TIMELINES
A TIMELINE

is a graphic representation of the passage of time...as a line!
Timelines can be **linear** or **comparative**

- **Linear**
  - Shows a picture of events as they occurred in a certain period of time

- **Comparative**
  - Shows two or more subject areas which occurred at the same time
LINEAR TIMELINE

• A linear timeline shows a picture of events as they occurred in a certain period of time
• Use a linear timeline for one subject and time frame
• A linear timeline can be written horizontally or vertically
**LINEAR TIMELINE**

1914: Moishe (Moses) Grosovsky arrives from Minsk

1916: Grosovsky & Baitz start manufacturing slippers.

1926: The Grosovsky & Baitz partnership dissolves.

1937: Ralph Grosby (son) joins the company working alongside brother Nathan.

1950: Ralph Grosby has an idea for a dog promotion & ‘Ralph’ is born with the catch cry - “Grosby, they’re great mate! Wool.”

1966: Grosby becomes a subsidiary of Dunlop Olympics and opens a new manufacturing unit in Geelong.

1986: Grosby introduce the first budget priced aerobics sports shoe into the Australian market under the sub-brand ‘Aerosport’ in 1987. In the first year alone, in excess of 1 million pairs were sold.

Formation of Pacific Brands as a division of Pacific Dunlop.

Grosby open the China manufacturing unit, Grosby China Ltd.

Grosby become the largest family footwear wholesaler in Australia, supplying slippers, sport shoes and ladies, mens and children’s casual footwear.

Today: Grosby remains one of the largest and best known suppliers of family footwear in Australia.


1913: The name changed to Grosby Manufacturing

1915: A partnership is formed with his brother-in-law Elias Baitz - Grosovsky & Baitz - handbags and wallets.

1942: Grosby enters the casual market through “Shipmates” & name once again changes to Grosby Shoe Co.

1935: The name is changed to the Grosby Slipper Co.

1956: TV launches & Grosby turns into a household name using the first stop start TV animation in Australia.


Grosby expand the Geelong operation to include a second manufacturing unit.

1990s: Grosby are the first in Australia to use direct injection manufacturing for the new range of Women’s Free Step Comfort Sandals.

Grosby manufacture over 30,003 pairs of casual shoes & slippers per day in our offshore plants.
COMPARATIVE TIMELINE

• A comparative timeline shows two or more subject areas which occurred at the same time; it shows readers the “big picture.”
• A comparative timeline might compare historical events in two or more countries or compare two or more subjects like Music and Science.

http://www.upsidelearning.com/blog/index.php/2012/03/29/instructional-design-basics-designing-a-timeline/

Whether it's disco and bell-bottoms, pop and mini-skirts or punk rock and skinny jeans, music and fashion have always been closely linked. New styles of music create new dance trends, and therefore, call for new clothing. Another point of interest is how the beats per minute (bpm) of popular music changed over time. This information graphic shows the progression of musical styles (and their derivatives) over about 90 years. This is compared with the average bpm per year and women’s and men’s fashion taken from popular clothing catalogues.


- Jazz
- Classical
- Rock
- Rhythm & Blues
- Electronic

Female & Male Fashion Trend

Average Song Tempo in Beats per Minute (bpm):
- Neoclassicism: 50 bpm
- Big Band: 100–130 bpm
- Swing: 100–200 bpm
- Bebop: 200–300 bpm
- R&B: 60–120 bpm
- Doowop: 100–120 bpm
- Rock N’ Roll: 80–120 bpm
- Soul: 75–90 bpm
- Funk: 90–120 bpm
- Disco: 100–130 bpm
- Pop: 80–120 bpm
- Punk: 110–150 bpm
- Electronic: 120–240 bpm
- Hip Hop: 80–100 bpm

Average Tempo (bpm): 120 bpm
CHRONOLOGY OR TIMELINE?

Sometimes, what you think is a timeline, may not actually be a timeline. Often, what passes for a timeline is actually a chronology.

A timeline shows actual spans of time, with proportional measurements for days, months, years, decades or centuries, depending on quantum of time involved.

A chronology shows the momentum of a series of events. It may make more sense to present the information as a list, or as a series of images with associated text labels.
TIMELINE EXAMPLES
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2000
THE EMO
THE IRIDESCENT PEACE WHITE RUFF AND GUITAR STRAP MAKE A CONGLOMERA
2002
THE ASHTON
HE PULLS OFF THE PEN TATTOO REVEAL AN ASHTON BLACK DENIM WITH "BROWN"
2001
THE EMO REDUX
THE SKULL ON HIS BACK AND EARRINGS EMBRACE THE DRAKE TEE DON'T MATCH THE SKULLS ON HER WAX, SO IT'S NOT LIKE SHE'S TRYING TOO HARD.

