



মহাশিক্ষা বিভাগ (সি)
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION (S)

Government of Manipur

CLASS IX
HOME SCIENCE
CHAPTER 4
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.



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Identification of fibres by burning

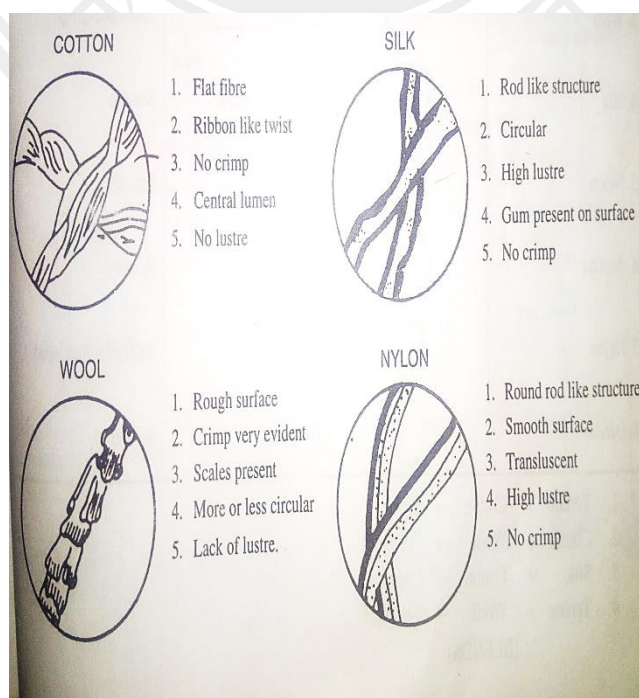
Fibre	How it burns	Amount and shape of ash	Odour	Type of flame
Cotton	Burns steadily and quickly	Firm soft grey ash, smooth edge	Smell of burning paper	Not self - extinguishing
Wool	Does not burn readily	Solid black crushable ash	Smell of burning hair	Self - extinguishing
Silk	Burns very quickly	Grayish 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

A 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.

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

Occupation: Clothing items depend upon profession of a person e.g. Lawyer, doctor, policeman, teacher etc.

Occasional: For daily and informal wear durable dresses with simple design 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.

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.