Name

Professor

Course

Date

**Sculptural Fashion**

Iris Van Herpen

Iris Van Herpen is a female designer with a Dutch origin who was born in June 5, 1984 and she started her fashion labeling back in 2007. Iris Van Herpen has a wide knowledge in art and design since she attended the ArtEZ University of Arts where she undertook Art and Design as a course which prepared her to venture in her current career. Van Herpen was drawn to liking the idea of designing while she was still in high school where she majored in designing clothing. She later graduated in 2006 after undergoing an internship programs at Alexander McQueen situated at London and Claudy Jongstra located in Amsterdam.

After establishing her fashion labeling company in 2007, she concentrated in designing ladies’ wear collections and her research usually comprises of multi-disciplinary research while encouraging any collaborations from interested artists. As a result of utilizing different disciplinary research, Van Herpen emerged to be the first designer to incorporate the 3 dimension (3D) printing technique, a garment making technique which is widely used to date. Van Herpen uses technology as a tool in guiding her while she is carrying out her artistic and designing works (Jessica, 2019).

The works of Iris Van Herpen have been to various chambers where she has shown her creativity and one of the major chambers is the Paris Fashion Week where she has been participating from January 2011. Van Herpen has also participated in other fashion shows like the Palais de Tokyo, Victoria and Albert meseum, Metropolitan Meseum of Art, and Cooper- Hewitt Mesuem which is located in New York city. Her artistic works have been exceptional and they have unique characteristics which have contributed to grouping them to be in the field of fantasy.

Throughout her career, Van Herpen has been able to form collaborations from various architects like Philip, Crouwel and Benthem, and artists like Neri Oxman and a well-known artist Jolan Van Der Wiel. Due to her interest in applying technology in her work, she has had contact with the European Organization For Nuclear Research, CERN and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. She has also been able to scoop various awards and the most important was that of the TIMES magazine where she earned it through the application of technology to use the 3D print dresses in 2011. Others include the STARTS Prize won in 2016, Johannes Vermeer award in 2017, and ANDAM Grand Prix in 2016.

Issey Miyake

Issey Miyake is a male Japanese fashion designer whi was born on Aprill 22, 1938 and he is well-known for his application of technology in his perfumes like the L’eau d’Issey, garment designs and trade fairs. Miyake studied graphic design and graduated in 1964 from Tama University of Art located at Tokyo in Japan. After graduation, Miyake started his career growth where he worked in New York and Paris and later in 1970, he opted to return to Tokyo founding the Miyake studio which concentrated in designing ladies’ fashion.

Miyake bears the credit of reviving the fortuny pleat, where he collaborated with Babette Pinsky in 1980s. still in 1980s, miyake was working on coming up with new means of pleating which would facilitate ease and flexibility in the movement of the wearer which improved the ease of care as well as protection by the wearer.

Miyake collaborated with Austrian potterly lady artist called Dame Lucie and from her, Miyake obtained the porcelain and ceramic buttons, and Issey Miyake integrated these buttons into his work and he was able to come up with new collection by incorporating the newly acquired buttons. He also collaborated with Steve Job, known for the incorporation of technology in the Apple company to come up with new designs that suited Apple customers. Their collaboration saw Miyake come up with black turtlenecks which was a signature of Steve Job’s outfit (Meehee, Jung-A & Lee, 2015).

 In 1994, Miyake decided to turn over his men’s fashion and later in 1999, he did the turned over his women’s fashion to Naoki Tazakiwa, his associate. Miyake was able to concentrate on full-time researching by turning over responsibilities to the associate and later in 2007 Tazakiwa had come up with a new brand which supported Miyake’s research work before being replaced later by Fujiwara. Miyake won several awards including the praemium imperiale for sculpture, an award won in 2005. He also won Kyoto Prize for Philosophy and Arts in the year 2006 among others.

The association between the Issey Miyake’s artistic work, and Iris Van Herpen with sculptural fashions.

The Iris Van Herpen and the Issey Miyake arts are associated with sculptural fashions since the sculptural fashions are associated with materials that have been designed to have the 3-dimension outlook. In the works of Iris Van Herpern, she worked to incorporate the first 3-dimension printing technique into the field of garments and as a result, her works were recognized making her win the TIMES Magazine awards in 2007. The works of Issey Miyake included that of making sculptures and as a result, Miyake was awarded the praemium imperial award in the year 2005 due to his outstanding sculptures.

Sculptural fashions call for the use of several materials to be used in coming up with the sculptures and among them are the clay, metal, glass, plaster, fabric, wax, rubber, stone and any other casual material (Kelvin & Swindells, 2016). Iris Van Herpen is known for her use of fabrics in coming up with sculptures where she majored in women collections. Issey Miyake used various items to come up with sculpture where he used fabrics to design clothes, porcelains to design the buttons and also Miyake has collection of perfumes. Sculptural fashion is known to continually change and in relation to the artistic works by Van Herpen and Miyake, they incorporate technology and research work to continually improve their works (Liugli, 2019).

Works Cited

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