Training in the Use of Elements and Details for the Design of Women's Jackets

Petya Dineva

Trakia University, Faculty of Technics and technologies,
38 Graf Ignatiev str., 8602, Yambol, BULGARIA,
e-mail: petya.dineva@trakia-uni.bg

Abstract
The purpose of this report is to trace the trends of the elements and details used in the design of women's jackets in the period 2017-2020 by examining the collections of world-famous designers and fashion houses. The results show that during the study period the use of decorative elements and those that shape the details of women's jackets has increased. New elements and unusual shapes appear, which create a new and different vision of the women's jacket from the one known so far. The results of the research can be applied in the training in the field of fashion and textile design.
 Keywords: Fashion design, Latest trends, Women's jackets, Elements, Details

1 Introduction

The study of fashion trends in the design of women's clothing is necessary, as the development of textile production provides opportunities for new design of shapes, elements and details (Smal & Lavelle, 2011). Design research will create a need to study design and modeling approaches as well as fabrication technologies (Kazlacheva & Ilieva, 2018). The elements and details involved in the construction of the composition and its style play a significant role in the women's jacket.

This report presents a study of the design of women's jackets in the collections of world-famous designers and fashion houses during the fashion seasons for the period 2017-2020. In search of a new, modern and unconventional style of women's jackets, designers develop their models using different structures, fabrics, design techniques, mixing styles, unusual elements and details, creating a completely new look of the classic jacket. It is important to include results in fashion design education (Stoykova et al., 2016; Indrie et al., 2019). The elements used in geometric and plastic style make a strong impression, which build voluminous, abstract and avant-garde forms, exaggerated volumes, some of which shift the focus from the human figure (Secan et al., 2012; Ilieva & Milusheva, 2019). Constructions in unusual shapes of sleeves, lapels, fasteners, as well as asymmetries of shapes and lengths are noticed.

2 Material and Methods

In present work studied 50 collections from the seasons Spring Summer and Fall Winter of leading designers and fashion houses in which there are women's jackets for the period 2017-2020, Pret-a_Porter, Ready-to-Wear and Haute couture included in the database of Vogue magazine (2020).

The aim is to explore as many elements and details as possible designed by the designers. The sample includes a large number of models of jackets from the collections of: Alexander McQueen, Alexander Vauthier, Armani Prive, Antonio Grimaldi, Balmain, Chanel, Christian Dior, Giorgio Armani, Valentino, Viktor and Rolf, Givenshi, Issey Miyake, Tierry Mugler, Max Mara, Maison Margiela, Michael Kors, Stella McCartney.

The results were measured in percentages, presenting the elements used in the design of women's jackets, and their location in detail.

The method used, Correspondence Analysis, presents the strong interrelationships between them (Kazlacheva, 2010). It is based on a multidimensional approach, allowing the study of data in

tabular form, using qualitative weights (Zlatev & Baycheva, 2017). The results are presented by a map of the correspondences between the individual representatives of the studied groups.

Statistica 8 (Stat Soft Inc.) and MS Excel 2016 (Microsoft Corp.) software products were used for data processing.

All data were processed at a level of significance α=0,05.

3 Results and discussion

The results of the study show that in 2017 the designers have used 8 types of elements in the design of women's jackets, followed by 9 types for 2018, 7 in 2019 and 11 different elements in 2020, and a new element appears – bias ribbons.

Figure 1 shows the highest application rate in 2017 of fringes was 24%, followed by pleats and sets with 18%, in 2018, with 16% are used sets, knot and fold, for 2019 ruffles with 39% followed by fringes with 22%. Used in 2020 in the design of women's jackets elements are 17% folds, 13% for fringe, ruffles and flounces, 8% pleats, applications, tucks, paired details, 4% sets, knot and bias ribbons. During the period the least used in the design of women's jackets were bilateral pleats in 2017.
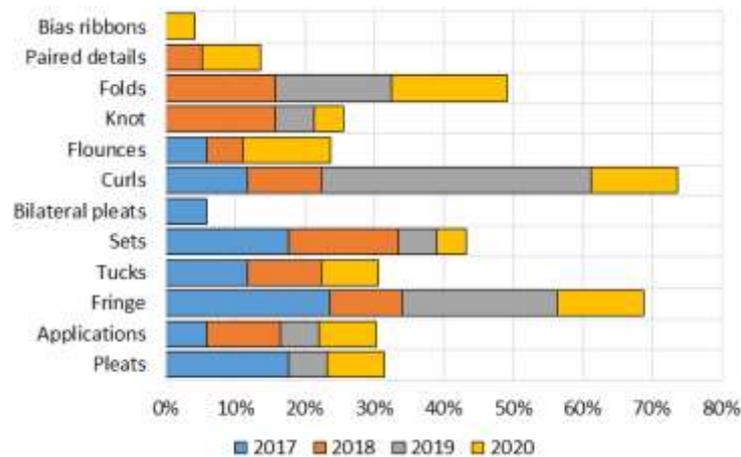

Figure 1. Graphics of the elements used in the design of women's jackets for 2017-2020.

