

# Study on the Development of Patchwork Fabrics

Ying Yan

Xuzhou University of Technology, Xuzhou, Jiangsu, 221000

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**Abstract.** The fabric is the basic carrier of the art of prosthetic art, whether it is the beginning of the fabric of the old corners of the fabric, or after the industrial production of printed fabrics, or hand-printed fabric, the use of fabric is the soul of the work of the patchwork. In this paper, the origin and development of the art of quilts as a clue to the manual printing and dyeing fabric innovation as the main perspective, to explore the new fabric art of different artistic characteristics and visual experience. Through the study of hand-dyed in the quilting works of different means of presentation; ready-made fabrics and hand-printed fabrics in the use of patchwork and contrast; and manual printing and dyeing fabric human characteristics, aesthetic characteristics; explore fabrics and dyes, With the stitch and a variety of fiber materials in the patchwork in the performance of the expansion, and carried out based on innovative hand-printed fabric as the main experimental Patchwork research.

## Introduction

Fabric is an important performance carrier in the patchwork. At the beginning of the development of the puzzle art, the patchwork is the use of the remaining corners fabric for stitching, to achieve a practical function of cold and warm. After continuous development, the types of fabric cloth has also undergone great changes, from the beginning of the remaining corner fabric, to the mass production of printed fabrics, hand-printed fabrics, digital fabrics and a variety of fiber materials. In the current works of quilter works, the use of ready-made fabrics to design and production, this situation to a certain extent, caused a lot of works in the pattern of cloth, color appear on the form of creative limitations and creative practices. The same sex. In view of this situation, this paper focuses on the visual presentation of hand-dyed fabrics in patchwork, as well as the innovative research of hand-dyed fabrics and various kinds of technology and various kinds of fiber materials as the main research direction, and explores the ways of fabric innovation method.

## Fabric Art of Fabric Use

The initial appearance of the patch is as a practical item. Material shortage of the times, people will be the original old fabric or clothing, cut into cloth pieces together, made to withstand the cold quilts, clothing. With the gradual improvement of people's living standards, Patchwork gradually began to artistic, decorative direction. To the weaving, printing and dyeing flourishing period, the fabric production costs dropped significantly, people gradually began to pursue the pattern of fabric fabric and color form of the United States, the two factors for the development of the art of cloth provides a good good environment. Patchwork in China, similar to the hundreds of clothes or Bai Na was, in the ancient material lack of agricultural society, children born, the family will go door to house to discuss a large piece of palm old fabric, sew together, made clothes or quilts. Wearing a hundred clothes, cover 100 people, in China have a child can get sick and sick, safe growth of the implication. In Europe and the United States, the first appearance of the patch is also produced as a practical thing, people in order to drive cold warm, the rest of the old fabric quilted together, made into large cloth. With the start of the industrial revolution, cotton production began to rise, people began to cotton on the back of the patchwork, the production of the species began to enrich, such as clothes, cushions, cushions and other life-related pieces of cloth. The value of Patchwork is not only practical, but also has a decorative effect. As the current quartet works of a popular form of artistic creation, has long been beyond the value of waste using cold and warm, become a aesthetic value of

the works of art. With the improvement of public aesthetic ability, in the pursuit of material security at the same time pay more attention to the needs of the spirit. The traditional waste fabric has been unable to meet people's aesthetic pursuit, people understand the beauty into their own creation, by adding different skills in the patchwork techniques, such as embroidery, weaving, quilting, etc., Of the function, but also the pursuit of a decorative effect.

### **Artistic Characteristics of Hand Printing and Dyeing Fabrics**

Manual printing and dyeing is a practical function of the traditional form of technology. In the rest of the world has a different development process and process characteristics. Manual printing and dyeing mainly refers to the large machine printing, the manual as the main way, the formation of decorative patterns on the fabric design and process implementation process. Hand printing and dyeing mainly include hand-painted, tie-dye, batik, type dyeing and many other techniques, through the fabric of the manual dyeing or printing skills. Different techniques have different visual characteristics on the fabric.

