A GARMENT'S LIFECYCLE



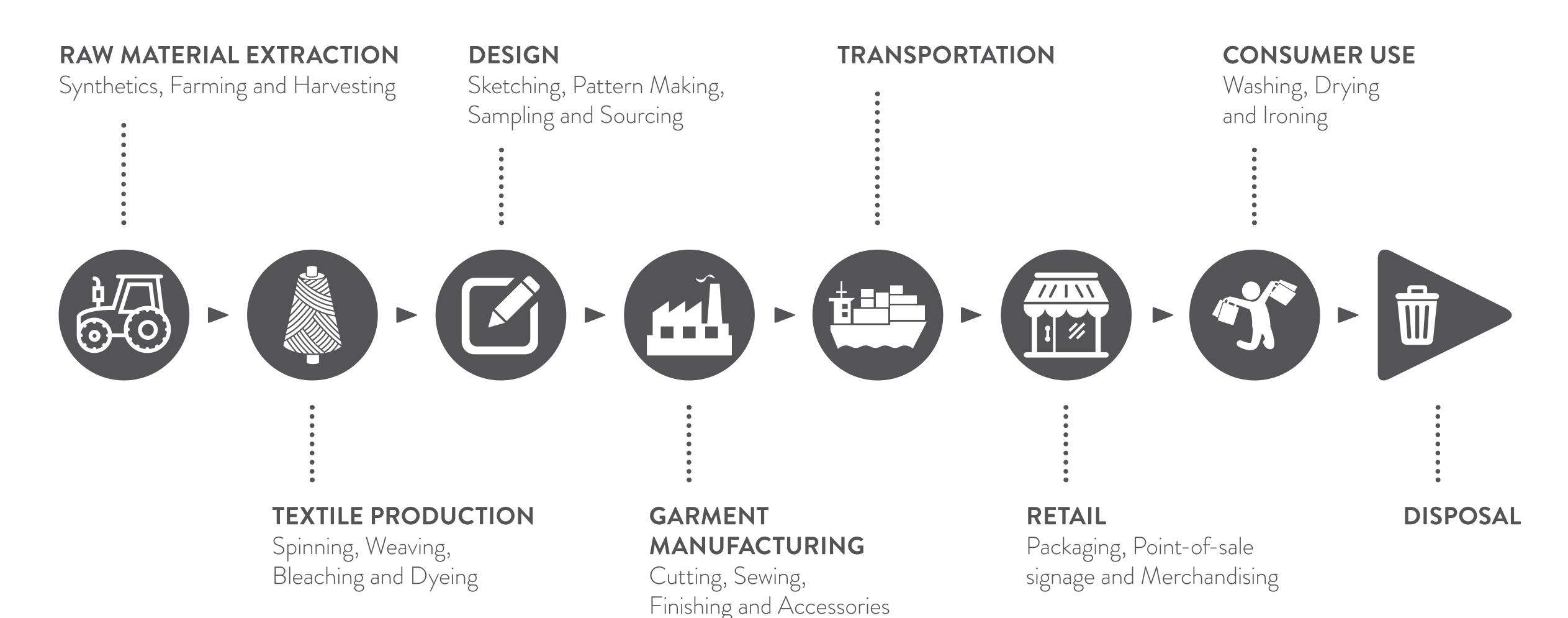


A GARMENT'S LIFECYCLE

INTRODUCTION TO GARMENT LIFECYCLE



A GARMENT LIFECYCLE: CRADLE-TO-GRAVE DESIGN



A GARMENT LIFECYCLE: CRADLE-TO-CRADLE DESIGN



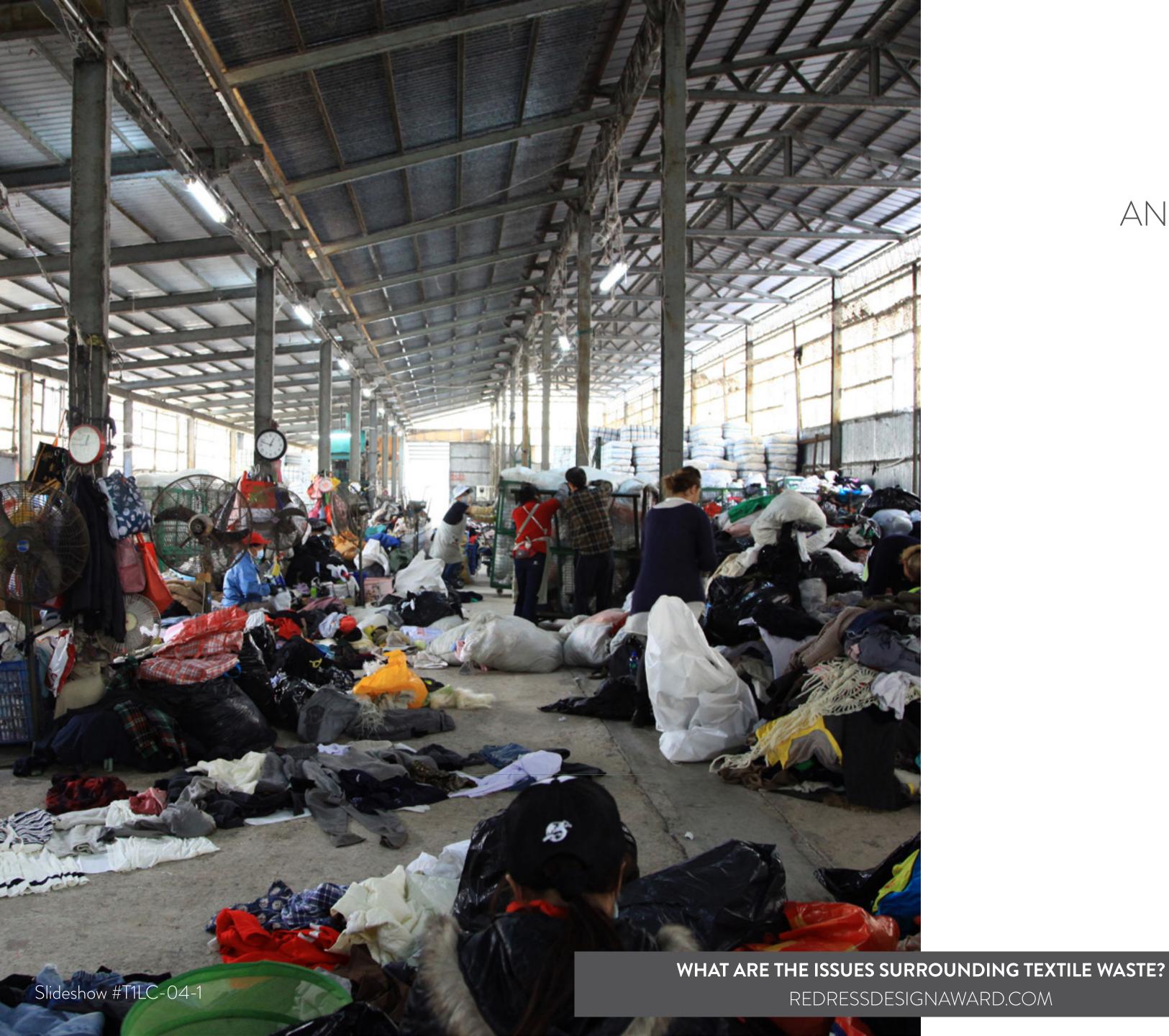




A GARMENT'S LIFECYCLE

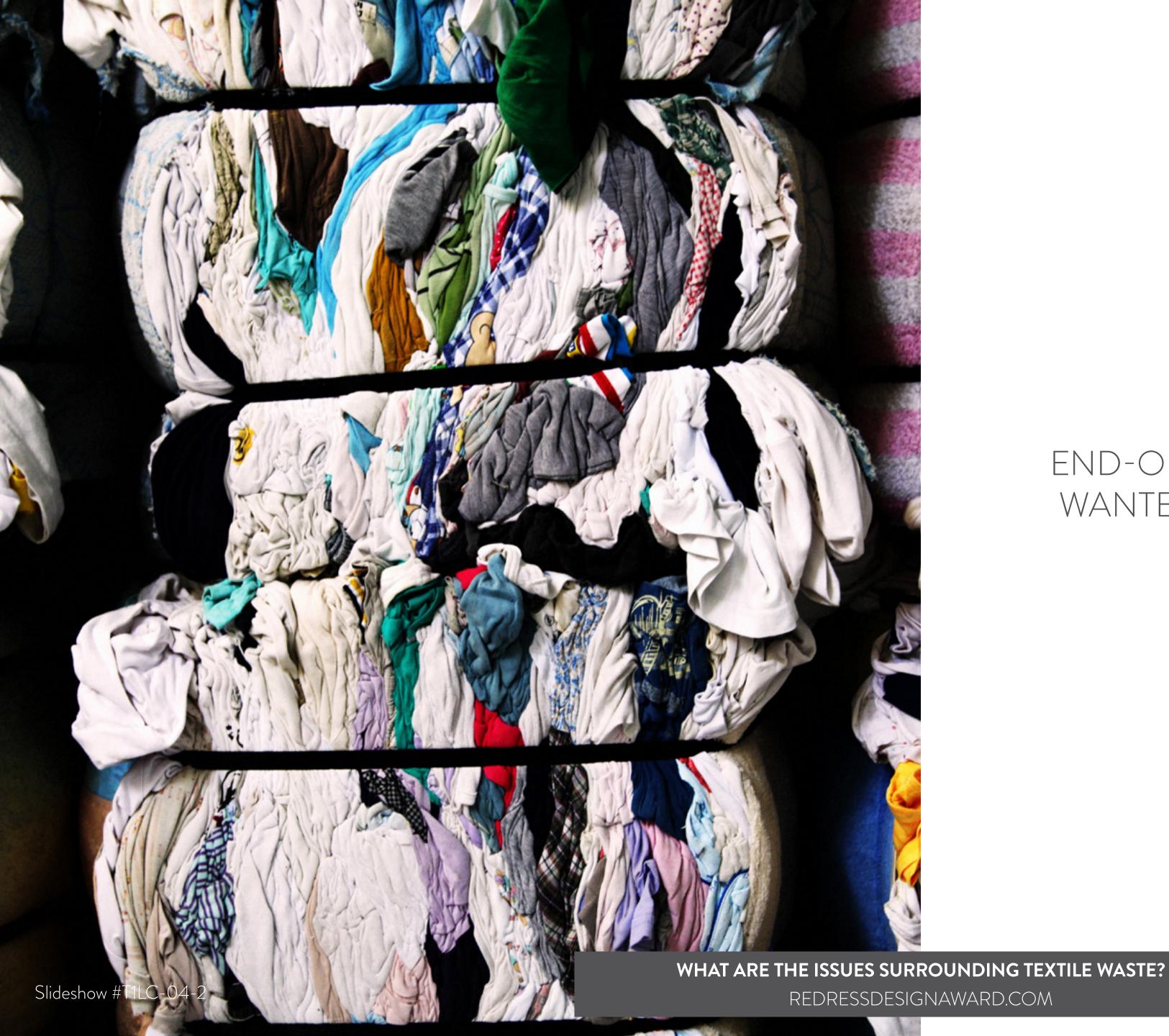
