

Practical No 2

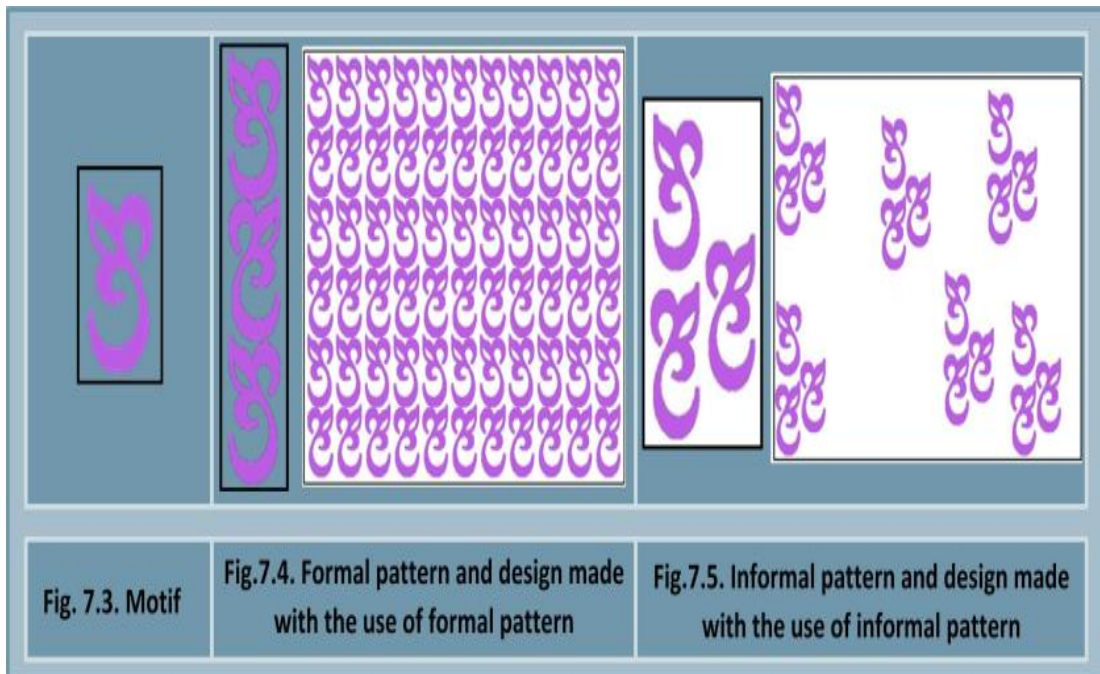
Pattern arrangement with motif in different repeats

Pattern

A pattern is composed of the unit or series of units, repeated according to some definite method so that the entire surface of any given area is decoratively covered. Pattern is made up of the arrangement of motifs.

Types of pattern arrangement

1. **Formal** – showing a regular methodical representation of the motif.
2. **Informal** – having irregular placement of motifs.



Key points in pattern arrangement

- The design motif itself is called positive design space and the background, is termed negative design space. The motif is considered foreground, it is seen against background.
- Negative design space does not mean space that it can be ignored because the act of placing of motif on a surface simultaneously creates another form – the background, which has its own rhythmic lines and patterns. Thus, background area is as important a consideration as the motif itself.
- The negative areas should show thoughtful spacing of the motifs, whether the arrangement is formal or informal. The relative proportion of background to foreground space also contributes to the total design.
- When the impact of background space is equal to the foreground space in its power of attraction, visual fatigue results from the competition between two equal forces. Equal

divisions of motif and negative areas are also displeasing to look at, particularly when strong contrast is used.

- If the negative space is greater or smaller than the area occupied by the motif the spacing will be more interesting than if it is equal to the motif.
- When the negative area is greater than the motif, it helps to give it strength. Too fewer negative spaces make the motif appear crowded and prevent the single motifs from dominating in the design.
- Motifs that are familiar to us tend to focus our attention upon them more as compared to the abstracted background design they create.