Hand-painted art is the use of brush on the fabric and other painting tools and dyes or pigments, directly on the fabric to describe the required decorative patterns, do not need complex processes and equipment, operation more casual. In China, many hand-printing and dyeing process, hand-painted is the most primitive and ancient manual printing and dyeing techniques, also known as "painting", is the origin of China's hand printing and dyeing. Because hand-painted production method is relatively simple, only the fabric, pen, dye can be, so in the Zhou Dynasty hand-painted process has been relatively mature, in the Warring States period, Chu Chu and Han silk painting the most famous. Now our country has the earliest two silk paintings, unearthed in the Warring States period Chu tomb, respectively, "dragon and phoenix characters", "character Royal Dragon", are plain silk texture, the picture with a smooth pen, with color and elegant, Out of the object of the dynamic, with a high artistic value and ornamental value. Hand-painted commonly used fabric for the cotton, hemp, silk, ancient hand-painted and embroidery, letterpress printing and some other combination of technology, printing and painting complement each other, play a unique fabric decoration. The ancient dyes are plant dyes, animal dyes and mineral dyes, color fastness is relatively low, and now textile dyes, reactive dyes, acid dyes and other types, high color fastness compared to the dye varieties, technically Great promotion.

Tie-dye, also known as twisted valerian, bargain, twisted dye, also known in the folk "summarized Valerian", "summary flower". Barbed, as the name suggests is divided into knot and stained two parts, the production, the fabric through the tie knot, folding, stitching, plywood and other anti-dye way combination, and then the fabric monochrome or multi-color dyeing, And finally get the desired pattern. Cotton, linen, silk, nylon and other fabrics can be used to tie dye, line, rope, rubber band, wood, etc. are often used as anti-dye tools. Tie-dyed varieties are also very much, such as "roe Valerian", "agate valleys", "deer fetal valleys" and so on, the color is monochrome or multi-color dyeing. In the Xinjiang Turpan Astana 305 Tomb unearthed in the red twisted Valerian, is currently found in the earliest tie-dyed fabric, for the West Liang Jian Yuan twenty years (AD 384) tie-dye works 33. Wei Jin Southern and Northern Dynasties period, tie dye vigorously development, tie-dyed for the use of women's clothing, decoration, experience behind the Sui Tang Yuan Ming and Qing dynasties, have been varying degrees of development. Tie dye fabric in the abstract color transition, although the control of the graphics on a certain degree of difficulty, but with its unique implication, and the pursuit of Chinese painting in the direct expression of the same thing. One of the fun lies in the screen just right blank, coupled with the color between the virtual reality, leaving a kind of imagination and not like between the imagination. There is a "quiet of the group moving, empty Nana environment," the composition of the fun, coupled with the expression of its mood, occasional texture effects, so that tie-dye has a unique charm.

Batik, also known as wax Valerie, is a fluid wax as a dye-proofing agent, drawing graphics, dyeing other parts of the dyeing. Batik is characterized by the ability to use the drawings in the process of drawing more accurate to show the graphics, than the tie-dye on the shape of the grasp of the more easy to control some. China's earliest batik works for the Eastern Han batik flowers, has a

high research value and artistic value. From our country more than two thousand years ago Qin and Han Dynasties to the present, batik has always been a constant update and development. Batik process commonly used techniques are: wax method, with a wax knife or brush to describe the pattern, to show the pattern of fine and neat; brush wax method, with a brush dipped in wax, smear block-like graphics; point wax method, with wax Pot points draw the desired graphics. In the batik process, the cooling of the solidified wax will crack to produce a small gap, in the process of dyeing dyes through the gap coloring on the fabric, after dewaxing will form a fine like ice crack, called the ice pattern. Although the appearance of ice marks in the process of batik naturally produced texture effect, but also can be controlled according to the needs of the graphics, according to the ratio of paraffin and beeswax, can affect the number of ice cracks. According to the needs of the design graphics, careful processing often polished a lot of works. Batik process, the modern pattern, the use of multiple sets of color, unique ice texture can increase the design of batik fabric.

