



Industria Textilă

ISSN 1222-5347

5/2017

Revistă cotate ISI și inclusă în Master Journal List a Institutului pentru Știința Informării din Philadelphia – S.U.A., începând cu vol. 58, nr. 1/2007/

ISI rated magazine, included in the ISI Master Journal List of the Institute of Science Information, Philadelphia, USA, starting with vol. 58, no. 1/2007

Editată în 6 nr./an, indexată și recenzată în:
 Edited in 6 issues per year, indexed and abstracted in:
 Science Citation Index Expanded (SciSearch®), Materials Science Citation Index®, Journal Citation Reports/Science Edition, World Textile Abstracts, Chemical Abstracts, VINITI, Scopus, Toga FIZ teknik ProQuest Central

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Consiliul Național al Cercetării Științifice din Învățământul Superior
(C.N.C.S.I.S.), în grupa A /

Acknowledged in Romania, in the engineering sciences domain,
by the National Council of the Scientific Research from the Higher Education
(CNCSIS), in group A

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Journal edited in collaboration with **Editura AGIR**, 118 Calea Victoriei, sector 1, Bucharest, tel./fax: 021-316.89.92; 021-316.89.93;
 e-mail: editura@agir.ro, www.edituraagir.ro

Optimization of the Murata Vortex Spinning machine parameters by the SMAA-MOORA approach

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REZUMAT – ABSTRACT

Optimizarea parametrilor mașinii de filat Vortex Murata prin metoda SMAA-MOORA

Mașina de filat Vortex Murata (MVS) a atras rapid atenția producătorilor de fire datorită capacității acesteia de filare a fibrelor de 100% bumbac la viteze foarte mari. Mulți cercetători au studiat abordările statistice pentru a selecta parametrii adecvați ai mașinii MVS pentru realizarea firelor dorite. Cu toate acestea, optimizarea parametrilor mașinii rămâne o problemă de luare a deciziilor multi-criteriale. În această lucrare, a fost propusă o nouă metodă, SMAA-MOORA, prin integrarea Analizei Acceptabilității Multi-Criteriale Stochastice (SMAA) și Optimizării Multi-Obiective pe baza metodelor de analiză a raportului (MOORA) pentru a determina presiunea optimă a duzei și viteza mașinii MVS pentru firele de bumbac. Datorită SMAA-MOORA, metoda MOORA este aplicabilă cu date stochastice, ceea ce înseamnă date incerte. Acest studiu arată că SMAA-MOORA oferă rezultate SMAA mai sigure și mai precise.

Cuvinte-cheie: fir filat pe mașina MVS, luarea deciziilor multicriteriale stochastice, Analiza Acceptabilității, metodologia MOORA

Optimization of the Murata Vortex Spinning machine parameters by the SMAA-MOORA approach

Murata Vortex Spinner (MVS) has quickly captured the attention of staple yarn producers due to its ability of spinning 100 % cotton fibers at very high speeds. Many of researchers have been studied statistical approaches to select appropriate MVS machine parameters for producing of desired yarn. However, optimization of machine parameters is a multi-criteria decision making problem. In this paper we proposed a new method, SMAA-MOORA, by integrating the Stochastic Multi-Criteria Acceptability Analysis (SMAA) and Multi-Objective Optimization on the basis of Ratio Analysis (MOORA) methods to determine the optimum nozzle pressure and delivery speed of MVS machine for cotton yarn. Thanks to SMAA-MOORA method MOORA method is applicable with stochastic data means uncertain data. This paper shows that SMAA-MOORA gives more confident and accurate SMAA results.

Keywords: MVS spun yarn, Stochastic Multi-criteria Decision Making, Acceptability Analysis, MOORA methodology

INTRODUCTION

Production of staple yarn is carried out by three major spinning technologies; ring spinning (RS), open-end rotor spinning (OERS) and air jet spinning. Air jet spinning technology which is one of these systems has been commercialized since the early 1980s [1]. Initially, the acceptable quality, particularly from the point of yarn strength, has been able to be achieved in the processing of manmade fibers and manmade fibers blended yarns with air jet spinning.

