

**CONSTRUCTION OF MULTI PURPOSE
WORK-STATION FOR
THE TEXTILE STUDIO**

BY

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BENIN CITY

JULY 2021

**CONSTRUCTION OF
MULTI-PURPOSE WORK STATION
FOR THE TEXTILE STUDIO**

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**BEING A RESEARCH PROJECT SUBMITTED TO THE
DEPARTMENT OF FINE AND APPLIED ARTS, FACULTY OF ARTS,
UNIVERSITY OF BENIN, BENIN CITY, EDO STATE
IN PARTIAL FULFILMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE
AWARD OF BACHELOR OF ARTS (B.A) DEGREE
IN TEXTILE DESIGN**

JULY, 2021

CERTIFICATION

We, the undersigned do certify that this research was carried out by **IHONRE, NORAL UNUAREYOKPA** with **MAT No. ART1609255** in the Department of Fine and Applied Arts. This work is adequate in scope and qualifies for the partial fulfilment for the award of **BACHELOR OF ARTS (B.A) DEGREE** of the University of Benin.

VEN. DR. SHOLA E. OGBEBOR
Supervisor

DATE

DR. SAMSON U. UKWEKU
(Associate Professor)
HEAD OF DEPARTMENT

DATE

External Examiner

DATE

ATTESTATION

We the underlisted students of the Department of Fine and Applied Arts, Textile Design 400 level 2016/2017 Academic Session, do hereby attest that this project was unanimously undertaken and willingly executed by us:

S/N	NAMES	MATRICULATION NUMBER
1.	OLAMIPOSI GBENGA ADEWALE	
2.	IKPONWONSA OSA AIGUOBARUEGHIAN	
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11.	ANNETTE EMIKE SIDI	
12.	SONIA UCHECHUKWU SOLOMON	
13.	OLUCHI BINTA STANLEY	

DECLARATION

I declare that this work is based on personal research undertaken by me in the Department of Fine and Applied Arts, Faculty of Arts, University of Benin under the supervision of Ven. Dr. Shola Edomamwen Ogbebor.

Ihonre, Noral Unuareyokpa

Date

DEDICATION

This work is dedicated to Almighty God, for His grace, His faithfulness, His continuous unfailing love.

I love you lord

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I am extremely grateful to God for His love and kindness. To my Father, Mr. Ihonre Andrew Ederibhalo for his love, support and perseverance. To my Mother, Mrs. Ihonre Evelyn Amuwa, for her love, prayers, care, sacrifices for inspiring, motivating and preparing me for my future.

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To my course mates, thanks for the journey we took together and to my fellow researchers, I pray God keep, guide, protect and provide for you all. Amen.

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ABSTRACT

The pursuance and attainment of knowledge, which is an essential aspect of living is more effectual when carried out under a comfortable and suitable environment. A studio being the private workshop of an artist, when lacking the needed facilities and apparatus of learning, could generally impede creativity and artistry.

This project was carried out by the 400 level 2020/2021 graduating students in the Textile Section in the Department of Fine and Applied Art in the University of Benin. This was embarked upon basically to tackle the problems of inadequate working facilities such as furniture and electrical fittings in the textile studio.

It is a communal effort geared towards actualizing and leaving a legacy for the University which has been noted for training artists for decades and it is expected that the final outcome will help engage and explore present and future students' creative abilities and potentials.

CHAPTER ONE

1.0 Background to the Study

It is an undeniable fact that a given state of an environment and available working tools may affect a worker's overall output positively or negatively as well as directly or indirectly. A worker or in this case a textile design student who lacks the ideal environment or infrastructure no matter how skillful, would not be able to bring out his or her very best nor work at an optimal rate. This situation or scenario best describes the 400 level textile design studio in the Department of Fine and Applied Arts, University of Benin, which lacks the basic facilities that makes for a standard studio. In an effort to address this negative setting therefore, the 2019/2020 graduating students as a major aspect of their mandatory special practical project are working out the possibility of furnishing and making the 400 level textile design studio in the Department of Fine and Applied Arts, University of Benin, more conducive for effective learning. Apart from the provision of workstation for the studio, this practical project provides various facilities such as electrical fittings that would make the 400 level textile design studio in the Department of Fine and Applied Arts, University of Benin, a standard one that befits a university that has a global appeal. It is the researcher's intent and expectation, that when these basic facilities have been successfully put in place, the textile design studio would henceforth be more convenient and user friendly for both the students and staff during lectures and studio experiences.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

The Department of Fine and Applied Arts, University of Benin has an existing textile designs studio where students who majored in textile design have been using for both their course works, assignments and examinations. However, due to the continued growth of the Department of Fine

and Applied Arts generally and the textile design unit particularly, as a result in the increase in students' population, the existing studio space and facilities in the unit are becoming inadequate. Consequently, the students carry out their various academic activities under conditions that are neither very favorable nor conducive and these have negative impact on their overall academic output.

