



Recycling Leftover Fabric and Using it to Enrich Printed Designs with Patchwork Art

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Abstract:

The research aims to shed light on recycling leftover fabrics and utilizing them in preparing new designs that are suitable as printed artistic pendants using the patchwork method and various printing methods, which leads to presenting innovative, economical works of art. Therefore, the researcher produced a group of artistic works and the research relied on three basic axes. It is (the aesthetic aspect - the innovative aspect - the foundations of design). The experimental approach was used, represented by the design and implementation of a group of proposed designs for artistic pendants, which were implemented using the art of patchwork in modern forms that suit the requirements of the era. And using the descriptive analytical approach in describing the art of patchwork, analyzing its aesthetics and technology, identifying the reasons for its appearance, and trying to define its characteristics and describing and analyzing these works to reach the results. The most important results were the following. The possibility of benefiting from recycling leftover fabrics and benefiting from their different colors using printing methods was verified. Different styles with patchwork style to enrich printed artistic pendants.

key words : Recycling - leftover fabric - enriching print designs - patchwork art.

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Introduction To Research:

The heritage of any society represents the transmission of customs, traditions, and concepts from one generation to another, inherited from the earliest times until the present day. Thus, the heritage has become a cumulative connection, each generation deriving its components from the previous generation, so the parts are cohesive and the ties are strengthened, and the heritage remains permanent and eternal, no matter how different the locations are, and heritage is included in the sufficiency of the fields of life. It falls into multiple branches to cover the needs of humanity in industry, arts, customs, traditions, and the smallest details of daily life, meaning that in our presence, with all its dimensions and components, we seek help from the past, and civilization comes for the purpose of development. Art is undoubtedly the woman that reflects to us the image of life in any society, including its characteristics and advantages. The art of patchwork is one of the fine arts that has appeared in recent times, although it is not a new art because its roots go back to the days of the Pharaohs, where archaeological excavations have shown that the ancient Egyptians relied on this technique to make covers by sewing different patches of fabric and animal skins and combining them with each other. In order to invent a cover to protect them from the cold, and over time, this art moved across the oceans to America, and because of poverty, they resorted to the technique of restoring their possessions over and over again, and covers woven from pieces of old clothing emerged,

to actually prove at that time that necessity is the mother of innovation. The art of patchwork developed in the late eighteenth century and was raised to a very advanced position to take on the status of a free artistic product that occupied a high place in the American national heritage. After it was made from pieces of old fabrics, it became made from new fabrics. At first, the course was limited to furniture through... Pieces of woven cloth or leather, or as a cover that one turns to when feeling cold, then it developed into an independent technology in its own right that became an important element of expensive furniture upholstery.

Patchwork, or the art of patchwork, is the art of sewing pieces of different types and sizes of fabric and attaching them to each other using a hand needle and thread, or using various sewing machines, to ultimately form aesthetic or utilitarian pieces at the same time. The history of this art goes back to ancient times, when the need of man, especially women, was to benefit from the remains of fabrics, leather, etc., to make towels, sheets, quilts, bed covers, tablecloths, etc. When man began to become aware of life, he began to manage his affairs by using leather in the manufacture of clothes to protect them from the vagaries of nature, and when their clothes wore out. He began to patch them, and from here came the word patchwork art, until patchwork became the art of recycling leftover fabrics and turning them into attractive antiques. Recently, the world is turning to exploiting all waste in order to increase the economic return and reduce the amount of waste of raw materials in order to benefit from the waste of fabrics and spent fabrics and achieve the ability for artistic and creative production through various methods of exploiting remains and waste, including patchwork. Therefore, the research aims to try to find a contemporary design method based on patchwork and printing methods by recycling the remains of old fabrics and clothes.

Research problem

1- To what extent is it possible to benefit from recycling leftover fabrics to enrich print designs in the patchwork art?

Several sub-questions branch out from this main question, as follows:

- How can an artist benefit from patchwork art to create new designs that are suitable as printed artistic hangings?
- Is it possible to use scraps and remnants of industrial fabrics to create new artistic works using patchwork art?
- What are the scientific and artistic considerations that must be taken into account when using patchwork art in designing and implementing printing designs?

research importance :

The importance of the exhibition lies in:

- 1- Enriching the aesthetic aspect of artistic hangings using patchwork art.
- 2- Inspiring new artistic designs from leftover fabrics as an experimental approach to enriching printed artistic hangings
- 3- Developing the spirit of belonging and returning to heritage, its authenticity, and its connection to the present through innovation in the use of patchwork art.

Research hypotheses:

- 1- Remnants of fabric using the patchwork method add a distinctive richness to print designs
- 2- Due to the availability of leftover fabrics in factories and the market, they are compatible with constructing different and innovative designs.

search limits :

- 1- Remnants of industrial fabrics such as (satin fabrics, chiffon fabrics, cotton fabrics).

