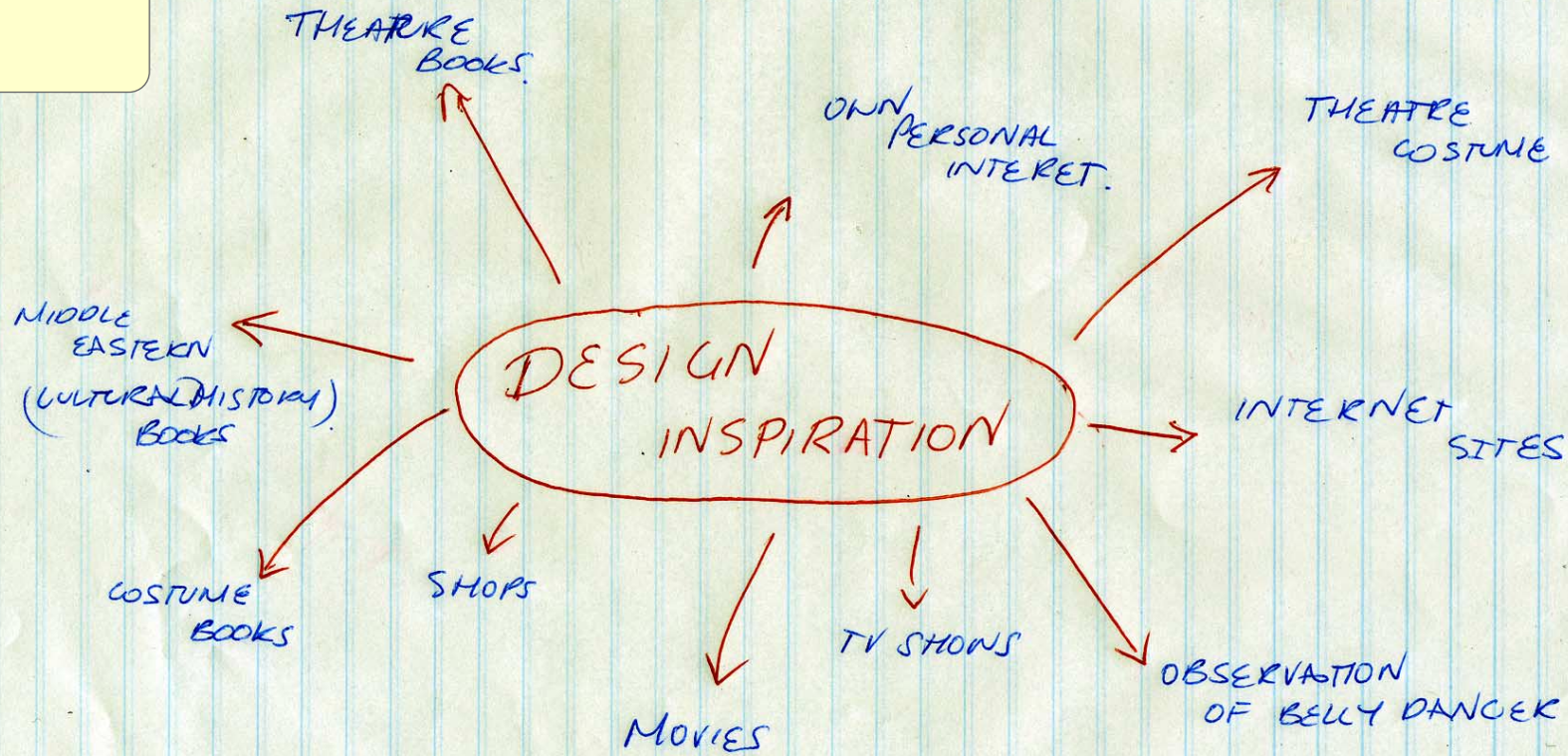


- Minimal relationship to historical / cultural factors



- Minimal Communication
- No identification of Focus Area

- Limited use of communication / presentation techniques



Quantity of material: Chiffon 250 cm x 150 cm Cost \$ 36.95.  
Satin 170 cm x 150 cm Cost \$21.00. Lurex 150 cm x 150 cm  
cost \$26.15. Trimming 200 cm \$23.85. Elastic 100 cm cost  
\$5.00. Ribbon 100 cm cost \$2.25.  
Total amount: approximately \$90.00.

Order of Constructions: size small, made in Australia.

Kercheif: Fold on line (centre) right sides together. Stich leaving the opening for the turning. Cut corners diagonally. finish with invisible stitching.

Pants: Stitch inside leg seam in each pants piece , right sides together matching notches. Put one leg inside the other right sides together. Stitch centre seam matching notches inside leg seams. To reinforce seam , stich again 1 cm from raw edge between notches. Cut seam allowance close to second stitching. To make waistline casing turn under 3 cm on upper edge of pants. Turn under 6 mm on raw edge and stitching place, leaving an opening to insert elastic.. Edge stitch upper edge close to fold. Cut elastic 70 cm. insert elastic through casing. lap ends and stitch together.

Overskirt: Stitch centre back seam together. cut seam allowance close to stitching. Press seam allowance to one side. finish front and lower edges with a 1.5 cm narrow hem. To gather upper edge of skirt, machine based 1.3 cm from raw edge. Pin skirt to yoke right sides together, matching centres. Pull up bobbin threads to adjust gather to fit. Baste stitch. Turn seam allowance towards yoke. Slip stitch press under edge of facing over seam. Lap heading portion of trimming over lower edge of yoke. Stich in place.

- Provides basic details of materials / equipment & manufacturing processes

MATERIAL				
FLAMMABLE	when lit caught on fire quickly	when lit easily caught on fire	easily caught on fire	caught on fire quickly
RESIDUE	left black residue, very sticky	left with sticky, black residue	left with black residue, broke off	left with hard, black residue
ABSORBANCE	absorbed a lot of water, quickly	absorb water quickly	absorb water not as quick as others	absorb water quick not as fast as others

• Carries out some experimentation

• Inappropriate experiments without relationship to end use

• No identification of fabric samples.

BEST FOR	evening gowns, not worn for everyday use	best for special events clothing	suitable for night wear, not to be worn occasionally	fancy dress, costumes, not casual wear
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- Incorrect experimentation technique

## EXPERIMENT WITH MATERIALS

**AIM:** To experiment with materials (what are flammable and absorbed water) that are used for my costume.

### **EQUIPMENT:**

Bowl of water  
tongs scissors  
material(that you need to experiment on)  
lighter or matches

### **METHOD:**

1. Cut out little pieces of materials that you need to test.
2. Fill up a bowl with water.
3. With the tongs hold the material above bowl.
4. With the light or match, slowly burn the bottom corner of the material. Then depending on how fast the material burns, drop into water and observe.
5. Continue for each material and record results.

**RESULTS:**\_ ( see on table above)

**CONCLUSION:**\_ Each piece of material i had tested had a similar effect. All materials were flammable and they all had absorbed water quickly. They all had left black residue. The chiffon and satin left a sticky residue whilst the trimming and the lurex had left a hard residue and were about to break off. these sorts of material should not be used for everyday clothing, but for an odd occasion, as they fragile and nice looking material.

As a result of this experiment the materials I have used are equivalent to my project. The costume I have made is only to worn on special occasions, such as fancy dress parties, and not for everyday use.