1.3 Significance of the Study

This project is significant in its prospective ability to address the very vital issues of inadequate furniture in the textile design studio in the Department of Fine and Applied Arts, University of Benin. Apart from the lack of necessary furniture as experienced by both students and staff, other features such as poor lighting, leaking roof, poor ventilation, inadequate light boxes and tracing facilities etc., were all observed as being some of the impediments causing the general observed downward turn of the student's productivity level. It is expected that if all or majority of the facilities as highlighted above are procured and installed in the textile design studio in the Department of Fine and Applied Arts, University of Benin, the problems plaguing academic delivery in the unit, would have been arrested. In a nutshell, the significance of this study is to source and provide multipurpose pieces of furniture that will enable the students to effectuate and fully express themselves.

1.4 Objectives of the Study

The aim of this study is to source and provide for inadequate furniture in the textile design studio in the Department of Fine and Applied Arts, University of Benin, which hinders the students' artistic prowess overall creative performance. The distinct objectives include;

- i. Standardizing or upgrade of the studio

- ii. provision of adequate furniture for effective studio delivery
- iii. provision of conducive equipment that enhances orderliness
- iv. To make learning and studio practice more encouraging and effective

1.5 Scope of Study

This research is a communal initiative specifically embarked on by the graduating students of the 2019/2020 academic session and is restricted to the 400 level textile designs studio in the Department of Fine and Applied Arts, Faculty of Environmental Sciences in the University of Benin.

1.6 Limitation of Study

Prior to the commencement of this practical research, majority of the students of the textile design section of the Department of Fine and Applied Arts, University of Benin, had not participated in any project relating to woodworks of this nature, hence, lack of experience was a major challenge. Moreover, requisite skills and professional knowledge needed for construction of the furniture, were lacking. Consequently, the students have to rely partly on the Skills and knowledge of a professional carpenter. Basically, increase in prices of building materials owing to the unstable economy immensely affected the estimated budget.

1.7 Definition of Technical Terms

The under listed technical terms used in this study are hereby defined to allow for a unified understanding of their theoretical application.

- i. **Construction:** construction is the process or method of building or making something using many different parts

ii. **Multi-purpose:** multi-purpose refers to any object or equipment designed to be used for many different purposes

iii. **Furniture:** furniture is any large, often moveable objects such as chairs and tables that are used in a space to make it more comfortable to operate in

iv. **Woodwork:** woodwork is the skill or activity of making wooden objects

v. **Design Studio:** design studio is a workplace for designers, artists and artisans engaged in conceiving, designing and developing new products or objects

CHAPTER TWO

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

2.1 Introduction

The practical aspect of this project which forms the basis of this research is to a very large extent linked to some major terminologies which require explicit definitions in order to be lucid in its interpretation. Since this project is art inclined, it would be apt to begin by explaining the generic term “Art”. The term art has been defined by several authors and has been giving several meanings. Accordingly, therefore, Talabi (1979) defined art as the creation or reproduction of ideas, thought and imagination into visual and practical reality from shambles and chaos. The Oxford dictionary defines art as “the expression or application of human creative skill and imagination typically in a visual form such as painting, producing works to be appreciated primarily for their beauty or emotionally power”.

2.2 Studio

The word ‘studio’ was purportedly derived from the latin word ‘studium’ from studere meaning to study. A studio is an artist private workshop. It is where an artist works. This could be for the purpose of acting, architecture, painting, sculpture etc. Studio is a private workshop where an artist, student or apprentice can work together to produce pieces of fine art or visual art under supervision. This practice started from the middle ages to the 19th century, in medieval Europe. Accordingly, Buren and Repensek, (1979), defined studio as “where art works originate”. A studio generally requires adequate space, enough to enable several works at the same time with good ventilation, access to water, large sinks, easy entry and exiting space for sized works, tools

or materials and finished works is essential. Light is also necessary, both overhead with good electrical system to enable productivity even during late hours.