2- Tools for patchwork art, such as (rulers, circular cutters.....)

Research Methodology :

The researcher uses the experimental method in her artistic paintings, and the descriptive analytical method in describing and analyzing these works.

research importance :

1- Shedding light on the importance of using leftover fabric in new artistic designs.

2- Experimenting with design methods stemming from modern art and applying them in a patchwork art in order to be an experimental indicator of the possibility of solving the exhibition problem, and reaching a link between the theoretical aspects and the practical implementation of designs for artistic hangings in a way that is compatible with contemporary requirements in the field of printing.

Search terms:

The art of patchwork:

There are many definitions of the art of patchwork in various references and dictionaries. The American heritage definition defines it as an art of sewing that involves joining small pieces of different, multi-colored materials. It is also known as a form of embroidery that includes stitching pieces of fabric together to make a design. Large. This large design is usually based on repeating complex patterns made of different materials, which can be of different colors. It is the collection of a group of materials, whether textiles or non-wovens, or both together, and placing them on the flat floor in perfect balance and stability, then they are installed. It is defined (Shaima Abdel Rahman, 2011) as assembling small pieces of raw materials next to each other in different ways, which leads to the production of designs of large sizes and distinctive shapes. It is an art that was created out of situations of extreme need, where the money necessary to purchase different fabrics and materials was rarely available, so this was the existence of Art is necessary to increase people's ability to accept the basic reality they live in, as it is a piece of art with a large area made of multiple materials from the remnants of old used fabrics and clothes, so that piece is suitable for many different uses in matters of life.

Fabric leftovers:

It means the small pieces and remaining waste of different types of fabrics. These residues are either residues resulting from manufacturing exhausts or marketing exhausts.

Or it is the waste of fabrics sold in stores at cheap prices, or the waste resulting from some used clothes as a result of their consumption.

First: The theoretical framework:

Recycling :

It is a way to recover useful materials from waste, so that these materials are separated, treated if necessary, and then remanufactured. Among the most common things that are recycled are plastic, paper, cloth, iron, and aluminum, in addition to organic materials that can be recycled, and recycling achieves many economic benefits. And the environment by recovering quantities of waste that were previously disposed of and exploiting them economically. Recycling is also the process of converting a worthless commodity into a useful commodity, thus representing an added value to the national product.

The origins of patchwork art:

The origin of patchwork is lost historically, but there are examples found of patchwork in Egyptian temples, as the walls were found in one of the tombs of Thebes, and patchwork appears in bright colors. There, in the Old Kingdom, one of the Egyptian pharaohs was wearing a robe that was made with the art of patchwork in a specific shape. It is found in The Egyptian Museum is a piece of clothing for Queen Tutankhamun, made using the patchwork method, and it dates back to the 18th Dynasty. It consists of three layers and inlaid

with gold. During the 21st Dynasty, we find this art clearly in a tent found above the mummy of Queen Absetemhotep, and it contains many pictures of this art as it is. It is clear that it has red and blue squares in the upper strip that tells the story of the queen.

It is made using the deer leather appliqué method. If we look at the method of connecting the squares, we find it similar to the method of connecting patchwork pieces. Now the patchwork is also clearly visible in some parts. In the paintings of Egyptian Coptic mummies that were discovered in 1880 and known as the Fayoum Valley, I found the most important patchwork unit.

Muslims wore a shirt made using the Capetonian upholstery method and patchwork under their military armor to give them a feeling of warmth. Merchants in ancient China sold a type of mosaic patchwork made of silk and brocade. The Turks wore fabrics of two or three layers under their military armor.

Whether the origin of the art of patchwork was in Egypt, Iran, India, or China, the Crusaders found it and brought it to Europe and the British Isle in the eleventh and twelfth centuries. The Crusaders brought the art of patchwork to their homeland in the form of banners and flags, and it continued for centuries. Banners were placed on the courts during... The reign of Henry VIII, where good samples were made containing patterns that included patchwork, appliqué, and embroidery.

The importance of recycling:

- 1- Reducing the environment of waste in a safe manner.
- 2- Placing the country among the ranks of developed countries in order to preserve the environment.
- 3- Making the most of raw materials and stopping the waste of natural resources.

Patchwork:

It means the method of juxtaposing materials and adding them next to each other by collecting scraps of colored fabrics in different shapes, whether in geometric or irregular shapes, and connecting them next to each other so that they form a specific decorative design (Karama Thabet - 2000).

This method is considered one of the methods used in assembling fabric by knitting by cutting small pieces of fabric within the design, and these pieces are often similar and identical in shape, such as squares, triangles, or geometric shapes (Lawther, Gail: 18-1991).