INTRODUCTION TO TEXTILE WASTE

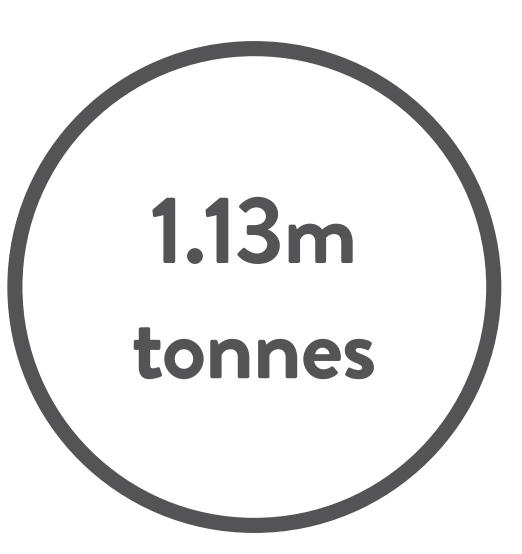




ANNUAL PRODUCTION OF TEXTILE WASTE IN CHINA







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

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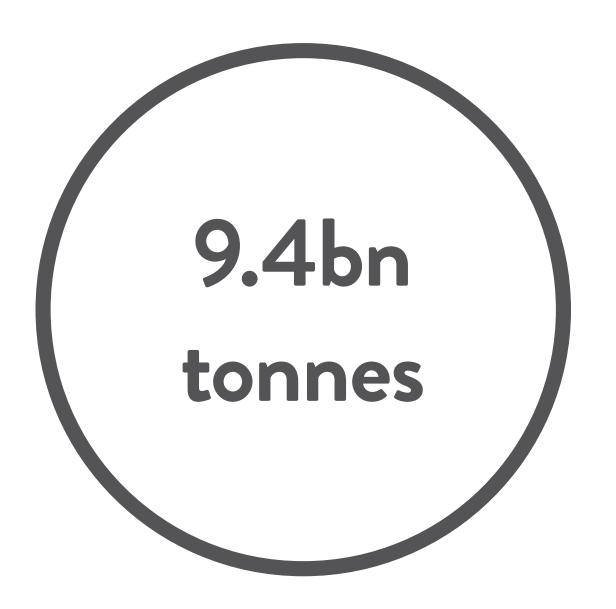
350k tonnes = £140m

