

L26 - Selection of Textiles and Clothing

Keywords

Fibre	Construction	Markings	Durability	Maintenance	Certification
Absorption	Finishes	Malpractices	Powdery dust	Brand	Snag
Conductivity	Labels	Defective	Workmanship	Informative	Descriptive

In-text Questions

In-text Questions 26.1

1. Select the correct alternative from the four given below each statement. Complete the statement using the selected word.

i. Staple fibres give fabric a _____ look.

- a. rough
- b. smooth
- c. lustrous
- d. shiny

Ans: a. rough

ii. Filament fibres give fabrics a _____ look.

- a. dirty.
- b. smooth
- c. rough
- d. Dull

Ans: b. smooth

iii. _____ fabric does not becomes dirty easily.

- a. Cotton

- b. Organdie
- c. Denim
- d. Silk

Ans: d. silk

iv. Most suitable fabric for making baby garments is _____.

- a. silk
- b. cotton
- c. nylon
- d. denim

Ans: b. cotton

v. A poor conductor of heat is _____.

- a. wool
- b. silk
- c. cotton
- d. denim

Ans: b. silk

2. Fill in the blanks by choosing the correct alternative given along with each statement. Justify your choice in the given space.

i. _____ can be scrubbed hard while washing. (cotton/rayon)

Because it gains strength when wet.

ii. _____ is used for industrial purposes. (cotton/nylon)

Because of its strength.

iii. _____ keeps you warm in winters. (wool/polyester)

Because it is a bad conductor of heat.

3. Tick (✓) the statements which are true for knitted fabrics.

1. Made by interlooping yarns ✓

2. Have a rough look
3. Have a smooth look ✓
4. Are very absorbent ✓
5. Are generally stretchable. ✓

In-text Questions 26.2

I. State true or false and correct the false statement.

1. Synthetic fibres are ideal for baby's under garments.

False, synthetic clothes are non-absorbant. These can be very uncomfortable as baby's clothes.

2. Doctors wear white coats to look fashionable.

False, doctors must look neat, clean and efficient. They must protect themselves from infections. Also, their clothing must be soothing to the sick patient. That is why they wear white coats.

3. Clothing for travelling should preferably be of light colours.

False, during travelling clothes become very dirty. So, light colours should be avoided.

4. Delicate fabrics like silk are ideal for a long train journey.

False, during travelling, clothes must be dark in colour and sturdy in nature. Hence, fabrics like denim are suitable for long journeys.

5. Cotton shirts that are easy to slip on or that have double breasted front openings with snaps are some easy to wear styles for infants.

True, as a baby is mostly lying down such clothes are not only easy to wear but also does not hurt the delicate skin of an infant.

II. Match column I with column II

Column I

1. Baby garments
2. Teenagers
3. Active children
4. School going children
5. Grandmother

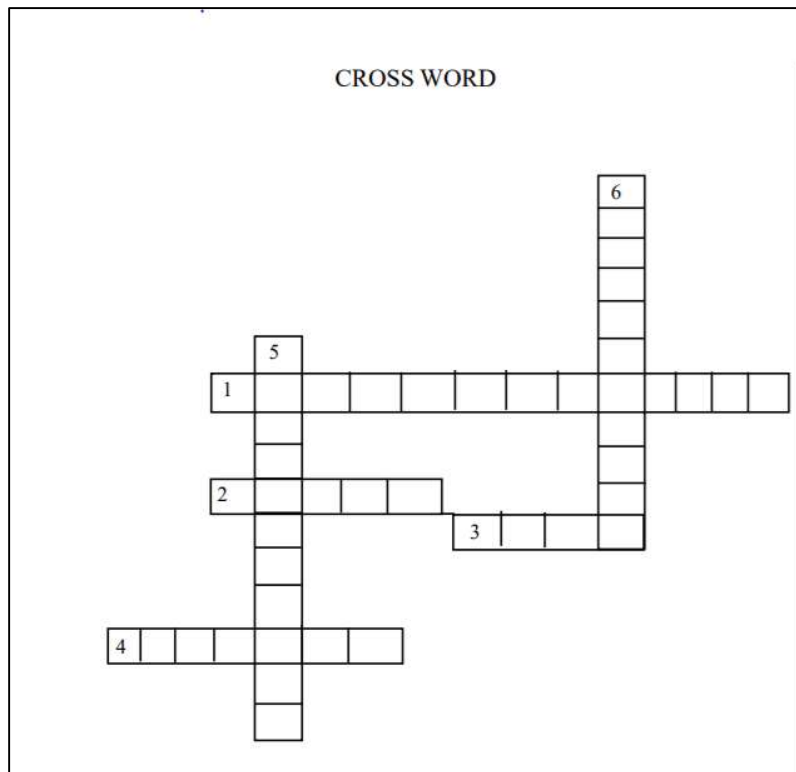
Column II

- a) variety to mix -n-match
- b) denim
- c) made of absorbent cottons
- d) glamorous
- e) strong and durable
- f) bright clothes
- g) dresses with front opening

