Surface Decoration (Cont.)

3D paints...

- are special paints that dry to leave a **raised design** on a fabric
- can be useful for **highlighting** specific areas of a 2D design.

Transfer printing techniques...

- use **disperse dyes** to create a design on paper
- **transfer** the design to fabric using heat from an iron / heat press
- use disperse dyes in powdered, liquid (transfer paints) or wax form
- can only be used on fabrics with **over 50% synthetic** content.

Transfers...

- are **images** that are **transferred** from special paper to fabric **using heat**
- can be created from **photos or computer generated images**
- are printed onto **special paper** using a standard printer
- use a range of papers for different weights and colours of fabric and different effects, e.g. glow-in-the-dark designs.

Embroidery...

- can be done by **hand or sewing machine**
- uses a wide variety of needles and threads
- involves decorative hand stitches, including cross stitch, herringbone stitch, satin stitch, French knots and chain stitch
- designs can be drawn onto water soluble fabric to provide a template. When the embroidery is complete, the fabric is washed and the template dissolves.

CAD embroidery...

- uses a specific type of sewing machine
- involves creating a design on the **machine** itself or on a **PC** using specific software (PC designs are **exported** to the sewing machine via a direct link or by using a special card).

Transfer Dyes

Machine Embroidery

Quick Test

1. Why is modelling important?
2. What type of printing process uses a squeegee?
3. What is a mordant?
4. Name one method of resist dyeing.
5. What printing method can print complex designs onto fabric quickly?

KEY WORDS

Make sure you understand these words before moving on!

- Modelling
- Prototypes
- Relief
- Sublimation
- Bespoke
- Pigment
- Mordant
- Resist
- Appliqué
- Embellishment
- Transfers