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



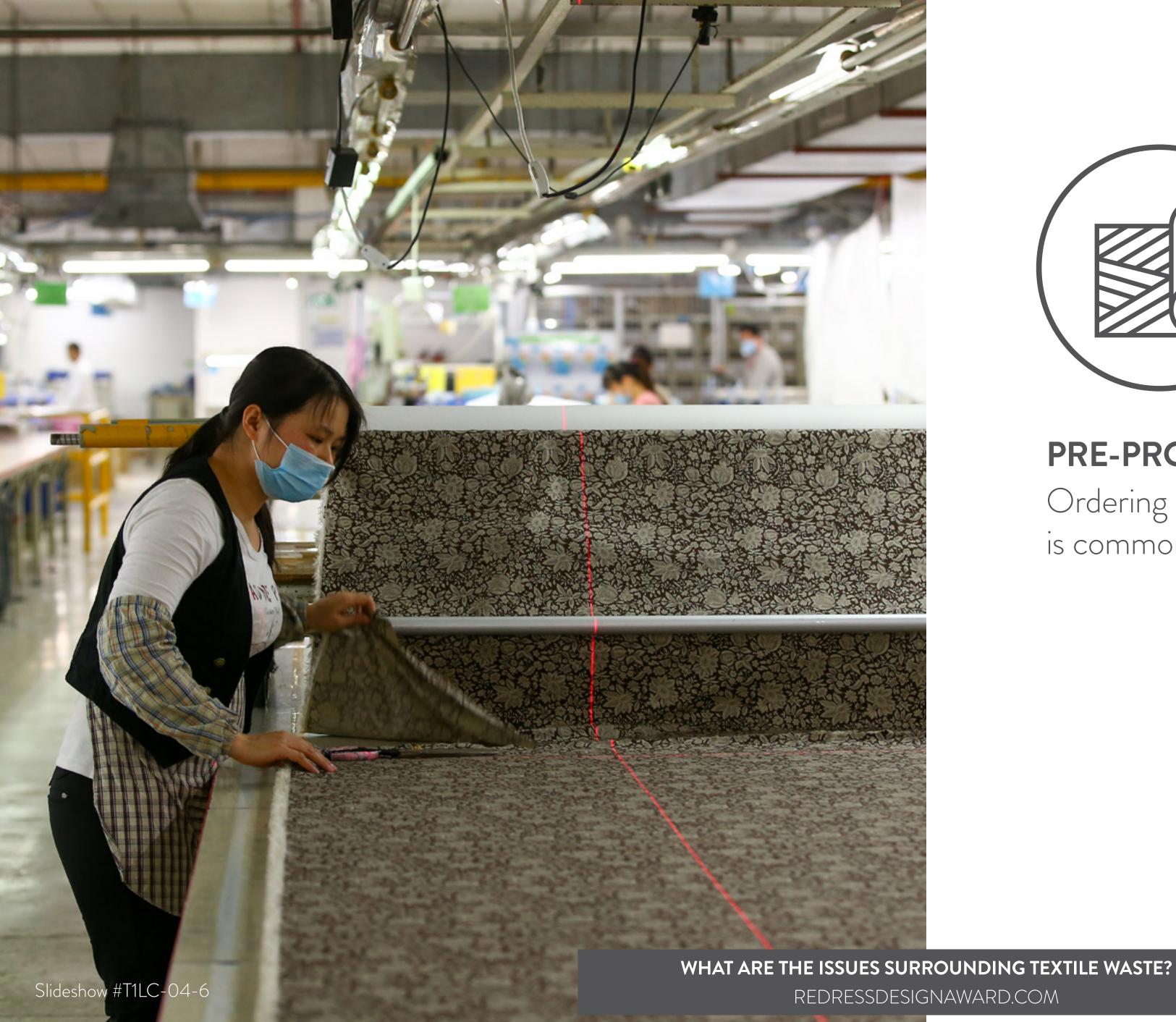
IN THE EUROPEAN UNION

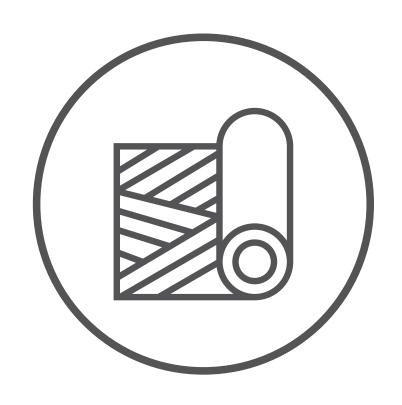


OF TEXTILE WASTE ARE EITHER LANDFILLED OR INCINERATED EACH YEAR





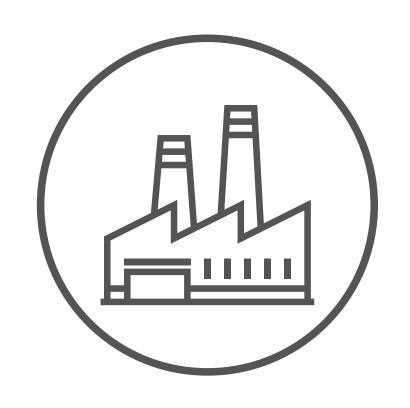




PRE-PRODUCTION

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%