Answer:

1. Baby garments	c) and g) made of absorbent cottons and dresses with front opening
2. Teenagers	a) variety to mix -n-match
3. Active children	b) and e) denim and strong and durable
4. School going children	e) strong and durable
5. Grandmother	c) and g) made of absorbent cottons and dresses with front opening

In-text Questions 26.3



Given below are the clues for different types of labels.

Use these clues to fill in the cross word.

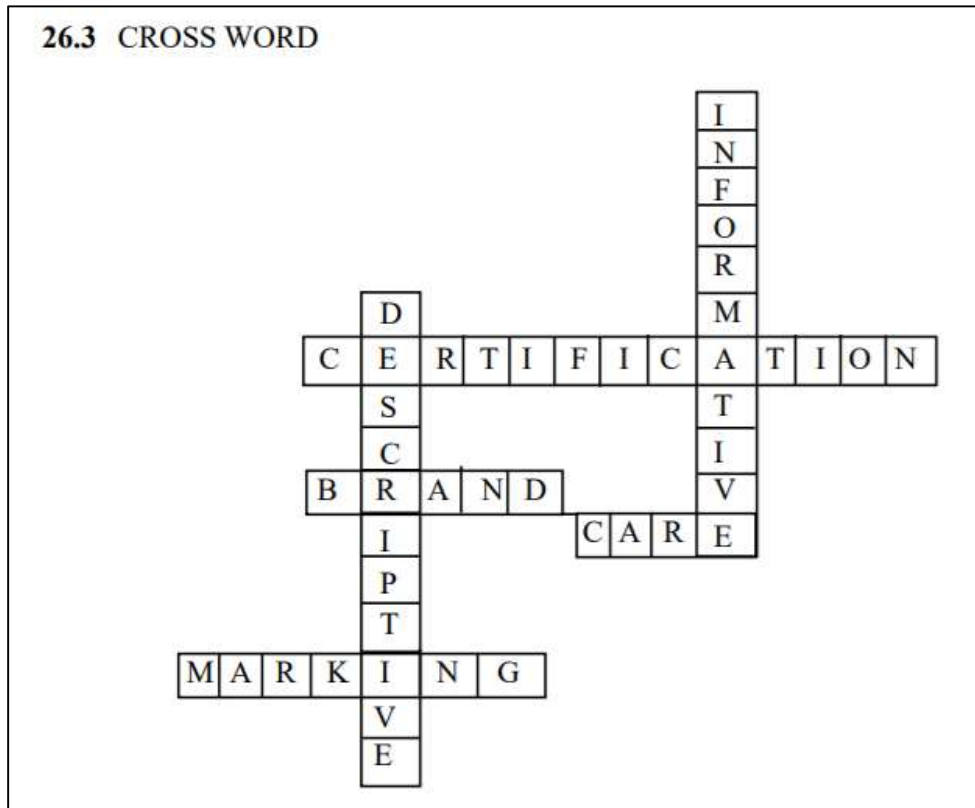
Across

1. Of acceptable standards (13)
2. Company identity mark (5)
3. Information of maintenance (4)
4. Printed on fabrics (7)

Down

5. Content characteristics (11)
6. Stating product performance (11)

Answer:



In-text Questions 26.4

Crack the Code

How can you become an alert consumer? Using the code given below, decipher the qualities of an aware and alert consumer.

CODE

A=1	G=7	M=13	S=19	
B=2	H=8	N=14	T=20	
C=3	I=9	O=15	U=21	Y=25
D=4	J=9	P=16	V=22	Z=26
E=5	K=10	Q=17	W=23	
F=6	L=11	R=18	X=24	

1.

23-1-20-3-8 <u>Watch</u>	20-8-5 <u>The</u>	6-1-2-18-9-3 <u>Fabric</u>	2-5-9-14-7 <u>Being</u>
13-5-1-19-21-18-5-4. <u>Measured.</u>			

2.

