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DESIGN OF ASYMMETRIC LADIES' DRESSES WITH 3D ELEMENTS

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Abstract: *The balance is one of the principles in design. According to the bilateral symmetry in the human body, we can describe that in fashion the designed model has to be in equal "weight" in left and right regardless of the mirror symmetry of the model – symmetrical or asymmetrical one. The balance is very important in design of asymmetrical garments. The paper presents balancing in design of asymmetrical ladies' dresses with the help of 3D elements and connections between 3D elements and other features in the design. Six ladies' dresses in asymmetrical design with different type of three dimensional elements are presented. In the models 3D elements are used in both functions: design and design constructional ones. In the design of the models it is searched for the variety of three dimensional elements and the variety of other types of fashion design features. Every type of 3D elements – plates, frills, flounces, gathers, tucks, and draperies can be used in the fashion design of asymmetrical garments as basic element or as balancing element. One 3D element can be in balance with another three dimensional element or with other features in the design – details, elements, locations, lengths, sizes, volumes, forms, directions, additional elements and accessories, etc.*

Key words: *fashion design, balance, 3D elements.*

1. INTRODUCTION

The balance is one of the principles in design. [1] According to the bilateral symmetry in the human body, we can describe that in fashion the designed model has to be in equal "weight" in left and right regardless of the mirror symmetry of the model – symmetrical or asymmetrical one. [1, 2] The balance is very important in design of asymmetrical garments.

The paper presents balancing in design of asymmetrical ladies' dresses with the help of 3D elements and connections between three dimensional elements and other features in the design.

2.BALANCE OF ASYMMETRIC LADIES' DRESSES WITH 3D ELEMENTS

Figures from 1 to 6 present asymmetrical models of ladies dresses with different types of 3D elements. The dresses are in different silhouettes [3] and lengths to the knees or a little over the knees. In the models 3D elements are used in both functions: design and design constructional ones. In the design of the models it is searched for the variety of three dimensional elements and the variety of other types of fashion design features.

Figure 1 shows a model of one shoulder dress in close fitted silhouette with a whole peplum in the waist. The asymmetric neckline in the front is formed with soft concave line which formed the strap by the left shoulder. The neckline in the back is in similar form. The fitted form of the body is

a result of design constructional seams in vertical direction. A decorative detail, which is similar to a sleeve, with frills is set on the strap on the left shoulder. The peplum is in asymmetric form too. Its length in the right is larger than the length in the left. Two one-sided wide pleats are situated in the right part of the peplum in the front and back. [4]

The asymmetric length of the peplum balances the shoulder strap with decorative details, as the pleats which are located in the right part of the peplum balance the frills in the decorative detail on the shoulder strap in the left.

Figure 2 presents another model of one shoulder dress with drawn with additional details shoulder strap. The model of the lady's dress is in close fitted silhouette too as the fitted form is in result of design constructive seam type redingote and the neckline is similar to the neckline in the model, shown in Figure 1. A cascade of three flounces is situated on the neckline and the shoulder strap. A cascade of three flounces is situated in the left part of the skirt.

At first it is seen that the cascade of flounces in the neckline is located more in the left part, and the cascade of flounces on the skirt is located in the left part too. But the design of the dress is balanced. The 3D cascades of flounces are balanced with the large form of the right part of the dress, which is without a seam in the waist and the detail is one and the same for the down and the upper part of the model, or the bigger detail in the right balances the smaller details in the left.

In both models, presented in Figures 1 and 2, the 3D elements give femininity in the elegant models.

Figure 3 shows a model of one shoulder lady's dress in flower silhouette [5]. The upper part of the dress is with asymmetric neckline, formed with more intensive then previous models concave curved line. The neckline forms the strap on the left shoulder. The fitted form of the upper part is formed with design decorative seams in vertical direction. The skirt of the dress is in big volume which forms the flower silhouette and is a result from intensive gather in the waist. The down part of the dress is symmetrical.

The asymmetrical one shoulder upper part of the dress is balanced with a big ribbon from several layers, which is connected with dress in the waist with intensive gather. Of course the ribbon is situated in opposite right part of the dress. The silhouette with the ribbon gives the romantic character of this lady's dress.

