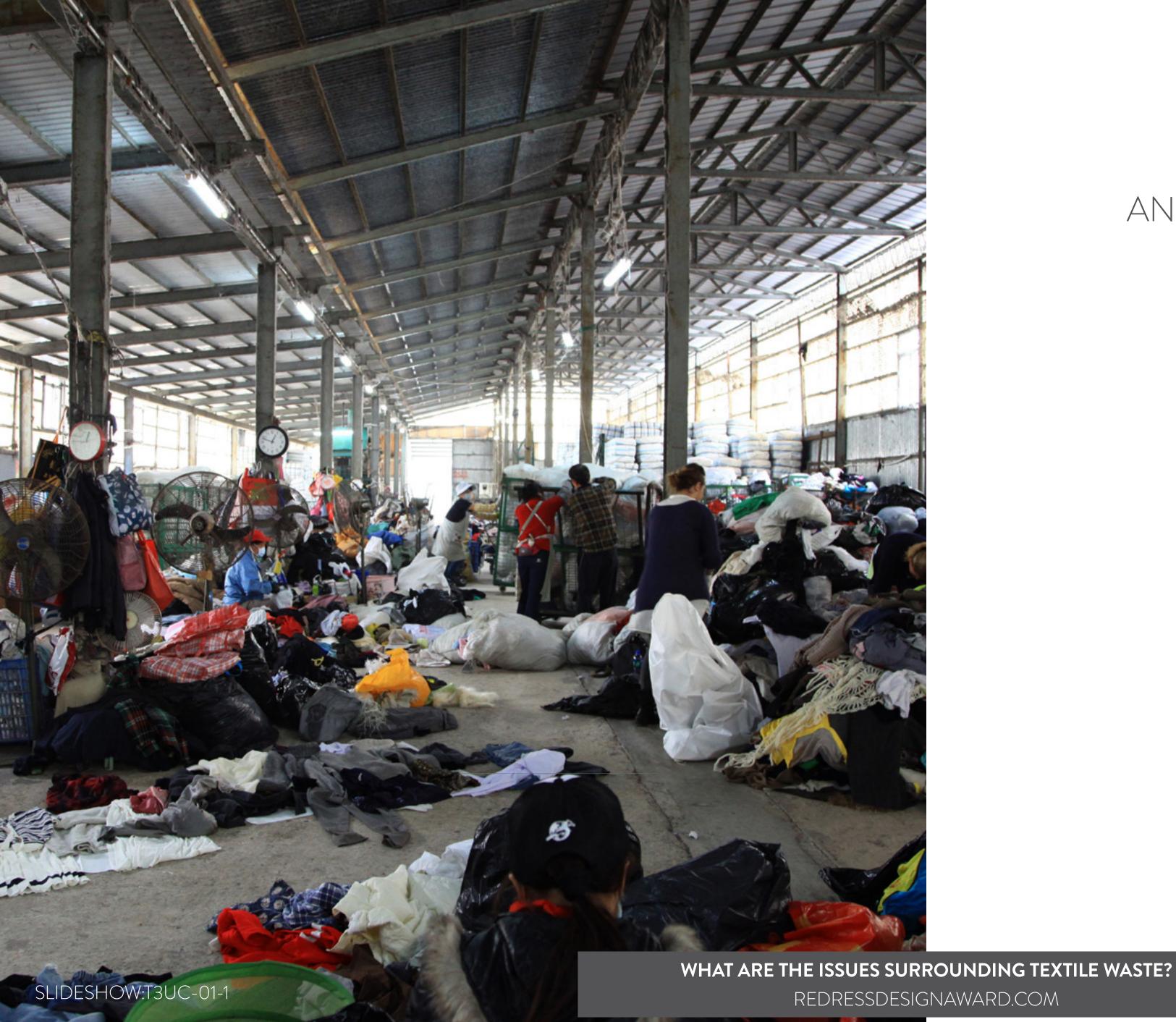
UP-CYCLING





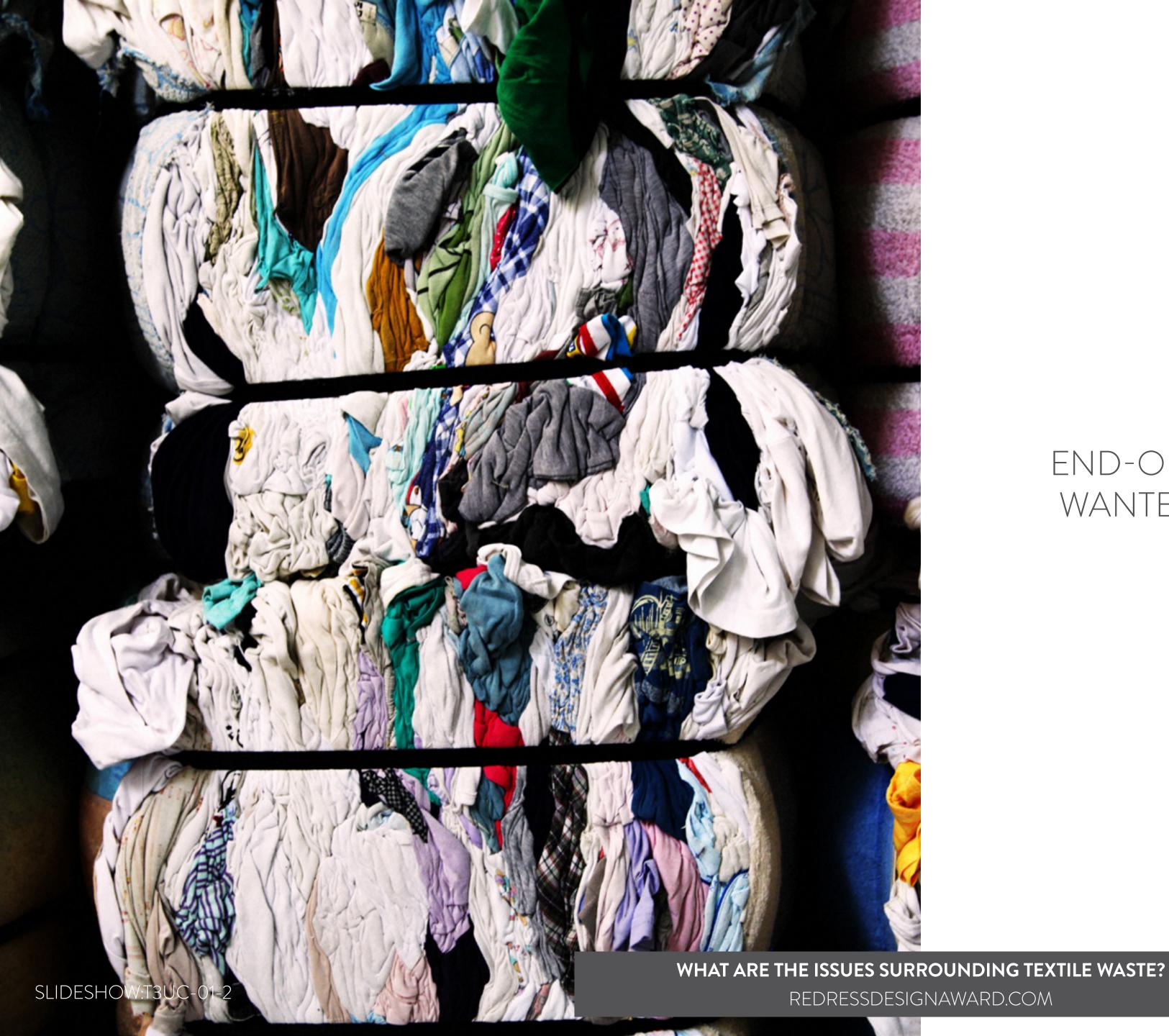
UP-CYCLING INTRODUCTION TO TEXTILE WASTE

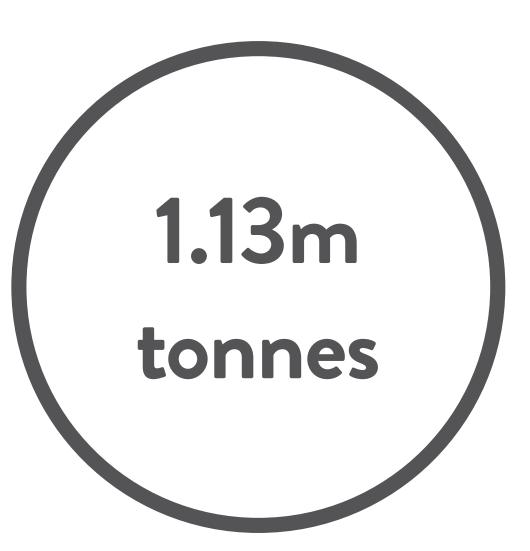




ANNUAL PRODUCTION OF TEXTILE WASTE IN CHINA







END-OF-LIFE CLOTHING ARE NO LONGER WANTED BY UK CONSUMERS EACH YEAR

