

**CALTEC ACADEMY MAKERERE**  
**ART P615/4 - STUDIO TECHNOLOGY**

**Appliqué**

The history of Appliqué cannot be pinpointed as such. It was not an art form stemmed from the necessity of harsh times. Appliqué was discovered first when ripped and needed fixing in order to appear decent and wearable. The craft put on the top of the ripped area—using patches of different materials whatever came as patchwork. Appliquéd cloth has been an important art and craft form.



Appliqué work is a basic thread and needlework in which fabrics cut in different shapes and sizes is sewn together on a large base fabric to form a pattern or design. It is commonly used for decoration as patchwork, on garments. This technique is accomplished by hand embroidery or by machine. Appliqué is an ancient sewing craft, where the designs are achieved by layering small pieces of fabric onto a separate base fabric to form beautiful designs.



When it comes to sewing, an Appliqué basically refers to a type of needlework various pieces of embroidery, fabric, or other materials are sewn onto another to create different designs, abstract patterns or pictures. It is particularly suitable textile which is to be seen from a distance, such as in banner-making. Applique in quilting. “Sunbonnet Sue” and “Dresden Plate” are two examples of traditional quilt

blocks that are constructed with both Applique and patchwork.



Applique work employs a number of stitches to attach the applied pieces on. Some of the most common stitches and their uses are straight stitch. Straight stitch is the most common type of stitch practiced while attaching Appliqué material. In today's time, with tremendous advancement in technology, modern embroidery

quickly stitch Appliqué designs usually by following a program. These programs comprise of at least two thread colors, meaning that the machine stops to allow the user time to switch threads.

### **Quilting / Applique**



Quilting is a technique of sewing layers of material together to make a quilt. Generally, a quilt is made of three layers of fabric. The top and bottom layers hold the middle layer of padding through lines of stitching. . While Appliqué is a

common favorite among kids and adolescents, it can be used for accessories such as hair ties, clip, bows, headbands, belts, bracelet pieces. The colors of these accessories must match the color scheme in symmetry or contrast.

### **Basketry**

Baskets are useful and decorative objects. You might have several of them in your home. But have you ever thought about how they are made? Basketry is the craft of making objects by weaving or coiling together materials like grasses or twigs. The resulting objects are called baskets.



Basketry is an ancient craft. It's been done by people around the world for thousands of years, enabling them to use available natural materials to make vessels for storage and for hauling water, or for use as other household goods, like furniture. Some people have even made houses using basketry techniques.



Basketry use many materials. Traditional basketry relies on natural materials, including young twigs from trees and shrubs like palm leaves, sisal leaves and fiber, raffia (African bamboo), fibrous tree and plant roots such as banana and fan palm, cane, bark wood and papyrus, plant roots,

banana leaf stalk and a wide variety of grasses. Baskets have also been made from canes, which are long at strips formed from the cores of plants like palms and reeds, which are specific types of broad-leafed grasses.

Historically, the choice of which natural material to use for basketry depended on what was available in your area. For examples, certain types of sweet marsh grasses were used to weave baskets in parts of the Southern United States along the Atlantic Coast, while peoples in areas of the Northwest Coast of North America used things like spruce roots or cedar bark from plentiful local trees. Today, baskets are also woven from a wide variety of synthetic materials, like plastics and recycled materials made into pliable bers.



### Basketry Techniques:

Baskets come in endless varieties of patterns, and many have wonderful decorative designs on their surfaces. We can't discuss all the specific weave patterns, but now let's review several basic techniques. There are four basic techniques for making baskets. Three of them involve warp and weft threads, and often the thicker, ridge warp pieces serve

as ribs or supports for the shape of the basket. In most cases, any natural materials are soaked in water to make them more easier to work with.



### Steps to make a basket:

1. Start by understanding some basic terms: Weaver - these are the basket strands that weave through the spokes; they are lighter, thinner and more flexible than the spokes, to enable them to be woven in and out; Spoke are the strands that stand upright and form the side

supports of the basket; they are much stiffer than the weavers and are strong.

2. Be familiar with under-and-over-weaving. This is the most commonly used technique. It is also the simplest. The illustration indicates its form.

3. Note that double weaving is the same form but two weavers are used at once. This is an effective weave on large surfaces, and in bands or patterns of the same or a contrasting colour on plain rattan baskets.

