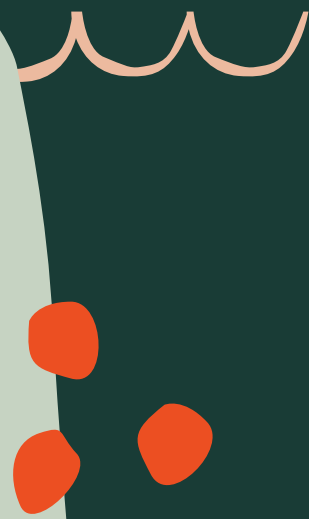




# TAPESTRY

Stevanie Djulifen  
Michael Siajaya  
Rofifa Shobrina



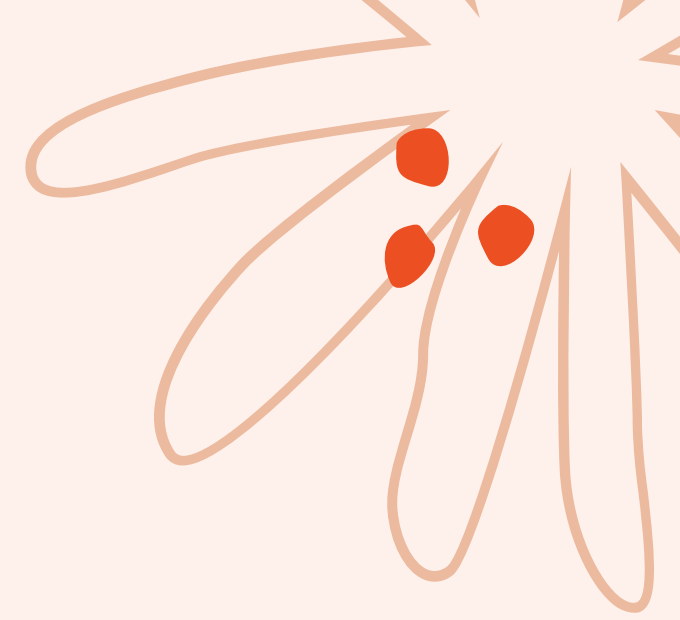
# What is Tapestry?

Tapestry is a form of weaving that produces a textile with clearly defined and detailed images and a principal means of creating pictures through weaving.

Tapestry fabric is heavier than brocade, usually with decorative designs depicting historical or current scenes. Tapestry was formerly woven by hand in China, but today they are woven on the jacquard loom, thus, there are floral designs in many tapestry materials today, blurring the distinction between tapestry and brocade.



# History



The art tapestry came from Ancient Egypt. The weaving principles were elaborated there.

