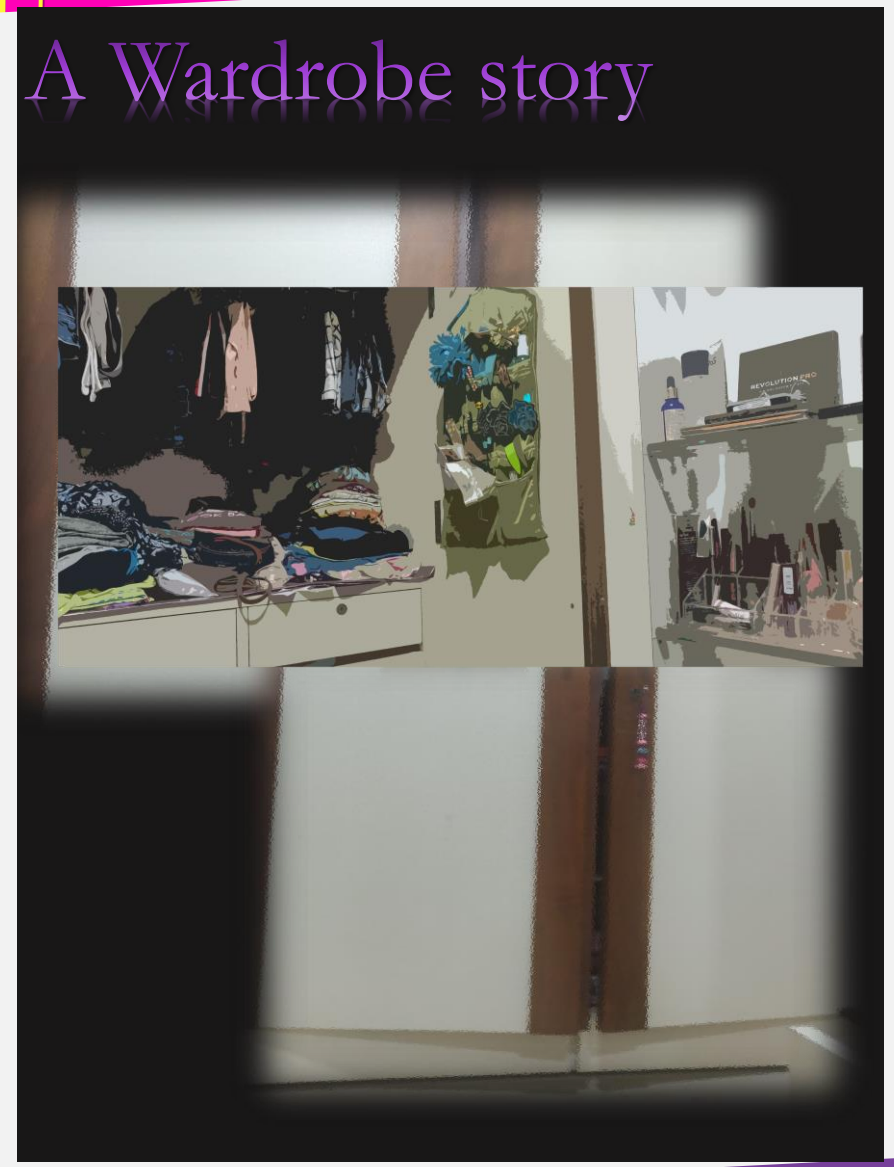