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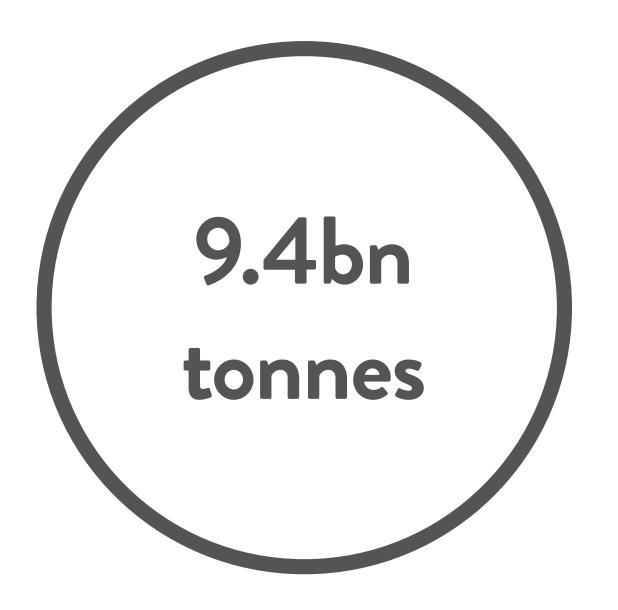
350k tonnes = £140m

ARE SENT TO LANDFILL

Source:
WRAP (2012), Valuing Our Clothes
http://www.wrap.org.uk/sites/files/wrap/VoC%20FINAL%20online%202012%2007%2011.pdf



