

TEXTILE DESIGN ON KPD FPT TNU AD IN RUZOMBEROK

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Abstract

A designer is not only an innovator in his/her relation to seasonal fashion offer but also gives incentives to new technical and technological outcomes. He/she can also contribute to their selection and introduction into practice. A textile design is a overall look including the textile construction and pattern is only a drawing on the textile surface.

Key Words: textile design, designer, clothing design, technical textile

1. Introduction

Designer's work itself in a mill comes from strategic aims of production, we can hardly speak about free creation. Although a designer is limited in a way, he/she has some possibilities to apply his/her creative objectives. What concerns patterning you always start from particular existing technology in a mill, it means from production of a yarn to weaving and knitting up to a final finishing of textiles. This reality is met with an idea and opinion which has a certain target. In our conditions it is a certain type of textile with a particular pattern application in a certain clothing product. Sometimes the target is given to a designer but more often a designer searches new ideas himself/herself. It is beneficial for producer to give an employee the most possible volume of inspiration. The work of designers mainly includes searching and finding this abstract idea. This one is then adapted to particular production possibilities and a new pattern is created as well as a product.

A creation of design starts with the choice of material for a yarn or silk. One of the most important category is the colour of a yarn and its construction, raw material, the way of spinning, the number of twisting, woolliness, filling, if the spun yarn is smooth and effect and etc., we can say that a yarn itself has got its design which in fact decides about a textile design.

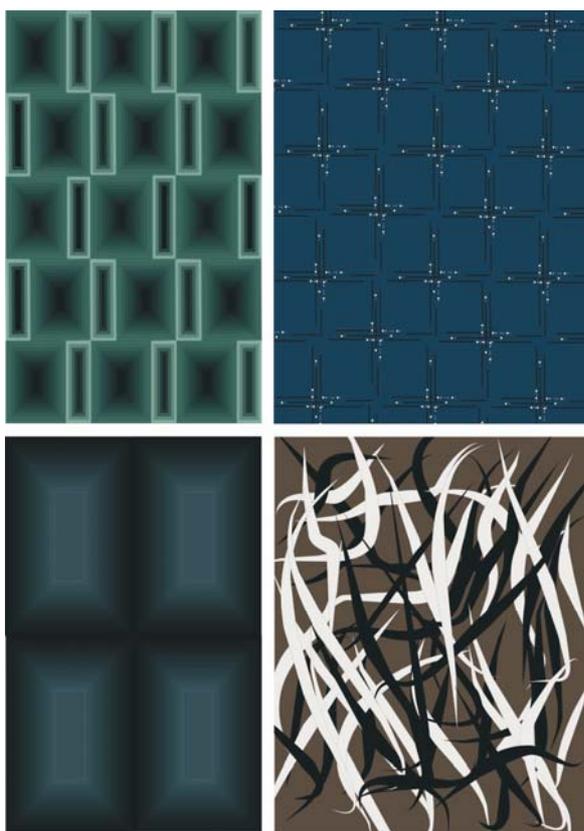
When we are familiar with material and its technical parameters /raw- material, length weight, twisting, appearance and colourfulness / we can start with a pattern design of textile. Of course we have to take into consideration particular possibilities of machines and the fact how a designer can use them. A designer can also find a new way how to extend the patterning possibilities of a machine.

The precise production documentation – technological regulations – are created by a designer or technologist on a finished product. Then it serves for any production and economic support materials including the price of product. Good quality product has to meet also other demands / size and dye fastness/ for intended exploitation of textile as it is for example elasticity, mechanic resistance, requests on upkeeping by customers and etc. New products are necessary to be verified by the practice exploitation as some shortcomings, which are not discovered by laboratory tests, can occur. They could lead to claims or commercial failure. If a particular product meets all requirements and a required quality will be guaranteed in a mass production, such a product can be included into sale product collection for certain fashion season with several colours alternatives.

2. Textile design

Textile design, understood as a subsystem of applied art, is an extraordinary artistic activity. It participates on various components of complex quality of industrial production, mainly by the decisive participation on creation of aesthetic function and sign system with a specific self-realization of the author. Textile design separate on textile design, clothing design - belong here design fashion, textile haberdashery, industrial textile design / in architecture, health, means of transport atd./, housing design.