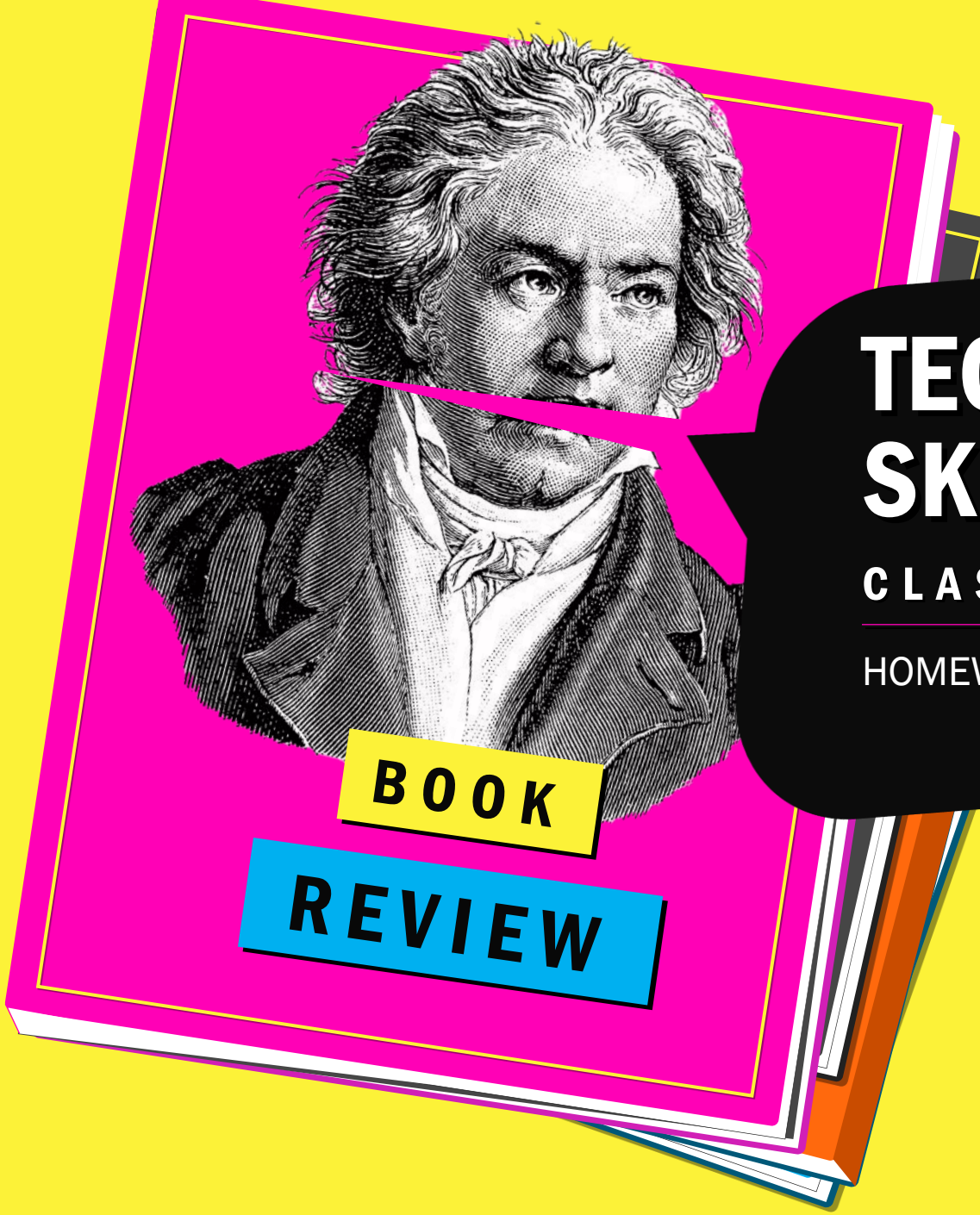