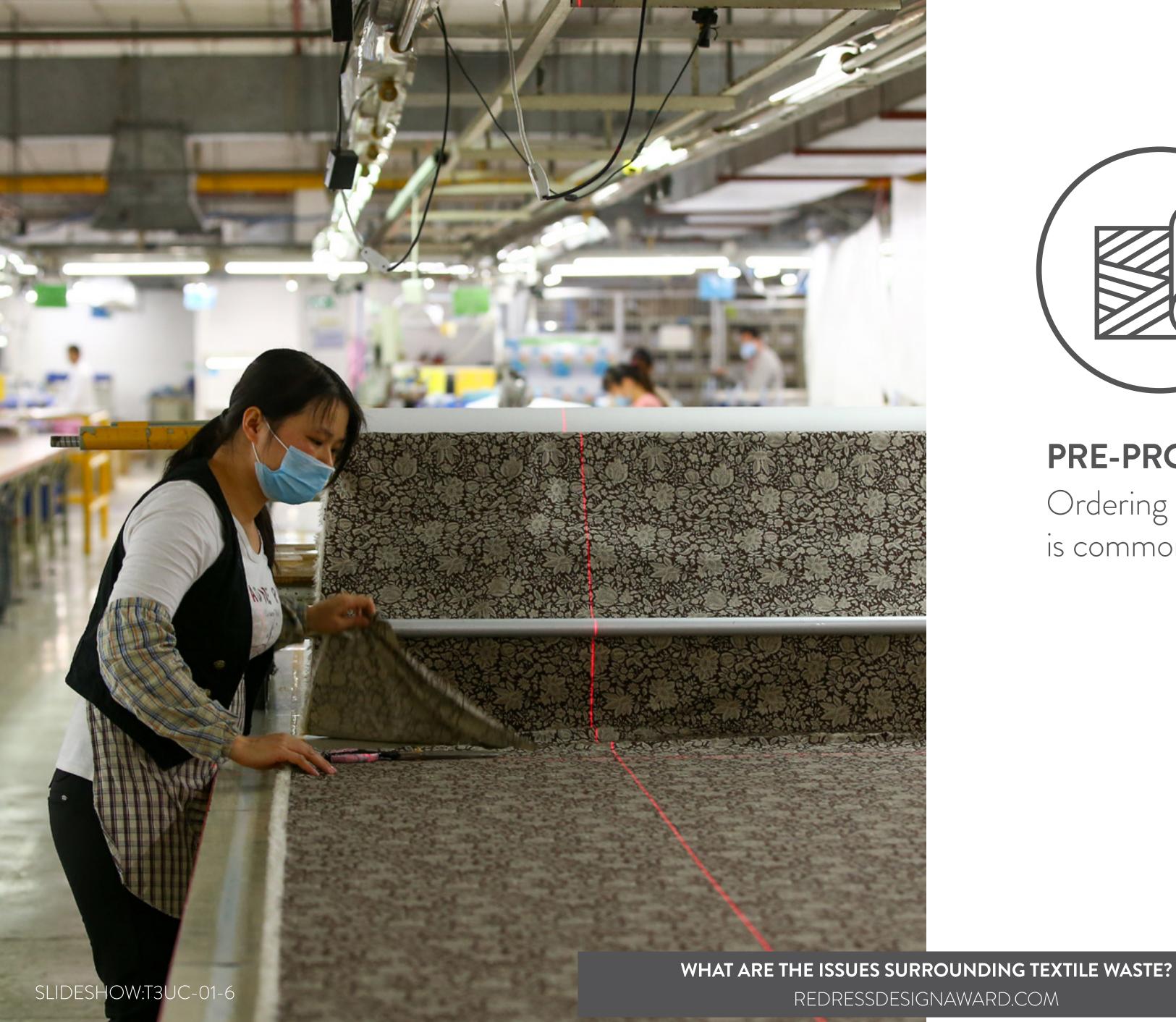
IN THE EUROPEAN UNION

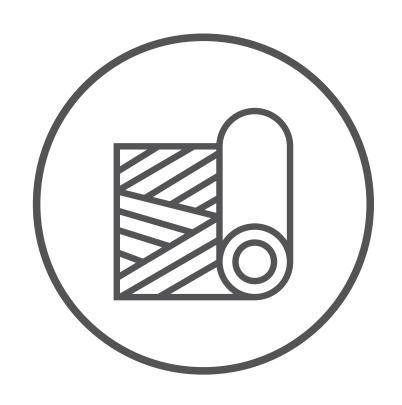


OF TEXTILE WASTE ARE EITHER LANDFILLED OR INCINERATED EACH YEAR





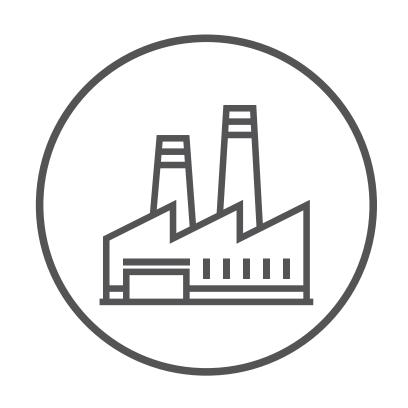




PRE-PRODUCTION

Ordering an extra 10-20% of fabric than is needed is common practice in the fashion industry.





MANUFACTURING

