



COLLECTION INFORMATION:

The 'Sook Sabai' collection by No Pun Intended tackles the issue of societal expectations and the overworked culture in Thai society. Designer Pattanakulkumjorn, who grew up in a conservative parental background, seeks to challenge the standards imposed on children and raise awareness of the importance of comfort in life.

Drawing from personal experiences, the collection features round and slouchy silhouettes inspired by elements of comfort in the bedroom. Mixing nightwear and street-style influences, the collection embodies the feeling of being caught in a frenzy work routine and challenges the boundary between uniform and sleepwear. The use of bold colours and graphics reflects the longing for a brighter childhood.

The collection also incorporates the symbol of a rubber duck, which represents the concept of being a jack of all trades to earn respect. This message serves as a reminder to the people of Thailand to prioritise their well-being and question societal structures that overlook the necessity of leisure and comfort in life.

in the society

GRAPHIC REALISATION For the 'Sook Sabai' Collection, I touched on the notion of sense of comfort and underpinning the social context of the overwork culture in Thailand. To emphasise on the message, I approached this matter by tying the domesticity of the cornish wave stripes found in cooking utensils which reflected on the longing joyfulness and leisure in life. Also, the 'rubber duck', an ironic metaphor

depicting someone with a jack of all trade persona in Thai society. The metaphor influenced by how duck is considered an animal of mediocrity, where they can chirp, fly, swim but not as good as any

I would like to use my platform and my voice as a designer to contribute.

This is how I would like to shine a light towards how pressured people in Thai society are and

animal with specific traits.



THE INVENTION of combet JOHN E. CROWLEY

The physical ideal will a support

18th century material culture IN BRITAIN

LA THE SATISFACTORY RELATIONSHIP

BETWEEN ONE'S BODY & THE IMMEDIATE PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT

SOCIAL STRUCTURE belief system dictate Marying design in domestic sixualism

> DESIGNER'S INTERPETETION : ← me OF WHEN

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IS BEING COMPARED THE FEELING THAT HE CONSTANTLY NESO TO TRAIN OURSELVES IN ORDER TO MOVE PORVARD

HAPPENED TO PINGHED MY HOME WARE OVERSTUDY , OR ACE THE O WHICH I CAN COURCE & USE THEM

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SENSE

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THINK OF IT.













amments.

-should somen printed dock

- ADJUST COWAR, SUGIFTLY BIGGER & POINTIER + CHANNEL OR BUTTONS,

MAKE:

- PLOCKING FOR DUCK
- RUBBERIZE SCREEN
- FOILBD THANSON.

ADDING SOME HORE AROUSING





B - 017



- 21 BLUE A WHITE STRIPES

BRETON SHIRT Every culture celebrates a few deeply entrenched sartorial stereotypes. For the French, the striped jersey pullover, or marinière, is an undisputable signifier of Gallic chic. The marinière became an official part of the uniform of the French Navy in 1858 and has remained so to this day, with the number of stripes varying over time. 'Stripes were adopted by European seamen as early as the mid-seventeenth century for their visibility at a distance, and striped tops made for civilian use are often called Breton shirls, a name derived from the Brittany region of France, the base for many sailors and fishermen."

Two historical currents contributed to the spread of the marinière to civilian dress: the appropriation of the sailor style for children's clothing and the growing popularity of sesside recreation. both trends that flourished during the Belle Époque. In this period, sailor suits were widely worn by young boys and girls of the aristocratic and bourgeois classes across Europe, and the French version featured the striped shirt as the under-layer. A de facto uniform of childhood and adolescence, the nautical style implied a carefree, innocent world clearly separated from that of sculthood. The child is "a kind of outcast," historian Michel Pastoureau writes, and the stripe remains, in the long run, the specific mark of that exclusion,"3 Striped bathing suits and beachwear also prevailed in the coastal towns of the French Riviera and Normandy, which had grown into fashionable seasonal resorts. There the dominant themes of nature and health called for a casual and sporty clothing style, with stripes connoting hygiene, leisure, and joyful agility.4 In alluding to sailors' garments, stripes also imparted a sense of adventure and liberation, suggesting romanticized oscapades on the sea.











12. (Open discussion) I think deep down we all know that being able to rest or take it slow is coming from the fact that some of us have 'privilege' to do so. But ideally, this act should be for everyone and shouldn't come with a price tag, is it? voice response

Text Only



 In an ideal world, rest, leisure, and the ability to slow down should indeed be accessible to everyone and not limited by economic or social factors. Sadly, not everyone can have leisure time. Growing up in Thailand, I have seen many workers who work so hard for many years, still they do not have a chance to travel abroad or even have simple weekend off. People with higher incomes often have more opportunities for vacation, relaxation, and leisure activities, while those with lower incomes may struggle to find the time or resources for rest. Some of my friends have those privilege to travel in European countries while they're studying in the UK every school holiday, while some have to work part-time to gain extra money.