WADROBE STORY

MOST LOVED GARMENT

(separate PDF)



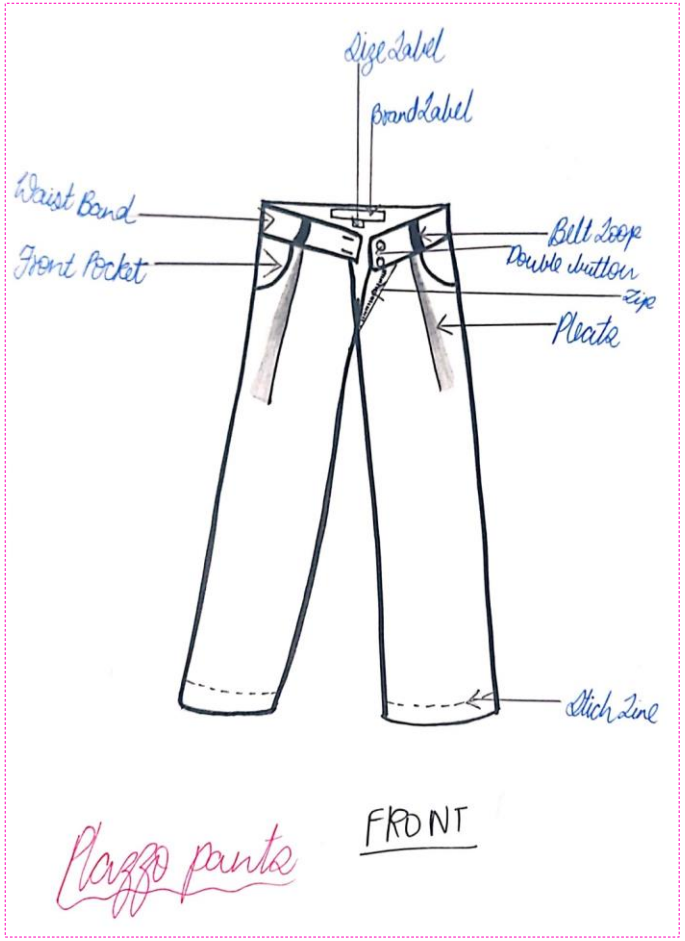
TECHNICAL SKETCHES