A large amount of textile waste is generated during the manufacturing stage, averaging at 25% of the fabrics and fibres used in production, but this figure can reach as high as 47%





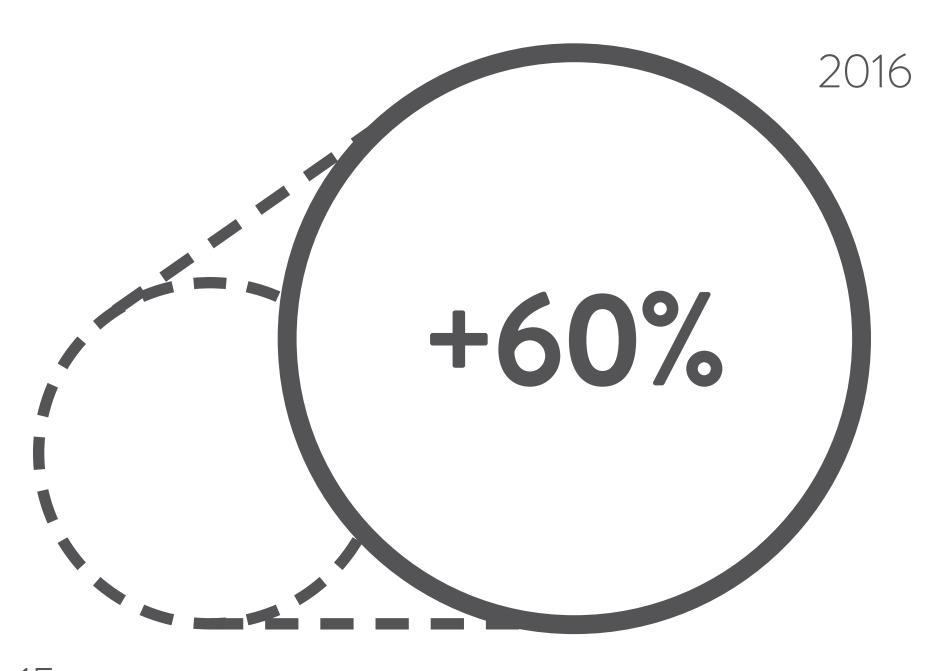
POST-MANUFACTURING

Overorders of fabrics are sometimes sold to third parties, put into storage, discarded or even destroyed.

