• Minimal relationship to historical / cultural factors

• Minimal Communication

• No identification of Focus Area

• Limited use of communication / presentation techniques
Quantity of material: Chiffon 250 cm x 150 cm Cost $ 36.95. Satin 170 cm x 150 cm Cost $21.00. Lurex 150 cm x 150 cm cost $26.15. Trimming 200 cm $23.85. Elastic 100 cm cost $5.00. Ribbon 100 cm cost $2.25. Total amount: approximately $90.00.

Order of Constructions: size small, made in Australia.

Kercheif: Fold on line (centre) right sides together. Stich leaving the opening for the turning. Cut corners diagonally. finish with invisible stitching.

Pants: Stitch inside leg seam in each pants piece, right sides together matching notches. Put one leg inside the other right sides together. Stitch centre seam matching notches inside leg seams. To reinforce seam, stich again 1 cm from raw edge between notches. Cut seam allowance close to second stitching. To make waistline casing turn under 3 cm on upper edge of pants. Turn under 6 mm on raw edge and stitching place, leaving an opening to insert elastic. Edge stitch upper edge close to fold. Cut elastic 70 cm. insert elastic through casing. lap ends and stitch together.

Overskirt: Stitch centre back seam together. cut seam allowance close to stitching. Press seam allowance to one side. finish front and lower edges with a 1.5 cm narrow hem. To gather upper edge of skirt, machine based 1.3 cm from raw edge. Pin skirt to yoke right sides together, matching centres. Pull up bobbin threads to adjust gather to fit. Baste stitch. Turn seam allowance towards yoke. Slip stitch press under edge of facing over seam. Lap heading portion of trimming over lower edge of yoke. Stich in place.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MATERIAL</th>
<th>FLAMMABLE</th>
<th>RESIDUE</th>
<th>ABSORBANCE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>when lit easily caught on fire</td>
<td>left black residue, very sticky</td>
<td>absorbed a lot of water, quickly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>easily caught on fire</td>
<td>left with sticky, black residue</td>
<td>absorb water quickly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>caught on fire quickly</td>
<td>left with black residue, broke off</td>
<td>absorb water not as quick as others</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>caught on fire quickly</td>
<td>left with hard, black residue</td>
<td>absorb water quick not as fast as others</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Carries out some experimentation
- Inappropriate experiments without relationship to end use
- No identification of fabric samples.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>BEST FOR</th>
<th>EVENING GOWNS, NOT WORN FOR EVERYDAY USE</th>
<th>BEST FOR SPECIAL EVENTS CLOTHING</th>
<th>SUITABLE FOR NIGHT WEAR, NOT TO BE WORN OCCASIONALLY</th>
<th>FANCY DRESS, COSTUME S, NOT CASUAL WEAR</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
EXPERIMENT WITH MATERIALS

AIM: To experiment with materials (what are flammable and absorbed water) that are used for my costume.

EQUIPMENT:
Bowl of water
tongs scissors
material (that you need to experiment on)
lighter or matches

METHOD:
1. Cut out little pieces of materials that you need to test.
2. Fill up a bowl with water.
3. With the tongs hold the material above bowl.
4. With the light or match, slowly burn the bottom corner of the material. Then depending on how fast the material burns, drop into water and observe.
5. Continue for each material and record results.

RESULTS: (see on table above)

CONCLUSION: Each piece of material I had tested had a similar effect. All materials were flammable and they all had absorbed water quickly. They all had left black residue. The chiffon and satin left a sticky residue whilst the trimming and the lurex had left a hard residue and were about to break off. These sorts of material should not be used for everyday clothing, but for an odd occasion, as they fragile and nice looking material.
As a result of this experiment the materials I have used are equivalent to my project. The costume I have made is only to worn on special occasions, such as fancy dress parties, and not for everyday use.