CLASSWORK

HOMEWORK

PLAZZO PANTS

FRONT



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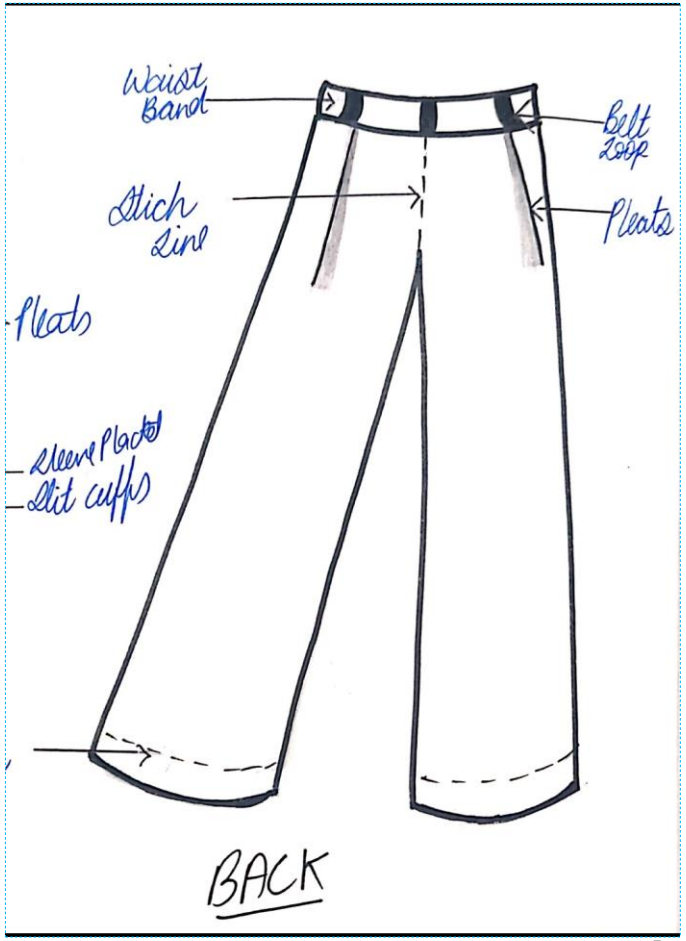
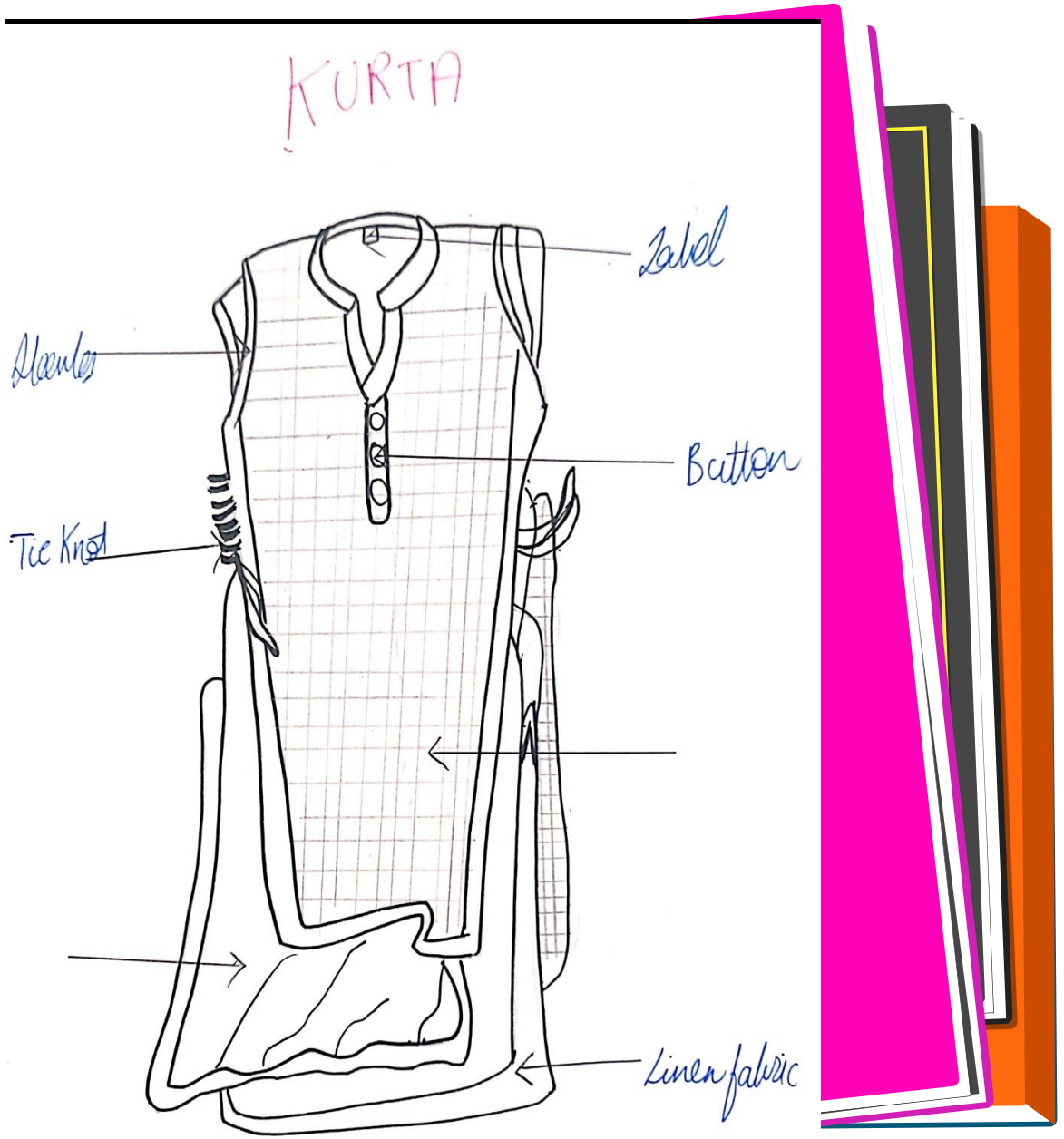
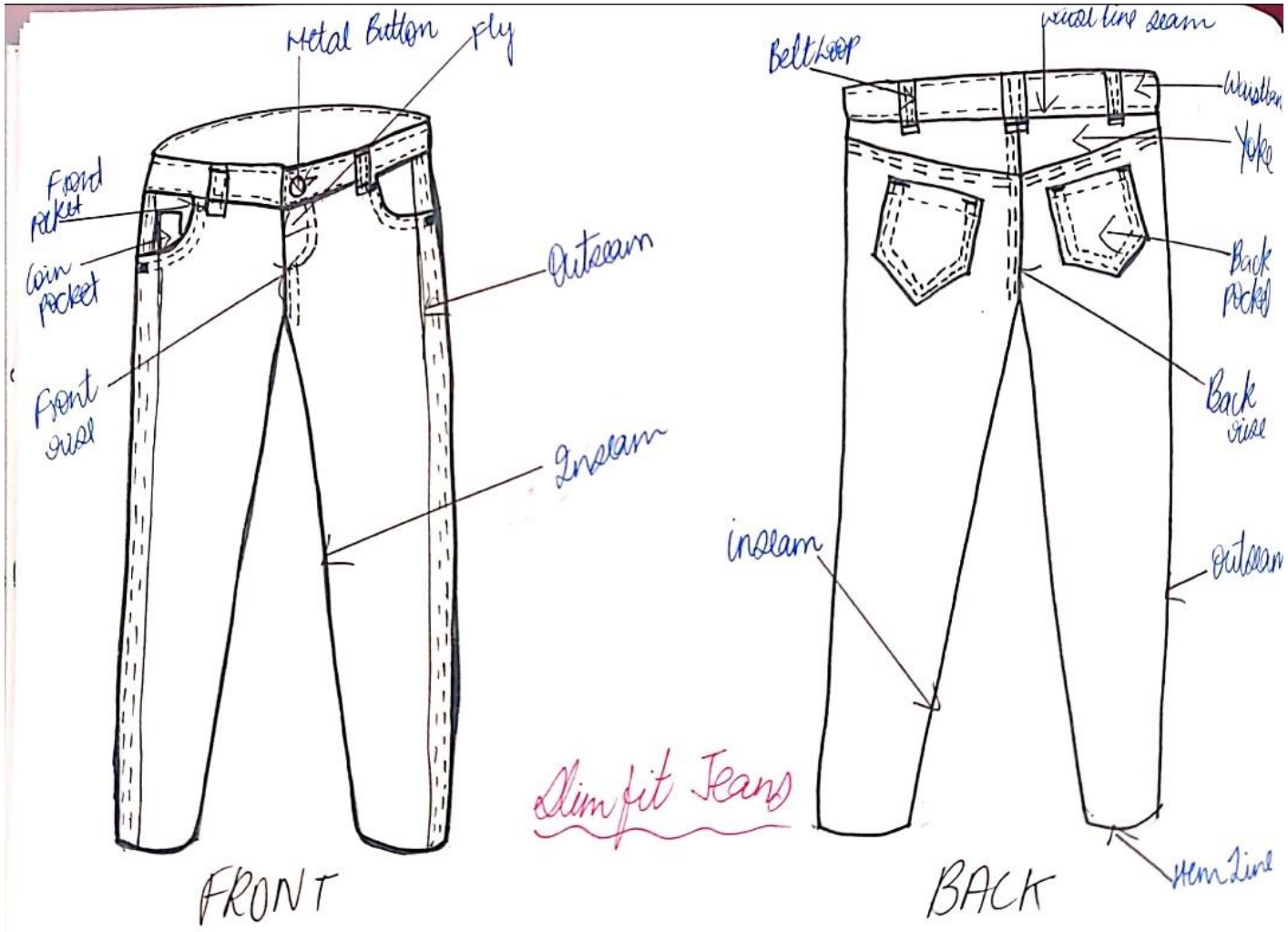