WHAT ARE THE ISSUES SURROUNDING TEXTILE WASTE?



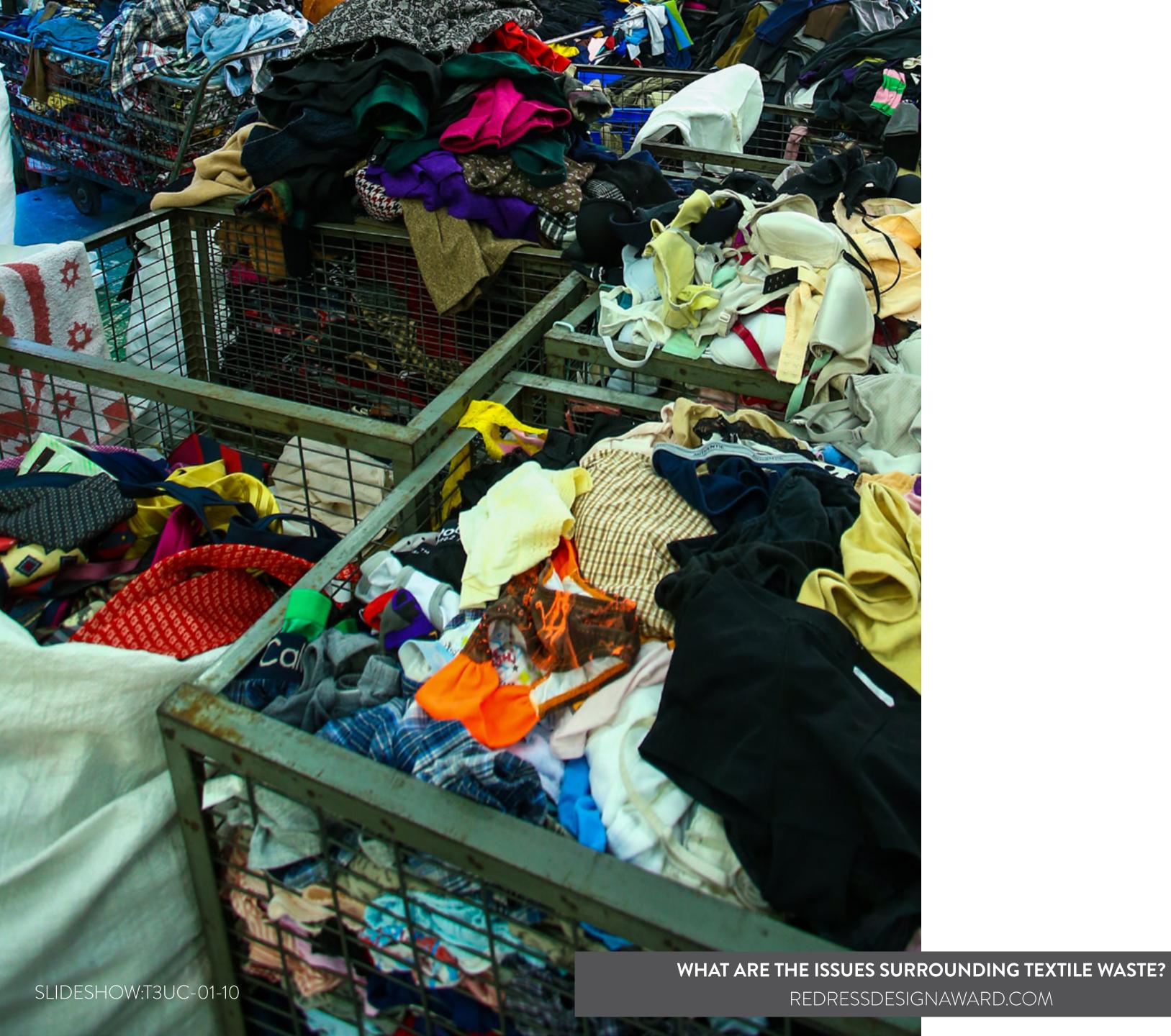
AVERAGE CONSUMER CONSUMPTION OF CLOTHING



15 years ago

WHAT ARE THE ISSUES SURROUNDING TEXTILE WASTE?