MVS is the latest development in air jet spinning technology and the most commercially successful air-jet spinning machines, which was firstly demonstrated at Osaka International Textile Machinery Show OTEMAS'97 by Murata Machinery Limited. This new spinning technology uses air vortex which is created in a special nozzle block to form the air jet spun yarn.

MVS method has quickly attracted the interest of staple yarn producers due to its ability of spinning 100 % cotton yarn at very high speeds [2]. According to literature, as a distinct from conventional yarn spinning technology, unique MVS yarn and fabrics have several advantages including low hairiness, remarkable pilling and abrasion resistance, high moisture capacity,

fast drying characteristics, and the more durability enabling high functionality for a long time [3].

MVS yarn properties depend on not only raw material characteristics, but also MVS machine spinning parameters such as delivery speed, nozzle air pressure, distance between front roller nip point and spindle, draft, nozzle angle, spindle diameter, spindle working period, spindle type (cross section) and so on. These parameters have an influence on yarn evenness, imperfections, hairiness and tensile properties of MVS yarn [4].

In the literature, Basal and Oxenham investigated the effects of MVS machine parameters on the structure and properties of 100% carded cotton vortex spun yarns. They concluded that hairiness decreases with the lower yarn delivery speed and higher nozzle pressure. Also, values of tensile properties of MVS yarn decrease with increased delivery speed [5]. Ortlek and Ulku examined the effects of nozzle pressure and delivery speed in 100% carded cotton vortex spun yarns with different yarn number. Their findings show that increasing the delivery speed increases hairiness and decrease the number of neps, and the tensile properties of MVS yarns. When the nozzle pressure decreases, yarn unevenness,

the number of thick places, the neps values, and the tensile properties of MVS yarns decreases but the hairiness values of MVS yarns increases [6]. Tyagi and Sharma discussed the effect of machine parts and fiber combination on characteristics of polyester-cotton yarns spun on MVS. They reported that increase in delivery speed causes deterioration in yarn's structural integrity and leads to a decrease in abrasion resistance of MVS yarns. In addition they reported that increase in nozzle air pressure leads to improvement in structural integrity, increase in abrasion resistance of MVS yarns [7].

It was observed that most of researchers used generally classic statistical methods to examine the effect of various spinning parameters on yarn quality [5–8]. On the other hand, optimum MVS machine parameters selection among possible alternatives with different properties and performance levels is a basically a multicriteria decision-making (MCDM) problem. Many researchers used some application of MCDM methods for different spinning systems [9–16]. Majumdar, Sarkar and Majumdar determined that the quality value of cotton by using different MCDM approaches [9]. Valipour and Moghassam used preference ranking organization method for enrichment of evaluations (PROMETHEE) for selecting suitable drawing frame variables for Ne 30 rotor spun yarn [10]. Polonka and Oginski used MCDM for the selection of the best variant of the manufacturing process of a spindle with a collapsed balloon crown of a ring spinning frame [11]. Majumdar, Kaplan, Araz and Goktepe applied AHP, Technique for Order Preference by Similarity to Ideal Solution (TOPSIS) and ELECTRE methods for selection of suitable rotor navel [12–13]. Moghassam and Bahramzadeh used TOPSIS to determine convenient doffing tube components and feasible alternatives were ranked according to the yarn parameters [14]. Moghassam compared performance of TOPSIS and Vise Kriterijumska Optimizacija I Kompromisno Resenje (VIKOR) methods for suitable spinning condition for rotor spun yarn [15].