CLASSWORK



HOMEWORK SKETCHES



BLAZER

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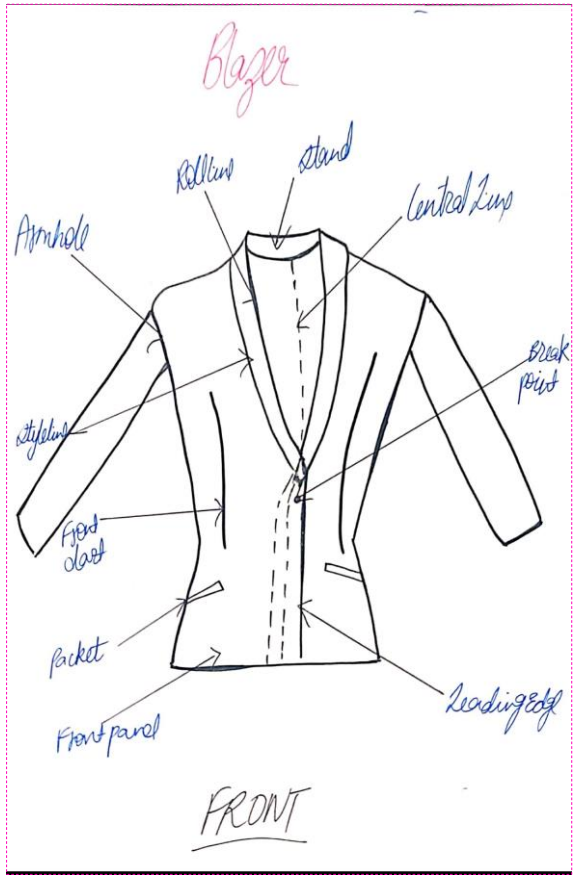
