

UNIVERSITI TEKNOLOGI MARA

**AN EXPLORATION STUDY OF THE
POTENTIAL OF WEAVING TECHNIQUES IN
METAL APPLICATION**

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List of Abbreviations

1.1 Terminology

Every terminology is quoted from:-

1. <http://www.encyclopedia.laborlawtalk.com/weaving>.
2. <http://www.fhss.byu.edu/anthro/mopc/PAGES/Exhibitions/commonthreads/weaving/weaving.html>

1.1.1 Weaving

Easier - Weaving means to make cloth and other objects. Threads or strands of material are passed under and over each other.

Harder - Weaving is the process of making cloth, rugs, blankets, and other products by crossing two sets of threads over and under each other. Weavers use threads spun from natural fibers like cotton, silk, and wool and synthetic fibers such as nylon and Orlon. Thin and narrow strips or almost any flexible material can be woven. People learned to weave thousands of years ago using natural grasses, leafstalks, palm leaves, and thin strips of wood.

Today weaving ranks as a major industry in many countries. Weaving is often completed on high speed looms. But weaving is not limited to cloth and textile products. Weaving plays an important part in the manufacture of screens, metal fences, and rubber tire cord. Craft workers also use varied fibers to weave baskets and hats.

1.1.2 Weaving technique

Weaving is an ancient textile art and craft that involves placing two threads or yarn made of fibre onto a warp and weft of a loom and turning them into cloth. This cloth can be either plain (in one color or a simple pattern), or it can be woven in decorative or artistic designs, including tapestries. The majority of commercial fabrics are woven on computer-controlled Jacquard

Abstract

Weaving is one of Malaysian cultural heritage that facing declining nowadays, but there is room for innovation. It is necessary to explore creative design solutions in order to make this technique sustainable. The exploration of different techniques from different fields will encourage and promote traditional skills and handicrafts into becoming a commercially viable concern and to foster its growth from the cottage industry to reach the level of a small-scale industry. It is necessary to create a new invention in order to enhance the weaving technique with a new approach in terms of new material besides *pandanus* leave, *mengkuang* leave, bamboo or rattan. The combination of weaving technique with metal will creates an innovative design in metal application in the future.

To fulfill this purpose, this research utilized an exploratory research. The exploration weaving technique in metal application was done to get a result of the combination between technique and metal. An observation towards weaving technique aim to understand and learned how the process of the technique was done. A set of Questionnaire used to evaluate consumer's opinion and response on the knowledge about weaving technique on jewellery. Based on the questionnaire outcome the making of product prototyping was begun.

The finding of this research is 'Plain Weave', the simplest weave construction and 'Simple Coiling Weave' has a potential weaving technique to be applied on metal like copper or silver. Metal from wire is suitable to be applying using weaving technique compared with metal sheet because it is easy to form. The specific thickness of wire is the important criteria to make a product from weaving technique. The exploration is successfully fulfilled the aim and objective of this research. The product is a new finding in jewellery making in Malaysia using weaving technique. The outcome of this research is one of the solutions to preserve our cultural heritage with a new invention and design.