

ALU AISD Fashionista

Volume 1, Issue 2

April– June, 2016

Since
JANUARY
2016

FASHION PROFESSIONALS

Editor-in-Chief
Dr. B.Dharmalingam
Professor & Director
AISD

Managing Editor
Dr. G. Mahesh

Asst.Prof., AISD

Associate Editor

P.Sam Vimal Rajkumar
Teaching Asst., AISD

A.Bhuvaneshwari
Lab Asst., AISD

Technical Editors

R.Susila

M.Lakshmanan

J. Jenitamary

N. Kanagaraj

M. Vijayarani

R.G. Govarthini

**STYLE IS A WAY
TO SAY WHO YOU
ARE WITHOUT
HAVING TO SPEAK**

- RACHEL ZOE

- ◆ Fashion designers work on the design of clothing and fashion ranges. They typically specialise in one area of design, such as sportswear, children's wear, foot wear or accessories.
- ◆ Depending on their level of responsibility and the company they work for, designers may work to their own brief or be given a brief to work towards, with specifications relating to colour, fabric and budget.
- ◆ Developments in technology mean that a design can be on sale as a finished product in the high street within six weeks.
- ◆ High fashion designer is where the majority of designers work and wear garments are mass manufactured (often in Europe or East Asia). Buying patterns, seasonal trends and celebrity catwalk influences play a key role in this design process. It is a commercial area and heavily media led.
- ◆ The Ready to wear is also known as prêt-à-porter - where established designs create ready-to-wear collections, produced in relatively small numbers;
- ◆ The Haute Couture is requires large amounts of time spent on the production of one-off garments for the catwalk, which are often not practical to wear. Designs are usually created to endorse the brand and create a 'look'.

J Jenitamary

II B.Voc. Fashion Technology

From the Editor-in-Chief's Desk



Editor-in-Chief
Dr. B.Dharmalingam
Professor & Director
AISD

The purpose of ALU AISD fashionista a quarterly Magazine, is to inform, engage and inspire the diverse readership, including Academia, Students, Industry personnel and other stakeholders by publishing B.Voc. Fashion technology students' creative fashionable and glimpses of departmental activities. It is intended to bring out the hidden literary talents of our students and also to inculcate authoring skills to them. We wish to propagate the calibre of our B.Voc. Fashion technology students through this medium. We firmly believe that, our students have come out with astonishing contributions for this magazine with very high standard and quality content. I am sure that the this Fashionista magazine will provide a platform to the students to sharpen their skill and will strengthen the academic activities of the department.

NATURAL DYE EXTRACTION FROM MARIGOLD

Introduction

Marigold is an annual herb with pale-green leaves and golden, yellow or orange flowers. The marigold produces flowers from the beginning of summer until frost. The flowers have a strong but rather unpleasant odour. Marigold is cultivated throughout India and is widely grown in the Valley.

Growing conditions

The marigold requires mild climate for luxuriant growth and flowering. The optimum temperature range for its profuse growth is 18-20°C. Marigold can be grown in a wide range of soils, as it is adapted in different soil types. The sowing period is depending on environment condition. The planting of marigold can be done in three seasons i.e. rainy, winter, summer and seeds are sown accordingly. After transplanting the plants take 40-50 days to flower. The flowers should be harvested in the morning hours and the irrigation before plucking gives better flower quality.

Process

Scouring of cotton fabrics as well as the yarns of cotton and wool were done by washing it in a solution containing 0.5g/L Sodium carbonate and 2g/L non-ionic detergent at 50°C for 25 minutes, keeping the material (M) to liquor (L) ratio of 1:40. The scoured fabrics and yarns were thoroughly washed with tap water and dried at room temperature. The scoured materials were soaked in clean water for 30 minutes prior to dyeing or mordanting. The mordanting done by using different metal salts Ferrous sulfate, Copper Sulfate, Potassium dichromate, Potash alum and stannous chloride. The mordanted samples were immediately used for dyeing.

Colour

Golden yellow, Orange yellow, Golden red.