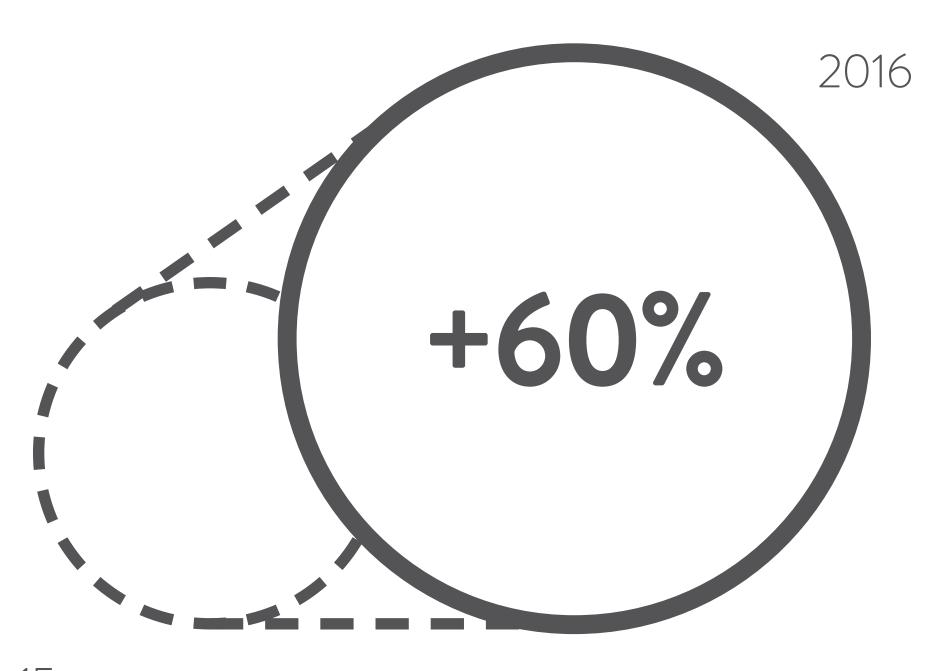
POST-MANUFACTURING

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

WHAT ARE THE ISSUES SURROUNDING TEXTILE WASTE?



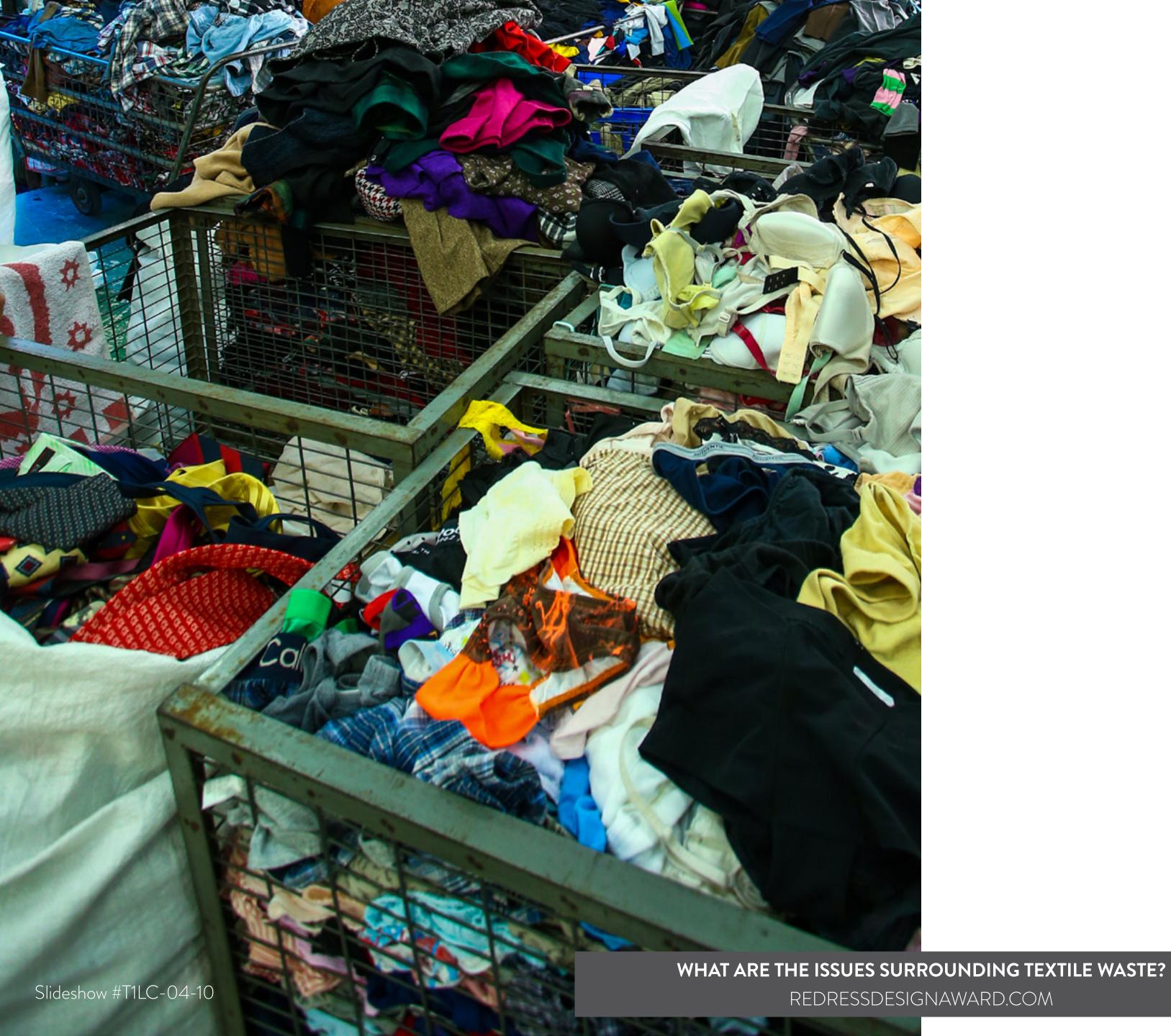
AVERAGE CONSUMER CONSUMPTION OF CLOTHING



15 years ago

WHAT ARE THE ISSUES SURROUNDING TEXTILE WASTE?

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TEXTILE WASTE:





