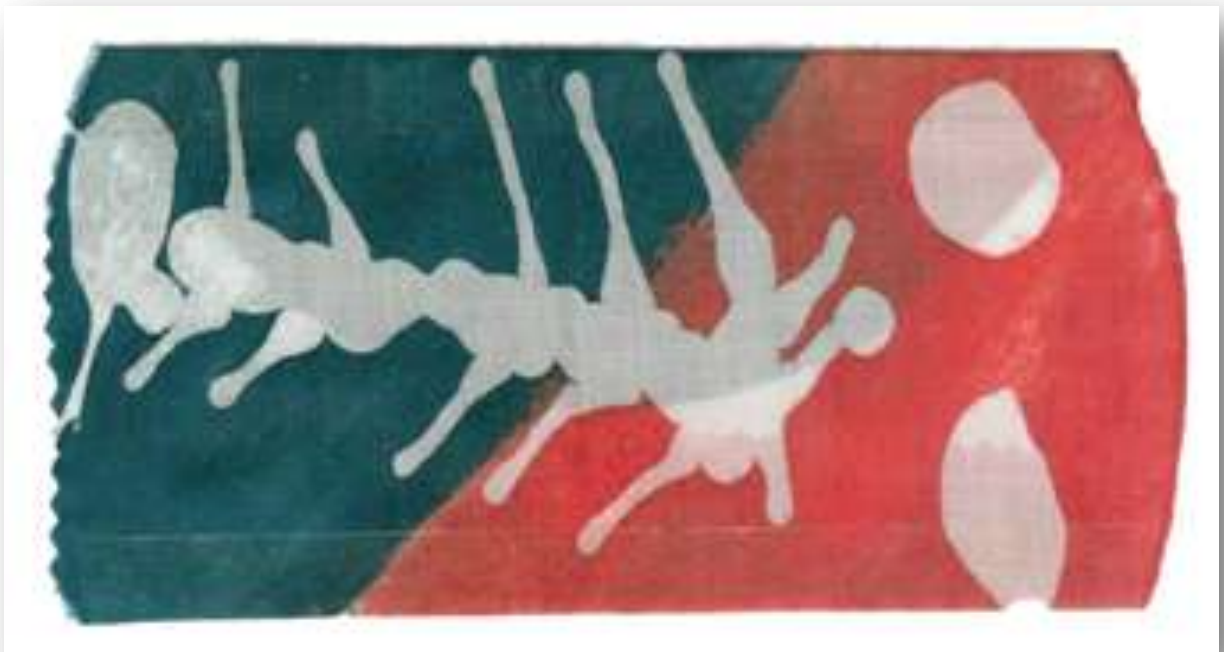
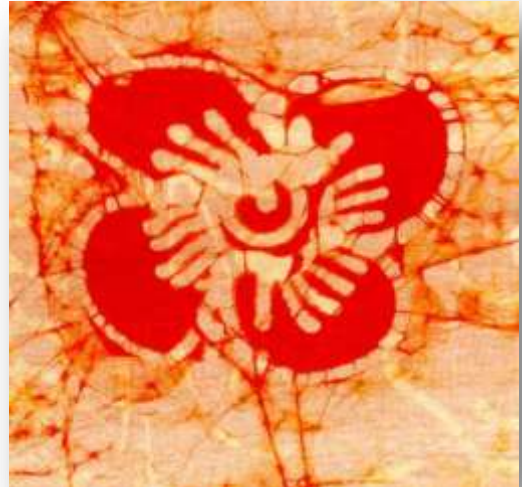


## Batik

Batik is a traditional Chinese folk art which combines painting and dyeing. This is traditionally made by dipping a specially designed knife into melted wax and painting various patterns on pieces of white cloth. The wax stays on the cloth and often cracks after it hardens. The cloth is then dyed; the dyes seep into the cracks and make fine lines. When the wax is removed, beautiful patterns appear on the cloth. Batik cloth can be made into garments, scarves, bags, table-cloths, bedspreads, curtains, and other decorative items.

**Below are some examples of this technique in use:**



The history of batik can be traced back to the Western Han Dynasty (206 BC-24 AD). Batik used to be popular both in Central and Southwest China. Somehow the batik technique was lost in Central China, but it has been handed down from generation to generation among the ethnic people in Guizhou, a province in Southwest China.