Uses:

Bright yellow and orange Marigold flowers are used to make garlands. They are even used to decorate the religious places. The leaves of its flowers are used as salads. Yellow dye has also been extracted from the flower, by boiling. The burning herb repels insects and flies. Pigments in the Marigold are sometimes extracted and used as the food colouring for humans and livestock

Fastness Tests

Colorfastness was medium to good.



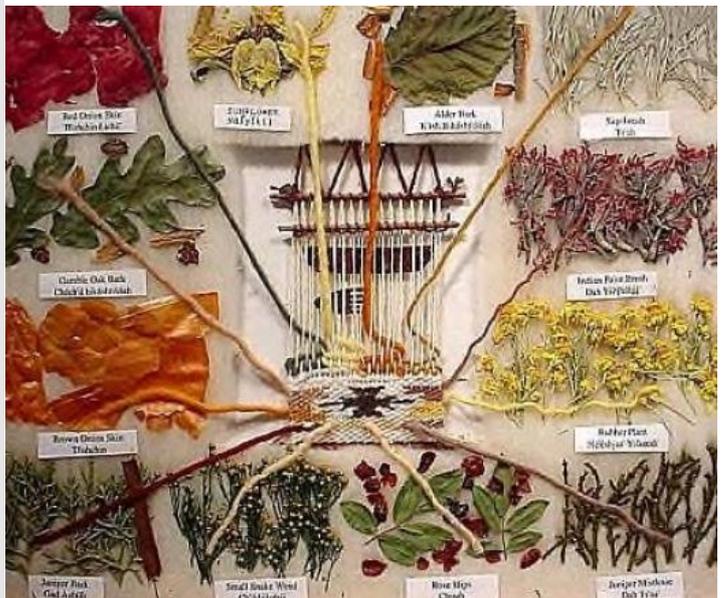
Substrates and Chemicals|

Substrates such as cotton fabrics, yarns of wool and cotton were used for dyeing process.

Chemicals such as Potash Alum, Copper sulphate, Stannous chloride, Ferrous sulphate, Potassium dichromate, Cream of tartar, Sodium carbonate, Ethanol, Methanol, Formic acid and Sodium hydroxide

Medicinal Uses

Marigold is used for stomach upset, ulcers, menstrual period problems, eye infections, inflammations, and for wound healing. It is antiseptic. If the Marigold flower is rubbed on the affected part, it brings relief in pain and swelling caused by a wasp or bee.



B. Suganthi

I B, Voc. Fashion Technology

HOW TO WASH SILK SAREE AT HOME & TIPS ON SILK SAREE MAINTENANCE

The maintenance of a silk saree is not a costly affair. You only need a bit of patience and intelligence in keeping a silk saree look evergreen year after year. Wondering how to wash silk saree at home? Here are a few tips.

- Using plain cold water is the ideal way. Avoid using soap on your silk saree for the first three washes.
- In case of tea, coffee or gravy stains, either dry clean your saree or wash the stained portion with petrol and brush.
- If you want to preserve the true nature of your silk saree, then wash silk sarees at home with protein shampoo.
- When washing or rinsing your silk saree, never make the mistake of wringing or twisting it. This will make your saree lose out on its sheen and end up giving a permanent wrinkled look, which is honestly the worst thing that can happen to a saree known for its yards of mulberry silk.
- Avoid drying your silk saree in direct sunlight. After all, there is no UV protection here to guard your face against the staring sun.
- Once you are through with washing your silk saree, roll it in a cotton cloth or for that matter a clean towel. This will help in better absorption of the water and will minimise the chances of twisting or wringing your saree.

HOW TO WASH SILK SAREES

DOS	DON'TS
 Dry Clean Only	 Never use washing machine
 Use cold water only	 Never use hot water
 Use one drop of conditioner during washing	 Never use Brush
 Use mild shampoo or detergents only	
 Soap nuts are best for washing silk sarees	
 Wash saree, pallu and border separately	



DRYING A SILK SAREE

 NEVER WRING DRY A SILK SAREE	 GENTLY STRETCH TO MINIMIZE WRINKLES	 FOLD YOUR SAREE IN HALF AND HANG IT ON
 TAKE THE HELP OF SOMEONE HOLDING ENDS UP.	 DO NOT DRY IN DIRECT SUNLIGHT ALWAYS DRY IN SHADE	