A GARMENT'S LIFECYCLE

CASE STUDIES



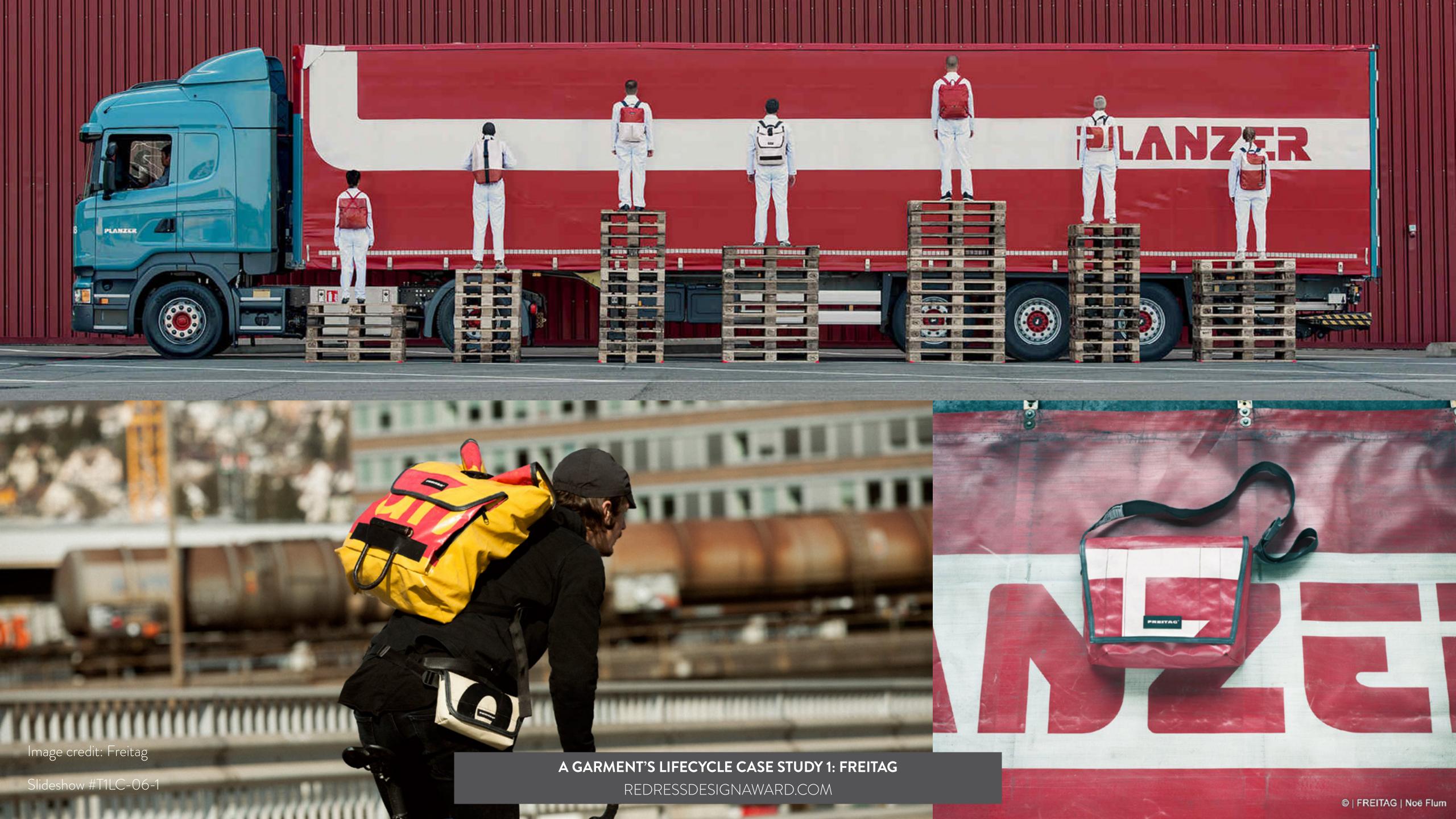


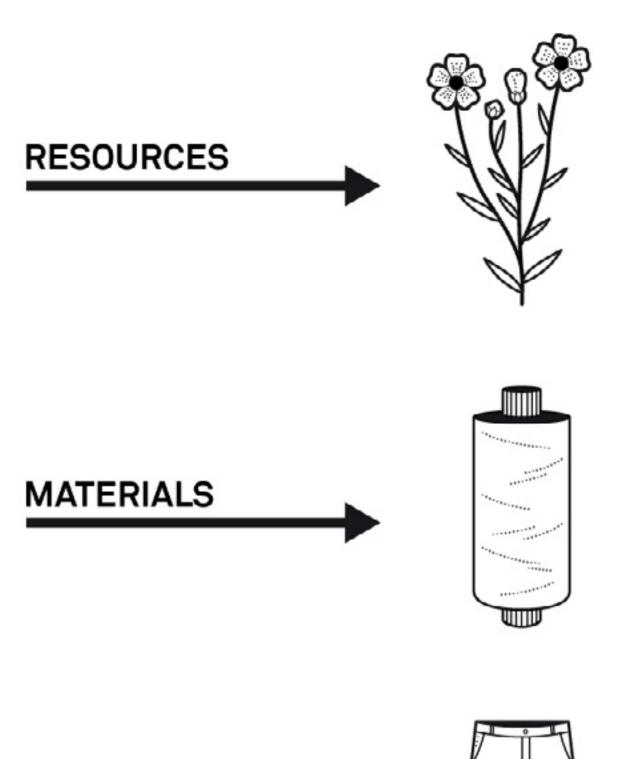


Image credit: Freitag

A GARMENT'S LIFECYCLE CASE STUDY 1: FREITAG

Slideshow #T1LC-06-2

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And it is not just the raw materials for F-ABRIC that come from Europe – it is produced on the continent as well. The result is that F-ABRIC's transport distances are much shorter than

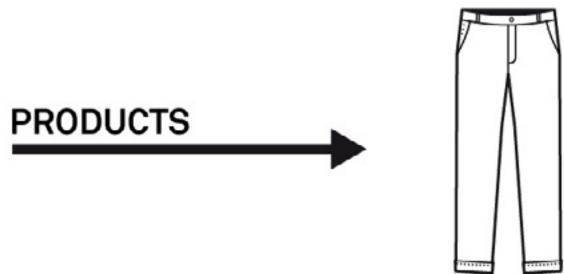
commonly used textiles.

Because F-ABRIC is made of bast fibers

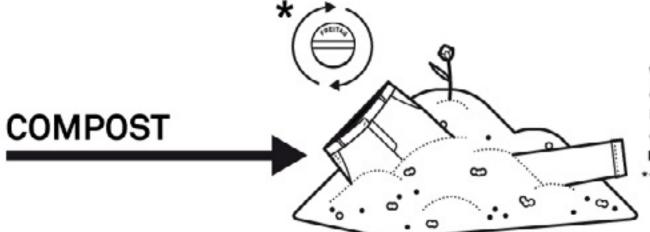
much less water than other, more typical

raw materials.