Types of patchwork:

1- Block patch work

It consists of units of woven materials that are similar or different from each other. The materials are often different colors from each other, or some units are fastened to others at their edges. Visible or invisible stitches are used for fastening according to the decorative design. Usually the fastening thread is of a different material and color. To create a harmonious contrast between more than one material and more than one color in a single decorative design (Katharine Guerrier: 59-2001).

2- Crazy Patch Work

It was given this name due to its randomness in colour, shape, design and materials. It is a collection of a number of woven materials in cheerful colors with a combination of other added materials such as (beads, wood, metal units). Manual or machine embroidery can also be used (Enas Ismat (225-2003).

3- Geometric Patch Work

The cut pieces are geometric and regular in shape, so they are either in the form of squares, diamonds, hexagonal shapes, or triangles that are fixed to the floor with hand stitches or by machine. (Katharine Guerrier-66-2001).

4- On a patch Design patch work

In this method, the decorative design relies on repeating a single shape from fabrics of different colors, types, and textures, then woven together either manually or by machine. This type relies on complete coverage, so that these fabrics are ground. (Mulari Mary: 30-1995).

5- Cathedral patch work style

This name was given to it because of its widespread use in churches. Church workers used to do this type of method a lot in their spare time, and they excelled at it. (Katharine Guerrier -68-2001).

6- Small space style (mosaic):

The size of the pieces of cloth is completely different from each other in area and color, so that they are many in number and appear like a mosaic when assembled on a flat floor. This method is often used to transform any natural shape into a geometric shape and is filled with small pieces of cloth next to each other and sewn by machine or manually. .

7- Folded stars style:

This method gives a three-dimensional effect, as rectangles or circles of fabric can be folded and transformed into triangles and fixed on a back fabric to obtain various models of star shapes. It is best for this method to use thin fabrics, since the folding processes create multiple layers that may lead to the fabric becoming too full. It is preferable to use contrasting colors to get results.

8- Patchwork Cinminole:

This method was given this name after the Seminole Indians in the state of Florida in America, where they used to decorate their clothes with brightly colored ribbons. Plain fabrics or combinations of plain patterned fabrics are used for this method. However, to obtain excellent results, it is preferable for the plain fabric to be brightly colored because this The technique depends on the occurrence of contrast in colors. (Jonne Hammond: 1994-22).

9- Patchwork Installed Strips:

The fabric is cut into longitudinal strips that are fastened on top of each other, and these strips can be woven into squares according to the decorative design. (Navin Youssef - 141-2007).

Uses of patchwork art:

Patchwork has many uses, and has appeared especially in bedspreads and tables in an attractive way. This is because the trend is to use fabric patchwork such as these bedspreads with interesting prints, which will look beautiful whether used on the wall, on the bed, or anywhere else in the room, and it will give a feeling of comfort and warmth and goes with it. Perfectly with the wooden details in the room or the metal and curtains. Patching can also be about adding small pieces of fabric to a large area that are different in color and material...cotton...leather. Crochet. The art of patchwork was not limited to the field of fabric scraps. It entered the field of crochet work and was of great importance in making crocheted bedspreads and tables. Its uses do not stop at one type or limit of uses, such as women's purses, shoes, hats, children's toys, and decorative pieces.

With time, the trend of this art changed to using patchwork with fabric to decorate, as if it was a distinctive idea, whether it was used on the wall or anywhere else in the decor. Patching could also be done using tiles instead of fabric, as well as carpets, as the art of patchwork had a distinctive method, even with coloring. On the glass in a way that completely imitates stained glass, it is drawn by hand or using computers and special machines.

In the current research, the researcher is trying to take advantage of the remains of fabrics with different decorations and colors to create designs that are suitable as printed artistic hangings using the patchwork method and various printing methods, including direct drawing printing and stencil printing and templates.

Second: Practical framework:

This is through the researcher's own experience to benefit from the results reached by the study within the theoretical framework where it is done. Conducting experimental works to produce artistic printing posters through the aesthetics and possibilities of combining printing techniques and patchwork techniques. Through this experimentation, the researcher dealt with works containing diversity, and in the end the researcher will analyze the artistic works.

1- Raw materials used:

- Remnants of used fabric - Transparency paper (butter) - Ruler - Pencil - Needle pins - Scissors - Carbon - Roulette wheel - Marker - White glue - Nail file - Cork - Scalpel - Various brushes.

2- Techniques used:

- Patchwork technology
- Stencil printing
- Printing by direct drawing
- Block printing

3- Group of implemented designs:

A group of different designs were implemented, and different types of patchwork were used in implementing these designs, along with the use of various types of used clothing fabrics. Some tools were used in implementing the designs using patchwork, including special rulers, scissors, cutters, cutting boards, irons, and molds. A clipboard, brushes for coloring and drawing, stencil paper, templates for printing, pigment colors, cork, nail file, white glue, and yellow glue. These designs were evaluated and artistically analyzed.