Figure 4 presents another model of one shoulder dress in which balance is a result of a ribbon. In the lady's dress in Figure 4 the elegant vision is a result of the form of the neckline, the ribbon, and the close fitted silhouette. The neckline in the front is formed with a curved line which is soft bulged in the right and concave in the left, and in the left the curve makes the shape of the strap. The fitted form of the dress is a result of design constructional seams in vertical direction.

The asymmetrical one shoulder upper part of the model is balanced with a big ribbon from several layers, which is connected with dress in the left design constructional seam with multitudinous plates. The big volume ribbon covers the opposite right part of the skirt of this lady's dress.

Figure 5 presents a lady's dress in semi fitted silhouette. The semi fitted silhouette is a result of draperies, which in the model are not only decorative, but constructive elements too. The asymmetrically located draperies are fixed in the right part of the neckline and forms cascades of folds in diagonal direction, which fall on the left part of the dress. Of course the shapes of the draperies are more intensive in the left side of the dress. The form of the necklines is asymmetric too and it is shapes the left shoulder string. The right shoulder strap is formed by three rows of necklaces which covered the folds of the draperies. [6]

In this model the balance is a result of connection between the draperies and the rows of necklaces.

Figure 6 shows a model of a lady's dress in fitted silhouette. The close fitted form in the bust area is a result of multitudinous one-sided tucks, which in this model of course are not only decorative but constructive function too. The tucks are located in diagonal direction around the asymmetrical neckline formed with a bulged curved line. The skirt is formed with a cascade of multitudinous draperies in diagonal direction, opposite to the directions of the tucks. [6]

In this lady's dress the balance is a result of the opposite directions of the tucks and the draperies.

In both models, presented in Figures 5 and 6, the 3 D element – draperies and tuck bring extravagant notes.

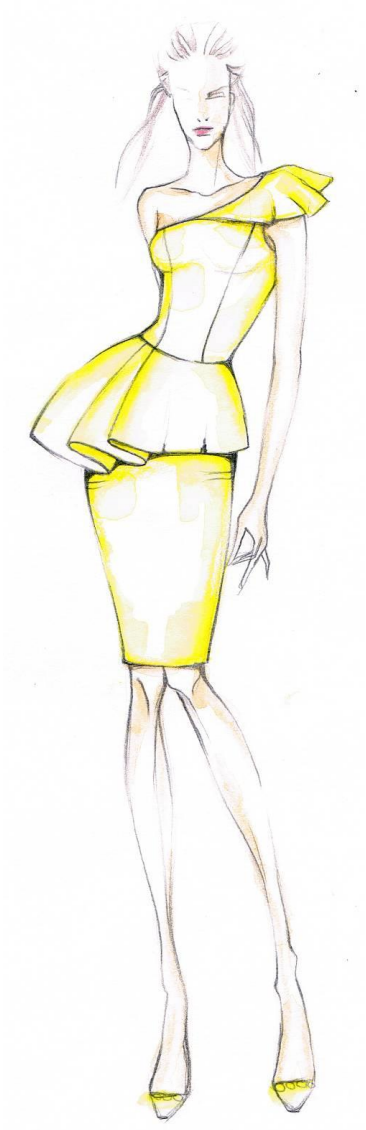

***Fig. 1**: One shoulder dress with detail with frills on the left shoulder and one-sided pleats in the right part of the peplum*