and modal, it is very easy on the soil – and needs

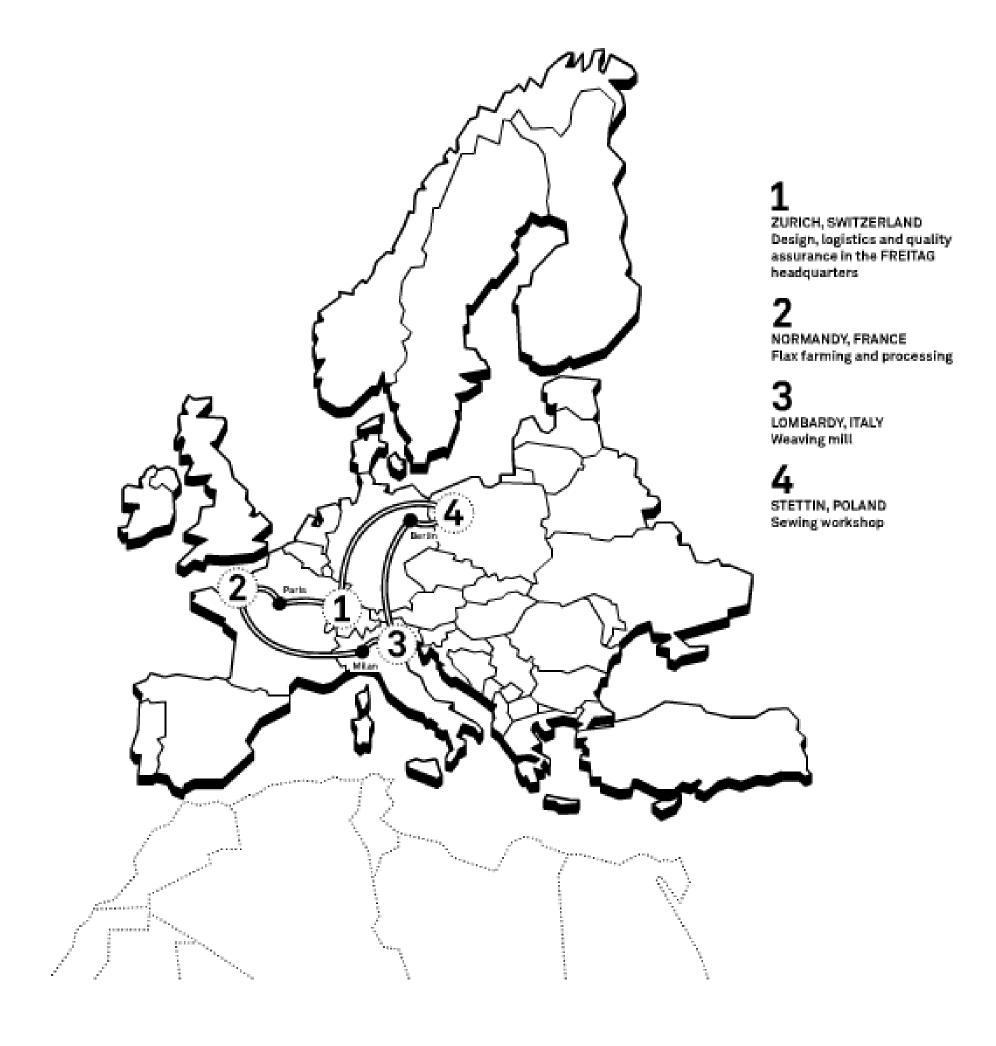


The design and development of the products are carried out by FREITAG, and all of the products are put through their performance and style paces by the F-Crew in Zurich Oerlikon.



When they have finally worn out after many years of faithful service, all F-ABRIC products will biodegrade completely within a few months in an ordinary home or garden compost.

*The exception: The ever reusable F-button.