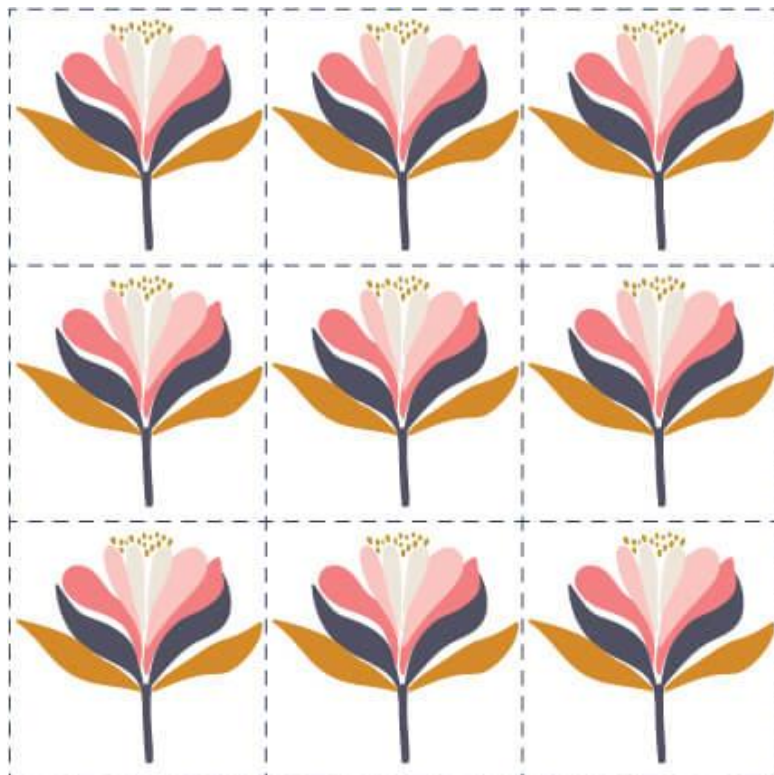
Repeats: The point where an identical design begins again on a textile is called a **repeat**. Textile designers use repeats because they can enable large pieces of fabrics to be printed without breaks or awkward gaps in a pattern. The idea of repeats in textile designs has been around for a long time, and there's an endless variety of them.

Reasons of using repeats:

The goal is to make a textile design look like it never ends. It can be an effective decorative strategy and can be done on almost any type of fabric. Today, with digital technology, the variety and complexity of repeats can be almost endless. Within the textile industry, there is more specific meaning for repeat. It's the distance between identical figures in a repeat pattern, the number of inches before the whole pattern starts over. Small repeats like dots simply cover the fabric for a uniform appearance. Large repeats (for example, paisley prints on drapery fabric) may take up more inches before the pattern repeats.

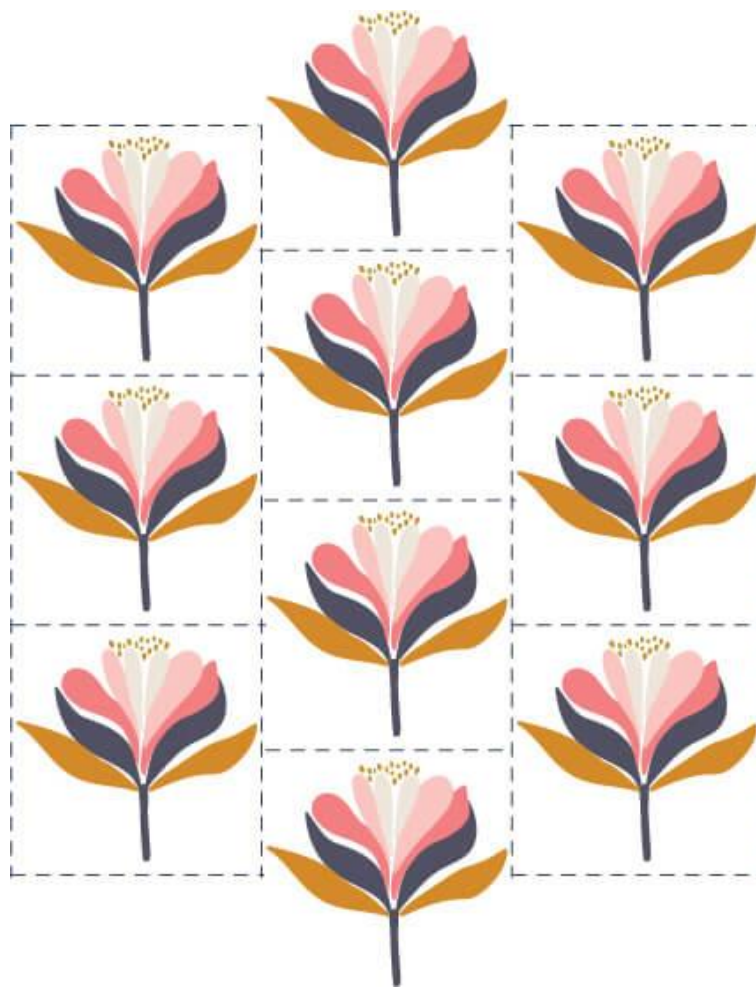
How to create the most common surface pattern repeats

