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Changes in The Usage Area of The Textiles

Elif KURTULDU *

THE HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE TEXTILE AND INTENDED USES

The dressing requirement of people has been an isue as important as feeding since ancient times. Initially, before textile surfaces,skin and plant parts used for th purpose of coating human body and protecting from external factors. The first of these outfits, which is aimed at veiling, is peeled buffalo leather thought to belong to B.C.500.000. After that, in addition to leathers fur coats started to be used due to hard climate changes.

Fibre was discovered as a result of the sourch of different raw materials with the aim of protect foods,goods, isolate living spaces with increased need. Wool, as the first fiber, was obtained by domesticated sheep to take advantage of soft post B.C.10.000. Thus the use of fiber sourced textiles surfaces began. After conversion to fiber spun yarn, different surfaces obtained with the conversion of the fabric yarns, techniques such as weaving and knitting. This surface is named textile from texer (to build) in Latin.

Diversity is provided with new types and new techniques with using agricultural facilities after passing settled life. By women in the Hittite Empire, which became a sacred techniques of spinning and weaving the fabric has launched a variety of fashionable clothes slowly.

Textiles which are enriched with painting techniques, surface decoration, different finishing processes has completely continued to evolve in fashion phenomenon. By the time, textile undertaken different purposes without covering which is the basic need, has undergone a change for decoration aim. For instance, in the Neolithic Period, seals found in Çatalhöyük indicates that the fabrics not only painted by staining but also adorned different print designs. However, the aim of textiles is changing with the development of mankind and morphing into new meanings. According to their patterns, colors, shapes and fabric qualities textiles has become the most decisive point of class distinction. For textiles which is an indicator of the status of people in Egypt, Crete,Greek and especially Roman Anna Fischel(2013) says : "Rich men can invest their wealth in clothes and could make a fortune thanks to their clothings." After these socio-demographic characteristics textile has adapted a lot of laws by church and has assummed a religious property. Nobles, priests, peasants , and slaves have been forced to comply with certain form, color and fabric quality. In addition to the religious dimension diversification of textiles ac-

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Figure 1 : From Pattern To Print exhibition. (Female workers are printing on silk.) in 1843.

cording to occupational group in terms of color, shape and style have reached today from Middle Ages. For example, in Victorian Culture, people usually applied pressure on the local ideology, but in addition to resist the dominant style, have managed to draw attention to less and simple textile production supported by feminist women. Thus textiles have been a base on about people to express their ideas, to determine the class and regional differences, to reflect gender , identity and personality, to noticed the relationship between social structure and culture. Textile winning a communication tool meaning has become a regional language rather than a universal language in 20th Century especially.

Textiles which has become a symbol during the war, in postwar, special occasions, births, deaths and religious ceremonies has continued to transform into new forms and changes by taking sociological feature. So textile has become luxury consumption material more than necessity thanks to the nobles who sewed special clothes for afternoon tea in Renaissance. As told in 13th Chapter of La Bueyere Caracteres, " Fashion has barely destroyed another fashion when it is superseded by a newer one, and this in turn gives way to the one which follows it, and which will not be the last: such."

Likewise, textile constantly changes, evolves and continues to take new meanings and will because it is the backbone of fashion.

THE EFFECT OF TECHNOLOGY ON CHANGES OF TEXTILES

In 1750 from agriculture-based economy to an economy based on trade and industry has been started with the industrial revolution in Britain. Of course, almost all over the world especially in Europe textile also affected. Developments in trade, population growth, transportation developments, iron industry, development of textile technologies have provided textile raw materials and products to reach faster and more people. In this way, both production and consumption have increased rapidly. Duo to limited raw materials designers and engineers focused on finishing operatiions, new dyes and new raw materials. The discovery of seal used as composite material based on this period. So now, textile began to be consumed in a very wide area from transport to defense industry, from agriculture to construction. With the development of metal materials used for weapons or cannons transformed into metal clothing and has become new textile materials.