In this paper we propose a model to apply stochastic multi criteria decision making problems for selection of MVS machine parameters. The proposed SMAA-MOORA, using MOORA and SMAA-2 together, is an integrated approach of these methods. Thanks to SMAA-MOORA stochastic decision problems can be applicable by using, an effective and popular MCDM method, MOORA. However, there is no published literature that focuses on selection or ranking alternatives using MCDM in the vortex spinning machine parameters. Therefore, in this study, we have applied SMAA-MOORA approach to select the appropriate nozzle pressure and delivery speed for MVS yarn with the best quality parameters to use in circular weft knitting machine.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Cotton fiber with 4.45 micronaire reading, 27.89 mm 2.5% span length, uniformity ratio of 46.6, uniformity

index of 82.6, 5.2% breaking elongation, and 28.81 g/tex strength was used as a raw material for producing yarn samples. Cotton fibers were furnished as a three passage of drawing process in order to develop fiber alignment and sliver evenness. After three passages, the slivers were linear density of 2.48 ktex to produce Ne 30 yarn on the MVS 851 machine.

There were two main parameters in MVS machine including three levels of nozzle pressure 4, 5, 6 kgf/cm², three levels of delivery speed 300, 350, 400 m/min. Specification of the nine different yarn samples produced according to the above mentioned variables have been shown in table 1.

The irregularity and hairiness characteristics of the yarns were tested on an Uster Tester 4 SX. The RKM and elongation of yarns were analyzed with an Uster Tensorapid 3 with a sample of 500 mm was elongated at an extension rate of 500 mm/min.

The methodology of SMAA-MOORA

The MOORA is a deterministic MCDM method and needs parameters like weights of criteria and evaluations of the alternatives on the considered criteria. Evidently the parameter values affect the result of MOORA. In some cases the relative importance of the criteria doesn't known and in such cases deterministic method MOORA cannot apply. When the criteria of the weight are unknown and the criteria measurements are the stochastic to apply knowledge effectively MOORA, we propose a new method SMAA-MOORA. In literature SMAA was previously applied methods of decision-making, especially ELECTRE methods and there are integration of PROMETHEE and TOPSIS method although implementation is not found in the literature with MOORA which can be applied easier and has more consistent results than other MCDM methods [16–22]. SMAA-MOORA is the integration of the SMAA-2 and MOORA methods. In the SMAA-MOORA instead of SMAA-2's own original utility function the MOORA is located.

The MOORA

The MOORA is first introduced by Brauers [23]. It is a method to solve different MCDM problems which consist of two or more conflicting attributes (objectives) subject to certain constraints. Also Chakraborty used most widely MCDM methods and compared them with MOORA. According to Chakraborty's study the MOORA, is even easier and has more consistent results than the others due to the type of information required by the application and calculation feature [24].

There are different variations of MOORA method in literature:

- Ratio System of MOORA
- Reference Point Approach of MOORA
- MOORA Significance Coefficient
- MULTI MOORA

The MOORA method starts with a decision matrix showing the pertinent evaluation attributes for different alternatives. Then, a ratio system is developed,

where each performance of an alternative on an attribute is to be compared with the representative for all the alternatives. Next, the overall performance of each alternative is calculated as the difference between sums of its normalized performances for beneficial attributes (maximization) and non-beneficial attributes (minimization). An ordinal ranking shows the final preference. Thus, the best alternative has the highest value, while the worst alternative has the lowest value [33].

In this study Reference point approach of MOORA is combined with SMAA. So it is explained below:

Consider a decision matrix X with a set of alternatives A with a set of criteria $G = \{g_1, g_2, \dots, g_n\}$.

$$X = \begin{bmatrix} x_{11} & x_{12} & \dots & x_{1n} \\ x_{21} & x_{22} & \dots & x_{2n} \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ x_{m1} & x_{m2} & \dots & x_{mn} \end{bmatrix} \quad (1)$$

where x_{ij} is the performance measure of i^{th} alternative on j^{th} attribute, m is the number of alternatives, and n is the number of attributes. x_{ij}^* is the normalized values of performance measure.