2003
THE SCENE
A GLASS GLASS APPEARS ON HIS CHEST, AND SHE IS NEVER SMITTEN WITHOUT HER IPAD

2004
THE TWEET
HE ANDS HIS SECOND COFFEE COLLECTION AND TOBACCO PIPE. DESPITE HIS 2004 VISAGE HE WEARS BUDDY HOLLY GLASSES.

2005
THE FAUXHEMIA
SHE SUFFERS FOR FASHION, WEARING A FUSCIA CAT BOW AND KEITH HARING DURING THE WARMEST MONTHS. HER NEW KNOTED ROPE IS THE JAPANESE SYMBOL FOR BEAUTY—FOR LONGER THAN WHAT THE BURGAR AT THE TAT EARLED TOLD HER.

2006
THE MOUNTAIN MAN
HE NEEDS WORKING AUTHENTICITY, TAKING 2006 IN HIS TEE, BANDS AND THE FACT THAT HE'S OFTEN MISTAKEN FOR A HOMELESS PERSON.

2007
THE VINTAGE QUEEN
SHE SHOP AT RETRO BOUTIQUES AND POSTS INTELLIGENT PHOTOS ON HER BLOG. SHE HAS SAID THAT THE NISHI NODDING TATTOO ON HER ARM SYMBOLIZES "NATURE AND LOVE AND PEACE AND STRENGTH."

2008
THE WILLIAMSBURG
HE THINKS HIS HANG-UP D.getNum STANDS IN THE DEEP OF HIS WHITE TEE AND HIS OFTEN SEEN WALKING HIS FINISHED BACK ROUND TOWN WHILE TEXTING HIS PHONE.

2009
THE META NERD
BY WEARING THE POPULAR T-POINT T-SHIRT, TODAY'S HIPSTER MAKES A JOKERY OF HIMSELF. SHE HAS FINALLY COMPLETED HER SUMMER TATTOO.
Throughout the ages, women's swimwear has changed drastically with the passing of time. The swimsuit has become simplified, if you will.

Starting in the 18th century, women began wearing "bathing gowns" in the water. These gowns were composed of long dresses with weighted fabric so as to not rise up in the water. Hence, the old-time swimwear was not conducive to sunbathing in the least bit.

The most celebrated cinematic swimwear moment of all time is when Bo Derek ran down the beach in hair braids and a nude swimsuit in the movie "Fastest Gun in the West."
TIMELINE 1978-PRESENT
30 Years From the Heart

The company has won prestigious arts awards, as well as the hearts of thousands of artists, audiences, and families. Here is a peak at important milestones and names of Company repertoire through the years.

1978 Company’s first concerts
1979 Shore of Hope

1980 Arts Gate Center School opens
1981 Voices of Yellow Dust
1982 Longmen Mountain
1983 Tracings
1984 Mott Street
1985 Around the Bend
1986 39 Chinese Attitudes
1987 Untold Lives, Asiatian Den
1989 Lemon Moon

1990 Rise of the Phoenix
1991 In Passing
1992 Double Happiness
1993 Opening the Gate
1994 Hidden Voices, Newsteps Series
1995 Red Spot, Ear to the Ground
1996 Transparent Hinges, Ladder Series
1997 Transparent Hinges, Ladder Series, Work at LaGuardia H.S.

2000s
2000 Biaan Dan — Touring to 14 sites
2001 Meditations of a Drunken Peacock, Work at LaGuardia H.S.
2002 Dream, Work at LaGuardia H.S.
2003 5th Wall, Work at LaGuardia H.S.

2005 Heart of Grace
2007 Apple Dreams, Big Brother, H.T. Dance Company rebrands itself

2008 Company unveils new name, logo, and website
Chen Dance Center opens two new studios
30th Gala Celebration, April 9th
A Brief History

The industry that put West Michigan on the map

West Michigan's rich history in the furniture industry can be traced back to 1818, when cabinetmaker William Hallwall set up shop in Grand Rapids. The city's location on the Grand River was optimal for the thriving production of furniture.

In the 1880s, furniture manufacturing became a significant industry in West Michigan. Companies like Rockford Furniture Company and Grand Rapids Furniture Company played pivotal roles in the region's economic development.