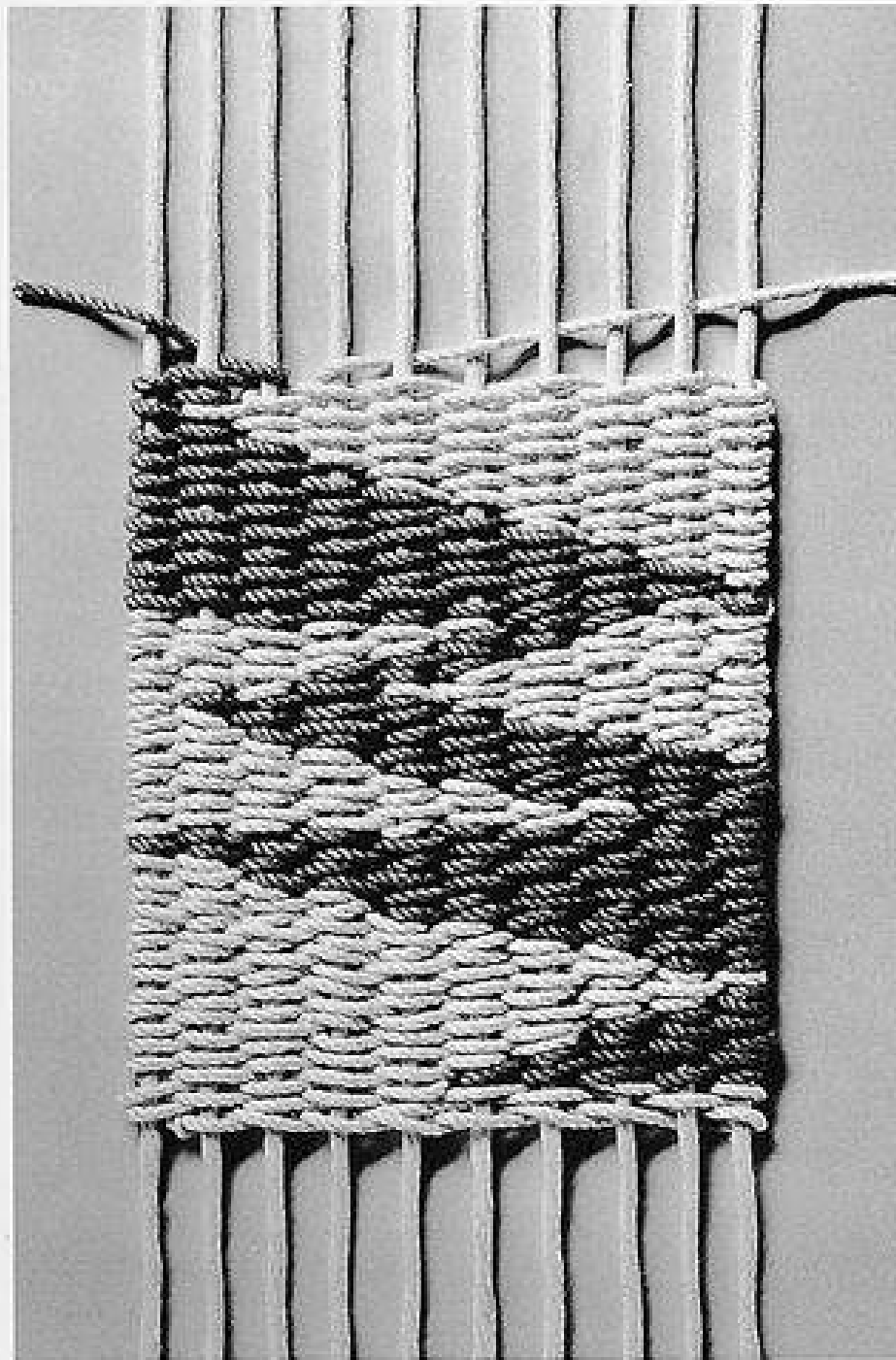
The earliest European tapestries were woven in German monasteries. The tapestries were used not only to decorate walls but also to keep heat upstairs.

In the medieval ages, the noble used tapestry to reinforce their status and extend their influence. The Burgundian dukes were the first to give tapestries the status of hard currency, using them as ransom after several disastrous battles. The tapestries became desirable luxuries and collectable object to be brought out and displayed on great occasions.

The art tapestry reached its fullest flower in the second half of the 15th - 18th century in Paris, France at first, then in Brussels, Belgium and was widely spread though whole Europe finally. Kings and nobles took their wall tapestries on their travels from castle to castle for reasons of comfort and prestige.



