

ABSTRACT

DEVELOPMENT OF TEXTILE PRODUCTION WASTE MATERIAL FROM SAUNG RAJUT USING WET FELTING TECHNIQUE WITH WATER SOLUBLE ADHESIVE ALTERNATIVE FOR FASHION PRODUCTS

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The textile and fashion industries generate large amounts of production waste, including knitting industries such as Saung Rajut in Bandung, which produces 3–5 kg of yarn and knit fabric scraps daily. These leftover materials are generally sold to collectors and reused as mattress stuffing, doll fillers, or doormats, thus limiting their potential utilization. This study aims to process these textile residues using the wet felting technique with a water-soluble adhesive alternative, while incorporating design principles and relevant fashion trends. The research method used is qualitative, involving literature review, observation, interviews, and material exploration. The textile waste was classified, composed, and processed into exploratory textile sheets with strong structure, flexibility, and unique visual qualities. These sheets were then applied to women's artwear garments, emphasizing visual aesthetics while still considering functionality. The results show that the wet felting technique with water-soluble adhesive has potential to transform textile waste into fashion products that are not only more valuable but also functional and meaningful.

Keywords: Textile Scraps, Saung Rajut, Yarn Waste, Knit Waste, Wet Felting, Water Soluble, Artwear.