REDRESSDESIGNAWARD.COM



TEXTILE WASTE:

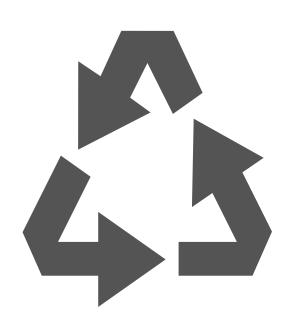


UP-CYCLING

INTRODUCTION TO UP-CYCLING DESIGN

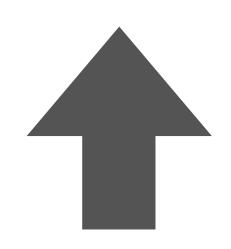


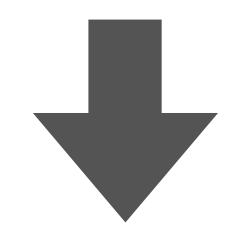




RECYCLING

is an overarching word for the process of turning waste materials into new products. Both up-cycling and down-cycling are examples of recycling.





UP-CYCLING

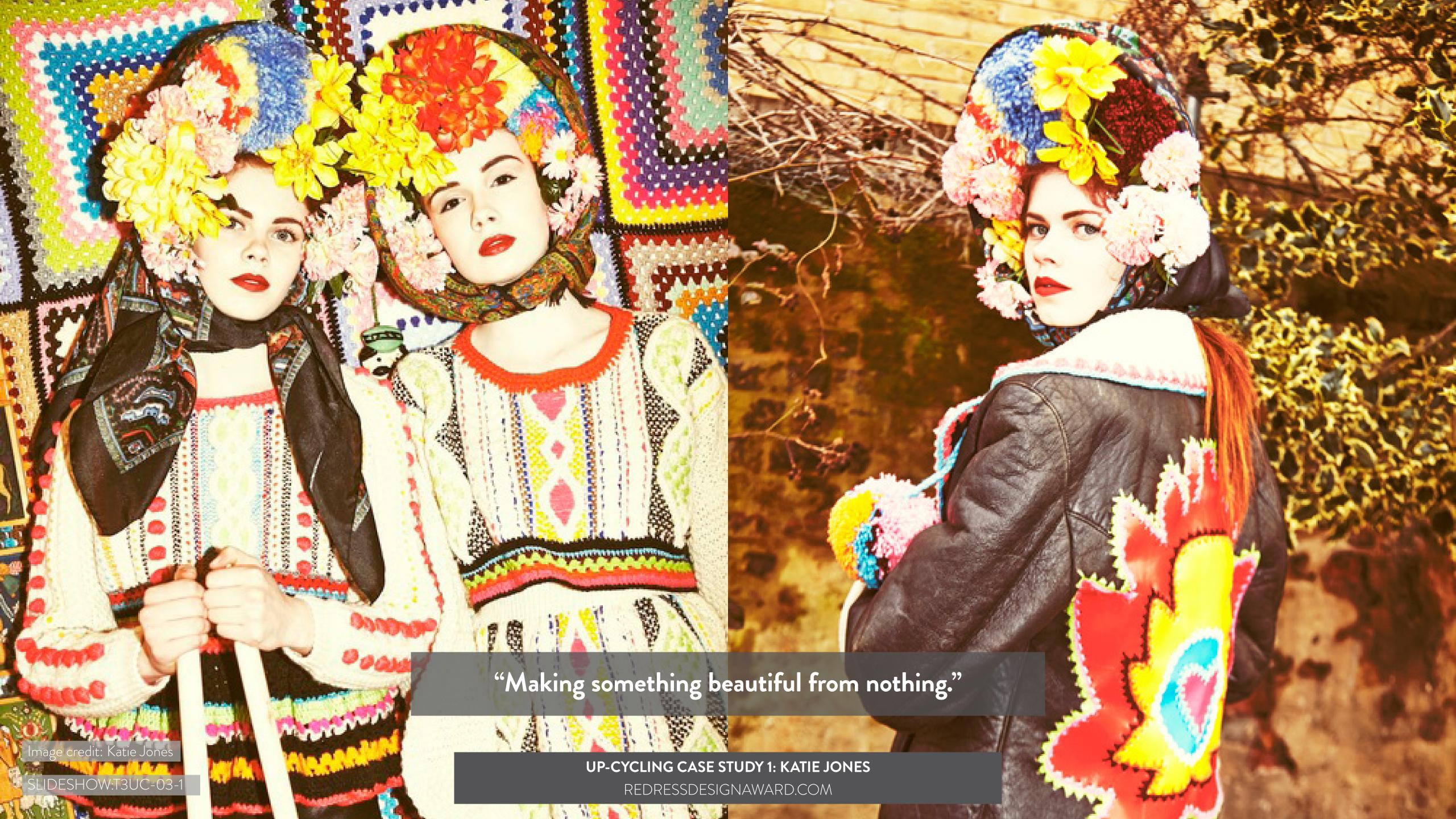
is the transformation of materials into products of equal or higher quality (e.g. turning surplus factory textiles into a new shirt).