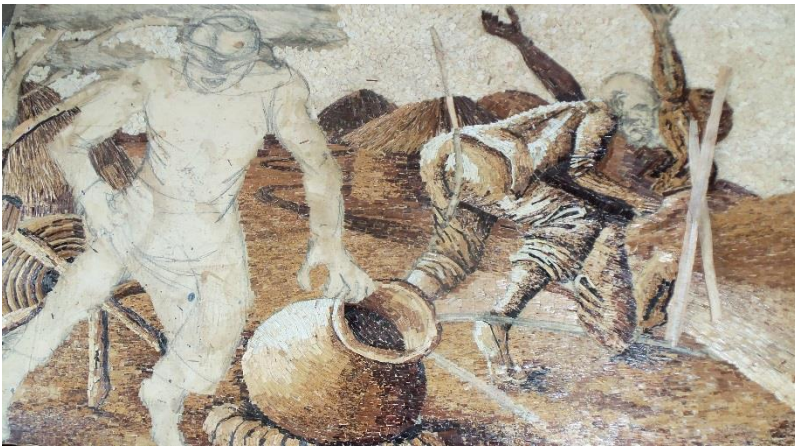
4. Note that pairing may be used with an odd or even number of spokes. Two weavers are started behind two succeeding spokes, and crossed between them, so that what was the under weaver becomes the upper weaver each time.
  
5. Identify the triple twist. Here, three weavers are placed behind three consecutive spokes, starting with the back one, over two and under one spoke, each on its way to the back of the third spoke being laid over the other two weavers. In turning up the sides of large baskets where separate spokes or additional spokes have been inserted, or as a strong top for scrap baskets, this weave is invaluable.

## MOSAIC

A **mosaic** is an artistic picture or design made out of any materials assembled together. Mosaic are used as decoration. Architects use mosaic murals for kitchen backsplash, shower wall and entry floor art. Mosaic Craft items are used as home decor.



Traditional mosaics are made of small, flat, roughly square pieces of stone or glass of different colors, known as tesserae. Some floor mosaics are made of small rounded pieces of stone and called pebble mosaics. Mosaic skinning (covering objects with mosaic glass) is done with thin enameled glass and opaque stained glass. Modern mosaic art is made from any material in any size ranging from carved stone, bottle caps, and found objects.



## Weaving

Weaving is a method of textile production in which two distinct sets of yarns or threads are interlaced at right angles to form a fabric or cloth. Other methods

are knitting, crocheting, felting, and braiding or plaiting.

The longitudinal threads are called the warp and the lateral threads are the weft or filling. (*Weft* is an old English word meaning "that which is woven" compare *leave* and *left*.) The method in which these threads are



inter-woven affects the characteristics of the cloth. Cloth is usually woven on a loom, a device that holds the warp threads in place while filling threads are woven through them. A fabric band which meets this definition of cloth (warp threads with a weft thread winding between) can also be made using other methods, including tablet weaving, back strap loom, or other techniques without looms.

The way the warp and filling threads interlace with each other is called the weave. The majority of woven products are created with one of three basic weaves: plain weave, satin weave, or twill. Woven cloth can be plain (in one colour or a simple pattern), or can be woven in decorative or artistic design.

### Process and terminology

In general, weaving involves using a loom to interlace two sets of threads at right angles to each other: the warp which runs longitudinally and the weft (older *woof*) that crosses it. One warp thread is called an *end* and one weft thread is called a *pick*. The warp threads are held taut and in parallel to each other, typically in a loom.

- Shedding: where the warp threads (ends) are separated by raising or lowering heald frames (heddles) to form a clear space where the pick can pass.
- Picking: where the weft or pick is propelled across the loom by hand, an air-jet, a rapier or a shuttle.
- Beating-up or battening: where the weft is pushed up against the fell of the cloth by the reed.

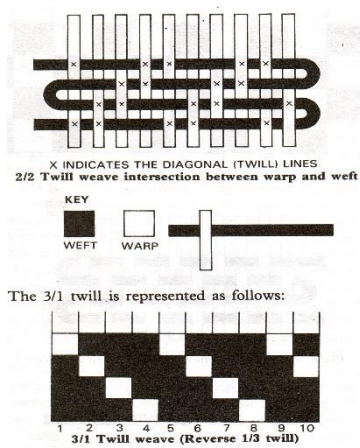
The warp is divided into two overlapping groups, or lines (most often adjacent threads belonging to the opposite group) that run in two planes, one above another, so the shuttle can be passed between them in a straight motion. Then, the upper group is lowered by the loom mechanism, and the lower group is

raised (shedding), allowing to pass the shuttle in the opposite direction, also in a straight motion. Repeating these actions form a fabric mesh but without beating-up, the final distance between the adjacent wefts would be irregular and far too large.