3-8-5-3-10 <u>Check</u>	20-8-5 <u>the</u>	16-18-9-3-5 <u>Price</u>	16-18-9-14-20-5-4 <u>Printed</u>
15-14 <u>on</u>	20-8-5 <u>the</u>	16-18-15-4-21-3-20. <u>Product.</u>	

3.

18-5-1-4 <u>Read</u>	20-8-5 <u>the</u>	11-1-2-11-5 <u>label</u>	1-14-4 <u>and</u>
13-1-18-10-9-14-7. <u>marking.</u>			

4.

4-15 <u>Do</u>	14-15-20 <u>not</u>	8-5-19-9-20-1- 20-5 <u>hesitate</u>	20-15 <u>to</u>	21-19-5 <u>use</u>
3-15-14-19-21-13-5- 18 <u>Consumer</u>	16-18-15-20-5-3-20-9-15- 14 <u>Protection</u>			
18-5-7-21-11-1-20- 9-15-14	1-3-20			

Regulation

Act.

In-text Questions 26.5

I. Justify the given statements –

i. A closely woven fabric is more serviceable and stronger.

Justification: A closely woven fabric has a larger quantity of yarns than a loosely woven fabric and is therefore more serviceable.

ii. Long floats in weave should be avoided.

Justification: Long floats in weave should be avoided as they tend to snag easily.

iii. No powdery dust should appear when fabric is rubbed between the fingers.

Justification: Visible powder is an indication of too much starch. Manufacturers use high degree of sizing to conceal poor quality of fabric.

II. List at least two points that you would keep in mind for

a. Selection of textiles on the basis of –

i. Weave	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Long floats in weave should be avoided as they tend to snag easily. 2. The strength of the cloth may be tested by applying tension between the two thumbs. Threads should not slope away from each other if the cloth is soundly constructed.
ii. Finish	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Note the smell of the cloth; it should be clean and not oily. 2. Look against the light for even dyeing. If you notice that colour has rubbed off from the crease lines it indicates poor dye quality.

b. selection of garments on the basis of

i. Workmanship	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Look at the wrong side of the dress. Pull one end of the seam to check the durability. 2. Check the fasteners and zippers by opening and closing.
ii. Care and maintenance	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. For a wise selection of readymadegarments we should read the care instructions at the time of purchase and tally with the price. 2. Buy a fabric which requires minimum of care and maintenance.

Terminal Exercises

1. What is the difference between a label and a marking?

Answer:

Label	Marking
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A label is a piece of paper or plastic that is attached to an object in order to give information about the object. • A label can tell you what the object is, who has manufactured it and how to use it. • The information on labels includes brand names, pictures, designs, date of manufacture, packing, etc., and any other legal material. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Markings are shapes or designs printed on the surface of an object. • They give information and for identification.

2. What are the different malpractices prevalent in selling fabrics?

Answer: The different malpractices prevalent in selling fabrics are:

- Giving lesser quantity and/or poor quality of the product.
- Cheating on price.
- Selling defective goods.
- Providing false, misleading and incomplete labels and markings.

3. Collect 10 markings and write about the informative label of marking. State why it is good.

Answer: Practical Question. Need to be done in lab.

4. What properties will you keep in mind while selecting fabric for curtains?

Answer: The properties I will keep in mind while selecting fabric for curtains are:

SI No.	Property	Points to remember
1	Material	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The cloth should be pleasing to touch. 2. The cloth should be closely woven. A closely woven fabric has a larger quantity of yarns, and is therefore more serviceable.
2	Weave	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Long floats in weave should be avoided as they tend to snag easily. 2. The strength of the cloth may be tested by applying tension between the two thumbs. Threads should not slope away from each other if the cloth is soundly constructed. 3. Weave should be uniform when you hold it up to the light and check for any unusually thin or thick areas.
3	Finish	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Note the smell of the cloth; it should be clean and not oily.

SI No.	Property	Points to remember
		2. Look against the light for even dyeing. If you notice that colour has rubbed off from the crease lines it indicates poor dye quality.

5. You have to buy a ready-made suit for yourself. How will you make a good purchase?

Answer: Guide to purchase readymades :

SI No.	Property	Points to remember
1	Design of the garment	Check the following: 1. Basic style line 2. Shape form 3. Colour and texture or the type of fabric.
2	Fit	After you have selected a dress from its outer appeal, you have to see the size and fit.
3	Workmanship:	Workmanship means the constructional details. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Look at the wrong side of the dress. • All seams should be double. Seams should be finished. • Check the fasteners and zippers by opening and closing.
4	Price	Should check whether the quality of the garment is according to the price tag.
5	Care and maintainance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Read the care instructions at the time of purchase and tally with the price. • Buy a fabric which requires minimum of care and maintenance.

