

Research on Clothing Modeling based on Apparel Fabrics

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Abstract: As a creative design method of fabrics, fabric re-engineering plays an important role in modern clothing design, which can reflect the innovative ability of clothing art design. This paper analyzes the artistic techniques and basic elements of fabric re-engineering in fashion design, and introduces some classic cases, which effectively demonstrates the importance of artistic and diversified fabric re-engineering in fashion design.

1. Introduction

There are inextricable links between clothing fabrics and clothing styles. Clothing fabrics not only affect the shape of clothing, but also affect the overall visual style of clothing. The research on the styling ability of fabrics helps designers to choose fabrics and styling methods more rationally and flexibly in the design process, and avoids design errors caused by improper selection of materials. Apparel fabric is the basis of garment styling. It not only carries the color and pattern of the garment, but also the influence of the styling of the garment and the overall style of the garment. The material and texture of the fabric are different. The shape and style of the garment give people different impressions and aesthetics. Fabrics woven from the same fiber material will have great differences in the appearance and shape of the fabric due to differences in the processing methods such as the arrangement of the tissue and the post-treatment. However, the fabrics woven from different fiber materials adopt the same processing methods such as tissue arrangement and post-processing, and sometimes can exhibit similar appearance and shape effects. When these different garment fabrics are combined and sewn together with the human body and space, the unique shape and aesthetics are formed, which leads to the creation of different styles of clothing.

2. Characteristics of clothing fabrics

The soft fabric has a low hardness and does not have the ability to support the shape. The shape needs to be maintained by the human body space. Soft fabrics, if you do not add other auxiliary materials (such as skirts, keels, adhesive linings, etc.), it is difficult to create a large volume of three-dimensional shape, so these fabrics are often used to present a reasonable representation of the female curve S, H, small Type A. The soft fabric has a good drape, and the garment has a sense of elegance and drape that cannot be achieved by other material fabrics. It is used to make long skirts, and the skirts are flying and vivid when walking. The stiff type of fabric has a high hardness and good anti-wrinkle ability, and can be used as a fabric for making large volume garments. The sturdy fabrics are relatively rich in style, which can create natural A and H shapes, as well as exaggerated T and X shapes. The stiff fabrics not only have strong three-dimensional modeling ability, but also good sewing performance, and the internal structure can also exhibit rich changes. When performing a garment with architectural elements or origami elements, the lines are clear and full of volume; when the curve is shaped, the lines are full and tensioned. In the crisp fabrics, space cotton and air layer fabrics have become the darlings of many fashion designers in recent years. The open cell structure of space cotton and air layer fabrics has a good plastic effect. When twisting and folding, the surface and the surface can maintain a certain space and are not easily deformed and wrinkles are not easy to occur. The lines that are shaped are refined, the shape is simple and the atmosphere is soft and not rigid, as if there is air flowing. Space cotton and air layer fabrics are often the preferred fabric for overcoats, coats and skirts. The effect of X, T and O shapes is

particularly prominent. Especially when shaping O-type and enamel type, it can often achieve no formation of his fabric. Effect.

3. The influence of fabrics on the shape

Transparent fabrics can reveal the skin of the underlying fabric or other materials on the underlying layer to varying degrees, often giving a sexy, awkward and mysterious visual experience. The use of transparent fabrics to prevent bloated visual effects in the wear and match, so that the wearer is more light. The shape of the transparent fabric is determined by the stiffness of the fabric itself. In the recent international fashion week show, the thin and cool transparent fabrics (such as organza and Bali yarn) are the show. The crisp transparent fabric can create a large three-dimensional space, and the modeling space is mostly "virtual space". ("virtual space" means that the three-dimensional space created by the visually transparent fabric does not form a completely enclosed space, and people can still Through the surface of the fabric, see the internal structure of the space, and through this space to see the human skin or other materials behind.) Generally, the garments often use a lining to hide the seams, but the designer grasps the fabrics to be three-dimensional. The characteristics of the shape and the permeability of the texture are often cleverly made in the "virtual space". The fluffy fabric has a thick texture and a strong sense of expansion. Depending on the length and size of the surface, the style of the garment and the style and style of the garment will be greatly different. Short-fleece fabrics (such as corduroy and velvet) are rich in internal styling structures (such as splits, pleats, etc.) to increase the fun and design of the styling. But the over-exaggerated shape makes the wearer look cumbersome and dull. The surface of velvet and velvet is made of natural soft and lustrous, fine and fluffy fabric. It is often used as a high-fashion fabric and dress fabric. The elegance and luxury of the fabric are unmatched by other fabrics. The long fluffy fabric has a visually more swollen feel than the short fluff. Since the leather surface itself is covered with thick fluff, the shape effect is not obvious by using the dividing line and the structural line, and the internal structure of the garment is difficult to produce rich changes. Long-wool fabrics are often enriched by splicing with leather and other fabrics, or by dyeing to create interesting patterns on the surface of the pile. The fluffy fabrics should not be over-exaggerated, and the natural styles such as A and H can always make the fabric and silhouette look the best. Textured fabrics are a general term for fabrics that have been treated to produce texture, texture, and structure. After being treated by drawing, creping, pleating, folding, etc., the flat fabric is formed into a pleated fabric with sTable wrinkles; after being subjected to hollowing, burning, tearing, grinding, etc., it is completely changed. The destructive mechanism fabric of the original appearance of the fabric; there are heavy-duty mechanism fabrics which make the fabric more fine and beautiful through the techniques of beading, rivet and three-dimensional embroidery. There are many ways to manufacture the mechanism, but the purpose of the mechanism is to change the monotonous shape of the fabric by adding the treatment of the fabric, and to increase the layering and rhythm of the fabric, so that the garments presented are more beautiful. Rich in personality. The prominent focus of the mechanism fabric is the various wonderful mechanisms formed on the surface of the fabric. Too many changes in the internal modeling results sometimes affect the presentation of the mechanism effect. Therefore, the shape change of such fabrics is mainly reflected by the change of the outer profile. Such fabrics have a richer profile, and the mechanism of the fabric surface and the rendering effect often provide inspiration for the design of the shape.