The late 1800s and early 1900s saw the emergence of influential designers and companies. George Nessel, known for his innovative designs, opened a furniture company in the area. Herman Miller, founded in 1923, became a leading manufacturer of modernist furniture.

The mid-20th century was a time of significant innovation, with companies like Steelcase and Haworth leading the way in office furniture design. The introduction of the Eames Lounge Chair and the Hille Bench were milestones in this period.

Today, West Michigan continues to be a hub of furniture manufacturing, celebrated for its commitment to design and innovation. The industry has played a crucial role in shaping the city's identity and economy.
CHRONOLOGY EXAMPLES
An Intimate Affair

Over 100 Years of Raising the Bra

So, Why the Bra?

In the late 19th century, women wore corsets for support and fashion. As the 20th century began, new materials and designs emerged, leading to the invention of the modern bra.

1863
- The First Bra
- The First Patent
- Victorian corset

1900
- Peddling Wears
- Peddling stores gain popularity
- Girls will be Boys?
- WWI ends and society re-evaluates
- Strong Foundations
- Society searches for the perfect foundation garment

1920
- Bra for the Cause
- The flapper era
- She's a Bombshell
- WWI ends, and women enter the workforce

1930
- 1940
- 1950
- 1960
- 1970
- Discos & CEOs
- Beaded bra

Industry Leaders

Celebrity Shapes

From the 1930s to the 1970s, famous figures set trends in fashion and style. These icons influenced the look and shape of the bra.

CHRONOLOGY EXAMPLES

KRAH NACK / DESIGN 4
The Perfect Figure
Delicate Details of a Sexy Structure

CHRONOLOGY EXAMPLES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sizing Procedure</th>
<th>Difference</th>
<th>Cup Size</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Measure Center</td>
<td>0&quot;</td>
<td>AA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Underbust + 5&quot;</td>
<td>1&quot;</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Measure Bust Line</td>
<td>2&quot;</td>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Bust Line + 3&quot;</td>
<td>3&quot;</td>
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<tr>
<td>5. Bust Line + 1&quot;</td>
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</tr>
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A Flawless Fit
Popular in America and Britain, the Imperial Sizing System’s base unit is the inch. Alphabets are represented in a band and (cap size) and a cup size (letter). For example:

34C — Band Size
36B — Cup Size

Bust Line
The measurement derived from fullest part of bust

Band Size
Number advanced from the addition of inches to Underbust Line measurement

Underbust Line
The measurement derived from underneath the bust

What is She Wearing?
Seeking to maximize a 20" skin, both durable and beautiful, which have enabled the fashion, style, advertising, and manufacturing process of bras more than any other influence.

1904
French Means Fashionable
Bra was a Norman French word for “a child’s underwear or woman’s bodice.” Designer M. L. Boissier made 20th-century bas manufacturier labeled their lightly bound 性用品 in fashionable. Though both mainstream by both, they shared great pride in their French heritage. The dressers, adorned were the become popularized by female collegiate women in the 1960s.

1911
Female Conspired, Underwired
First patented in 1911 by Madeline Galanis, underwired bras were originally exclusive to the rich. Thanks to... Woman’s Post 1914 patent, they become commercially producible in the 1930s. Often, manufacturers recycled the used brass from obsolete sources. When shortages be shared, WWII, women temporarily went without.

1928
Standardized & Alphabetized
Intended to universally quantify bra shapes, Madeline Galanis, M. L. Boissier, realizes the concept of standardized cup sizing in 1928. In 1932, Saks, Camp and QO, developed alphabetical cup sizing system, the basis of modern cup sizing. Originally marketed as:
- A cup = Youthful
- B cup = Average
- C cup = Large
- D cup = Heavy

1930
Fine, Strapping Young Patents
Mary Bollman’s 1930 adjustable bra strap patent remarried her timing in conjunction with this very stretch qualities of Lingerie fabric. Of the 12,800 U.S. bra patents applied for between 1935 and 1939, approximately 50% of the patents were authored by women.
CHRONOLOGY EXAMPLES