# How It's Made

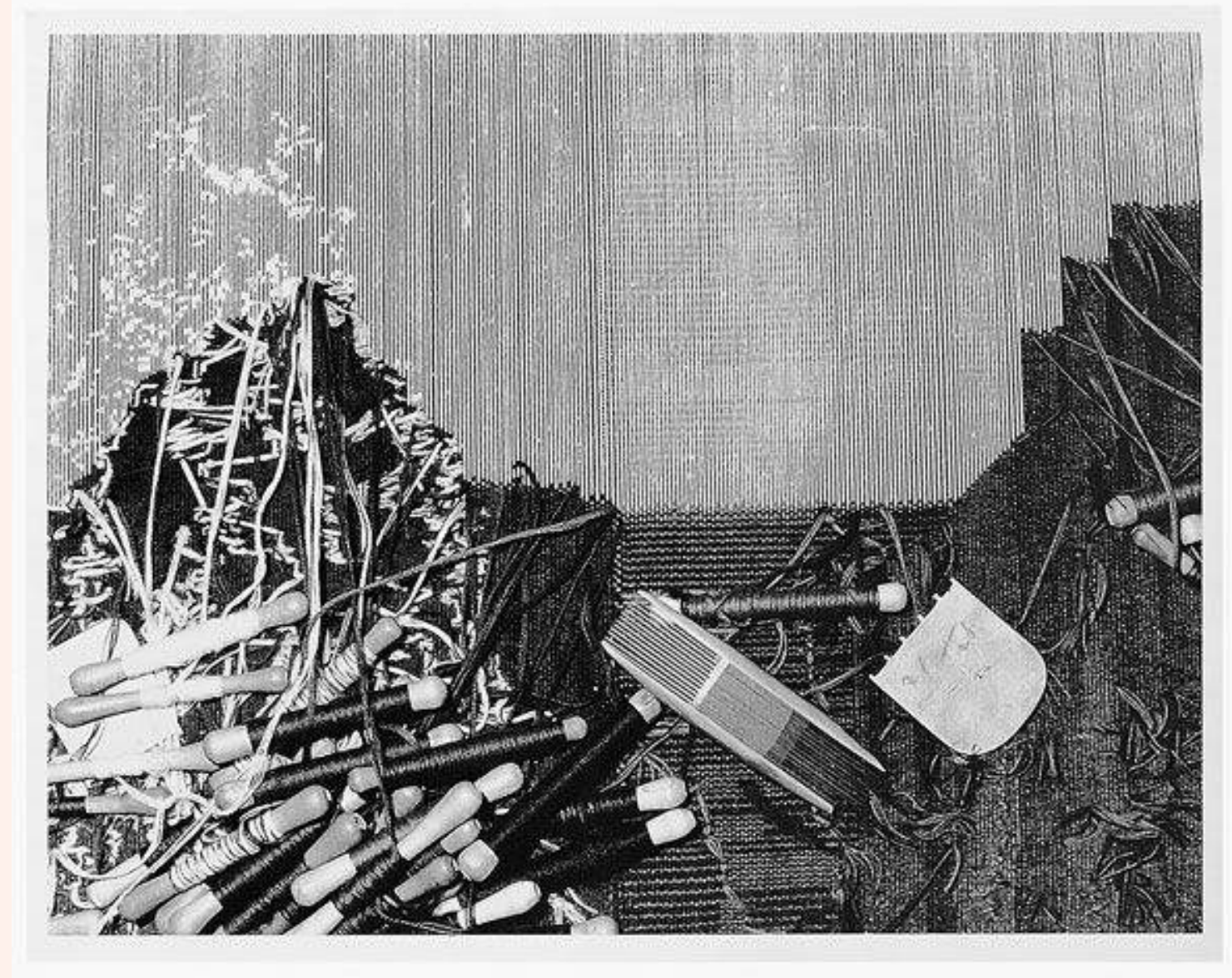


At its core, tapestry-weaving is a matter of simple math. Think of a tapestry as a grid composed of threads that are fixed on a large frame (known as a loom). The vertical threads are known as warps, and the horizontal threads are known as wefts. The wefts are actually a collection of lots of separate pieces of wool or silk threads, all in different colors. A tapestry is made by repeatedly weaving the horizontal (weft) threads over and under the vertical (warp) threads, then squishing (or tamping) those horizontal threads down so they are very close together, thus completely hiding the vertical threads from view.

# The Process

Historically, weavers worked while facing what would be the back of the tapestry. They copied with their colored weft threads the tapestry's design. The design, referred to as the "cartoon," took the form of a painting—made on cloth or paper, the same size as the planned tapestry.

This cartoon was either temporarily attached to the loom, flush against the backs of the warp threads, and visible in the gaps between the warps; or it was hung on the wall behind the weavers, who followed it by looking at its reflection in a mirror behind the warps. Because weavers copied the cartoon facing on the back of the tapestry, when the piece was finished, removed from the loom, and turned around to reveal the front, the woven image on the front of the tapestry was the mirror image of the cartoon shown.