### **The Innovation of Hand Printing and Dyeing in Contemporary Design**

Modern hand printing and dyeing is the concept and form of traditional hand printing and dyeing, how to innovate in the contemporary design tide, and innovate in the environment of industrial production. This is not only the problem of hand printing, but also the handicrafts. In this era of innovation, the innovation of handicrafts should be and the innovation of contemporary art is to keep pace. The traditional handicraft has a unique irreplaceable position, is one of the oldest mode of production, is the wisdom of the working people and the crystallization of ideas, but also the accumulation of national culture, in the industrialization of these today with their own national culture sounds More precious. But after the industrial revolution, handicrafts were gradually regarded as a product of backward agricultural periods. Handicrafts, hand printing and dyeing need to adapt to this rapid development, industrialization of the times, need in this ever-changing environment to find a better show their own stage. We are talking about innovation is not isolated innovation, but in the traditional inheritance, into the contemporary design thinking, to find the road of real innovation.

Modern hand printing and dyeing is the traditional hand-printing and dyeing of the modern form, innovative form, its fundamental, is the design of thinking innovation. The concept of manual printing and dyeing has long been stuck in a more traditional direction, popular trend, modern form, it seems difficult to apply to the manual printing and dyeing. In fact, the demand for the handicraft market is also increasingly related, in the farming period, handicrafts provide most of the daily necessities, people's basic necessities are closely related. From the civil to the court, a lot of demand to stimulate the development of handicrafts, metalworking, lacquerware, ceramics, dyeing, carpentry, weaving and other handmade skills reached the pinnacle of the point. From the Yangshao culture Banpo fish pattern, summer business period of the animal surface pattern, Taotie pattern, to the Ming Dynasty popular moire and wrapped flowers, and then to the Qing Dynasty Rococo decorative style, from modeling to pattern, handicraft development history Is a history of innovation, with the progress of the times, people need to replace the aesthetic needs of reincarnation.

The new way of thinking does not mean to negate the traditional value, but from a new perspective to inherit this millennium history of handmade skills. "Kao Gong Ji" 41 wrote: "Sometimes, there is gas, the material has the United States, the work is clever, together the four, and then can be good.", That is, time, space, material, The importance of these four points. "Days sometimes" that time, timeliness, manual printing and dyeing in addition to play their own process characteristics, but also need to do with the era of popular cycle, graphics, color and other factors are in the creation of the need to consider. "Sometimes" is the space, the place of creation, the good works are not isolated, need to cater to the specific area, the specific crowd, consider the regional culture, the public aesthetic. "Material is the United States" that material, in the manual printing and dyeing, cotton, linen, silk, silk, yarn and other materials are often used in hand printing and dyeing. Material characteristics, texture performance, the effect of superposition of each other is what we have to consider. "Work is clever" that the idea of the design of the smart extension of the new breakthrough in the form of novel, are to enhance its aesthetic value of the method. How to grasp

the hand-dyeing process and the combination of innovation in the times, should grasp the hand-painted, tie-dye, batik, type dyeing a few minutes of their own characteristics, to meet the trend of continuous development. Hand-painted features is that the pattern and color easier to control, with strong expressive force, relatively speaking, the requirements for the producer's hand-painted skills are relatively high. Hand-painted printing and dyeing should be the pattern of fashion design, the combination of the two elements of color. The biggest feature of the dyeing process is its color "blooming" effect, as well as the stitch texture effect, can be a good performance geometric graphics and abstract graphics, dyeing color control, can appear strong modern. Batik process with fluid wax as anti-dye tool, with a more sophisticated drawing techniques, to the traditional skills to give modern graphics and color, so that the fabric has a modern expression.

## **Conclusion**

In the diversified development today, the fabric of the fabric also tend to diversify the development of the fabric. Study the use of fabric elements in the patchwork, combined with a variety of techniques and fiber materials, for the patchwork of innovation and development of a certain significance.

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