

# Module 2

# GLOSSARY



- **Redesign:** process of modifying, reinterpreting, or transforming an existing design to improve functionality, aesthetics, or sustainability. In fashion, redesigning often involves altering garments through upcycling, deconstruction, or reconstruction to create something new while maintaining elements of the original piece
- **Cradle to cradle:** closed loop design process that is free of waste. When a product is no longer useful, it becomes material for another product
- **Zero-Waste:** design technique that eliminates textile waste at the design stage
- **Greenwashing:** behaviour or activities that make people believe that a company is doing more to protect the environment than it really is.
- **Upcycle:** reuse (discarded objects or material) in such a way as to create a product of higher quality or value than the original: the opportunity to upcycle trash, or turn it into new products, was vast.
- **Moodboard:** is a visual collage that gathers images, colors, textures, and materials to represent a concept, theme, or design direction. It serves as an inspiration tool in fashion, interior design, branding, and other creative fields, helping to communicate ideas, emotions, and aesthetics
- **Disassembling:** taking apart a garment, object, or structure by separating its components. In fashion and textile design, disassembling involves carefully deconstructing a garment by removing stitches, seams, or fastenings to repurpose or analyze its construction.
- **Reconstruction:** transforming old garments into new designs
- **Flat drawing:** two-dimensional, detailed illustration of a garment, shown from the front, back, and sometimes side views. It represents the design with precise proportions, stitching details, seam placements, and construction elements, without any perspective or shading
- **Functionality & Versatility:** Allows one garment to serve multiple purposes or looks
- **Deadstock fabric:** surplus textiles originally produced for other fashion houses or brands that have remained unused
- **Shrinkage test:** method used to measure how much a fabric shrinks after being washed or exposed to heat and moisture. This test helps determine a fabric's stability and suitability for garment production, ensuring accurate sizing and fit after laundering
- **Selvedge:** (or **selvage**) refers to the tightly woven, self-finished edge of a fabric that prevents it from fraying or unraveling. It is created during the weaving process and runs parallel to the fabric's lengthwise grain.
- **Jersey:** soft, stretchy, and lightweight knit textile known for its smooth surface and excellent drape. Originally made from wool, modern jersey fabrics are commonly produced from cotton, polyester, rayon, or blends that include spandex for added elasticity

- **Asymmetry** – A design element where one side of a garment differs from the other, often used in upcycled fashion for a unique look
- **Layering** – Combining multiple fabric layers or garments to create depth and dimension.
- **Overlocking** – Using a serger machine to finish edges and prevent fraying.
- **Patchwork** – Sewing together fabric scraps or remnants to create a new textile or design
- **Raw Edges** – Leaving fabric edges unfinished as a deliberate design choice.
- **Scrap Fabric** – Leftover fabric pieces used for patchwork, appliquéd, or small-scale projects
- **Transformative Design** – Creating garments that can be worn in multiple ways or adjusted over time.