2.3 Various Types of Studios

Several studios types abound, depending on the nature of the art works churned out of them.

They include the following:

- a. **Movie Studio or Film Production Studio:** Controlled environment for filmmaking.

These include space to shoot films and also studios for post-production

A movie studio is a company which develops, equips and maintains a controlled environment for filmmaking. This environment may be interior (sound stage), exterior (backlot) or both.

- b. **Post-Production Studio:** These focus only on post-production activities such as video-editing, color-correction/grading, etc.

- c. **Production Studio:** Production studios are those studios which act as centers for the production in any of the arts; alternatively, they can also be the financial and commercial entity behind such endeavors. In radio and television production studio is the place where programs and radio commercial and television advertising are recorded for further emission.

- d. **Animation Studio:** Like movie studios, these studios (Disney, Pixar) produce animation movies, including anime. Animation studios, like movie studios, may be production facilities, or financial entities. In some cases, especially in anime, they continue the tradition of a studio where a master or group of talented individuals oversee the work of lesser artists and crafts

persons in realizing their vision. Animation studios are a fast rising entity and they include established firms such as Walt Disney and Pixar.

e. **Music Recording Studio:** This is the place where you do sound recording, music recording, dubbing, mastering everything related to recording music & sound.

f. **Mastering Studio:** Some studios focus only on Mastering, the process of preparing the final audio mix, from which all copies will be produced (using various methods for duplication or replication). In audio, a mastering studio is a facility specialized in audio mastering. Tasks may include but not be limited to audio restoration, corrective and tone-shaping EQ, dynamic control, stereo or 5.1 surround editing, vinyl and tape transfers, vinyl cutting, and CD compilation. Depending on the quality of the original mix, the mastering engineer's role can change from small corrections to improving the overall sound of a mix drastically. Typically, studios contain a combination of high-end analogue equipment with low-noise circuitry and digital hardware and plug-ins. Some may contain tape machines and vinyl lathes. They may also contain full-range monitoring systems and be acoustically tuned to provide an accurate reproduction of the sound information contained in the original medium. The mastering engineer must prepare the file for its intended destination, which may be radio, CD, vinyl or digital distribution. In video production, a mastering studio is a facility specialized in the post-production of video recordings. Tasks may include but not be limited to: video editing, color grading correction, mixing, DVD authoring and audio mastering. The mastering engineer must prepare the file for its intended destination, which may be broadcast, DVD or digital distribution.

g. **Acting Studio:** An "acting studio" is an institution or workspace (similar to a dance studio) in which actors rehearse and refine their craft. The Neighborhood Playhouse and Actors

Studio are legendary acting studios in New York. It is simply said to be a workspace where actors rehearse and refine their craft.

h. **Dance Studio:** It is simply said to be workspace where dancers rehearse and refine their moves.

i. **Art Studio (Artist's studio, also called atelier at times):** It is a place/workspace where artists make art. It is a term used by artists (and their assistants/employees) for the place where they work.

j. **Photographic Studio:** This is the workspace to take photos, and to process, develop & print photographs. Some studios also do photo & video editing in their studios. A photographic studio is both a workspace and a corporate body. As a workspace it provides space to take, develop, print and duplicate photographs.

k. **Television Studio:** This is where television or video productions take place, either for live television, or to capture raw footage for post-production. A television studio is an installation in which television or video productions take place, for live television, for recording video tape, or for the acquisition of raw footage for post-production. The design of a studio is similar to, and derived from, movie studios, with a few amendments for the special requirements of television production. A professional television studio generally has several rooms, which are kept separate for noise and practicality reasons.

l. **Radio Production Studio:** A radio studio is a room in which a radio program or show is produced, either for live broadcast or for recording for a later broadcast. The room is soundproofed to avoid unwanted noise being mixed into the broadcast. This is also seen as a

room where a radio program/show is produced, either for live broadcast or recorded for a later broadcast.

m. **Comics Studio:** Small studio where artists work together to produce comics or comic strip, comic book or graphic novel. Artists or writers, predominantly those producing comics, still employ small studios of staff to assist in the creation of a comic strip, comic book or graphic novel. In the early days of Dan Dare, Frank Hampson employed a number of staff at his studio to help with the production of the strip. Eddie Campbell is another creator who has assembled a small studio of colleagues to help him in his art, and the comic book industry of the United States has based its production methods upon the studio system employed at its beginnings.