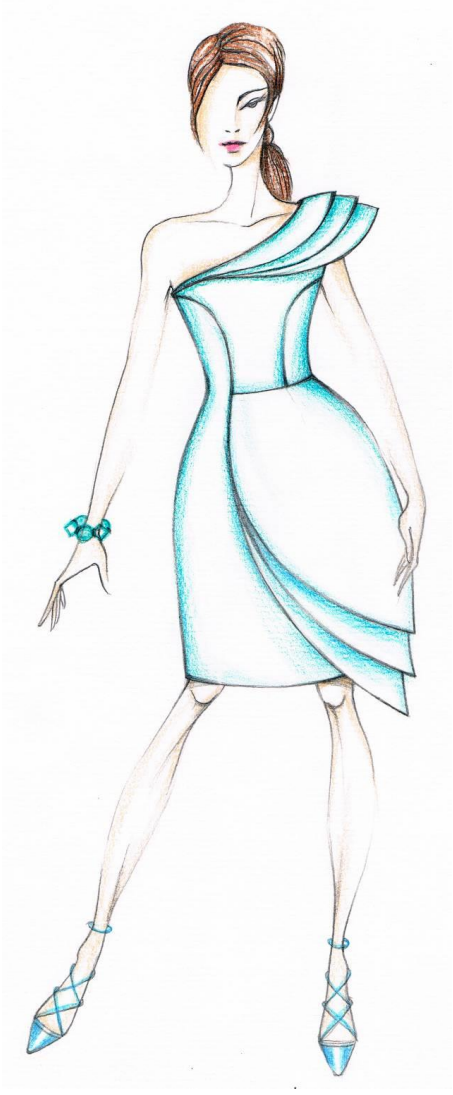

***Fig. 2**: One shoulder dress with cascades of flounces in opposite directions*

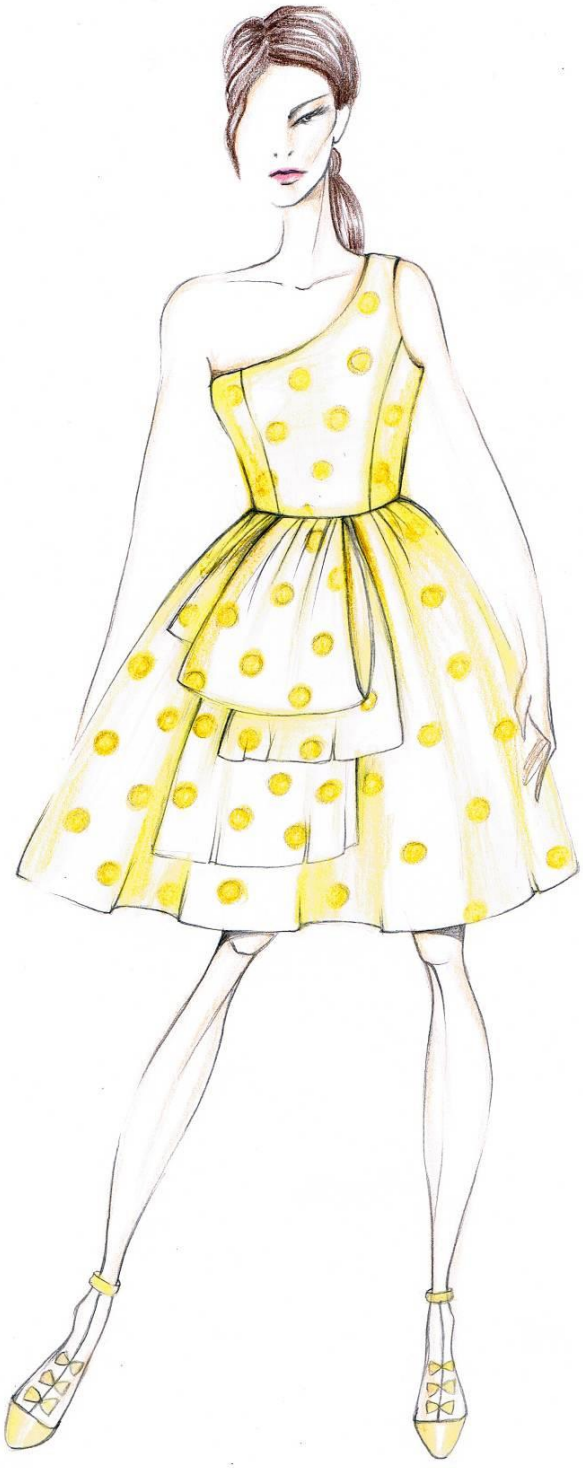

***Fig. 3**: One shoulder dress with gathered ribbon