Storage Of Silk Saree

- Do not apply the formula of keeping a silk saree along with sarees made of other fabrics such as cotton, polycot, georgette etc. Wrap your precious silk saree in a muslin cloth or pure cotton cloth and store it separately to maintain their longevity.
- Colour fading is a common problem one faces in silk sarees. This can burn a hole in your heart. Storing them in a dark place is the safest option in order to avoid discolouration.
- What's a hangar for? Obviously to avoid the creases. Apply the same formula in storing silk sarees in your wardrobe. When kept in a hanging position, silk sarees would go a long way in giving you and your saree a wrinkle-free look.
- Never use a brush or lash the silk saree. It might end up tearing the zari.



Dry Cleaning And Stain Removal

- In the process of dry cleaning of silk sarees, several solutions and chemicals are used. However, there is a particular chemical fluid used to remove stains that thankfully do not harm the saree. Petrol is one of them to say goodbye to dark and hard stains.
- Whenever you want to take off your nail paint, you use a nail paint removing liquid. The same liquid also known as acetone is versatile enough to knock off nail-paint stains from your silk sarees.
- If there are stains from sweat, blood or food-related items such as gravy, chocolate, tea, milk, eggs, juice, ice cream, etc. use a mild detergent, or a liquid soap or protein stains remover shampoo to get the desired results.
- Whenever your saree is down with ghee, oil, butter stains, rub it off by sprinkling and rubbing some talcum powder on the stain. Follow it up by washing it using a mild detergent in warm water.
- Go back to science to remove the toughest of stains. A mixture of hydrogen peroxide and NH_2 is the best.
- Remember, stained silk saree must be dry-cleaned as soon as possible in order to address and avoid further damage.



Ironing Your Silk Saree:

- Use low heat or put your silk saree under a cotton cloth while ironing it.
- Steam iron is the best option as there are negligible chances of any harm happening to your silk saree.

Keeping Silk Sarees Wrinkle-Free

- Never remove excess of water from a silk saree by twisting or wringing. Just wrap it in a cotton cloth to soak up the excess of water and then hang it in your almirah using a hangar.
- Don't just stick to hanging your silk. From time to time, keep unfolding it and change its folding.
- If you are running short of hangars, then pack your silk saree in cotton or muslin cloth.



The tips on how to maintain silk sarees mentioned above are not just restricted to silk. They hold good on all kinds of sarees.

So ladies, now that we have simplified how to maintain silk saree for you, follow these tips whenever you pull out your Kanjeevaram, Mysore silk or Pochampalli for an occasion. You will find all your worries on how to wash silk saree at home etc. vanish off in thin air.

**FASHION
SAYS
"ME TOO"**

**STYLE SAYS
"ME ONLY"**

PICTUREOUTES.COM

V. Balambika.

I B.Voc. Fashion Technology

5S –work place organization

There are five 5S phases: They can be translated from the Japanese as "sort", "set in order", "shine", "standardize", and "sustain". Other translations are possible.

Sort (Seiri)

- Make work easier by eliminating obstacles.
- Reduce chances of being disturbed with unnecessary items.
- Prevent accumulation of unnecessary items.
- Evaluate necessary items with regard to cost or other factors.
- Remove all parts or tools that are not in use.
- Segregate unwanted material from the workplace.
- Define Red-Tag area to place unnecessary items that cannot immediately be disposed of. Dispose of these items when possible.
- Need fully skilled supervisor for checking on a regular basis.
- Waste removal.
- Make clear all working floor except using material.



Set In Order (Seiton)

- Arrange all necessary items so that they can be easily selected for use.
- Prevent loss and waste of time by arranging work station in such a way that all tooling /EQUIPMENT is in close proximity.
- Make it easy to find and pick up necessary items.
- Ensure first-in-first-out FIFO basis.
- Make workflow smooth and easy.
- All of the above work should be done on a regular basis.
- Maintain safety.
- Place components according to their uses, with the frequently used components being nearest to the work place.



Shine (Seiso)

- Clean your workplace on daily basis completely or set cleaning frequency
- Use cleaning as inspection.
- Prevent machinery and equipment deterioration.
- Keep workplace safe and easy to work.
- Keep workplace clean and pleasing to work in.
- When in place, anyone not familiar to the environment must be able to detect any problems within 50 feet in 5 sec.