n. **Pottery Studio:** For amateur & professional artists or artisans. Typically, all stages of manufacture are carried out by the artists themselves. The studio pottery is made by an individual potter working on his own in his studio, rather than in a ceramics factory.

o. **Fitness or Yoga and Martial Arts or Gymnastics Studio:** To get the actors in shape for various roles.

p. **Educational or Instructional Studio:** Place where students learn skills related to design. In educational studios, students learn to develop skills related to design, ranging from architecture to product design. In specific, educational studios are studio settings where large numbers of students learn to draft and design with instructional help at a college. Educational studios are colloquially referred to as "studio" by students, who are known for staying up late hours into the night doing projects and socializing.

The studio environment is characterized by 2 types in education:

- i. The workspace where students do visually-centered work in an open environment. This time and space is beyond that of instructional time and faculty guidance is not available. It allows for students to engage each other, help each other, and inspire each other while working.
- ii. A type of class that takes the above-mentioned workshop space, and recreates its core component of an open working environment. It differentiates itself based on a topic of instruction, isolated space, instructor led/included, and an added focus of directed criticism.

The several studios domiciled in the University of Benin, being an educational facility, fall under Educational or Instructional Studio type. They are six in number, namely:

- i. Painting Studio
- ii. Ceramic Studio
- iii. Sculpture Studio
- iv. Graphic Design Studio
- v. Metal Design Studio and
- vi. Textile Design Studio.

However, since this project is majorly on the textile design option, only textile design studio will be emphasized in this report.

2.4 Textile Design Studio

This is a type of art studio where ‘textile’ works such as Weaving, Fabric Decoration, Knitting and fabric embellishment like Printing, Batik, Tri-tik, Embroidery are done. Materials used could either be synthetic or natural in fiber. Accordingly, Ganagana (2001) has it that; Textile Design

is the designing and making of cloth from the artist's concept on paper, later transferred to permanent form. The variety of this products and their uses are so enormous that textile has it is applications in almost all our daily activities like in the expression of our culture, the clothes we wear etc. Textile technology produce fabrics ranging silk to very strong and thick industrial fabrications like a conveyor belt to the lighting gears as well as household fabrics ranging from the simplest white cotton cloth used for bedsheets to the highly decorated apparels that be used for furnishing and decorations. Textile studios are principally always highly equipped and located in secluded areas in most environments. These buildings are often times spacious and well furnished with materials needed for artistic productivity because of the numerous activities that take place which we have mentioned forehand.

Textile studio encompasses different sections with their peculiar equipment and mode of operations and they are sub divided as follows;

Printing Section: This is where printed and dyed textile take place. It consists of equipment like printing tables, dark room where mesh is coated with emulsion and kept before and after exposure and so on and so forth.

Dyeing Section: This is where works like Tie-dye, Tri-tik, Adire Eleko etc. are done. Some apparatus are dyes, wax, starch, chemicals like caustic soda and hydro-sulphite etc. They are often times carried out in well ventilated sections in the studio because the chemicals used are health hazardous and they have offensive smell.

Weaving Section: This is where all forms of woven and constructed textiles like Kitting, Embroidery, Crocheting, Tapestry etc. take place. Tools normally used are looms (horizontal narrow band loom, vertical broad loom), yarns of different texture and quality, knitting pins or

crocheting pins, shuttles etc. It requires spacious and moist environment to avoid staining the yarns or causing it to tangle and spoil.

Paper Design Section: This is where manual design is being carried out. Materials used are drawing set, drawing board, poster color, painting brushes, water tape, light box for tracing, computer or related software for digital design etc.

Other areas in a textile studio are bathroom, rest room or lounge area. All this are made available to enhance productivity, offer comfortability and entice students to stay and work late.

Other technical terms that make up the pivot of this research report are hereby defined for clarity. They are”

2.5 Construction

Construction according to Cambridge dictionary is the “work of building or making an abstract entity into something like a building or chair”. Construction could be gotten from a Latin word ‘constructio’ which means to build or heap together. Construction is the activity of putting together different elements, using a detailed design and plan, to create a structure for a certain location. One major aspect of construction which is prominent in this practical project is woodwork. This is simply the type of construction which solely focuses on the art of shaping and assembling structural woodwork. As to be seen in this project, different disciplines are put together in other to actualize the construction and installation of these work desk pieces in the textile studio. Those with experience in these field (carpenter, electrician) make detailed plans and supervise during the project to ensure a successful and positive outcome.