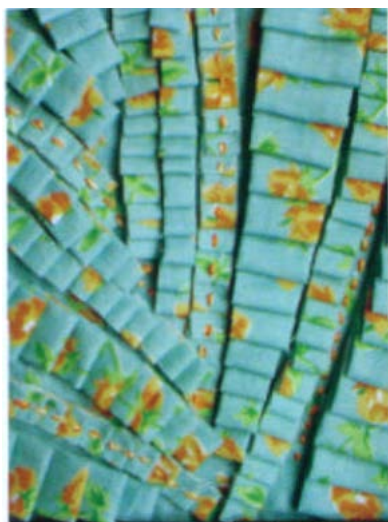


Figure 1 Wrinkles of the fabric



Figure 2 Fabric overlap

4. Fabric re-engineering in the design of clothing design

Before the fabric is rebuilt, it is necessary to have a full understanding of the different properties of the various fabrics, so that the effect and feasibility of the fabric re-creation can be fully guaranteed. Different expression techniques can express different artistic appearances. The fabric re-engineering mainly includes the following expression techniques.

Through the use of external force, in the design process of the fabric, the partial twisting, squeezing or wrinkling of the fabric can be used to change the original appearance of the fabric, so that the process of transforming from smooth to rough can be realized. Finally, a three-dimensional form such as a marble pattern, a water pattern, and a wicker shape is formed. The pleat design of the fabric can be designed for the whole garment in the design of the garment. At the same time, it can also be designed for the part of the garment. The design requirements are based on the perfect artistic creation, and the garment style can be fully expressed. The use of overlapping or superimposed methods for the processing of fabrics with different colors or textures. This method is called fabric overlap, which can display a kind of artistic effect that is false and real and overlap each other, and finally make the garment have a clear weight. Feeling, fullness and layering.

First, the fabric is cut into small pieces of different shapes, and then the pieces are re-stitched. This is called fabric stitching. By using the stitching edge of the two fabrics when stitching as a special decoration, a certain texture effect can be generated on the surface of the fabric. If you want to design the surface of the fabric by means of graphics or patterns, you can decide on the shape of the piece. First of all, it is necessary to use the shape of the garment as a reference, and then design various patterns and groups, and then implement the pieces for the designed patterns or patterns in different fabrics or the same piece of fabric, and finally design the patterns and patterns in combination with the shape of the clothing. Stitched on top. One of the techniques often used in fashion design is the combination of fabrics. This method can promote the layering of the clothing and the continuous enrichment of the organizational structure, and at the same time, it can also enrich the expression and content. The main manifestation is: the combination of fabrics for different patterns; the combination of different texture fabrics.

Colors or materials of different textures or the same texture are added to the surface of the finished fabric. In this way, the original appearance of the fabric is changed, and finally the three-dimensional design effect is formed. This is the so-called decorative design. It can be based on different wearing purposes. In the process of design, adding ribbons, laces, sequins and sequins to the garments can also be used as decoration. It can also be decorated with different patterns of decoration, stitching, embroidery and color. More refined and gorgeous. After folding the fabric into various shapes, it is then combined and stitched, stitched, stacked, and stacked to create a three-dimensional effect in the fabric. This technique is called fabric reshaping. After

superimposition or stacking, the texture effect of the fabric will be more obvious after folding, and the sense of style of the garment will be greatly enhanced.



Figure 3 Practice sample of fabric reconstruction

5. Conclusion

As a form of language and decoration, fabric re-creation plays an important role in the design of clothing, which can express the connotation and appearance of clothing well. The basis of the fashion design of the clothing designer is the fabric. Therefore, it is necessary to pay attention to the full use of the plastic shape of the fabric re-engineering, and combine the garment design and fabric re-engineering perfectly to ensure the ultimate success of the garment design.

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