1984
London Fashion Week launches at Olympia

1985
British Government sponsors LFWM

1989
Kate Moss heads down the catwalk at the age of 15

1992
Post recession, LFWM only shows in a few rooms at the Ritz - Alexander McQueen debuts his first collection

1993
Brit Katharine Hamnett stages her first presentation in London for 6 years

1995
Brit hotshots depart to Paris, Galliano to Christian Dior, McQueen to Givenchy

1997
Kate Moss, Helena Christensen and Jade Jagger model Matthew Williamson’s debut collection

2000
Fashion East launches and has become one of London’s leading promoters of new talent

2002
Stella McCartney is to show a “one-off” collection from her eponymous label

2005
Working with Topman, Fashion East sets up MAN a platform for London’s menswear designers

2006
Estethica is launched by BFC to showcase designers committed to sustainable fashion

2007
Models under the age of 16 are banned from LFWM

2008
Vivienne Westwood returned to LFWM for the first time since 1996

2009
Kate Moss takes to the catwalk for the first time in 4 years for Johnny Blue Eyes

2010
LFWM becomes the first major fashion event to stream all of the shows online

2012
Men’s Fashion Week launches
WRITING YOUR TIMELINE

Determine the subject of your timeline.

Do research.

After you have gathered your facts, you are now ready to lay them out in chronological order to create a timeline. At the beginning of your timeline, mark the starting date and what happened on that date. Next, go to the end of the timeline and mark the ending date and what happened. In between these dates, mark the other important dates and what happened.

• You can't include everything that happened - choose what's most important or interesting to you

• Step back from your timeline and ask yourself some questions about the timeline. For example: What does the sequence of events suggest about history? How did earlier events affect later ones?
PLOTTING HISTORY ON A LINE

1. Decide what the timeline will show: personal events, big political events, events related to a geographic area, randomly chosen events, and so on.

2. List the events in a sequence of earliest to latest.

3. Choose the period of time that the timeline will cover.

4. Decide what units of time to use (days, months, years, decades, centuries, etc.) to divide the timeline into segments.

5. Calculate the number of segments that the timeline will have.

6. Draw a line and divide it into the number of equal segments that are needed.

7. Label the dates on the appropriate segments, left to right.

8. Decide where the dates and events would fall on the timeline and how to label them. For instance, you could write on the timeline, attach images, or make a key that refers back to your chronology.

9. If the dates and events can be divided into two or three smaller categories or themes, try making parallel timelines with identical segment sizes.
PROJECT 5: INFORMING FASHION
For **Project 5: Informing Fashion**, you are going to research and design a compelling infographic poster that outlines one of the below comparative topics. This composition is the culmination of all topics covered in class over the course of the semester.

Select ONE:
• Preppy vs. Punk: An East Side Story
• In Vogue, or going to Elle
• **Classic Comfort**: Heels vs. Sneakers
• **Faux Real**: The history of fur and activism in fashion

Your Infographic MUST include ALL of the following:
• 1 set of comparative timelines or chronologies
  (1 set = 1 timeline per subject being discussed. Ex 1 timeline for preppy and 1 timeline for punk)
• 3 charts or graphs of your choosing (Bar chart, Pie Chart, Line Graph, Etc.)
• At least 2 pictograms incorporated into composition (Use next to a fun fact, or incorporate into a chart)

Additionally, your infographic MUST include at least ONE of the following:
• Map
• Illustrative Diagram
• Instruction Set
• Flowchart
KEY DATES:

Step 1: Decide which topic you will research for your infographic. Compile all research and map out comparative timelines. Bring data and timeline sketches to class. Present in class on April 24

Step 2: Create all remaining components and assemble into composition. Present layout in class on May 1

Step 3: Finalize composition. Print and mount. Final Critique, May 8

SPECS:

Think about hierarchy and gestalt principles while designing.

Poster must be at least 18x24, may be larger/longer if necessary.

Poster to be printed on a high-quality inkjet printer on photographic luster or glossy paper, not on the free printer in the lab (due to quality issues). Mount poster on black board and trim to size.
The Perfect Figure
Delicate Details of a Sexy Structure

Sizing Procedure

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Bras were a Norman French word for “a child’s under- cloth or woman’s bodice” (Dihard), and M.G. Durand, a 20th-century brass manufacturer, labeled their lightly laced upper garments as “bra.” Though both were initiated by French women, the term “bra” was popularized by female college students in the 1930s.

1911
Female Conspired, Underwired
First patented in 1911 by Madeleine Gabai, underwire bras were originally exclusive to the rich. Thanks to Helen Prior’s 1914 patent, women began commercially producing brassieres in the 1920s. Often, manufacturers recycled the steel tubing from obsolete cannons. When shortages hit during WWII, women temporarily went without.

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Standardized & Alphabetized
According to universally known brassieres, Madeleine Gabai, M.G. Durand, and others introduced the concept of standardized cup sizes in 1928. In 1928, S.A. Camp and Co. developed alphabetical cup sizing systems, the basis of modern cup sizing. Originally marketed as:

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