2.6 Multi-purpose

Multi-purpose as a term could be defined as an entity that has more than one use. When talking about furniture, multipurpose furniture helps to make the most of a space. It is about ensuring accessibility, comfort and purpose. Merriam W. (1828) defined multipurpose as “having more than one use.”

2.7 Workstation

The term “Workstation” being a compound word is made up of the two words “work” and “station”, each of which mean different things. Work simply is “to use your time and energy to do something” while station is a “place or a center for a particular service or activity”. On this premise, work-station can therefore be defined as “a place or center where one uses his/her energy to do something. In this regard, the workstation that was constructed and installed in the textile design studio in the Department of Fine and Applied Arts, University of Benin, is a center where students carry out their academic activities while in the textile design studio.

2.8 Application of the Element and Principles of Design

Creating beautiful artistic designs, such as the construction of the workstation in the textile design Unit, which this project is entirely about, requires more than mere inspiration or a great idea, it is about understanding the fundamentals of the subject. Although it is very possible to spend a great deal of time studying the nuances of design and the many varying tasks on how to be successful at it, there are a handful of basic elements that every designer should know before beginning any project. Even amateurs in the field who maintain personal blogs or only make a hobby of it can utilize the following fundamental tips in order to create professional looking

pieces, and anyone who intends to successfully execute any project must endeavour to know these basic elements and principles of designs, and they are as follows;

a. Line

The first and most basic element of design is the line. Wangboje (1985) states that, a line means more than just a mark, it is a symbol that is used to make a statement or express an idea. Line in design, is any two connected points. Lines are useful for dividing space and drawing the eye to a specific location. For example, the placement of the workstation creates a horizontal line across the entire length of the textile studios. In drawing or in this case, the construction and installation of a workstation, line was creatively used to achieve the entire design and placement of the panels.

b. Colour

Colour is one of the most obvious element of design, for both the user and the designer. According to Wangboje (1985), colour plays such an important role in our daily lives, that some of the most important decisions we make are influenced by colours around us. It can stand alone, as a background, or be applied to other elements, like lines, shapes, textures or typography. Colour creates a mood within the piece and tells a story about the brand. Every colour says something different, and combinations can alter that impression further. The use of HDF treated wood with a colour tone of burnt walnut gives a cool effect to the workstation.

c. Shape

Shapes, geometric or organic, add interest. Shapes are defined by boundaries, such as a line or colour, and they are often used to emphasize a portion of the space. Everything is ultimately a shape, so one must always think in terms of how the various elements of design are creating shapes, and how those shapes are interacting. The shapes used in the construction of the workstation are squares and rectangles.

d. Space

Negative space is one of the most commonly underutilized and misunderstood aspects of designs. The parts of the object that are left blank or open, whether that is white or some other colour, help to create an overall image. The use negative space to create shapes is a very important element in design.

e. Texture

It is often not necessary applying texture to any design when the piece is not ever going to be touched, this is because texture is tactile in observation and dwells on surfaces. The use of textures can be used to create an illusion of a three-dimensional appearance on two-dimensional surface. It also helps build an immersive world.

f. Scale (Size)

The application of the scale and size of objects, shapes, type and other elements add interest and emphasis. The workstation was constructed and installed in the textile design studio on a scale of one artist or student to one workstation, in such a way that there will not be any friction or interference while working in the studio

g. Dominance and Emphasis

While emphasizing one thing or another, the element of emphasis has more to do with an object, colour or style dominating another for a heightened sense of contrast. Contrast is intriguing, and it creates a focal point. If you want to test out how dominance and emphasis can change your project's visual impact, try a saturated light room pre-set.

h. Balance

There are two schools of balance: symmetry and asymmetry. While most designers, artists, and creative folks much prefer asymmetry for its eye-catching nature, symmetry does have its place. Sometimes, both types of balance are inter-used to create an overall appeal. In the installation of the workstation, the preferred balance effect was symmetry since it helped achieve a parallel composition against the studio wall.

i. Harmony

Harmony is “the main goal of design” as stated by Alex White, a writer and the author of the book: “The Elements of Graphic Design.” By this singular statement, one should guess that harmony must be a very important element of design. Harmony is what you get when all the pieces work together. Nothing should be superfluous. Great design is just enough and never too much. Make sure all the details accord with one another before you consider the project complete.