The choice of location of the elements in women's jackets is presented in Figure 2 and the results show for 2017 the elements with location of front parts and back with 25% are most often used, across all of the details 19%. In 2018 the location of the elements is 30% for collars and lapels and 25% for front parts and back. Significantly high application of the elements in 2019 is on the sleeves with 50%, and in 2020 by 25% on front parts and back followed by sleeves by 20%.
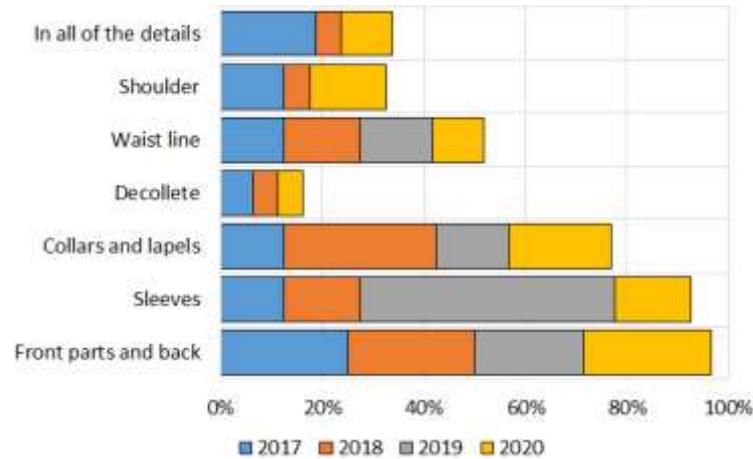
Figure 2. Graphics of the location of the elements in women's jackets for 2017-2020

The results of the Correspondence Analysis present the trends of the relationship between the elements and their location, which will allow the design of new models of women's jackets. These relationships are shown in Figure 3.

The graph in Figure 3 (a) shows that in the fashion trends for the season, the interrelationships between the front and the back are strong with elements of sets, folds and frills, pleats and a waist line. The interconnection of the fringe element with a location in all details is also strong. The location of the elements is important not only because of their decorative role in the construction of the composition, but also often because of their purely decorative-constructive function.

The graph of Figure 3 (b) shows that in the fashion trends for 2018 are very strong relationships between the element folds and their positioning in the waist area in the formation of peplums. The element sets most often are located on the sleeves, as well as between the front and back with applications involved in the construction of the composition. The application of the knot element positioned on collars and lapels stands out.

In 2019 strong interrelations between the elements of curls with the location of the sleeves and the waist area stand out. The use of the fringe element is great and their location on the front and back, collars and lapels is preferred. This is shown in Figure 3 (c).

The outstanding interrelations for 2020 are between the element fringe and their location on all details, curls positioned on the front and back, shoulder, sleeves and waist line, the use of folds on the sleeves, paired details in the area of lapels and collars. The use of bias ribbons in the compositions of women's jackets has increased in recent years with their application on the front and back. This is shown in Figure 3 (d).

a) 2017.   b) 2018

c) 2019   d) 2020

Figure 3. Results of the analysis of the correspondence between element type and location

A design of women's jackets with the application of the analysis of the fashion trends is proposed. These designs are presented on Figure 4.

The model of Figure 4 (a) is designed with tucks and asymmetrical folds in the front parts. The bias ribbons on the front parts of the model from Figure 4 (b) are located asymmetrically. Folds form the collar of Figure 4 (c) and asymmetrically arranged curls form the lateral peplums.

In Figure 4 (d) the front parts and the collar are shaped by folds in asymmetry of lengths, and the sleeves form volumetric geometric shapes. The model of Figure 4 (e) is designed with a lapel of curls, which continues in the steering wheel, ending the front parts and back. Curls form the width of the sleeves of the model of Figure 4 (f), as well as the attached steering wheels at the waist of the front and back.

a)   b)   c)

d)   e)   f)

Figure 4. Designs of women's jackets

4 Conclusion

From the analysis can be made some conclusions determining the fashion trends in the design of women's jackets.

There is an increase in the type of elements in women's jackets, as well as their location on the details.

The highest application rate is seen in 2017 with 24% use of fringes and the relationship with their location in all details is also the strongest.

In 2018, the greatest is the application of the elements sets, knots and folds with the same number of percentages of 16%, as the sets are in the strongest interrelation with the sleeves, the element knot of lapels and collars and folds in the waist area.

Leading element of application in women's jackets in 2019 are flounces with 39%, the strongest being their relationship with the sleeves and the waist area.

In 2020, designers require the use of folds by 17% and the location of the sleeves is the strongest interconnection, paired elements are most often used in the field of lapels and collars. Tucks and bias ribbons are used for building compositions in plastic style. Their strong interconnections are with the front and back.

The application of asymmetry of shapes and volumes is great, as well as the guiding lines of the elements and their role in the compositions.

The application of the results of the research leads to a facilitated creative process and diversity in the design of new models of women's jackets. They are suitable for the training of new designers.

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