# End Uses

Tapestry, a woven decorative fabric whose pattern is created in the process of weaving. Broadly speaking, the name was used for almost any thick material used to cover furniture, walls or floors or to decorate clothes, handwoven, machine woven or even embroidered.

Tapestry are notable for their decorative appeal, strength, durability and versatility.



# Fabric

Most weavers use a natural warp thread, such as wool, linen or cotton. The weft threads are usually wool or cotton but may include silk, gold, silver, or other alternatives.



# Bayeux Tapestry



Bayeux Tapestry, medieval embroidery depicting the Norman Conquest of England in 1066, remarkable as a work of art and important as a source for 11th-century history.



# Bayeux Tapestry

## FUN FACTS

- The Bayeux Tapestry isn't really a tapestry – it's an embroidered linen cloth.
- It is about 70 metres (230 ft) long.
- It tells the story of the William the Conqueror's invasion of England and the Battle of Hastings.
- It was discovered in the 18th century hanging in Bayeux Cathedral.
- Wool yarn, coloured by vegetable dyes, was used for the embroidery and the work is divided into fifty panels.
- During the French Revolution, the tapestry was confiscated with the intention of using it as a covering for military wagons.



# CHARACTERISTICS

## OF FABRIC WITH TAPESTRY WEAVING

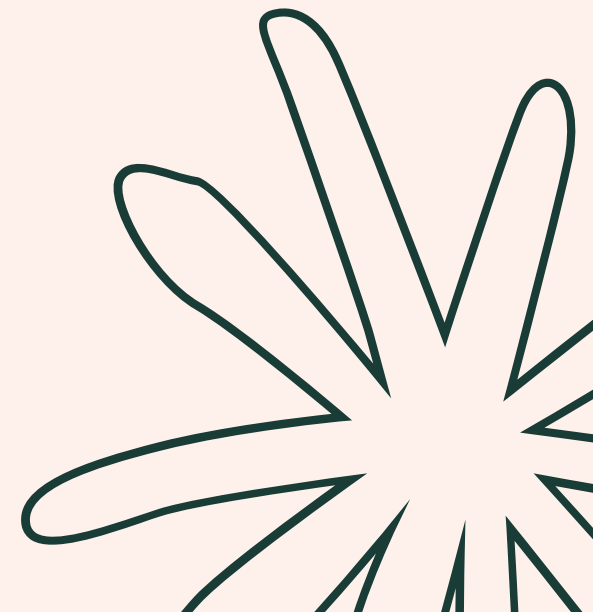


- Those with woven decorative surfaces are permanent
- Those with large floral or decorative designs should be matched horizontally
- May require a nap layout
- Woven decorative surfaces are frequently thick and bulky
- Most are difficult to ease
- Easily damaged in pressing

# REQUIREMENTS

working with Tapestry weaving fabric

- Sewing machine needle sizes should be 70/10-90/14 sharps and universals depending on fabric weight
- Hand sewing needle sizes should be 5-10
- Sewing machine settings recommended are a stitch length of 1.75-3 mm, depending on fabric weight, loose tension and light presser foot pressure should be used
- Thread should be all-purpose cotton, polyester, cotton/polyester blend
- Tools and equipment recommended are sharp scissors, sharp shears, rotary cutter and mat, pins, fabric weights, fabric stabilizers