$$x_{ij}^* = \frac{x_{ij}}{\sqrt{\sum_{j=1}^m x_{ij}^2}} \quad (2)$$

The Reference Point Approach of MOORA based on distance to the reference point. The reference point $R = \{r_1, r_2, \dots, r_n\}$ represents the best value of the each criterion among all the alternatives. Distance from these determined points for every x_{ij}^* is given by:

$$(r_i - x_{ij}^*) \quad (3)$$

The matrix is subject to the process "Min Max Metric of Tchebycheff" that is given in formula (4).

$$\min_i \max_j (|r_i - x_{ij}^*|) \quad (4)$$

The SMAA-2

There are a lot of MCDM approaches which are interested in real life decision making difficulties. The most successful ones are utility function based methods and these methods need crisp data to evaluate problems. But in many MCDM problems decision makers are faced with cases where they cannot obtain preference information for various reasons [25]. Thus they cannot reach crisp data. The way to cope with this challenge is defining result values for different outputs instead of asking parameter values. SMAA is proposed with this approach [26].

SMAA is a family of MCDM methods which include incomplete, certain and ambiguous data [26, 28]. Different SMAA methods can be used for three main MCDM problem cases (choosing, sorting and ranking). Additionally the methodology considers these cases in a broad sense. For example SMAA-2 gives probability of alternatives' ranks instead of exact ranks. The methodology is based on the inverse analysis of

the appropriate parameter values space. And the advantage of SMAA is to not use preference information.

SMAA-2 has been proposed for cases where neither criteria measurements nor weights are precise. And also SMAA-2 is an extended form of SMAA including all ranges and new measurements. The new measurements enable decision makers to make better predictions [27]. Therefore a ranking function defined as:

$$\text{rank}(i, \xi, w) = 1 + \sum_{k \neq i} \rho(u(\xi_k, w) > u(\xi_i, w)) \quad (5)$$

where $\rho(\text{true}) = 1$ and $\rho(\text{false}) = 0$. Then analyzing the stochastic sets of favorable rank weights as follows:

$$W_i^r(\xi) = \{w \in W : \text{rank}(i, \xi, w) = r\} \quad (6)$$

The SMAA-MOORA measurements are described below:

The rank acceptability index b_i^r displays the share of alternative x_i parameter values of being rank r . The rank acceptability gets values in the range [0 1] where 0 denotes that alternative never obtain given rank and evidently 1 denotes that the given rank always with any choice of weight.

$$b_i^r = \int_{\xi \in X} f_x(\xi) \int_{w \in W_i^r(\xi)} f_w(w) dw d\xi \quad (7)$$

The rank acceptability index b_i^1 indicates the first rank and the acceptability index a_i are equal to each other.

Before making decision to aggregate rank acceptability indices when the number of alternatives too that could work to eliminate weak alternatives. The k best rank acceptabilities as:

$$a_i^k = \sum_{r=1}^k b_i^r \quad (8)$$

The central weight vector w_i^k is providing the criteria preference information of a typical DM judging of the favorable first rank of an alternative.

$$w_i^k = \frac{1}{a_i} \int_{\xi \in X} f_x(\xi) \sum_{r=1}^k \int_{w \in W_i^r(\xi)} f_w(w) w dw d\xi \quad (9)$$

The confidence factor p_i^k gives information about the possibility of an alternative taking part in first rank with selected central weight vector.

$$p_i^k = \int_{\xi \in X: u(\xi_i, w_i^k) \geq u(\xi_k, w_i^k)} f_x(\xi) d\xi \quad (10)$$

$\forall k=1, \dots, m$

The confidence factors indicate that accuracy of the criteria value to recognize the alternative. And also evaluating together with the confidence factors and the rank acceptability index would be meaningful to eliminate weakly efficient alternatives. Both rank acceptability index and the confidence factor is low, we unlikely think about this alternative is the most preferred one. Vice versa, the confidence factor is higher namely over 95% points to suitable preferences and the decision maker almost surely preferred this alternative [28].