After WWI major steps have been taken in the development of technical textiles. Specially designed materials within any of the products or processes or alone in order to fulfill a specific property is called technical textiles. Technical textiles are textile materials which are primarily produced technical performance and functional features rather than aesthetic and decorative features. They have superior performance characteristics like high strength, non-flammability, chemical resistant, weather condition resistant and micro-organism resistant etc. Thus, the textile has been installed a functional meaning aswell as covering, decoration and luxurious meanings.

Then textiles transformed into different objectives are used as agricultural textiles (Agrotech), construction textiles (BuildTech), technical clothing (Clothtech), geological textiles (Geotech), home textiles (Hometech), industrial textiles (Indutech), medical textiles (MedTech), transport textiles (Mobiltech), ecological textiles (euketech), packaging, textiles (Packtech), sports textiles (sportech) (ITKIB,2005). Apart from these some of textiles are recreated materials with well established materials and techniques. For instance, textile with about 150 species like conveyor belts, medical gloves, ballistic fabrics, acoustic insulation materials, rockets, air bags, anti-static textiles, artificial grass, tentetik fabrics, flame retardant fabrics, flame retardant textiles, single-usable protective clothing, electrical insulation textiles has been transformed into different purposes.

Not only in Industrial Revolution but also different times the textile as both affected and affect have been reflected economic and social trends.

CHANGE AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE TEXTILES IN ARTS

Technical textiles was formed in closed or semi-open textile spaces with architect-designer collobration before textile products shaped in artistic works. In this textile construction projects has benefited from the advantages of textile materials both technical properties and light weight, portability, installing quickly. For instance, air carrier or blown outdoors, gym scan be used in all seasons were made for storage, production and installation etc. Over time, aesthetic value and dimensions are added to these structures. Closing top of agricultural lands against climate conditions and closing around excavation area for archeological works has been made possible collaborate with architect-designerAs a next step we can say that textile materials will also be used to protect a city from affacting by climatic conditions at least degree in the future.

Apart from all these fundamental and technical objectives the using of textiles in art has changed over time. Pratik ya da dekoratif ögeler oluşturmak amacıyla kullanılan tekstillere; boya, renk, baskı, iplik ile desenler eklenmiştir. Patterns with paint, color, printing, yarn were added to textiles used with the aim of create practical or decorative elements. Fiber art were also affected all artistic movements as all art movements influenced by it. Tapestries originally came to the fore for decorative purposes and has continued to evolve with influenced by art movements.



Figure 2 : Frank Connet, Spiral Square 2 , 41" X 34", 2012.

Artistic using of textile is enhanced with the using of daily life practical machines as an art machine by Morris. In a short time, it found an echo in Europe and began to be called as "Art Nouveau" in UK, "Modern Style" in France, "Stile Liberty" in Italy, "Jugend Style" in Germany and Austria.

Later in time, the opening of Bauhaus in 1919 this movement has become an art education with the approaching of art, craft, industrial solutions and new seekings.

TODAY TEXTILE

Installation art is the last point we have reached in the use of textilesTextile installations that we have seen to often in indoor-outdoor has become new areas which we expressed our artistic perception and fashion understanding more than covering. We see the most beautiful examples of textile installation in the works of Gabriel Dawe and Do-Ho Suh.



Figure 3 : Gabriel Dawe, Colorful Sculptures : plexus no.3 12' x 6' x 16',2010.



Figure 4: Do-Ho Suh, Staircase V, 2008.

Thus textile has become an art object from a necessity.As long as we develop our artistic perception and technological opportunities, textile will continue to evolve.

Examination of the changes in the intended use of the textile; especially with the contribution of technology, creative and innovative ideas to facilitate our review in terms of textiles and make solu-



Figure 5: Do-Ho Suh, Staircase V, 2008.



Figure 6: Do-Ho Suh, Reflection (Detail), 2005-2011.



Figure 7: Do-Ho Suh, Reflection, 2005-2011.

tions t the transformation of production and consumption with the contribution of alternative raw materials, products and searching techniques. Not only in visual terms but also in aesthetic values in needs textile is redesigned again as comouflaged textiles in habitat and will continue to maintain existance. Textile loaded new meanings, without losing first meaning but moving all meanings in the correct proportions will continue to exist in our world. Through interdisciplinary studies we have been supporting to remain our places both in ecological balance and long-lasting and harmless with using the correct textile products.

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