It is not only the matter of final products shapes, as the designer's work concerns their whole structure, but also that means functional and technical qualities of materials, which are respected and developed into new levels. Design can be monitored in everyday life in a large scale of application- from tiny consumer objects to forming accommodation space, up to town environment, from classical communication means to participation on forming new technologies and strategic elements of information society. Of course design, which respects not only series but also a unique product, contributes to utility of a product for a man. To be useful, it must be functional. Functional in practice to be able to meet the task it was produced for. It must be functional and aesthetic because the function has got many alternatives. The substance of the aesthetic value is not represented only by the shapes harmony, coloured areas or impressive material. It is mainly the world of signs providing ideal and conceptual message of the author, who often represents the humanity aspect in the disassociated world in super industrial era.



návrh dezénu na autopoťah, Iveta Todeková,
školská práca KPD, Ružomberok, 2005

Figure 1: Textile design



návrh na posteľnú bielizeň, školská práca KPD, Ružomberok 2002

Figure 2: Bed design

Under the notion textile design we understand **the work of designers who should be active in all areas of industry, mainly in creating forms of new materials.**



Figure 3: Clothing design with recycled material **Figure 4:** Clothing design

Textile design is explained in following ways as :

1. An artistic projection /or textile art/ of industrial assembly line products is a new independent profession or activity which is special in an artistic sense in a similar way as literature, architecture, painting, music, sculpture ,etc.
2. Complex projecting of textile batch products in a sense of a comprehensive quality / the design criteria are narrower than quality ones./
3. One component of preparation and realization of objects in industry. Its aim is the designing of final textile product shapes to be possible to produce them mechanically.
4. The process of textile product designing where the artistic and engineering projecting are two sides of one process of artistic textile product projection.
5. Textile design as an artistic fine-art activity participating on the origin of various components of complex quality of industrial production textile product mainly by the participation on an aesthetic function and semiotics with a specific self -exertion of the author. A new specific quality of the objects is originated and that is an inseparable part of their structural qualities in a certain historical, social, and cultural context. It is not the question of final product shapes creation any more, as designer's work concerns whole structure, it means also their functional and technical aspects . They are respected and developed at the same time.



Figure 3: Clothing design



Figure 4: Clothing design

3. Textile design on KPD in Ružomberok

After splitting of Czechoslovak Republic there was an empty place in SR what concerns teaching of Mechanic and Textile Technologies as they were previously taught at FT TU in Liberec for the whole Czechoslovakia. That was the reason why the workplace was established in Ružomberok.

Based on the decision of Convocation held on 5.12.1995 FT TU in Liberec started to help FPT TnU in Ružomberok mainly in the area of teaching some subjects in Ružomberok. Nowadays 3 students of Phd study are being included in study program in Liberec to create own personnel for Ružomberok Department.

The Košice TU students of detached workplace in Ružomberok were relocated in the union of the Trenčín University on 1.12.1997. Here the students of Bachelor study are trained for the needs of the textile and clothing industry. At the same time with the help of TF of TU in Liberec are being created conditions for engineering study here. During the choice of the study branches and pedagogical orientation of the Department, the necessity of study orientation of Mechanic Textile Technology and Design in SR was taken into consideration. From that reason the employees of Trenčín University- Faculty of Industrial Technologies- devote to research of inner structure of linear length forms like sliver, yarn, staple simple and spun yarn, silk and flat textiles- it means web from carded yarn machine, woven textiles, knitwear and technical textiles. The aim is to find links between production technologies and

structure as the qualities of textile products are influenced by them and that way to contribute to the most economical production of textiles with required qualities.

Nowadays we are doing research on parameters of textile fibers forms, some of them are not very well known in current practice and we are searching the causes and procedures of originating qualities of these forms.

The working group members of the previous accreditation commission of the Slovak government visited the Department of Textile Technologies in Ružomberok, looked round the equipment and stated a very good level of technical equipment of the laboratories, which provides a good prerequisite not only for bachelor, engineering study, but also prospectively for PhD too. Current accreditation commission of SR government approved / without any limitation/ the continuing of study in the branch Textile Technology and Design in May 2006. It is recommended by it to finish personnel and material equipment of KPD FPT with the respect of textile and clothing technology in connection with an industrial design.

The Department of Textile Technologies met the aims of cooperation agreements with the enterprises and of cooperation agreement with ATOP SR, signed on 23.2.1988, this one was previously agreed by the committee ATOP SR on the meeting on 10.2.1998. On 1.9.2006 the Department of Textile Technologies was renamed on Department of Industrial Design and it has been working since then under this name.

An inseparable part of each university is a research activity. It helps to solve current and perspective problems of production and services. Close links of the school with industry and market economy provide effective assumption for practical activities of individual students on the field of production and research institutions.

The Department employees participate on the solving of research and design tasks in the area of mechanic technology of textile, textile structures and their design, which resulted into the publishing activity of the Department abroad and at home. Internal and external employees of the Department of Industrial Design, Faculty of Industrial Technologies of TU deal with the research of the inner structure of linear length forms and their influence on qualities in connection with the product design. The aim is to find connection between production technologies, structure and design as some qualities and aesthetic level of textile products result from it. Currently we are working on the industrial design in electro technical, textile, rubber and glass industry.

4. Conclusion

Finally we can say that technology with its possibilities and materials with their qualities basically influence the fashion, especially by enabling new design solution and the new qualities of products. Innovation in the field of yarn production, new kinds of materials, new possibilities of modern machines and progress in product finishing together with creative ideas of a designer are important factors influencing the product design and that way also fashion.

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