6. You have a college-going sister. What fabrics and dresses are most appropriate for her and why?

Answer: Teenagers are very conscious about clothes and want to wear the 'latest' styles.

- They like to have variety in their clothes because they do not want to repeat the same dress every day.
- For them, fit and style are important qualities of clothes and construction is not often considered.
- It is advisable to select clothes which they can mix and match so that they can achieve variety with few clothes e.g. few colours of churidars or salwars can be combined with few 'Kameez' which can go with all legwears.
- Similarly if a teenaged boy gets a couple of pair of jeans and a few T-shirts, he can combine them to achieve variety in his wardrobe.
- Cotton, Rayon and denim are advisable for everyday wear.
- Silks and blends are suitable for college festivals and small parties.

Previous Year Questions

1. Present the points, to be kept in mind, while selecting clothes for an infant. 2

Answer:

- The major requirements of the newborn are for warmth, comfort and cleanliness.
- Clothes should be soft and light as babies have tender and delicate skin.
- Since they are sleeping most of the time their clothes should be simple to put on and take off.
- It is also important that they should be easy to maintain.
- Cotton shirts that slip on or that have double-breasted front opening with snaps are some easy to wear styles.
- The diapers should be made of absorbent and soft cotton material.

2. Enlist any four points that you will keep in mind while buying clothes for a six-month-old baby. 2

Answer: The four points that I will keep in mind while buying clothes for a six-month-old baby are:

- i. Since they are sleeping most of the time, their clothes should be simple to put on and take off.
- ii. It is also important that they should be easy to maintain.
- iii. Cotton shirts that slip on or that have double-breasted front opening with snaps are some easy to wear styles.
- iv. The diapers should be made of absorbent and soft cotton material.

3. When you are purchasing fabric, what points will you remember to check the weave of the fabric? 2

Answer: While purchasing the fabric, the points to remember, to check the weave of the fabric are:

Property	Points to remember
Weave	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Long floats in weave should be avoided as they tend to snag easily. 2. The strength of the cloth may be tested by applying tension between the two thumbs. Threads should not slope away from each other if the cloth is soundly constructed. 3. Weave should be uniform when you hold it up to the light and check for any unusually thin or thick areas.

4. Define workmanship in a ready-made garment. Mention *two* points to check workmanship. 2

Answer: Workmanship means the constructional details.

To check workmanship:

- Pull one end of the seam to check the durability.
- All seams should be double. Seams should be finished.
- There should not be any puckers in the seams.
- Check the fasteners and zippers by opening and closing. There should be enough seam allowance.
- Edges of collars should be well defined. No raw edges should be visible. Pippings, facings, etc., should be neatly done.

5. Textile traders adopt various malpractices. Enlighten Rita about the malpractices as she has to purchase fabric for curtains. 4

Answer: The malpractices textile traders may adopt are:

Sl No.	Malpractice	Description
a.	Giving lesser quantity and/or poor quality of the product	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Using a short measuring rod • Stretching the fabric while measuring it.
b.	Cheating on price	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Naming some tax and adding it to the price printed on the label. • Picking up some word on the label, eg., 'silk finish' and charging extra for it.
c.	Selling defective goods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Selling the seconds. <p>Note: The fabrics which develop some minor defects in them during manufacturing process are called Seconds.</p>
d.	Providing false, misleading and incomplete labels and markings	<p>The markings not showing light fastness of the fabric.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vague and incomplete terms on the label of a garment.

6. Mention three points each you will keep in mind while purchasing clothes for a six-month-old baby and a sixteen-year-old girl. 6

Answer: The three points to keep in mind while purchasing clothes for a six-month-old baby and a sixteen-year-old girl are:

Age group	Points to remember while purchasing clothes
six-month-old baby	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Focus on soft fabrics 2. Purchase baby clothing that is at least one size larger than the baby needs at the time. 3. Choose clothing that will be easy to change
sixteen-year-old girl	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Fit and style are important qualities of clothes and construction is not often considered. 2. It is advisable to select clothes which they can mix and match so that they can achieve variety with few clothes e.g. few colors of churidars or salwars can be combined with few 'Kameez' which can go with all legwears. 3. Teenagers are very conscious about clothes and want to wear the 'latest' styles.