## CAD/CAM Embroidery sewing machine

**Embroidery** is the art of decorating fabric or other materials with designs stitched in strands of thread or yarn using a needle. Embroidery may also incorporate other materials such as metal strips, pearls, beads, quills, and sequins.

In recent years it has been possible to use CAD to embroider by using a specialised machine (CAM) that can read the CAD file (computerised design) to automatically create a stitched design.

Below is an example of embroidery used in today's fashion industry to create a trendy colorful pattern.



Below is an example of a me using the CAM embroidery machine to create a simple logo that could be stuck onto an item of clothing perhaps, you will note that there is a second layer of fabric on the reverses of the cotton, this is to strengthen the fabric and help to prevent the material from ripping while the machine is sewing.



## Heat press

Heat pressing is simple and has become the standard for quick, high definition, high quality, low cost imprinting of a vast range of materials.



A **heat press** is a machine used that presses a transfer onto a printable substrate. Using high temperatures and heavy pressures for a certain amount of time, the transfer is permanently embedded into the product. A transfer is made up of a carrier paper and inks. When heated to a certain temperature and pressed with a significant amount of pressure for a certain amount of time, the transfer inks are passed over to the impritable material. Some inks are adhered and embedded to the surface of the material, while others (namely, sublimation) permeate the coating of the material.

Transfers can be heat pressed onto fabrics (both natural and synthetic) using standard plastisol supplier transfers, colour copier, or thermal wax & ink-jet computer transfer paper. Heat transfers can also be printed onto mugs, plates, tiles, mouse pads, ceramics, metals, glass and wood.

**Below is an example of heat pressing, a transfer was created using wax drawings (of the leaf) and thermal paper:**



## Embellisher

This is a fascinating machine. It doesn't use thread at all, just 7 barbed needles to "felt" fibres, threads, and fabrics all together to create fabric art. These pieces can be created and used as is, or quilted, then used as wall art, or as part of wearable art, tote bags, purses, or just appliques.

This is a picture of an embellisher:



Embellisher



Close up of the 7 needles



Close up of needles being changed

Below is an example of using the embellisher to join different coloured felt together, from this example you will be able to note the way the machine pulls the fabric from underneath through the top layer of fabric. It is also this effect that some artists like to make various patterns in their work as can also be seen in the picture at the bottom of the page.



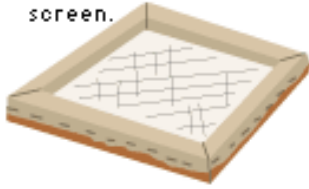
This fabric has been previously dyed using fabric paints then using the embellisher and some coloured fabrics the artistic design becomes more 3D standing off the fabric and blending the colours together.



## Screen printing

Screen printing is a technique that traditionally creates a sharp-edged image using a stencil and a porous fabric. The stages to screen printing are displayed below:

**1** The organdie (special fabric) is stapled to a frame to create a screen.



**2** Stick the masking tape around the underside of the screen.



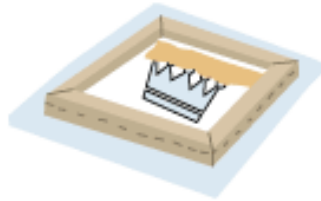
**3** Make your stencil out of paper, cutting out a simple design.



**4** Place the stencil underneath the frame but on top of

the screen.

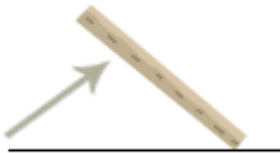
**5** Pour a thick line of ink at one end of the screen.



**6** Using the squeegee press down and draw the ink across the screen.



**7** Carefully lift the screen off.



Screen printing began as an industrial technology, and was adopted by American graphic artists in the 1930s, and the Pop Art movement of the 1960s further popularised the technique.

It is currently popular both in fine arts and in commercial printing, where it is commonly used to put images on T-shirts, hats, ceramics, glass, polyethylene, polypropylene, paper, metals, and wood.

**Please see below for an example of a template and a screen print:**