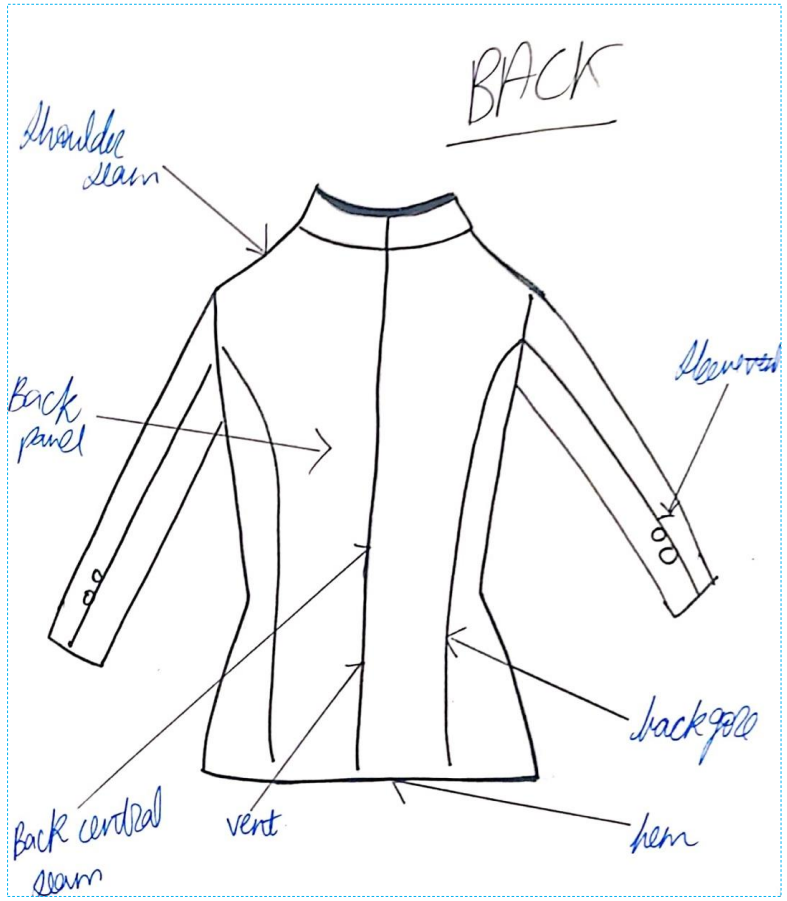
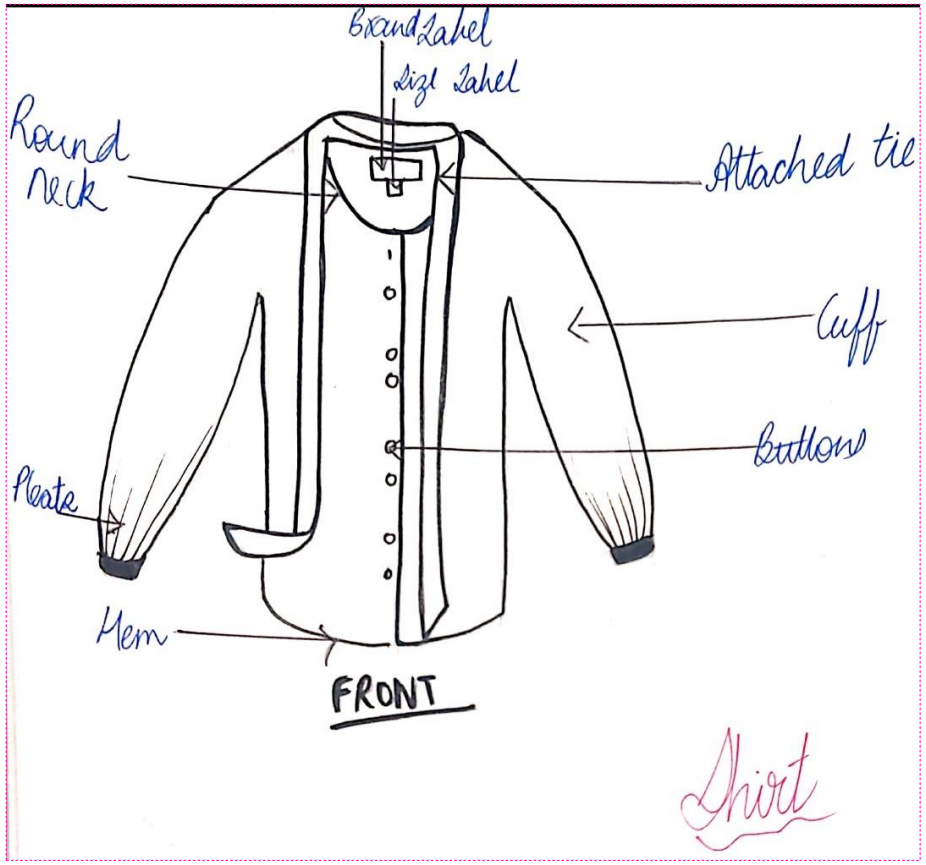
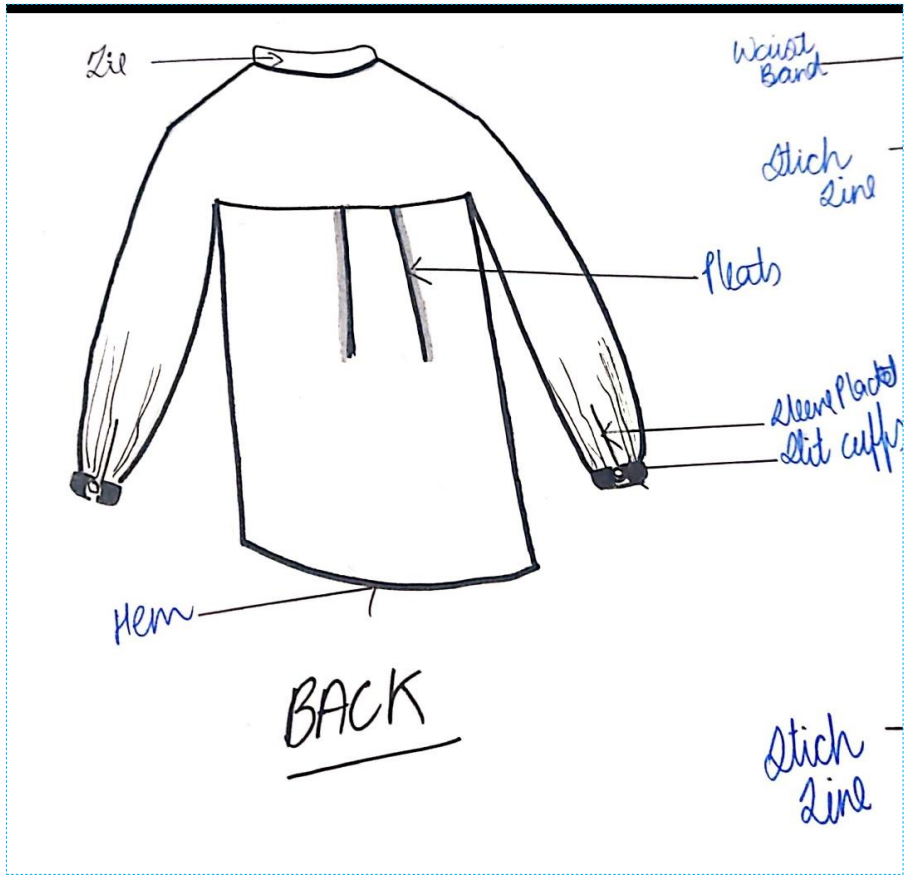