in the waist in opposite side to the shoulder strap*

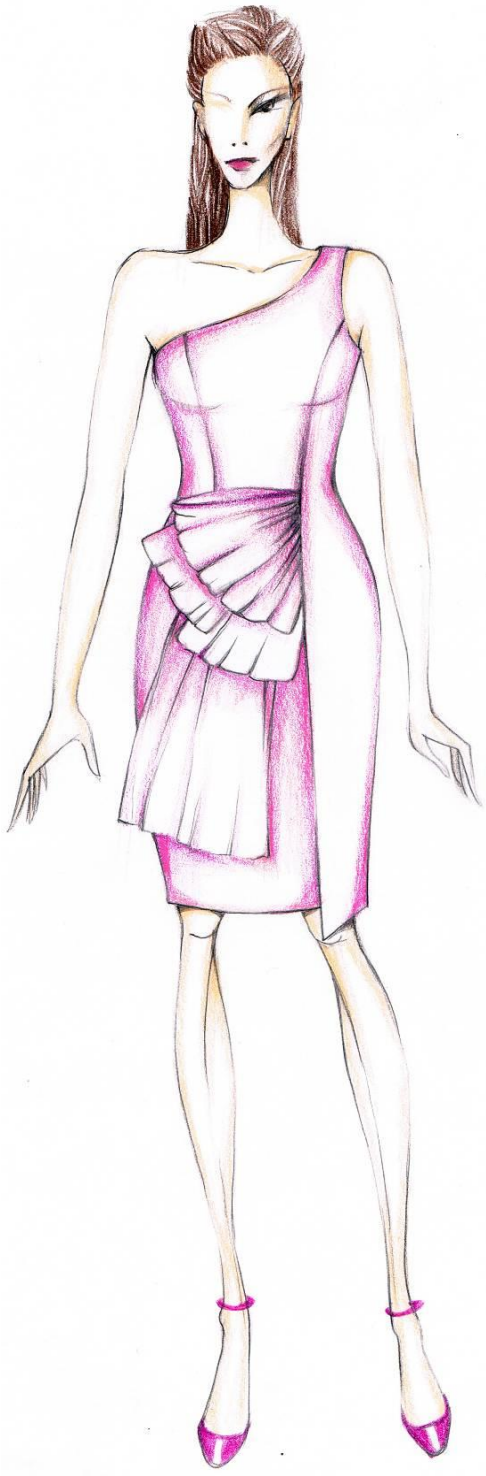

***Fig. 4**: One shoulder dress with plated ribbon in the design constructional seam in opposite side to the shoulder strap*

