



മിണിപ്പൂർ സംസ്ഥാന വിദ്യാഭ്യാസ വകുപ്പ് (എം.എ.)

**DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION (S)**

Government of Manipur

## **UNIT XI**

### **SELECTION OF CLOTHES**

#### **NOTES**

##### **Functions of clothing**

- Clothing is necessary to protect the body from external injuries and from the ravages of climate and weather.
- It is worn for maintaining the normal body temperature.
- A well-dressed person has poise, looks smart and neatly groomed, and psychologically can move in any society without a feeling of inferiority.

##### **Identification of different textile fibres**

###### **Labels:**

Label gives the fibre content and tells how to take care of the fabrics for satisfactory wear.

###### **Visual inspection:**

Inspection of a fabric for appearance and hand is always the first step in fibre identification. The ability to identify the fibre by mere touch needs long experience and keen perception. We should look for the following things when inspecting a fabric:

- Length of the fibre (untwist a yarn for this). Any fibre can be made into staple length but not all can be filament length.
- Lustre or lack of lustre.
- Soft to hard, rough to smooth, warm to cool or stiff to flexible.

###### **Burning test:**

The burning test can be used to identify the group -- cellulose, protein, mineral etc. to which the fibre belong.



### Identification of fibres by burning

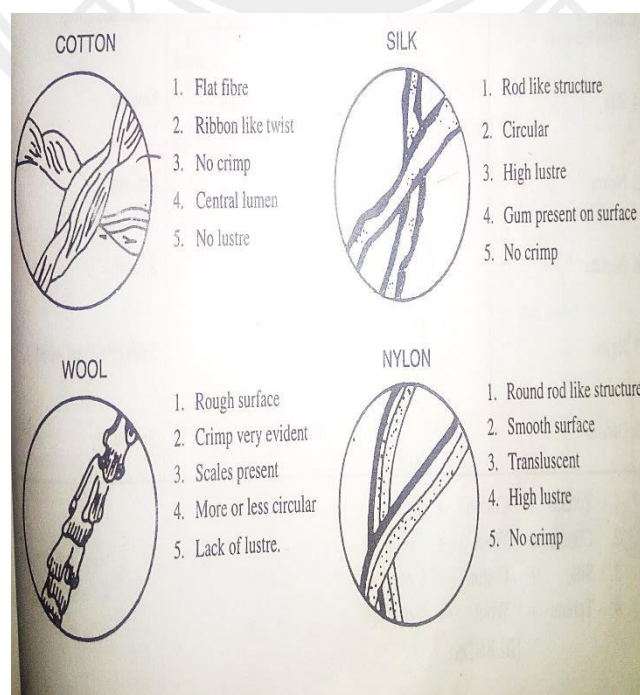
Fibre	How it burns	Amount and shape of ash	Odour	Type of flame
Cotton	Burns steadily and quickly	Firm soft grey ash, smooth edge	Smell of burning paper	Not self - extinguishing
Wool	Does not burn readily	Solid black crushable ash	Smell of burning hair	Self - extinguishing
Silk	Burns very quickly	Grayish black	Smell of burning hair	self - extinguishing
Nylon	Does not burn but melts	Melt white residue which sticks on the surface	Smell of chemical odour	Self - extinguishing

### Microscopic test

Knowledge of fibre structure obtained by seeing the fibres under the microscope and observing some of the difference among fibres in each group, is of help in understanding fibre and fabric behaviour.

### Comparison of fibre physical structure using a microscope

#### Longitudinal view of fibre





### Solubility Test:

Some fibres look very similar under the microscope and a solvent test may be needed to complete identification. Solubility test are very useful in fibre identification. Solubility test can be done on a slide under the microscope so that the result could easily and definitely be observed. The following chart gives a list of fibres and their solvents that dissolve them.

<b>Fibre</b>	<b>Solvent/Solution</b>	<b>Result</b>
<b>Cotton</b>	1. Cuprammonium hydroxide 2. Iodine	1. Partially dissolved 2. Blue colour
<b>Silk</b>	Strong sulphuric acid	Dissolves
<b>Wool</b>	5% Caustic soda	Completely dissolves
<b>Nylon</b>	90% Phenol	Completely dissolves
<b>Rayon</b>	Cuprammonium hydroxide	Completely dissolves

### Factors affecting the selection of different clothes

**Selection of clothing** should be done on the basis of age, occupation, occasion, fashion, figure, health and comfort, season and income.