The SMAA-MOORA

The integrated approach SMAA-MOORA for the stochastic MCDM problems consists of 8 steps: 1) Analysis of decision problem; 2) Determining the distributions of the criteria and weight scales; 3) Obtaining criteria measurements of each alternative from criteria distributions; 4) Obtaining weight of criteria from weight scales; 5) Run the MOORA algorithm with criteria measurements and weight which obtained from SMAA-2; 6) For each activity establishing/updating the rankings; 7) Calculating acceptability index, central weight vector and the confidence factor; 8) Making Decision. To compute the SMAA-MOORA we create program code with MATLAB. SMAA-MOORA flow chart is given in figure 1.

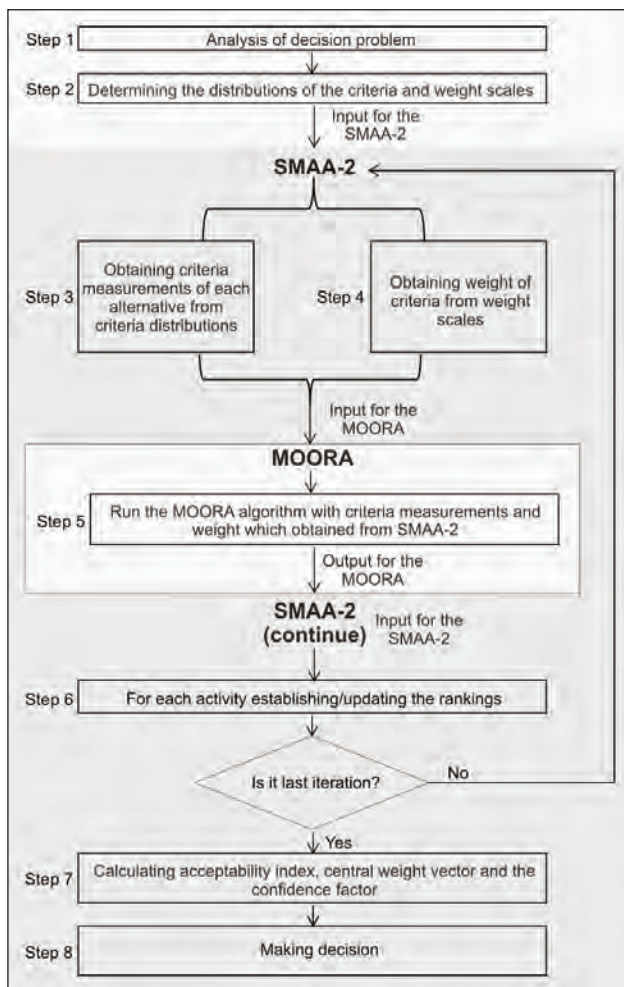


Fig. 1. SMAA-MOORA flow chart

The SMAA-MOORA method uses Monte Carlo simulation calculations to obtain imprecise criteria measurements and weights from their distributions for each simulation iteration. And then running MOORA with these values the relative distances of alternatives to the reference point are obtained. After a suitable number of iterations, acceptability index, the central weight vector and the confidence factor are obtained by analyzing the values in the simulation process. The SMAA-MOORA steps are as follows:

Step 1: Analysis of decision problem

At this step first of all the 11 experts who participate at every stage of decision making are specified from academics and textile industry professionals. These experts determined criteria and alternatives.

Step 2: Determining the distributions of the criteria and weight scales

As in SMAA-2 in SMAA-MOORA both criteria values and weights are defined with density function. This step the density functions are determined.

Step 3 & Step 4: Obtaining criteria measurements of each alternative from criteria distributions and weight of criteria from weight scales

The parameters are obtained with determined distribution in previous step. In this paper models were solved with normal distribution. This step outputs are the input of MOORA.

