

Inheritance and Innovation of Embroidery in Modern Design

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Abstract—Embroidery, as a traditional Chinese handicraft, is known for its delicacy and exquisiteness. However, the display method of embroidery patterns is relatively monotonous, and mindlessly imitation on the market make the inheritance of traditional handmade embroidery craft and culture becomes difficult. This paper innovatively designs the patterns, colors, materials, techniques and other elements of traditional handmade embroidery, enriches the expression ability of embroidery and creates comprehensive embroidery, which can be applied to different kinds of clothes, so as to enhance the development potential of traditional handmade embroidery and strengthen its inheritance and development.

Keywords—comprehensive embroidery; innovative design; inheritance

I. INTRODUCTION

Embroidery is the use of needles instead of pens and lines instead of colors to create and paint patterns in different textiles. Needle uses silk thread (for sewing) or any other materials that can be used to present different embroideries with different embroidery techniques on textile, to form the layered rich decorative pattern, and decorate textile thereby. The use of embroidery includes life and art decoration, clothing and accessories. Embroidery is one of the representative traditional handicrafts of the Chinese nation. The four famous embroideries in China, Western embroidery, or modern computer embroidery, all have their own merits.

Modern embroidery usually combines a variety of embroidery techniques to complete a work, which is the origin of comprehensive embroidery. The match between different stitches and different materials endows embroidery with stronger three-dimensional sense of space, and makes embroidery more direct, vivid and beautiful. No matter be the application of material, the expression of detail or the presentation of the effect, comprehensive embroidery is richer in layer than traditional single embroidery technique. However, due to the short time of comprehensive embroidery, there are not many finished products on the market. At present, the techniques of comprehensive embroidery are not very mature. Comprehensive embroidery is the recreation that combines all sorts of embroidery techniques. The collision of all sorts of embroidery techniques enhanced the layering, the combination of three-dimensional and plane enriches the texture, and the collocation of different material and color has the visual

effect of impact. Modern technology can also be used to combine machine embroidery with handmade embroidery, which is innovative and experimental exploration of traditional embroidery.

II. COMMON TRADITIONAL EMBROIDERY

Generally speaking, common embroidery techniques are as follows:

Straight stitch: embroidery that can be done in one stitch. Its direction is flexible and easy to grasp.

Outline stitch: stroke or outline certain point, and it can be used to fill in the blank. Stitch should be even and meticulous, and the edges clear.

Satin stitch: embroidery technique that straight lines take up the whole area neatly and side by side. Satin embroidery has an advantage in small designs or details.

Chain embroidery: also known as chain stitching. Its pattern is similar to a chain. Chain embroidery can be used alone with a single line, and be employed to fill in patterns. The embroidery is mostly firm and even because of the parallel lines that are in same length.

Appliqué also known as affixed cloth embroidery, is a form of embroidery in which other material is cut and sewn into clothing. Cut the desired pattern, then put it on the surface of the embroidery, and finally fix it with serging stitch. It is not cumbersome, based on the pattern on the piece of fabric.

Knots stitch has a three-dimensional sense. Its appearance marked the embroidery moves from plane to the three-dimensional, promoting the embroidery to complete the transformation from two-dimensional to three-dimensional space.

Bead embroidery, originated in Tang Dynasty, developed on the basis of traditional embroidery. It has the artistic characteristics of splendiness, bright color, clear layer and strong three-dimensional sense. It combines European and American romantic style with Oriental culture and national charm.

Sashiko is folk embroidery originated from Japan. It combines rustic style with intricate design, but can be accomplished with a simple needle movement.

Ribbon embroidery originated from France, with ribbon as the raw material. Strong effect is its biggest characteristic. It is not limited to traditional stitching and graphic presentation, but can be flexibly matched according to the individual.

French embroidery presents the ultimate luxury: lots of jewelry is decorated with delicate embroidery techniques, and every piece is an art.

Computerized embroidery: Machine embroidery is a method of replacing manual work with machine. The biggest advantage of machine embroidery lies in high efficiency, and various changes. Some machine embroidery is also supplemented by printing, spraying and other processes, saving time with high efficiency.

The unique features of all kinds of embroidery make the works have different aesthetic tastes, endowing the objects with aesthetic symbol beyond the material carrier, thus becoming the treasure of human art. However, the traditional embroidery technique is complicated and expensive, and can only present a flat effect, which makes its development into predicament gradually. With the world's attention to the intangible cultural heritage, the government and society have also begun to pay attention to the inheritance and protection of such intangible cultural heritage to explore and excavate the development potential of handmade embroidery art and innovate its development mode.

III. THE INNOVATION OF MODERN EMBROIDERY

Embroidery contains the profound cultural deposits of the Chinese nation. Its modeling, craft, color and pattern design have extremely high aesthetic value, practical value and profound social connotation. What needed to do is not simply copy and inheritance of traditional embroidery, but the diversified application and innovative design of embroidery. To enhance the cultural added value of products is also in defending the cultural tradition and development diversity of embroidery.

A. Innovative Application in Fashion Design

More than 4,000 years ago, China's embroidery technique was applied to clothing and apparel. The use of patterns on clothing can make clothing more beautiful. Good work requires both practicality and artistry, and it reflects different national cultures in its unique form. In the process of creation, it's necessary to understand the traditional details such as the craft, decoration position and material selection of different embroideries, and innovate and create them comprehensively.