# Tapestry Around The World



INDIAN TAPESTRIES



FRENCH TAPESTRIES



INDONESIAN TAPESTRIES

# Tapestry Around The World



INDONESIAN TAPESTRIES



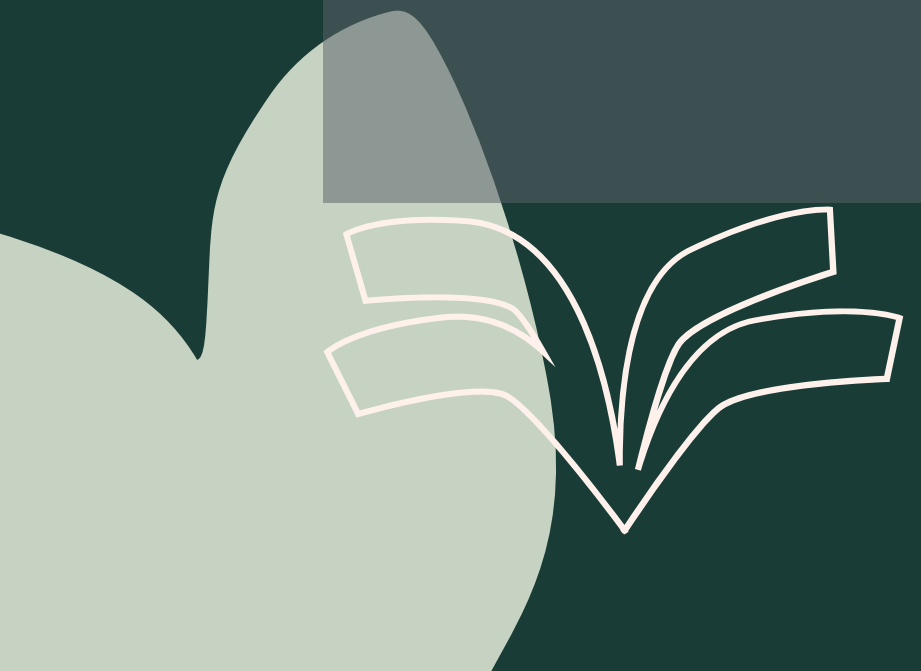
