Modelling Colour and Decoration

Resist Methods of Dyeing

Edexcel • OCR

Resist methods of dyeing **stop the dye** penetrating certain areas of fabric to produce a pattern. Flour, rice paste, wax or string can all be used as 'resists'.

Wax	String
• Print blocks, brushes or specialist tools are used to apply hot molten wax to the surface of a fabric. • The fabric is dyed when the wax has cooled. • Additional colours can be added by removing some (but not all) of the wax using heat, e.g. from an iron. • **Batik** is a widely practised craft from Indonesia that uses wax as a resist – the wax is applied using a **tjanting**.	• String acts as a resist if it's tied around fabric tightly. • It's removed once the fabric has been dyed and dried. • Clear pattern lines are left where the ties were. • Pegs, bulldog clips and stitches can also be used for different effects.

Garment Dyeing

Garment dyeing involves dyeing garments **after they have been constructed**. It only works on fabrics with a natural or combined fibre content (where blended fibres or yarns have been used).

Surface Decoration

Adding **surface decoration** to fabrics or products can **enhance** appearance, add **texture** and create **interest**.

Appliqué...

- is **fabric shapes** sewn onto a **background fabric** using a fine zig-zag or straight stitch.
- often involves backing the fabric shapes with **interfacing** for strength
- can be used to develop simple or elaborate designs.

Patchwork...

- is small samples of **different fabrics sewn together**
- can be used to **combine textures** and create **different patterns**.

Embellishment...

- is **decorations** such as beads, buttons, shells and mirrors **attached** to a background fabric
- using **mirrors** for decoration is called **'Shisha'** work.