

Name: Sakina Saifuddin

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TABLE OF CONTENTS:

FILL IN THE BLANKS:	2
LONG QUESTION:	2
Batik	2
Introduction:	2
History:	3
Process:	3
1. By hand	3
2. Block Stamp	4
Dyeing Materials:	4
SHORT QUESTIONS:	5
Hand made Printing	5
Industrial Printing	5
Block Printing	5

FILL IN THE BLANKS:

- a. Embroidery clothing was considered as a symbol of **_wealth_**.
 - b. **_Tanning_** is the process which converts the protein of a raw hide or skin into a stable material.
 - c. Bawan Bagh embroidery contained **_52_** squares.
 - d. Phulkari is done on **_Khadi_** fabric with a silk thread.
 - e. **_Ostrich Leather_** is currently used by many major fashion houses.
 - f. Leather has **_four_** types.
 - g. The Egyptians would do embroidery with **_white_** thread on white canvas
 - h. In 1800, **_Joshwa Heilman_** worked a lot in the industrial revolution of embroidery.
 - i. Top-grain leather is the **_second_** highest quality of leather.
 - j. **_Kangaroo_** leather was also used for soccer footwear.
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LONG QUESTION:

1. Write a detailed note on Batik technique?

Batik

Introduction:

The word Batik is a Javanese word, which means 'dots', 'wax writing' or 'to write'. It is a dyeing process used to create beautiful textile patterns. Both the technique and the clothes produced from this dyeing process are called Batik.

In this process, wax is applied to certain parts of the cloth intricately. Then, the clothes are dyed. The parts of the clothes which are covered in wax resist the dye. Finally, when the wax is removed, a beautiful pattern

emerges on the cloth due to the contrast between the dyed and undyed areas.

History:

History does not tell us for certain who invented the art of Batik. Yet, there is a popular legend of a girl who was dyeing her clothes purple and blue when a bee stuck to it. When she removed it, there was a white dot there. The girl found it to be very pretty and tried to replicate this technique again to achieve the same look using wax. And this, allegedly, is how the Batik technique was invented.

History however, does tell us that Batik is very ancient. Batik clothing nearly 2000 years old has been found in Central Asia, Middle East, Far East and India. The art of Batik was widespread in China as well, as early as in the Sui Dynasty (AD 581-618).

But it is in Indonesia, particularly in the land of Java, where Batik has achieved widespread acclaim and popularity. From here, Batik spread to European countries like Germany and Holland - and from there to the whole world.

Process:

There are two main ways Batik clothing is created.

1. By hand

Creating Batik by hand produces the best results. However, the technique is very expensive to execute. Here's how it works:

- First, a design is traced out onto the cloth using a pencil.
- Then, a canting (pen-like instrument) is dipped into hot wax, and traced onto the design.
- Once the wax hardens, the cloth is submerged into dye.
- After this, the cloth is removed and the hardened wax is scrapped off.

The undyed area holds a rich color and the dyed area is lightly colored or has no color at all. The contrast between the two creates a beautiful pattern called Batik.

2. Block Stamp

To create Batik clothing quickly and affordably, a block stamp is used. Here's how it works:

- A long piece of cloth is stretched out on a table.
- A block stamp containing an outline of the pattern is dipped into hot wax and repeatedly applied to the cloth.
- Once the wax hardens, the cloth is submerged into dye.
- After this, the cloth is removed and the hardened wax is scrapped off.

By using a block stamp, the pattern is applied quickly, making the Batik more affordable and faster to create.

Dyeing Materials:

Fabrics: Natural or vegetable fiber fabrics, such as cotton, linen and silk, are the ones to use for batik.

Charcoal or pencil: For making preliminary sketches.

Wax: Candles or beeswax.

Boiler: For melting wax.

Knife: To move the melted wax to fill designs.

Cold water: To dye and fix the wax.

SHORT QUESTIONS:

1. List the names of hand made printing and industrial printing:

Hand made Printing

1. Tie & Dye.
2. Stenciling.
3. Batik.
4. Block printing.
5. Collage.
6. Silk Painting.
7. Screen Printing.

Industrial Printing

1. Resist Printing.
 2. Roller, Cylinder Printing.
 3. Flat-Screen Printing.
 4. Rotary Printing.
 5. Discharge Printing.
 6. Digital Textile Printing.
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2. Block Printing Technique:

Block Printing

Block Printing is a method of adding patterns to clothes and paper. This technique originates in China and its use can be traced as far back as 2000 years and is used to print on paper and create patterns on clothing.

Here's how this technique works:

- The outline of the pattern is drawn with a sharp needle and then chiseled onto a block of stone or wood (most commonly, wood).
- The block is dipped into dye or ink and stamped onto a piece of cloth or paper to create the pattern, or print words or an image.
- This process creates not only recurring patterns, but positive/negative images as well.
- How detailed a pattern is depends upon how well-designed the outline on the block stamp is.

END