Analysis and description of the executed artistic works:

The first artistic work:



The first artistic work

Raw materials used:

Stencil pieces - straight line templates - compressed cork - leftover patterned fabric and pillowcases of various colors.

Technology:

Stencil printing - templates - direct drawing.

Implementation steps:

- Choosing the appropriate executed design - Implementing the design - Downloading the design onto the cork - Taping the design onto the cork - Choosing the appropriate pieces of fabric for each unit of the design
- Pasting the pieces of fabric on the unit with white wood glue - Printing the appropriate parts of the design
- Finishing the artwork.

The Description :

The design consists of abstract African figures, executed using the patchwork technique, along with the use of stencil printing techniques and templates. The researcher inspired her design from the geometric abstract school, which is characterized by the use of geometric shapes. The remnants of the used fabric with compatible colors were chosen and they were glued to the cork well. After that, the The appropriate stencil units with the basic design and printing of the parts, which achieved unity of composition through the relationship between the.

The second artistic work:



The second artistic work

Raw materials used:

Stencil pieces - straight line templates - compressed cork - leftover patterned fabric and pillowcases of various colors.

Technology:

Stencil printing - templates - direct drawing.

Implementation steps:

- Choosing the appropriate executed design - Implementing the design - Downloading the design onto the cork - Taping the design onto the cork - Choosing the appropriate pieces of fabric for each unit of the design
- Pasting the pieces of fabric on the unit with white wood glue - Printing the appropriate parts of the design
- Finishing the artwork.

the description :

The design is the face of an African person, executed using the patchwork technique with the use of stencil and die printing techniques. The researcher inspired her design from the geometric abstract school, which is characterized by the use of geometric shapes. The remnants of the used fabric were chosen with colors that were compatible with each other and were glued to the cork well. After that, the The appropriate

stencil units with the basic design and printing of the parts, which achieved unity of composition through the relationship between the design elements.

The third artistic work:



The third artistic work

Raw materials used:

Stencil pieces - straight line templates - compressed cork - leftover patterned fabric and pillowcases of various colors.

Technology:

Stencil printing - templates - direct drawing.

Implementation steps:

- Choosing the appropriate executed design - Implementing the design - Downloading the design onto the cork - Taping the design onto the cork - Choosing the appropriate pieces of fabric for each unit of the design
- Pasting the pieces of fabric on the unit with white wood glue - Printing the appropriate parts of the design
- Finishing the artwork.

the description :

The design was by a person from Japan and was executed using the patchwork technique with the use of stencil and template printing technology. The researcher inspired her design from the geometric abstract school, which is characterized by the use of geometric shapes. The remnants of the used fabric with compatible colors were chosen and they were glued to the cork well. After that, the The appropriate stencil units with the basic design and printing of the parts, which achieved unity of composition through the relationship between the design elements.

The fourth artistic work:



The fourth artistic work

Raw materials used:

Stencil pieces - straight line templates - compressed cork - leftover patterned fabric and pillowcases of various colors.

Technology:

Stencil printing - templates - direct drawing.

Implementation steps:

- Choosing the appropriate executed design - Implementing the design - Downloading the design onto the cork - Taping the design onto the cork - Choosing the appropriate pieces of fabric for each unit of the design
- Pasting the pieces of fabric on the unit with white wood glue - Printing the appropriate parts of the design
- Finishing the artwork.

the description :

The design is a group of free, flexible, abstract geometric shapes connected to each other through different colors of fabric and stencil decoration as if they were rocks in a state of strong harmony. The researcher adapted this design from the shapes of rocks, and it was executed using the patchwork technique with the use of stencil printing technology.

Results :

- 1- The surrounding environment can be used as a source of artistic vision and inspiration.
- 2- Diversity of plastic and aesthetic values in expressing the elements of the natural environment.
- 3- Diversity in appearance commensurate with the idea, diversity of fabric remnants and simplicity of style.
- 4- Combining plastic, aesthetic and expressive values in implementing designs to achieve the goal of the exhibition.

Recommendations:

- 1- Interest in research and study by specialists in colleges and institutes specialized in this type of arts to shed light on its importance and its aesthetic, utilitarian and economic function.
- 2- Encouraging the use of leftover fabrics at the local level to provide many alternatives at reasonable prices for artistic works.

Paying attention to this type of design, which essentially relies on recycling fabrics at the industrial level and displaying them in the markets, while clarifying their aesthetic and utilitarian function so that they are popular with consumers.

- 4- Urging civil society to acquire creative design works resulting from the use of the patchwork style in a way that supports these traditional arts, which can represent a distinct tourism commodity.

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