DOWN-CYCLING

is the recycling of something into a material with a lower value or quality than the original item (e.g. turning an old t-shirt into a dishrag).

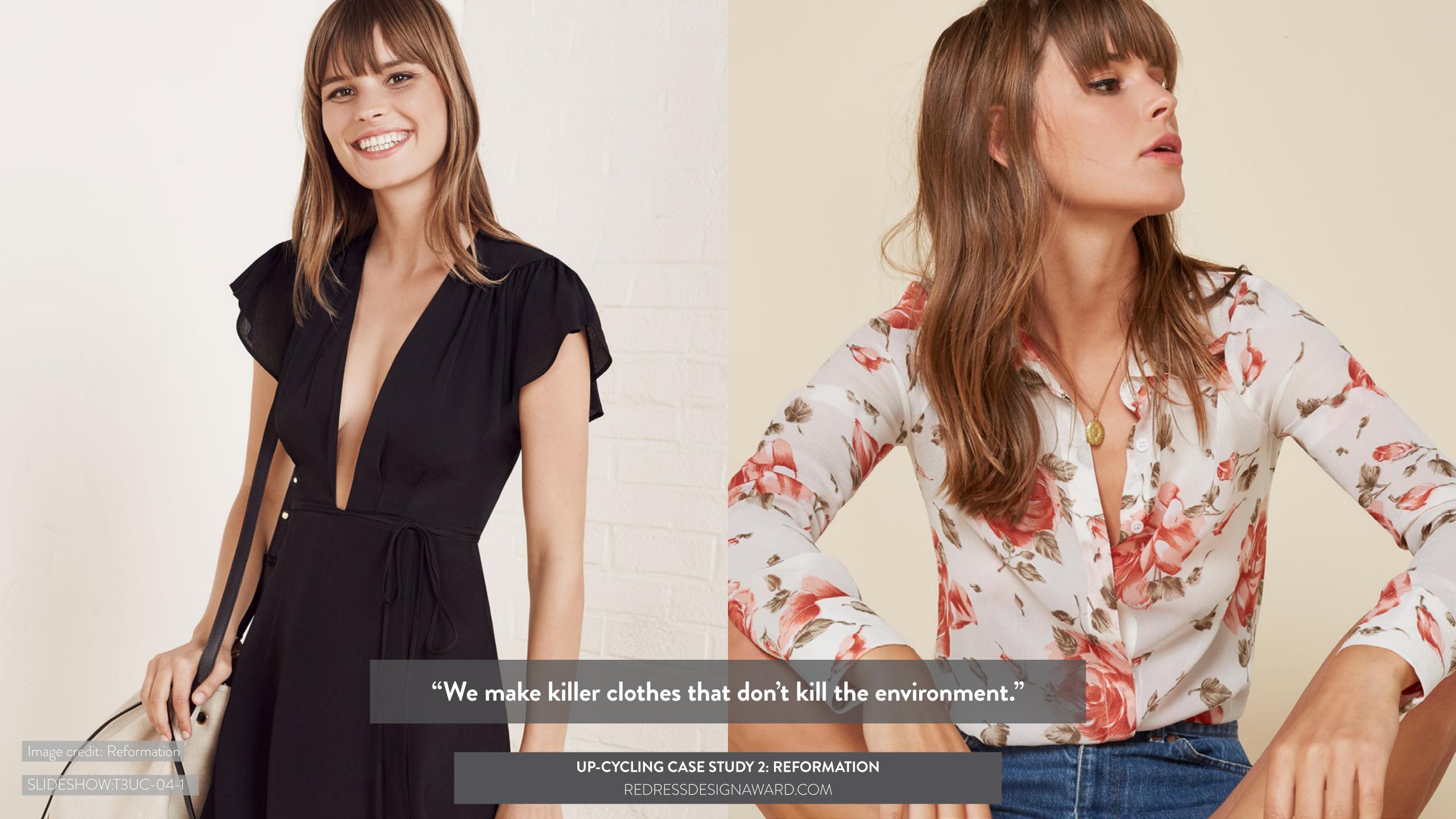


























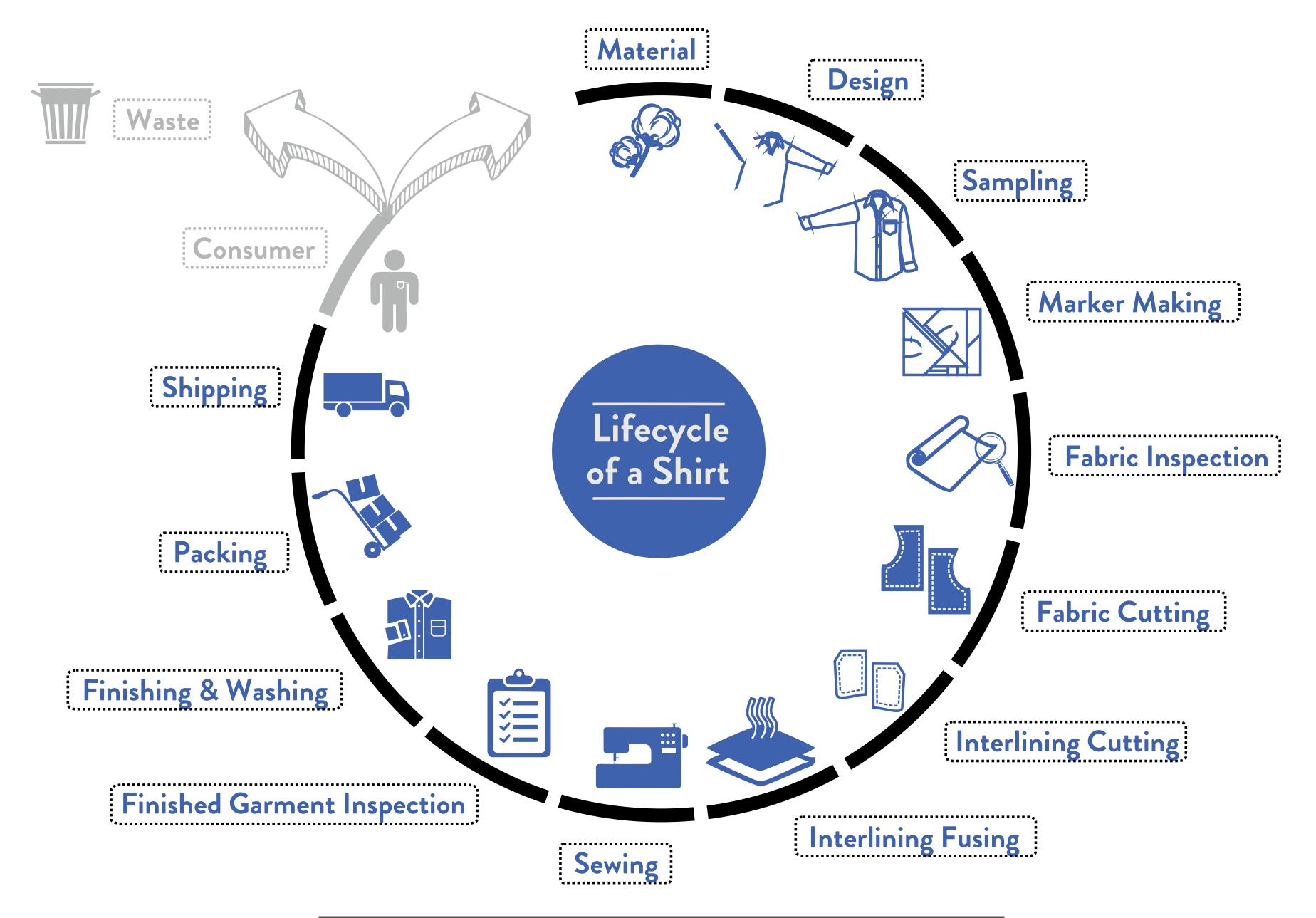






Image credit: Classics Anew SLIDESHOW:T3UC-07-2