THE AGE OF COMPORT

than fight: the inventory of goods purchased for use at Versailles lists dressing gowns, both already sewn up and still in pieces straight from India.)

The robes de chambre the ladies were wearing in 1714 had come a long way from the 1670s. For several decades, when de chambre and manuaux often had trains like court thess. Ladies pinned them up in a bustle effect as the woman in the upper right in the illustration has done and left only a strip trailing after them. In the 1690s, a new variation-later named the foreign, or yawring dress, because it was worn open rather than tied at the waist-became fuller and looser still and sometimes featured defined pleats, particularly across the back; these gowns often had no train.

The happy fashion plates at Versailles in 1714 couldn't have known it, but the wide-open style they were sporting was soon to disappear in its turn. About 1718-1720, the dressing gown was reinvented still again. It acquired fetching new three-quarter-length sleeves called, in homage to the Asian influence, pagoda sleeves. These were shorter on the inside where the arm bends; pleats on the outside curved around the elbow. In winter, ladies added a newly invented accessory, missines, a type of glore that left the bottom half of the fingers exposed; Madame la Duchesse's were fur-trimmed.

Most important, however, was the fact that for the first time, the dressing gown became truly gownlike and thus the first true precursor of the dresses worn today. It was closed up the front to the waist; the woman stepped into it and then fastened it the rest of the way, perhaps, as in de Troy's The Declaration of Love, with elaborate cord or frogging fastenings, still another enotic touch previously seen in Europe only on some men's dressing gowns. In an age when, in order to guarantee that perfectly fitted look, ladies in court dress were literally sewn or pinned into their cresses, this was a radical idea. Inscead of a gown a lady could not get out of without the help of her maid, the dressing gown now featured the first visible fasteners ever and thus suggested another kind of freedom, dressing on one's own. (A cunning system of ties under the back pleats allowed women to adjust the dress to hug the upper back and thus create a sim silhouene that contrasted nicely with the volume below.)

The informal look also became rounder, fuller, and thus acquired a series of new names, particularly robe volume, or flying dress. A few of these dresses, from about 1730, have survived (probably because they were never wornwere women already acquiring more clothes than they could possibly use?). They are the earliest surviving examples of French fashion. One of them, in a glorious French woven silk, is pictured in the color plates. Its shape is perfectly round because it has no train. The style flaunted the fact that it was exclusively for city wear and would never go to court. The pronounced fullness and the

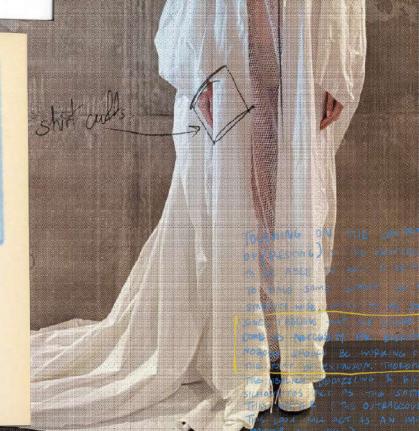




The hoopskires changed the flying dress's shape and made it move

way it allowed the fabric to move explain several new names for informal disess. such as robe fluorants (floating dress) and robe hollants from ballant, an adjective meaning "to swing from side to side nonchalantly." Particularly when the hoopskirt (panier, or basket) was added to the mix a few years later, the dressing gown swayed back and forth and swirled about and with the woman wearing it

When we think of hoopskirts in French dress, a model from the law eighteenth century comes to mind—the eval shape that, when worn under a dress with a flattened from, produced an outlandish shape and forced women to take miscing little steps and move sideways through doorways, a model so wide at the top that women could "rest their elbows on them," as the Mercure galant put it. The flying dress was worn over very different hoops-bell-thaped, round, wider at the bottom—a shape that, like the new bodice, worked with a woman's body rather than constraining it. These hoops swayed along with the nce wearing them, and the libing motion lifted their skirts dightly, making this the first high fashion to display the ankle and the lower calf-and perhaps



· NIGHT GOWN'



CLO3D MOCKUP:



COLLABORATION WITH THAI STUDENTS IN UK FOR THE HOTFIXING DEPARTMENT







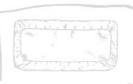
FULL SCALE PROTOTYPE OUTCOME:



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