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Methodology

Methodology is a collection of methods, practices, procedures and rules used by those who work in some fields, it also involves the establishment of such methods. This chapter therefore focuses on the actions and decisions of the researcher with regards to the implementation of the established research goals.

3.2 Research Design

This study adopted the survey design approach. Survey design according to Nwogu (2001), is a “procedure used in obtaining information from a sample or relevant population that is familiar with the ideas relating to the objectives of the study”. Olaitan and Ali (2000), again, state that survey design is “one which studies large or small population by selecting and analysing (sample) data collected from the group through the use of questionnaire, telephone or personal interview”. The design is therefore appropriate for this study as it can provide quality insight to this study as it tends to obtain data gotten from students in the Department of Fine and Applied Arts, University of Benin.

3.3 Area of Study

The area of the study is the 400 level textile design studio in the Department of Fine and Applied Arts, University of Benin. The Department existed as two separate Departments, which are Departments of Fine Arts and Department of Applied Arts, under the defunct Faculty of Creative Arts before their merger in 1987 as the Department of Fine and Applied Arts. There are 8 units or areas of specialization, namely:

- i. Painting

- ii. Sculpture
- iii. Ceramics
- iv. Graphic Design
- v. Textiles Design
- vi. Metal Design
- vii. Art History.
- Viii. Fashion

This study focuses on the Construction and Installation of Multi-purpose Workstation for the Textile Design Studio in the Department of Fine and Applied Arts, Faculty of Environmental Sciences, University of Benin.

3.4 Method of Data Collection

The researcher collected data by consulting with some of the graduated textile design students who had worked on an earlier aspect of the project. The researcher also went on to visit other studios in some other tertiary institutions offering textile design option. The information gathered from these field trips formed a significant aspect of this write up. During the course of the execution of the project, the researcher also did at least three market survey where she gathered data on the cost and genuineness of the materials she planned on using, and also she consulted professionals who worked with the said materials.

3.5 The 400 Level Textile Design Studio

Since the inception of the textile design studio, there has not been any documentation of a significant upgrade in terms of facilities which made the researchers to come up with the idea of refurbishing the studio by installing the workstations so as to give the studio an upgrade in order to foster effective and conducive learning environment. To accomplish this set objective, the

researchers presented their intended project proposal to the Head of Department through their project supervisor, which was approved. The researchers started the project by going on market survey and using the division of labour technique for effectiveness.

MATERIALS

The need for grouping certain materials into unique categories is required because of the nature of the project so as to successfully aid quick grasp or their important functions. They are as follows:

ELECTRICAL MATERIALS

- i. Packets of off and on switch
- ii. 4 packets of clips
- iii. 4 packets of 13amps double
- iv. coils of 3029 wire
- v. 4 packets of partiers
- vi. 4 packets of 18w bulb
- vii. 2 packets of concrete nails
- Viii. 2 packets of 10w bulbs
- ix. 1 tape
- x. 1 plug head
- xi. 1 packet of screw nails
- xii. 17 packets of lamp holders

FURNITURE MATERIALS AND TOOLS

- i. HDF wood board
- ii. Gallons of elephant gum
- iii. HDF edges tapes
- iv. Handles
- v. Screws nail [1 inch]
- vi. Angle bar
- vii. Sawing machine
- viii. Tape
- ix. Piano hinges
- x. Light board
- xi. Top bond
- xii. Stud
- xiii. glass sheet [5mm]
- xiv. Chairs [20 pairs]

CHAPTER FOUR

DATA ANALYSES

4.1 Analyses of the Construction and Installation of Multi-purpose Workstation for the Textile Studio

This chapter reviews the results and analyses of the qualitative data, the compilation of the results and analyses of the quantitative findings of the study. The findings are also discussed in the light of previous research findings and available literature, where applicable, in order to identify similarities and differences between this study and previous studies and literature.