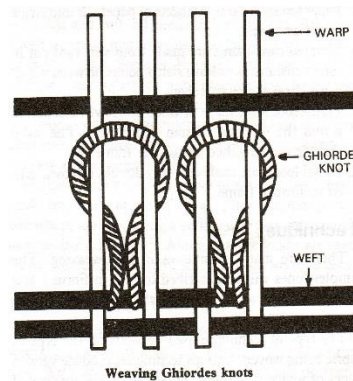
- Let off motion: where the warp is let off the warp beam at a regulated speed to make the filling even and of the required design.
- Take up motion: takes up the woven fabric in a regulated manner so that the density of filling is maintained.

The principal parts of a loom are the frame, the warp-beam or weavers beam, the cloth-roll (apron bar), the heddles, and their mounting, the reed. The warp-beam is a wooden or metal cylinder on the back of the loom on which the warp is delivered. The threads of the warp extend in parallel order from the warp-beam to the front of the loom where they are attached to the cloth-roll. Each thread or group of threads of the warp passes through an opening (eye) in a heddle. The warp threads are separated by the heddles into two or more groups, each controlled and automatically drawn up and down by the motion of the heddles.

**Types of Weaving:**



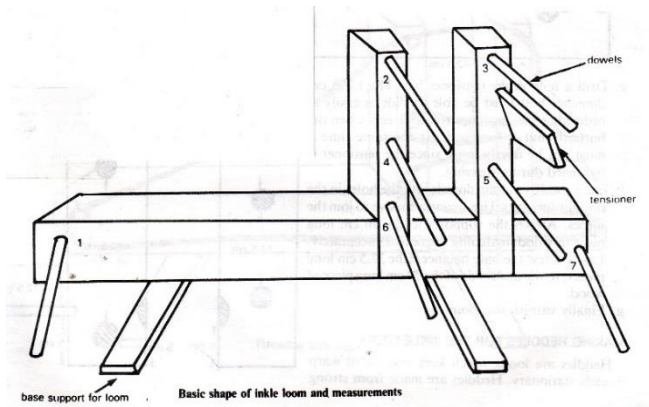
**Twill weave**  
In this technique, the floats of the wefts run over a number of warp threads to create diagonal lines or patterns



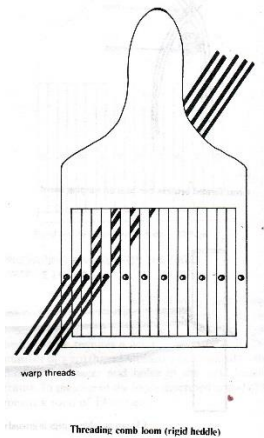
**Ghiordes Knot**  
This is a type of weave whereby a knot creates a tuft or pile cloth by being tied around two adjacent warps



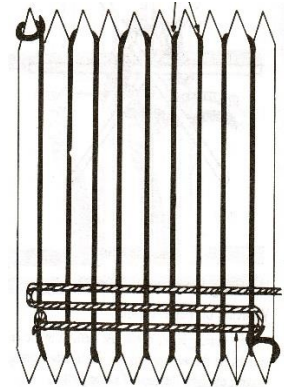
## Types of looms



Inkle Loom



Comb Loom



Serated Loom

## Batik



Batik is both an art and a craft, which is becoming more popular and well known in the West as a wonderfully creative medium. It is the art of decorating cloth in this way, using wax and dye.

To make a batik, selected areas of the cloth are blocked out by brushing or drawing hot wax over them, and the cloth is then dyed. The parts covered in wax resist the dye and remain the original colour. This process of waxing and dyeing can be repeated to create more elaborate and colourful designs. After the final dyeing the wax is removed and the cloth is ready for wearing or showing.

Contemporary batik, while owing much to the past, is markedly different from the more traditional and formal styles. For example, the artist may use etching, discharge dyeing, stencils, different tools for waxing and dyeing, wax recipes with different resist values and work with silk, cotton, wool, leather, paper or even wood and ceramics.

Batik is historically the most expressive and subtle of the resist methods. The ever-widening range of techniques available offers the artist the opportunity to explore a unique process in a flexible and exciting way.

## WOOD CARVING



Wood carving is a form of woodwork by means of a cutting tool (knife) in one hand or a chisel by two hands or with one hand on a chisel and one hand on a mallet, resulting in a wooden figure or figurine, or in the sculptural ornamentation of a wooden object. The phrase may also refer to the finished product, from individual sculptures to hand-worked moldings composing part of a tracery.



Outdoor wood sculptures do not last long in most parts of the world, so it is still unknown how the totem pole tradition developed. Many of the most important sculptures of China and Japan, in particular, are in wood, and so are the great majority of African sculpture and that of Oceania and other regions. Wood is light and can take very fine detail so it is highly suitable for masks and other sculpture intended to be worn or carried. It is also much easier to work on than stone.

### Techniques

Pattern, Blocking, Detailing, Surfacing, and Smoothing