Standardize (Seiketsu)

- Standardize the best practices in the work area.
- Maintain high standards in workplace organization at all times.



- Maintain orderliness. Maintain everything in order and according to its standard.
- Everything in its right place.
- Every process has a standard.

Sustain (Shitsuke)

- Not harmful to anyone.
- Also translates as "do without being told".



- Perform regular audits.
- Training and discipline.
- Training is goal-oriented process. Its resulting feedback is necessary monthly.
- Self-discipline

L. Prema

I B.Voc. Fashion Technology

TIE AND DYE

Tie and Dye is a resist-dyeing process achieved by knotting, binding, folding or sewing certain parts of the cloth. Tie and dyeing method is generally a cottage industry and is known as Bandhani or Bandhej, it is used to make T-shirts, dresses, skirts, and also furnishings materials like pillow covers, table cloths, bed sheets etc..

CIRCLES

- Pinch centre of fabric and pull up into a cone shape
- Using string or elastic bands, tie at intervals from the top down
- Follow dyeing method



STRIPES

- From the fabric wide edge, fold into concertina pleats to form a thin strip
- Bind tightly at regular intervals with strings or elastic bands
- Follow dyeing method.



TYING

- Tie grains of rice, buttons or stones into fabric at random, binding tightly



with string or elastic bands

- Follow dyeing method

MARBLING

- Crush dry fabric to form a ball and bind with string or elastic bands
- Follow dyeing method
- A second colour may be added by untying material, crushing into another ball and placing in a second colour dye solution



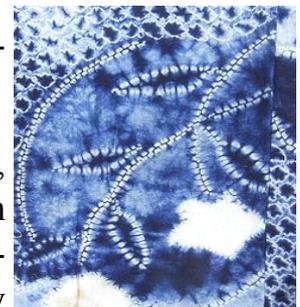
PEGGING

- Fold fabric in concertina pleats to form a long thin strip
- Clip bulldog clips at intervals along strip, either straight or at angles
- Follow dyeing method.



SEWING

- Mark out design on to fabric
- Using strong thread, follow design with small running stitches. Pull thread tightly to gather fabric and tie off.
- Follow dyeing method.



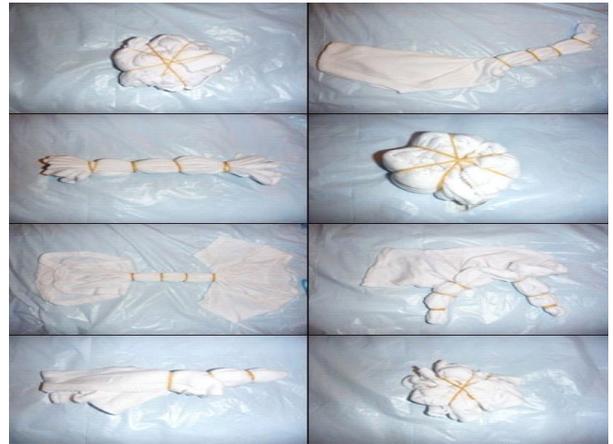
RUCHING

- Take piece of cord twice the length of fabric.
- Tie end of cord together in a knot and place it along edge of dry fabric.
- Roll fabric around it, with the knot protruding from one end.
- Pass the knotted end through the looped end and pull tightly to ruche the fabric.
- Tie a knot in cord to hold fabric firmly in place.
- Follow dyeing method.



- Secure shape with 2 elastic bands, forming 4 sections
- Prepare dye solution and follow instructions.

Different Knotting technique is given below. The colour may be single, double or tri colour



SPIRAL (for use with the bottle method)

- Pinch up centre and twist into a spiral.

M. Priyanka

II B.Voc. Fashion Technology



Next issue will be released on

1st July 2016

Disclaimer:

All information presented in this magazine have been obtained from reliable sources deemed to be accurate by the contributors of ALU AISD Fashionista. While reasonable care has been taken in its preparation, ALU AISD Fashionista. assumes no representation or warranty, expressed or implied, as to the accuracy, timeliness or completeness of such information.