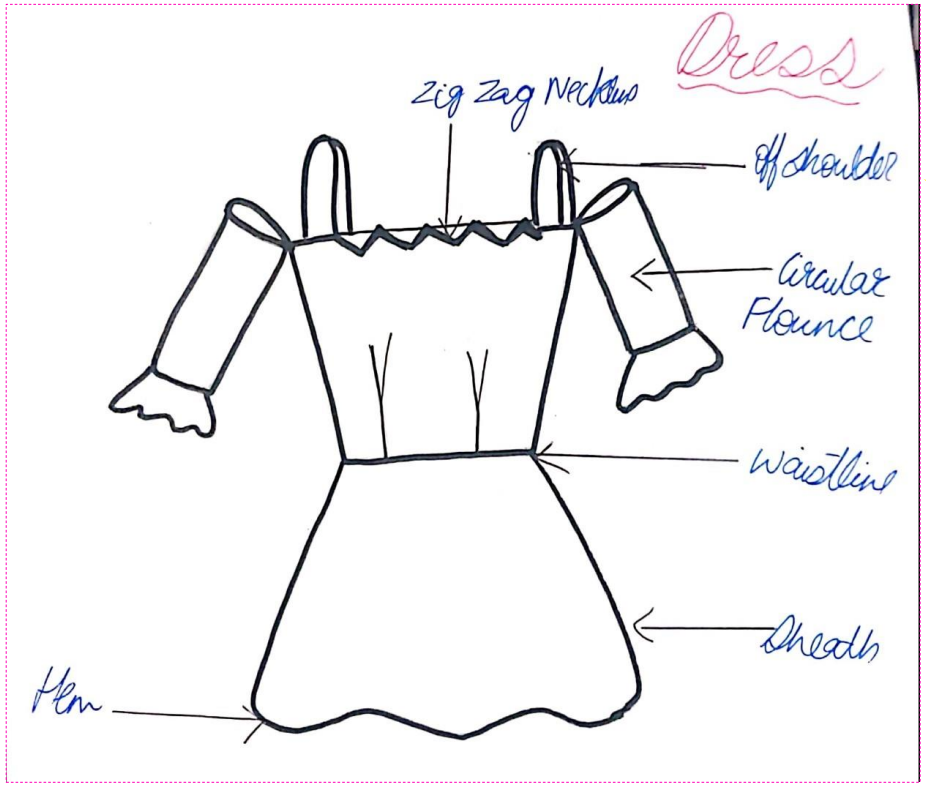
SHIRT


Brand Label
Size Label
Round Neck
Attached tie
Cuff
Buttons
Pleats
Hem
FRONT
Shirt

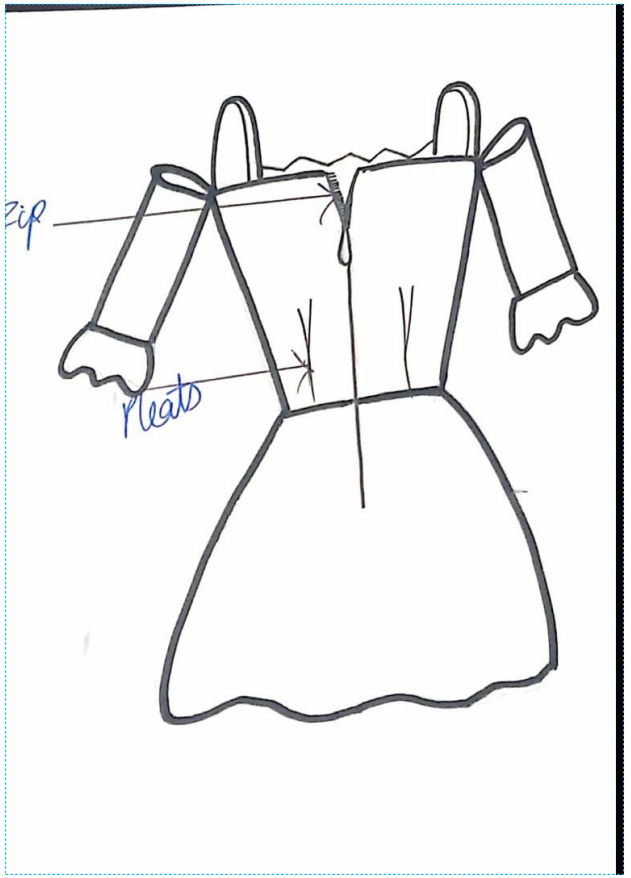

Tie
Waist Band
Stich Line
Pleats
Sleeve Placket
Slit cuffs
Hem
BACK
Stich Line

DRESS

FRONT



BACK



DESIGN EXPLORATION

- Here we changed design details of the above technical sketches .
- There were 5 main garments dress, shirt, jeans ,top and blazer .
- From fabrics colours to components .
- These changes made the garment reach its best potential in terms of its style .
- (separate PDF)

Obstacles and learnings

- This project taught us so many concepts which seem basic now but are the foundation .
- From fibers , components detailing , the way to sketch garments and many more .
- Sketching was very interesting especially while experimenting design detailing .
- The obstacles were mainly neatness and time management .

Thank
You