The first is the choice of position. The position of embroidery in traditional costumes is relatively single, usually the fixed position of collar and cuff. Regular embroider position can satisfy the demand of basic design only. For fashion design, only works that are good at change and dare to innovate can be called design. In the process of clothing design, patterns different from traditional positions can be used to obtain special effects. Embroidery itself gives

a sense of chic. Embroidery in the right place can promote the unification of function and aesthetics to some extent.

Secondly: the neat plain embroidery. The patterns made by plain embroidery are neat and delicate, which strengthens the three-dimensional expressive force on the basis of retaining its characteristics. For example, take plane embroidery as foundation craft to cooperate different embroidery techniques and materials to reflect different effect thereby. A variety of different embroidery techniques can change the flower three-dimensional on plane, and enhance the dimensional feeling of flower. At the same time, the selection of materials is also limited to silk thread. Different materials can be mixed together to make the flowers look more realistic. With common embroidery technique, a flower should appear flat on the surface, but with comprehensive embroidery, the flower blooms on the surface. In this way, not only can the hand feel the texture of the flower, but also the expression of the clothing has a sense of layering.

In the current development planning, it is necessary to constantly improve the taste of traditional clothing. Clothing should not only contain the essence of Chinese traditional clothing art, but also contain the characteristics of Western clothing. The independent design of clothing style, bold use of color, technological reform and innovation will endow clothing with bright spots. Matching it with comprehensive embroidery is tantamount to icing on the cake. Details that stand up to scrutiny can enhance the first impression of a garment and increase the desire to buy it. In the design process, different ways of thinking will result in different design ideas. By changing the original design style, the conventional materials can be applied innovatively. The perfect shape of embroidery clothing requires the coordination of design, material selection, technology application, and overall design thinking.

B. Innovation in Textile Design

Textiles are also an important area of embroidery application. Textiles mainly include bedding, curtains, carpets, wall hangings, tea mats, and adornments and so on. It is necessary to improve the textile technique and introduce advanced equipment to improve the touch of textiles. In terms of vision, in addition to the improvement of color matching and design, pattern design and display are also very important. If the modeling is not suitable for the expression of the corresponding pattern, or the form of pattern is stereotyped, the textile will inevitably have deficiencies in visual aesthetic. Blind application of traditional embroidery to textiles will not only fail to show the characteristics of textiles, but also appear dull. Therefore, the use of embroidery technique is particularly important. The embroidery in textile can play the role of embellishment, ornament and foil.

As a kind of adornment, embroidery should not have only some kind of expression form, nor should be restricted in fixed position. Therefore, it is necessary to constantly innovate various embroidery skills, look for new techniques and methods, and enrich various methods in current modern

clothing, so as to promote the inheritance and development of current skills. It is necessary to combine all kinds of embroidery techniques to make embroidery, use different forms of embroidery techniques to restore the expression of the design itself to the greatest extent. Comprehensive embroidery is applied to the production of life textiles and decorative paintings. For example: hanging garland. First, people can use ribbon embroidery to create leaves and rings, and then use the flat stitch to embroider the details of the twining branches, and use French embroidery and three-dimensional beads to embroider flowers and fruits, which enriches the wreath. The comprehensive embroidery that combines all sorts of embroidery craft is helpful to realize the perfect combination between the natural purity of traditional embroidery and modern fashion, as well as the fusion of classical beauty and modern beauty.

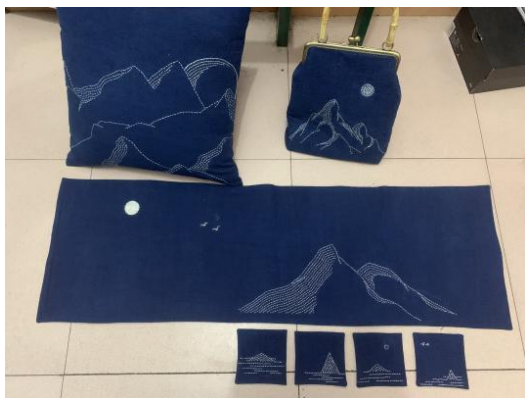


Fig. 1. Products inspired by the sun and moon.

In the creation of the sun and moon series ("Fig. 1"), the craftsman designs and creates tea mat and pillow with mountain, river, sun, and moon as inspiration. Sashiko and other embroidery techniques are applied in handloomed cloth for adornment. Not only did it not lighten the elegance brought by the fabric dyed deep blue, but also added a little charm to it.

IV. CONCLUSION

The single embroidery style, although able to show the desired effect, is inferior to comprehensive embroidery in content and visual impact. To promote the deep development of embroidery and expand its design space, it's a must to innovate embroidery from generation to generation, and use modern design language to make better use of traditional embroidery. Although some embroidery has begun to use two or more embroidery techniques to enrich its content and form in recent years, the crowd that understands comprehensive embroidery is not very much. There are few lectures about comprehensive embroidery. If more time is invested to conduct in-depth research, try and improve comprehensive embroidery, and grasp the time and opportunity to promote and develop, there will be better development and promotion in the future.

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