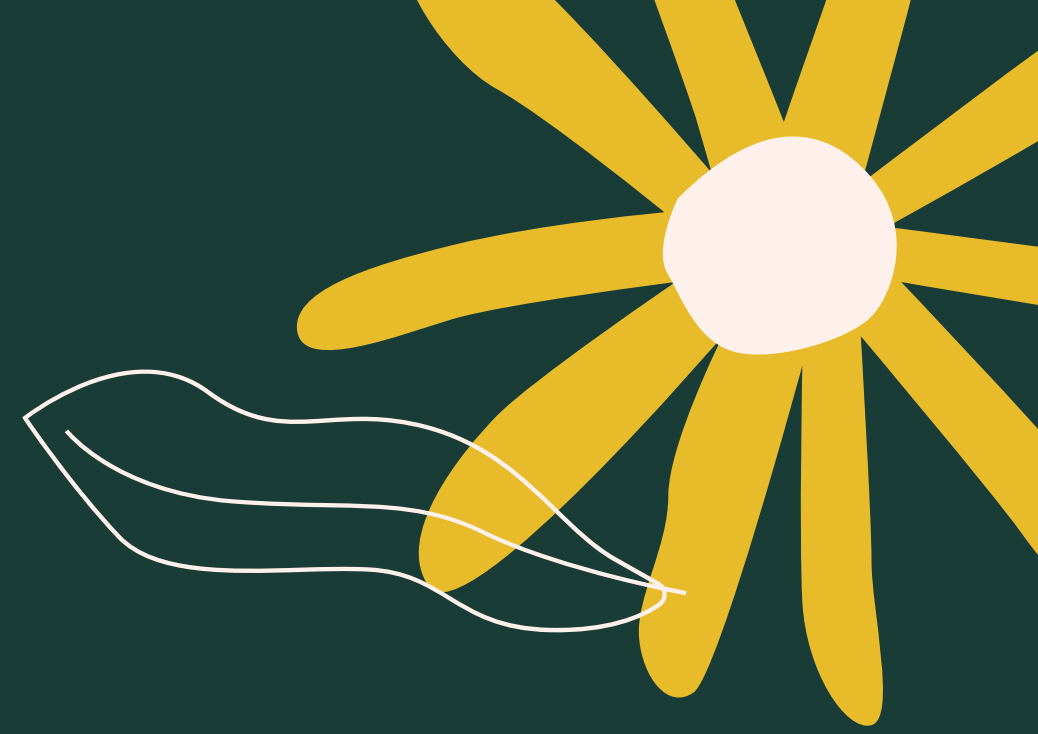
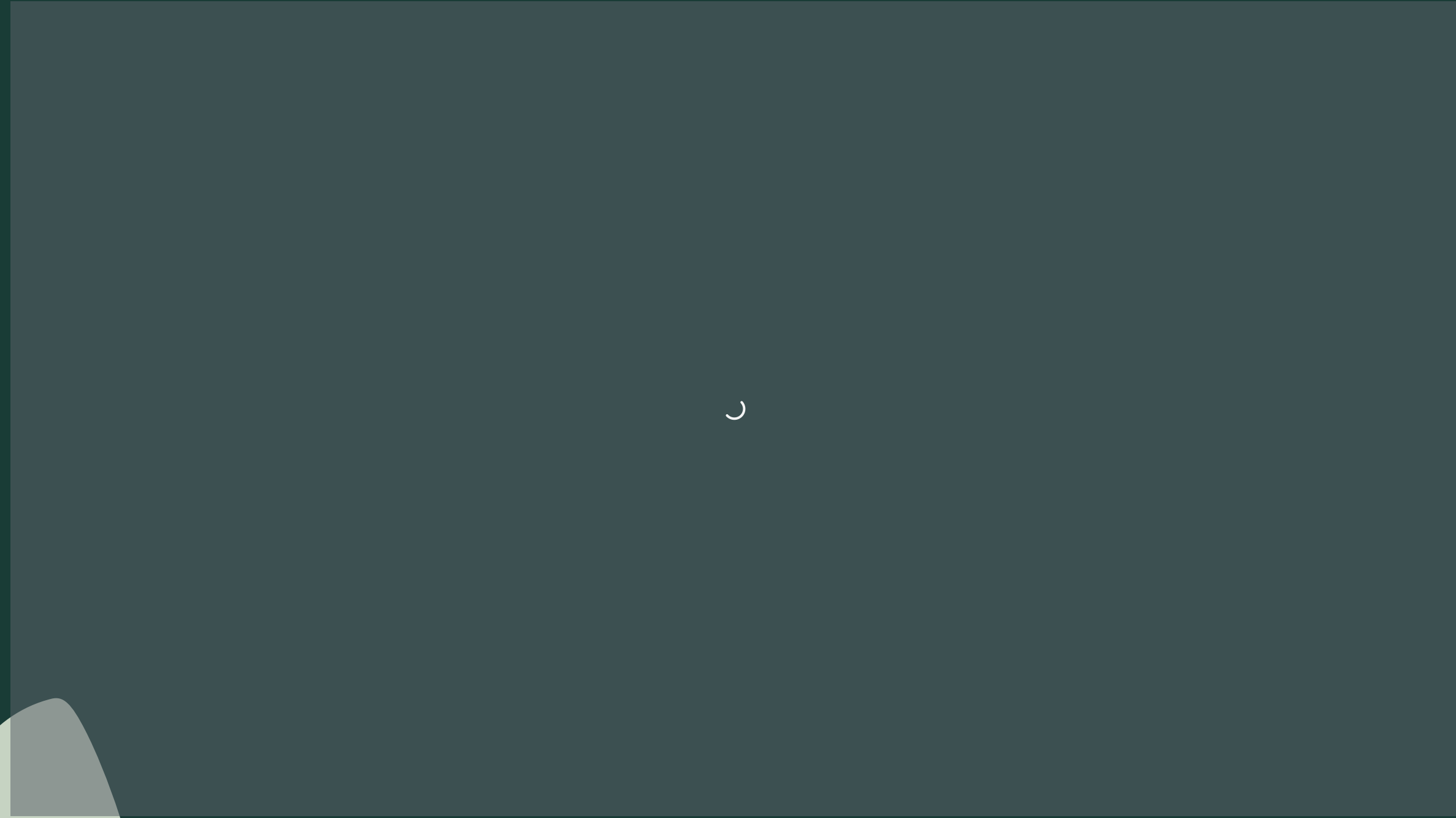
TURKISH TAPESTRIES

# Inspired from Tapestry



Paco Rabanne's fall 2020 ready-to-wear collection

Gary Graham 422



PROCESS