1. Full drop pattern repeat



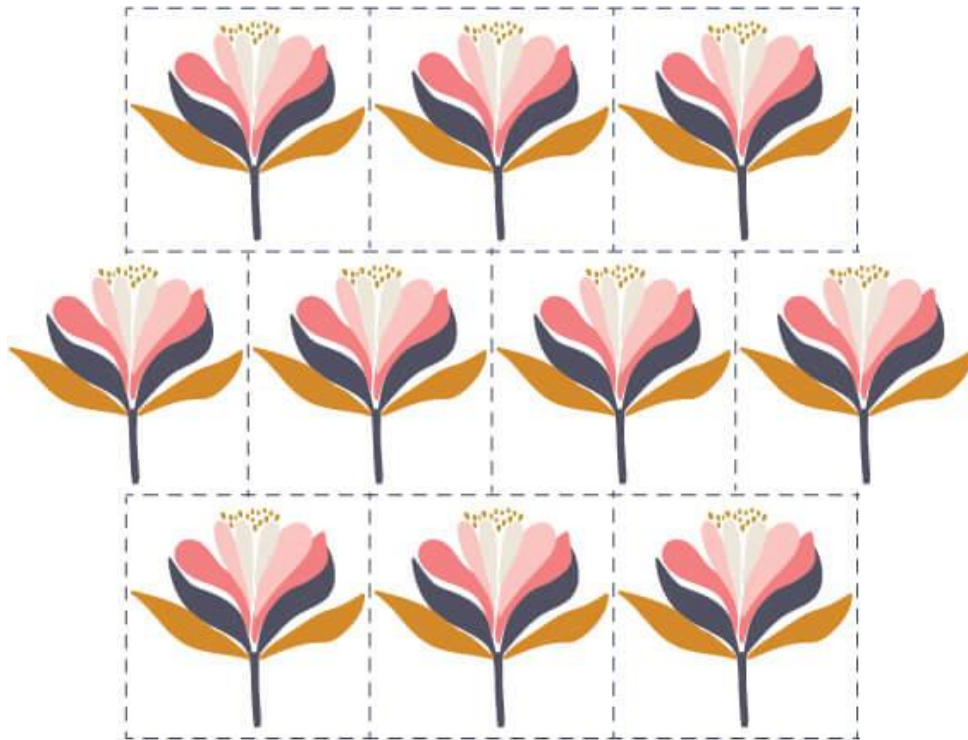
One of the most common and simplest of all repeat systems is the full drop or block surface pattern repeat. The repeat unit is created by stacking the original repeat block in a grid format. Although it's often created as a square unit, full drop repeats can also be rectangular.

2. Half drop pattern repeat



Another very commonly used surface pattern repeat is the half drop. It consists of the repeat unit being stacked vertically in a column format which is then offset by half in the next vertical row. Because of this, half drop pattern repeats are a great way at quickly allowing the design to look less formal.

3. Brick pattern repeat



Just like the half drop, the brick repeat unit is also very commonly used in surface pattern repeats. It's very similar to the half drop pattern repeat except instead of the repeat unit being stacked vertically in a column format, it is stacked horizontally. The repeat unit is then offset by half in the next horizontal row resembling a brick wall. As a result, just like with the half drop pattern repeats, brick repeats allow a design to look less formal.

4. Diamond pattern repeat



A diamond surface pattern repeat is simply created with a repeating diamond shape this therefore results in the elements being arranged in diagonal rows.

5. Ogee pattern repeat



An ogee surface pattern repeat is similar to the diamond repeat except it has rounded edges at the sides and points at the top and bottom, much like an onion.

6. Tossed/ random pattern repeat



In a tossed/random surface pattern repeat, the elements of the design are scattered within the repeat unit. The unstructured nature of a tossed repeat results in a very organic and non-linear design.

7. Stripe pattern repeat



The stripe surface pattern repeat is a layout that has a strong vertical, horizontal or diagonal format. Stripes don't need to be restricted to being made up of blocks of colour. Some other ways to use stripes include blocks of texture, patterns, repeated motifs, zig zags or wavy lines.

8. Mirror Repeat



A mirror repeat can provide quite an interesting look if done right. Depending on the motif, you can sometimes end up with odd bits that have mirrored, creating a new object and now look a little out of place.

To create a mirror repeat, you duplicate your motif horizontally and then select the ‘mirror’ option in your design program.

You then duplicate both motifs across the same horizontal line. Repeat this process vertically and you will have an all over mirrored repeat.

Choosing the right pattern repeat for your design will depend on what sort of look and feel you are after. The great thing is once you have your motifs, you can keep experimenting with the different repeat layouts until you get the result that you are after.