4.2 Categories and Processes Employed.

The under-listed are the processes applied in the execution of the project:

- i.** Class meetings
- ii.** Sessions with the Supervisors
- iii.** Articulation of Ideas
- iv.** Conducting Market Surveys
- v.** Buying of HDF wood for the Workstation
- vi.** Buying of accessories
- vii.** Contacting/Contracting a Professional Wood Worker
- viii.** Construction
- ix.** Installation
- x.** Cleaning of the studio

4.3 Pictorial Analysis of the Practical Project

The following images show the procurement and construction process



Plate 1:
Title: Supply of HDF Boards
Source: Front of Textile Studio
Year: 2021



Plate 2:
Title: Assembling of HDF Board
Source: Textile Studio
Year: 2021



Plate 3:
Title: Setting Up of Practitioners
Source; Textile Studio
Year: 2021



Plate 4:
Title: Cutting of HDF Boards
Source; Textile Studio
Year: 2021



Plate 5:
Title: Joining of HDF Boards
Source; Textile Studio
Year: 2021



Plate 6:
Title: Application of Elephant Gum on HDF Edge Tapes
Source; Textile Studio
Year: 2021



Plate 7:
Title: Application of HDF Edge Tapes on the HDF Boards
Source; Textile Studio
Year: 2021



Plate 8:
Title: Joining of the Lockers to the Light Box
Source; Textile Studio
Year: 2021



Plate 9:
Title: The Acquired Electrical Materials
Source; Textile Studio
Year: 2021



Plate 10:
Title: Fixing of bulbs in the light box
Source; Textile Studio
Year: 2021



Plate 11:
Title: Test Run of the Bulb in the Light Box
Source; Textile Studio
Year: 2021



Plate 12:
Title: SK279 Chair
Source; Showroom
Year: 2021



Plate 13;
Title: The Workstation (An Overview of the finished work)
Source: 400L Textile Studio
Year: 2021

The following are the 3d proto type images of the various designs of the Work-station



Plate 14;
Title: 3D Model of the Work-station (Front View)
Medium: Digital Illustration
Year: 2021



Plate 15 :
Title: 3D Model of the Work-station (Side View)
Medium: Digital Illustration
Year: 2021

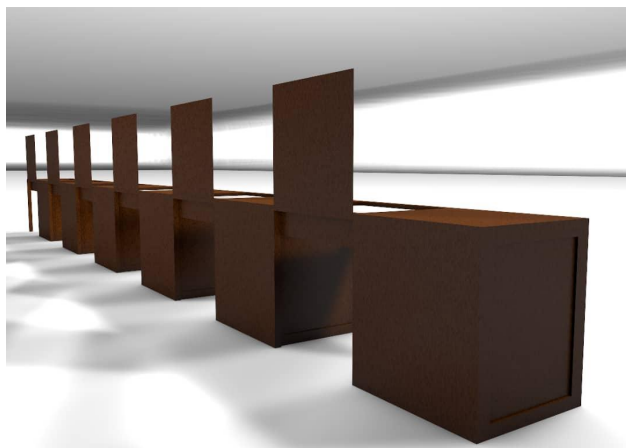


Plate 16:
Title: 3D Model of the Work-station (Back View)
Medium: Digital Illustration
Year: 2021



Plate 17:
Title: 3D Model of the Work-station (Over-View)
Medium: Digital Illustration
Year: 2021



Plate 18:
Title: 3D Model of the Work-station (Over-View 2)
Medium: Digital Illustration
Year: 2021

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY, RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Summary

The main objective of the entire practical research was basically to give the 400 level textile design studio in the Department of Fine and Applied Arts, University of Benin, a significant face-lift. It was observed that due to seemingly obsolete and non-functional facilities, the overall student output has been on a steady decline. Having also experienced this negative trend, the outgoing 400 level textile design students, in the section, hence took up the onerous challenge of leaving the studio better than they met it. This was made possible by a collective effort in making the studio a standardized, 21st century compliant edifice.

The theoretical aspect of the study reviewed related literature on the subject matter. The research design that was adopted for this study was the field study approach. Textile design and graphic design students constituted the population of this research and also adding to the research, was the survey on materials and tools required in each sector as aforementioned. To gain speed as well as for cohesion, the researchers were shared into various working committees, which gave impetus to the general success of the project.

5.2 Recommendation

The desire to make the Textile Studio in the Department of Fine and Applied Art University of Benin ideal for effective learning by providing multi-purpose work-stations has been actualized. However, the researcher is of the opinion that this same project should be carried out in the 300 level Textile Studio in the Department of Fine and Applied Art University of Benin so that newly majoring students would be able to enhance their artistry.

Also, utmost care should be taken while these facilities are in use and if not or in the case of spoilage, disciplinary measure should be taken.

Lastly, periodical maintenance and servicing should be done on the facilities so as to keep them in good and friendly conditions.

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