7. State two points each you will keep in mind when selecting clothes for the following: 4

- a. A long bus journey
- b. A marriage occasion
- c. A working adult
- d. An old man

Answer:

Sl No.	Situation	Points to remember while selecting clothes
e.	A long bus journey	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The cloth should not be tight fit. • Clothes for travelling should preferably of dark colours and should not crumple easily.

SI No.	Situation	Points to remember while selecting clothes
f.	A marriage occasion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Usually shiny dresses in bright colors. Examples are lehnga cholis, ghagras and shararas often accompanied by bright accessories like bangles, chain and earrings.
g.	A working adult	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clothes which are easy to launder. Clothes which do not need much ironing because of availability of very limited time. Clothes which do not easily wrinkle as they must look good till the end of the day.
h.	An old man	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Light and comfortable clothes rather than fashionable ones. Cotton kurtas/dhotis would be suitable for an old man.

8. Selection of clothes depends on the climate, age and occasion. Support this statement with the help of *two* examples each. 6

Answer:

Selection of cloths depends on	Statements
Climate	You wear cottons in summers and woollens in winters. People living in cold climate need to wear woollen clothes to keep warm.
Age	The type of clothes worn change with age. Clothes worn by an adult–woman are definitely not the same as those worn by a college going girl. Similarly, men will prefer to wear

Selection of cloths depends on	Statements
	light and comfortable clothes rather than fashionable ones.
Occasion	When you are attending a marriage you wear dresses in bright colours like lehnga cholis, ghagras and shararas often accompanied by bright accessories like bangles, chain and earrings.

9. Give one reason each for the following statements. [6]

a) Towels should be made of cotton

Answer: Because it should absorb moisture.

b) Silk is used for marriages

Answer: Silk is known as “Queen of fabric” in Indian culture.

c) Nylon is used for making Ropes

Answer: Because its very strong.

d) Soft clothing is used for new born babies

Answer: Because it should not affect soft baby skin.

e) Old people need front open clothes

Answer: Because they can change clothes easily.

f) Nylon clothes should not be worn in kitchen.

Answer: Because they catch fire fast and stick to the skin.

10. What six features would you check for buying a good quality fabric?

- i. Appearance
- ii. Care
- iii. Finish
- iv. Quality
- v. Construction
- vi. Comfort
- vii. Durability

11. Which two points each a. traveling b. working in kitchen can influence the choice of cloths?

Traveling:

- The cloth should not be tight fit.
- Clothes for travelling should preferably of dark colours and should not crumple easily.

Working in kitchen:

- The cloth should be a good heat conductor, such as cotton.
- When cooking in the kitchen, avoid wearing synthetic clothing.

12. Give an example for each- certification label, brand label, descriptive label and care label.

Certification label: 'Wool mark' is used for pure wool products.

Brand label: Bombay Dyeing or DCM products.

Descriptive label: which give the characteristics of the contents of the package such as size and variety of the products. Ex: 100% cotton, Made in India.

Care label: Information regarding washing, ironing and storing of the product.

13. What is the difference between a brand label and a certification label? Give example.

Brand label	Certification label
Sometimes we just look at the emblem, picture or name by which we may identify the product, eg., Bombay Dyeing or DCM products. These are brand labels.	Certification labels that claim approval of some agency other than the producer and clarify that the product meets certain accepted standards. For example, 'Woolmark' is used for pure wool products.

14. Identify one reason for the following defects in fabrics:

- a. Filler yarns do not meet selvedge at right angle.

Reason: Filler yarns should meet selvages at right angle. Yarns at an oblique angle mean fabric is off-grain.

- b. Colour is rubbed off from the crease line

Reason: If you notice that colour has rubbed off from the crease lines it indicates poor dye quality.

15. Give two characteristics each of a brand label, descriptive label and certification label.

Brand Label: Brand name and Size.

Descriptive Label: Contents of package and variety of the products.

Certification label: Claim approval of some agency and clarify that the product meets certain accepted standards.

16. To ensure quality, what four features will you check in the seams of a readymade shirt?

- Pull one end of the seam to check the durability.
- All seams should be double. Seams should be finished.

- There should not be any puckers in the seams.
- Check the fasteners and zippers by opening and closing.
- There should be enough seam allowance.
- Edges of collars should be well defined.
- No raw edges should be visible.
- Pgings, facings, etc., should be neatly done.

17. Which six quality features of a readymade garment indicate that it is from a reliable brand?

The six quality features are:

- i. Design of the garment
- ii. Fit
- iii. Workmanship
- iv. Price
- v. Care and Maintenance