DISTANCE FROM THE FIBER TO THE PRODUCT

F-ABRIC WORKPANT: less than 5,000 km

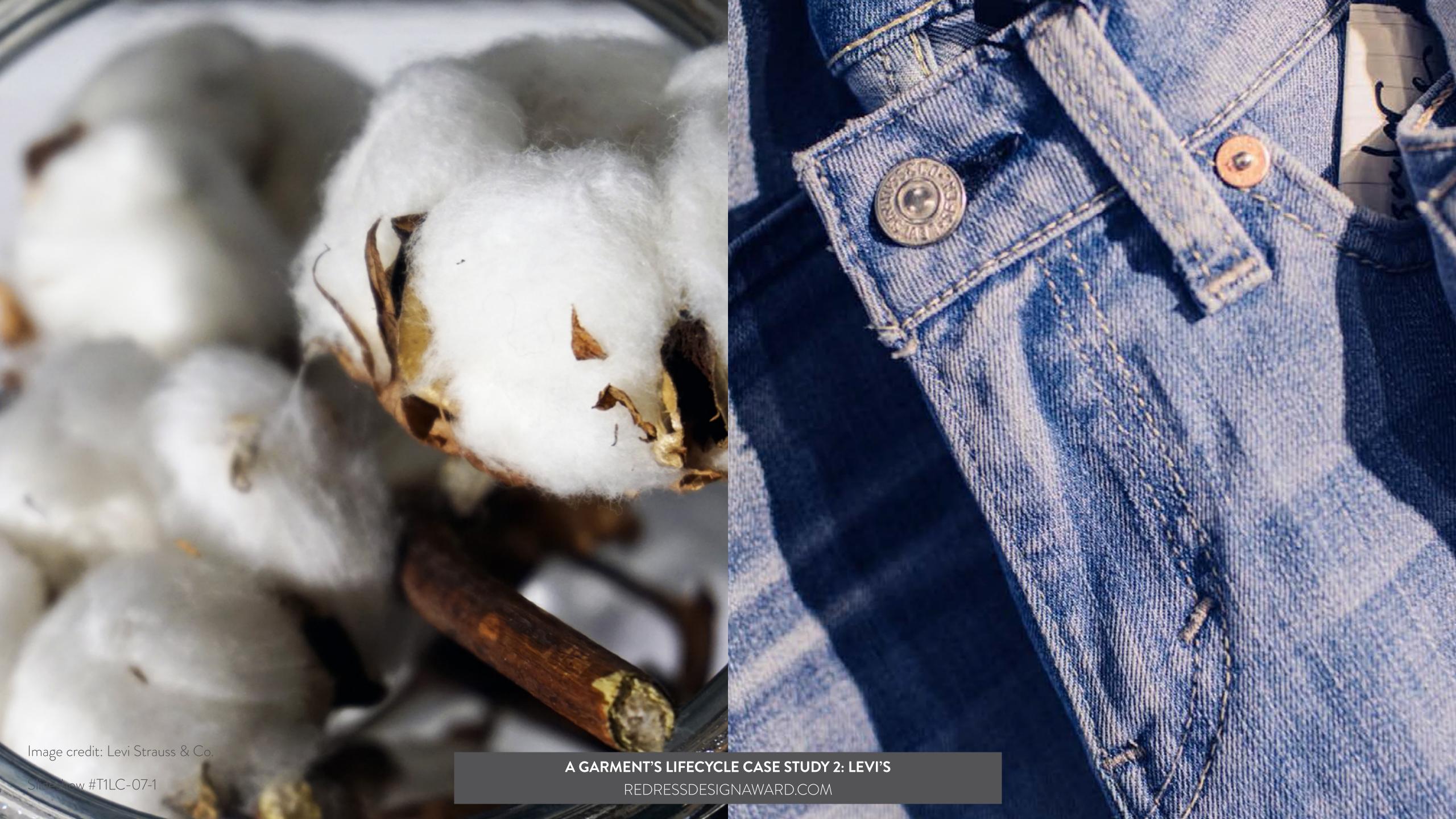
CONVENTIONAL JEANS: around 40,000 km





Image credit: Freitag

Slideshow #T1LC-06-4





LEVI'S® 501® JEAN LIFECYCLE IMPACT

The entire lifecycle of one pair of Levi's® 501® jeans equates to:

Climate Change:

33.4 kg CO₂-e...

Water Consumed:

3,781 liters...

Eutrophication:

48.9 g PO₄-e...

Land Occupation: 12 m²/year...



- 69 miles driven by the average US car
- 246 hours of TV on a plasma big-screen

3 days worth of one US household's total water needs

The total amount of phosphorous found in 1,700 tomatoes

Seven people standing with arms outstretched, fingertips touching, would form one side of a square this size







The Footprint Chronicles®

We promote fair labor practices, safe working conditions and environmental responsibility throughout the Patagonia supply chain.

Below are the suppliers that impact the Patagonia Men's Lightweight Synchilla® Snap-T® Hoody

View our supply chain

NovaLink Inc.

Apparel Manufacturer
A Patagonia supplier since: 1996



Located in Mexico, near the southern border of Texas,
NovaLink is a sewing factory that produces lightweight
fleece and midweight baselayer garments for us. They are
one of the few factories we work with that has a
designated manager for social responsibility and provides
benefits beyond what the law requires, like free child care,
continuing education and health screenings. They also
have a recycling program in place, where fabric scraps
from pattern cutting are collected and sent to an outside
vendor to be converted into post-industrial recycled fibers.

Polartec, LLC

Fabric Manufacturer A Patagonia supplier since: 1981



In 1981, we worked with Polartec to co-develop our Synchilla® fleece. Now more than 30 years later, they still create many of our technical fleece and knit baselayer fabrics. They were an early adopter of recycled polyester technology, and their extensive use of recycled fibers has helped us balance environmental responsibility and innovative performance in our most technical materials. They were also the first supplier in the U.S. to produce bluesign® approved fabrics. Since 2008, they have invested almost \$2.4 million into energy conservation technology that has reduced their carbon footprint by 13% and their electricity consumption by 24%.

Deer Creek Fabrics

Fabric Supplier
A Patagonia supplier since: 1978



Based in Connecticut, Deer Creek has been supplying us with our mesh and fleece pocket fabrics for more than 30 years. Though they do not make fabrics, Deer Creek works with fabric manufacturers, dye houses and textile finishers to coordinate the various steps of fabric production and supply us with materials that best meet our needs. To support job creation and stimulation of the retreating U.S. textile industry, we like to source domestically whenever possible. This makes Deer Creek an excellent partner for us since all the manufacturing they coordinate - the yarn spinners, fabric knitters, dyers and finishers - happens here in the U.S.





Image credit: Patagonia

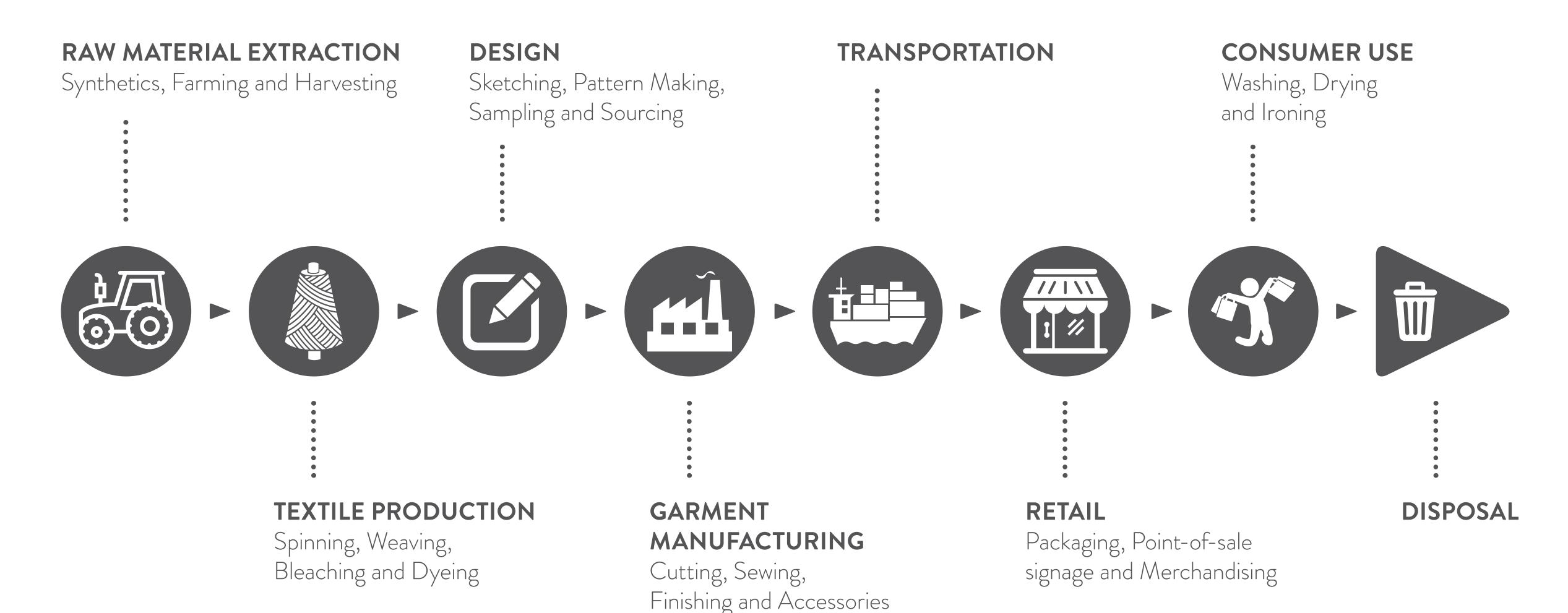
Slideshow #T1LC-08-5

A GARMENT'S LIFECYCLE

EXERCISES & PROJECT BRIEFS



A GARMENT LIFECYCLE - CRADLE-TO-GRAVE DESIGN



A GARMENT'S LIFECYCLE EXERCISE 1:

IMPACT OF A GARMENT ALONG ITS LIFECYCLE

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ASSESSING IMPACT THROUGH CARE LABELS

Questions to discuss:

- · What materials is the garment made of?
- · What natural resources and manufacturing processes are needed to produce the fibres? What could have been the negative environmental impacts associated with production?
- · Could this garment be recycled into new fibres? Where do you think the garment will end up?
- Where was the garment made? How many locations do you think the garment and its materials visited before it was purchased? What could have been the impacts from transportation?
- What natural resources and products are needed to launder the garment? How is the garment supposed to be laundered and dried? What are the negative environmental impacts associated with this?