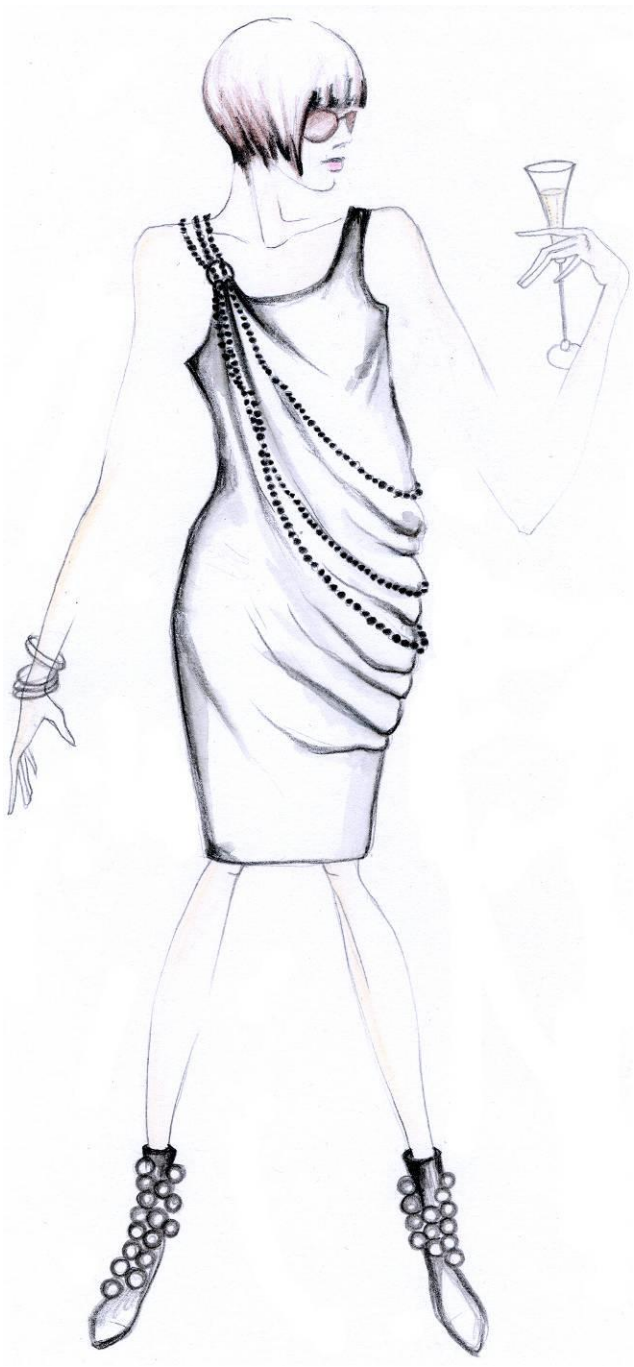

***Fig. 5**:*
An asymmetric lady's dress with draperies in diagonal direction

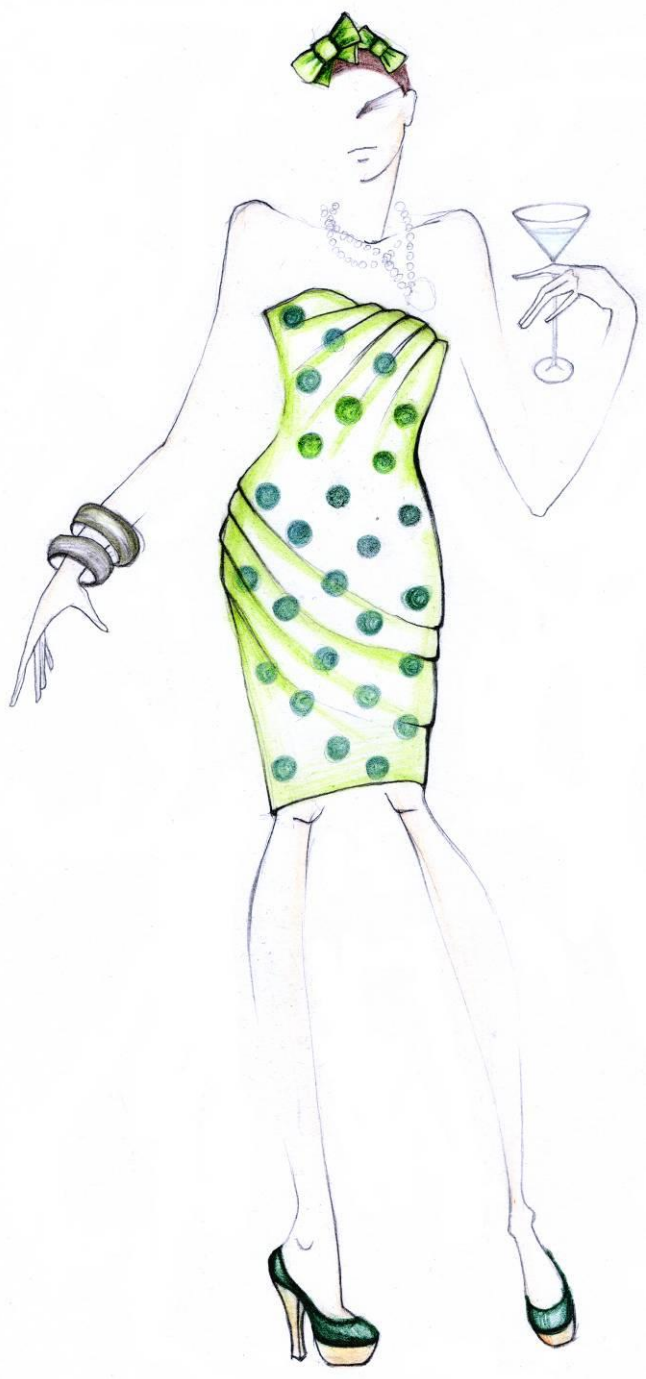

***Fig. 6**:*
An asymmetric lady's dress with tucks and draperies in opposite diagonal directions

3. CONCLUSIONS

Every type of 3D elements – plates, frills, flounces, gathers, tucks, and draperies can be used in the fashion design of asymmetrical garments as basic element or as balancing element. One 3D element can be in balance with another three dimensional element or with other features in the design – details, elements, locations, lengths, sizes, volumes, forms, directions, additional elements and accessories, etc.

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