- **Age:** While selecting clothing the age factor should be taken into consideration e.g. for small children dainty prints in soft colours.
- **Occupation:** Clothing items depend upon profession of a person e.g. Lawyer, doctor, policeman, teacher etc.
- **Occasion:** For daily and informal wear durable dresses with simple designs are preferred. For occasional or formal wear fine fabrics with new styles should be chosen.
- **Fashion:** Fashionable clothes look beautiful. As fashion cycle changes quickly one should be careful not to adopt extremes of fashion.
- **Figure:** One should analyse his/ her figure and wear accordingly to suit the figure type. Bright and light colours look smaller. Fat and short person should avoid large patterns and horizontal stripes.

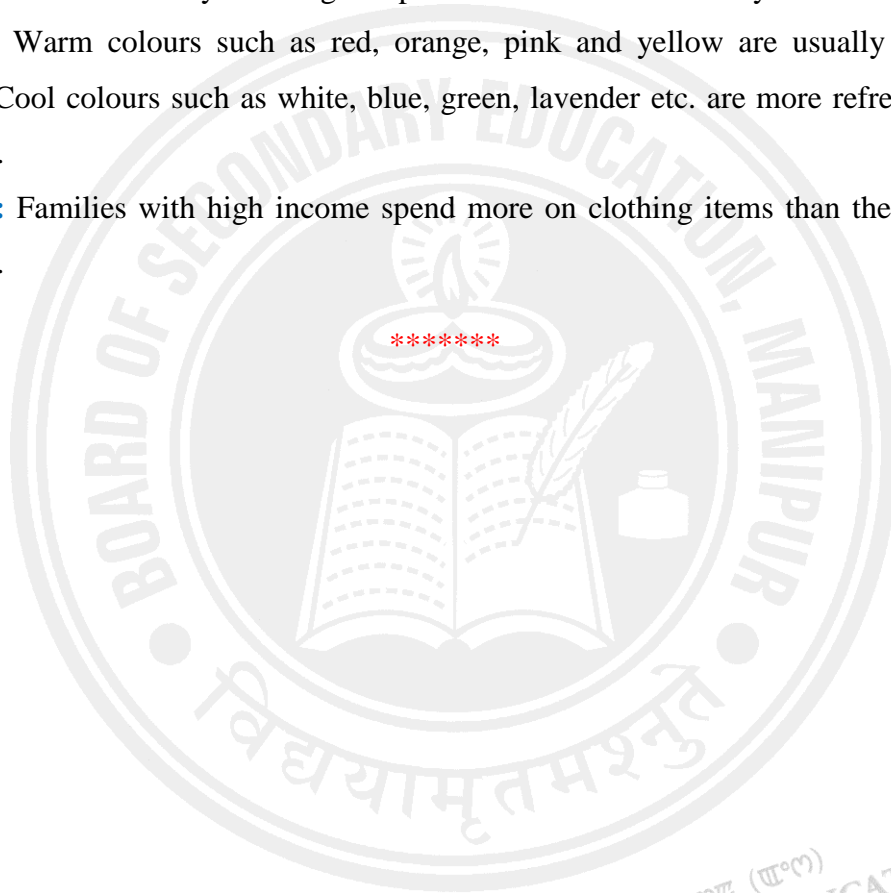


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- **Health and Comfort:** Health and Comfort are as important as aesthetic requirements in the selection of clothes. A well-dressed person should be in self-consciousness stat. One should aim at perfect fitting clothes, gracefully accenting the lovely colours of the body. Great attention should be given when selecting clothing materials. Qualities such as durability, strength, retainment of colours and washability should be kept in mind. The dyes should not have any irritating and poisonous effect on the body.
- **Season:** Warm colours such as red, orange, pink and yellow are usually preferred in winter. Cool colours such as white, blue, green, lavender etc. are more refreshing during summer.
- **Income:** Families with high income spend more on clothing items than the low income families.



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