

**COURSE CODE:** HSM 410  
**COURSE TITLE:** CREATIVE FABRICS  
**NUMBER OF UNITS:** 2 UNITS  
**COURSE DURATION:**

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## COURSE DETAILS:

**Course Coordinator:** Labode O. J.  
**Email:** [lab12d6@yahoo.com](mailto:lab12d6@yahoo.com)  
**Office Location:**  
**Other Lecturers:**

## COURSE CONTENT:

This course exposes students to textile design as Art. From the point of view of art for art's sake e.g. textile for other uses apart from clothing.

Students are expected to apply for their knowledge of basic and creative design and imaginative skills to practice and produce various articles such as tapestries, rag appliqué, wall hangings, lamp holders, table mats and other decorative items.

## COURSE REQUIREMENTS:

## READING LIST:

## LECTURE NOTES

### LECTURE 1

#### METHOD OF HANDLING DIFFERENT TEXTILE MATERIALS

Introduction and tutorial to advance basic principles and techniques of textile design packaging and production, laboratory procedures, method of handling different materials and safety guides, styles and moods in interior decoration.

- Art of colour – at achieving a successful colour scheme – gathering ideas from books and magazines and other means of selecting materials for interior decoration.
- Ability to select a suitable colour – a scheme made of just one colour (monochrome) in different tones and scheme of many colours.
- One of those materials can be used as starting point for an interesting scheme

## **LECTURE 2**

### **INTERIOR UPHOLSTERED AND THEIR FUNCTIONS**

Practical experimental exercises in pattern perfection – scale of pattern to the size of room, huge motif in modern minimal interior or room with high ceiling, rugs, carpet, and tufted textile.

- Bedroom comfort (upholstered chair or sofas and shag pile and so on.

## **LECTURE: 3**

### **STYLES AND TYPES DESIGN ON FABRICS AND OTHER HOME INTERIOR**

Practical experimental exercises in shape, size and function of window before taken decision on the style of curtain or blind. Shapes of windows are important in home management.

- Blinds inside the recess are expected to be translucent fabrics.
- Dormer window, Gregorian window, Bay window and cottage style are also important and need to be attended to.
- Pole fixed above the arch – the pole is fixed on high above the window in order for the curtains to ‘stack’ out of the way so as to not lose the beautiful shape.

## **LECTURE: 4**

### **DIFFERENT TECHNIQUES FOR FIXING CURTAINS, DOORS AND WINDOW POLES**

Further experiment with combinations of two or more techniques in Basic glazed door shapes – students are expected to consider curtains for door ways and study the opening of different doors

– the door must not open inward. The curtains would get in the way whenever people try to open it.

- Curtains in this situation have poles or tracking that need to be fixed above the door way.
- When opened, the curtains must stay back out of the way on either side – this allows the door completely clear of the opening.
- Students are expected to study different styles of doors – Half-glazed Gregorian, Potio doors, French doors and so on.

## **LECTURE: 5**

### **TUTORIAL AND PRACTICAL EXERCISE IN REARRANGEMENT OF FABRICS**

The rearrangement of fabrics in home management is a process of appreciating visual aesthetics of fabric that are produced in the studio. Students are exposed to methods and materials that are suitable for these processes. There are three methods of fabrics production – Tie and dye, Batik and screen process printing.

- Batik production – The colour of the fabric, the method of batiking the fabric by putting a flat medium such as cardboard or flat cartoon in between the fabric.
- Fold and Dye of fabric – Students are expected to master different type of folds – half fold etc.

## **LECTURE: 6**

### **SCREEN PROCESSES AND DISCHARGE METHODS AND DESIGNS**

Screen printing, Dabbing, Adornment and Discharging. Students should be able to practice how mesh can be coated, design and expose on it.

- Dabbing methods are not left out of practical experimental exercise. This is process or method of printing whereby a stencil is made and used to print. The stencil is to be dabbed directly on the fabric.

- Discharging of fabric is a process by which chlorine is used to create design pattern on the surface of fabric. It takes some minutes/hours to discharge yards of fabric – depending on the number of yards.
- Ironing of makes it more presentable and more attractive. Folded fabrics need to be ironed.

## **LECTURE: 7**

### **CLIENT SERVICES/ CUSTOMERS RELATIONSHIP**

Lecture on solving design problems. In aspect of life design is apparent. Students are going to be exposed to how they can use design to achieve certain objectives in home management – considering shapes, lines together to form pattern. The combination of design in a furnished fabric is known as pattern.

- Process involved in knowing what the client wants to design. Students' practical would focus on individual design which is the ability to create better and attractive visuals for the beholder.

## **LECTURE: 8**

### **CRAFT AND EMBELLISHMENT OF HARD AND SOFT MATERIALS**

Students are expected to receive lecture, tutorial and practical experiments on broom embellishment and table decoration. Embellishment is a process of decorating or adding beauty to a particular object.

- The embellishment of broom by beading the broom with the aid of adhesive in order to glue the breads to the broom sticks.
- Table decoration involves designing the table mats and spreading table cover on the table and at the edges of the table are per cued along with another fabrics/table cover which can be used to set the table.

**LECTURE: 9**

Practical exercise by students on the following topics

- 1 . Interior decoration
- 2 Discharging and designing of fabric with chlorine
3. Fold and dye of fabric

**LECTURE: 10**

Seminar presentation by students on one of the treated topics in home science and management.

At the expiration of two weeks term paper would be submitted to lecturer in charge.