

Korrekturhinweise

Spray-on clothing becomes a reality

	akzeptiert	nicht akzeptiert
0	<i>using aerosol technology</i>	
1	collaborated with Paul Luckham collaborated with Professor Luckham cooperated with Paul Luckham did it with Luckham got help from Luckham involved Paul Luckham worked with Dr Luckham worked with Paul Luckham works with Paul Luckham	and an academic visitor clothes can be washed collaborated (<i>name of collaborator missing</i>) collaborated with others (<i>too vague</i>) collaborated with students created clothes from zero demonstrated it on models demonstrated the new material focuses on reproducing things got help from others (<i>too vague</i>) helped the medical industry is a fashion designer spray on haute couture sprayed in models used models work with other professors (<i>plural not accurate</i>) worked with other persons (<i>too vague</i>)
2	creating clothes from zero demonstrating it on models applying it on models creating clothes creating clothes for models creating clothes on models creating cloths from zero putting it on models spraying it on models spraying on models	a model aerosol an aerosol can clothes events fashion show haute couture his showcase modelling models on models spray-on fabric
3	celebrate design-led technology coincide with Design Festival coincide with Fashion Week show design-led technology show how technology works showcase his 2011 collection showcase his collection showcase spring/summer collection showcase the spray-on collection showcase Torres's spray-on collection	bind the fibres together create clothes from zero design-led technology fashion industry haute couture London Fashion week
4	reaches a surface hits a surface is on the skin it reaches a surface reach a surface reaches the surface spray reaches a surface	appears bind the fibres can be washed combined with polymers comes dries evaporates a surface is sterilised is washed it evaporate surface washed down

5	what fibres are used how spray is layered layering of the spray the fibres used the kind of fibre the layering the used fibres which fibres are used	polymers the spray the texture the use wool wool, linen
6	principles of earliest textiles earliest textiles earliest textiles like felt early textile's principles principles of early textiles principles of earlier textiles the earliest textile principles the earliest textiles the early textiles' principles	Fabrican Fabrican with professor Luckham Imperial college London returning to the principles the college the principles (<i>too vague</i>) the principles of textiles (<i>"early" is a necessary concept to indicate full comprehension</i>)
7	making things reproducible making the things reproducible the reproducibility of things	being reproducible develop his product finding away of binding reproducible things science and technology
8	advertise the concept advertising the concept advertise the new concept advertise the product	apply bandages without pressure applying any pressure deliver medicine directly evaporate the surface increase the fashion market make bandages without pressure medical processes medicine patches and bandages provide applying any pressure provide bandages provide spray-on bandages providing spray-on bandages reduce skin problems soothe burnt skin soothing burnt skin sterilise on wound

Begründungen

0

The text says: "The seamless material is called Fabrican Spray-on, a fabric that can be sprayed directly on to the body, using aerosol technology." The method of applying the material therefore involves using aerosol technology.

1

The text says: "The development is the work of Dr Manel Torres, a fashion designer from Spain and an academic visitor at Imperial College, who collaborated with Paul Luckham, Professor of Particle Technology from the Department of Chemical Engineering." Instead of creating the spray on his own, Dr Torres therefore collaborated with Paul Luckham.

2

The text says: "Dr Torres demonstrated the new material on models, creating clothes from zero to show how the technology can be applied in the fashion industry." Dr Torres therefore illustrated the use of the spray in fashion by creating clothes from zero or demonstrating it on models.

3

The text says: "He showcased his 2011 spring/summer collection of spray-on *haute couture* at the fashion show at the college. The event celebrated design-led technology at Imperial and coincided with London Fashion Week and the London Design Festival." The show was therefore meant to celebrate design-led technology.

4

The text says: "[...] and a solvent that delivers the fabric in liquid form and evaporates when the spray reaches a surface." The fluid part therefore disappears as soon as it reaches a surface.

5

The text says: "The texture of the fabric can be changed according to what fibres are used - such as wool, linen or acrylic - and how the spray is layered." Different materials can therefore be produced depending on what fibres are used or how the spray is layered.

6

The text says: "In my quest to produce this kind of fabric, I ended up returning to the principles of the earliest textiles - such as felt - which were also produced by taking fibres and finding a way of binding them together without having to weave or stitch them." To create the spray, Dr Torres therefore went back to principles of earliest textiles.

7

The text says: "As an artist I spend my time dreaming up one-off creations, but as a scientist I have to focus on making things reproducible." Being a researcher, Dr Torres must therefore concentrate on making things reproducible.

8

The text says: "The fashion application of spray-on fabric is a great way of advertising the concept, but we are also keen to work on new applications for the medical, transport and chemical industries." Using the spray for clothing therefore helps to advertise the concept.