Jeans

- 15oz denim
- 100% cotton
- 8 metal rivets
- 4 metal buttons

Questions

- · How could these jeans be disassembled?
- How could the denim be reused?
- · What are the options for reusing all the trims?
- What needs to be considered at the design stage to enable closed loop?



Summer Shirt

- 100% linen
- Wash at 40 degrees
- Use mild detergent
- Dry flat
- Fairtrade



T-Shirt

- 80% polyester
- 20% cotton
- Wash on warm water
- Only use non-chlorine bleach
- Cannot be ironed
 at high temperature
- No tumble dry

Image credit: J.Crew, Zara (specifications does not reflect the actual product)

Slideshow/Exercise Sheet #T1LC-12-1

A GARMENT'S LIFECYCLE PROJECT BRIEF 2:
ASSESSMENT OF TEXTILES

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Image credit: J.Crew, Iro Valencia (specifications does not reflect the actual product)

Floral Dress

- 100% lyocell
- GOTS certified organic dyes
- Cold wash on gentle cycle
- Use mild detergent
- Line dry



Party Dress

- 100% rayon
- Hand wash in cold water
- Use mild detergent
- No bleach
- Dry flat
- Can be dry cleaned

A GARMENT'S LIFECYCLE PROJECT BRIEF 2:
ASSESSMENT OF TEXTILES

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Fleece Jersey

- 100% recycled polyester
- Wash warm
- Use mild detergent
- Do not use softener

Image credit: Patagonia

(specifications does not reflect the actual product)

A GARMENT'S LIFECYCLE PROJECT BRIEF 2: ASSESSMENT OF TEXTILES REDRESSDESIGNAWARD.COM

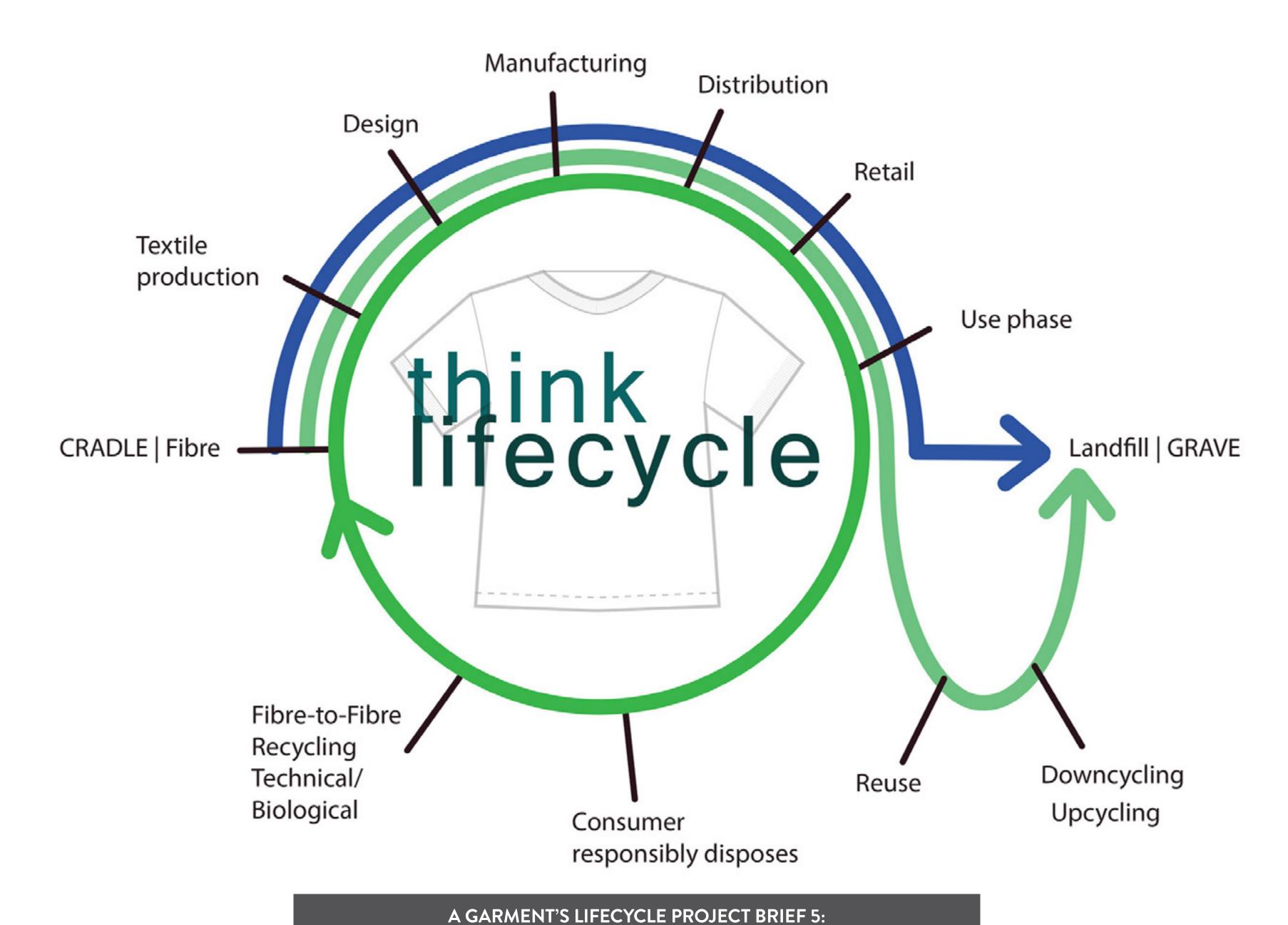


Image credit: Alice Payne

Slideshow #T1LC-13

PLANNING FOR END-OF-LIFE

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