
EDUCATOR PACK

IAF-PRGMEA

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SOURCING

Participants must have a clear understanding of the environmental impact of their creations. They also need to be considerate of users and the disposal of products after usage. Participants should be self-critical and reflective of their sourcing and should be able to clearly explain their decision making at each step of creating their sustainable outfit.

DESIGN TECHNIQUES

You must use one or more of these three sustainable design techniques throughout your project:

a. Zero-waste:

Definition: A design technique that eliminates textile waste at the design stage.

Technique: Any zero-waste design technique such as, zero-waste pattern cutting, draping, smocking, plaiting and fully fashioned knitting are permitted.

Textile selection: Textile waste must be used for zero-waste designs.

Remember: A photo and information about the type and source of the textile waste used must be submitted. If zero-waste pattern cutting or draping techniques are used, the pattern(s) and the exact measurements of the textile(s) used must be included.

The following types of textile waste may be used:

- Textile swatches - leftover textile samples from production
- Cut-and-sew textiles - textile scraps generated during garment manufacturing
- End-of-rolls - factory surplus waste leftover from garment manufacturing
- Sampling yardage - factory surplus waste leftover from textile sample manufacturing
- Damaged textiles – unused textiles that have been damaged, for example with colour or print defects
- Unsold clothing - clothing waste (finished or unfinished) that has not been sold
- Clothing samples - part-finished or finished clothing samples from the design and production of clothing, which have not be worn by consumers
- Second-hand clothing – any clothing or fashion accessories that have been owned and then discarded by consumers (both used and unused)
- Second-hand textiles – any finished non-clothing textiles (such as curtains, bedding etc) that have been owned and then discarded by consumers (both used and unused)
- A combination of the above is permitted

b. Reconstruction:

Definition: Reconstruction is a form of up-cycling and is the process of making new clothes from waste formed of previously worn garments or preformed finished clothing products. This process involves first deconstructing garments and then reconstructing the waste materials into new designs.

Technique: Any reconstruction techniques such as deconstructing, shredding, quilting, patch-working and draping are permitted.

Textile selection: Textile waste must be used for reconstructed designs.

Remember: A photo and information about the type and source of the textile waste used must be submitted.

The following types of textile waste may be used:

- Unsold clothing - clothing waste (finished or unfinished) that has not been sold
- Clothing samples - part-finished or finished clothing samples from the design and production of clothing, which have not be worn by consumers.
- Second-hand clothing – any clothing or fashion accessories that have been owned and then discarded by consumers (both used and unused)
- A combination of the above is permitted

c. Upcycling

Definition: Up-cycling is the transformation of materials into products of equal or higher quality. In fashion, this means prolonging the life of waste textiles through creativity.

We have further categorised waste materials used in up-cycling to be textiles that have never been made into any garment form or textiles from non-clothing products. We categorise the reuse of material waste that is in garment form as reconstruction.

Technique: Any up-cycling technique such as patch-working, draping, interlacing, layering and fusing are permitted.

Textile selection: Textile waste must be used for up-cycled designs.

Remember: A photo and information about the type and source of the textile waste used must be submitted.

The following types of textile waste may be used:

- Textile swatches - leftover textile samples from production

- Cut-and-sew textiles - textile scraps generated during garment manufacturing
- End-of-rolls - factory surplus waste leftover from garment manufacturing
- Sampling yardage - factory surplus waste leftover from textile sample manufacturing
- Damaged textiles – unused textiles that have been damaged, for example with colour or print defects
- Second-hand textiles – any finished non-clothing textiles (such as curtains, bedding etc) that have been owned and then discarded by consumers (both used and unused).
- A combination of the above is permitted