Step 5: Run the MOORA algorithm with criteria measurements and weight which obtained from SMAA-2

To obtain deterministic input of MOORA from density functions; Monte Carlo simulation is used to calculate integrals. In each iteration MOORA is run with criteria weights and values are obtained from their distributions. The output of MOORA is replaced with SMAA-2 utility function and used in Step 6.

Step 6: For each activity establishing/updating the rankings

According to the results of MOORA the ranking of the alternatives are established.

Step 7: Calculating Acceptability index, central weight vector and the confidence factor

After enough iteration to acceptability index, central weight vector and the confidence factor are calculated.

Step 8: Making Decision

Initially, a total of 11 experts who participated at every stage of decision making were identified from academics and textile industry professionals. These experts determined 7 criteria for determination of the optimum MVS machine parameter with respect to literature and field work. The hierarchical decision tree with alternatives and criteria is given in figure 2. After all this the alternatives are evaluated by SMAA and SMAA-MOORA according to their acceptability index. The higher acceptability index means the better alternative.

Two benefit criteria (g_1 and g_2) and five cost criteria (g_3, g_4, g_5, g_6 and g_7) for the optimization are as follows:

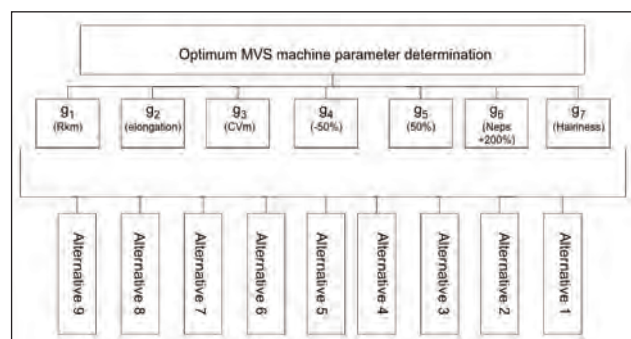


Fig. 2. The hierarchical decision tree

g_1 (*Rkm*): Rupture per kilometer (RKM) is an important yarn quality parameter and generally is desired higher value of RKM for better yarn quality by fabric producer [29].

g_2 (*Elongation*): Yarn elongation is stretching of yarn before the occurrence of yarn breakage and it is related with knit-ability of yarn.

g_3 (*CVm*): Unevenness (% CVm) is a variation in yarn and leads to unwanted pattern in fabrics.

g_4 (-50%) and g_5 (50%): The higher value of CV %, the worse is the measured value of the yarn. Thin places (-50%) and thick places (+50%) which are number of places that have mass reductions/increases of 50% or more with respect to the mean value.

g_6 (*Neps(+200%)*): The numbers of thin and thick places have a significant impact on yarn quality. Neps (+200%) level in the yarn is an important quality specification and high level of neps in the yarns lead to poor quality yarn and textile structure appearance [30, 31].

g_7 (*Hairiness*): Yarn hairiness refers to fibers outgoing from the master body of the yarn. High yarn hairiness can have a negative impact on yarn bending flexural rigidity [31].

By focusing on variation of “nozzle pressure” and “delivery speed” parameters, nine different alternatives are determined listed in table 1 to find the most suitable candidate.

The obtained measurements for these criteria were modeled by normal distribution. The criteria measurements are obtained, without any preference information, from ten different bobbin results. The determined alternatives' criteria measurements are listed in table 2:

And also criteria measurements the alternative preference information occurred from the criteria measurements. To perform the SMAA and SMAA-MOORA method 10,000 Monte Carlo iterations are used.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

A yarn must have a certain performance value for manufacturing. The performance of warp or weft knitting machine mainly depends on rupture per

Table 1

Alternative	Nozzle pressure [kgf/cm ²]	Delivery speed [m/min]
1	4	300
2	4	350
3	4	400
4	5	300
5	5	350
6	5	400
7	6	300
8	6	350
9	6	400

kilometer (RKM) and elongation value of yarn. In addition, yarn imperfections and unevenness are also important properties. Yarn imperfections are known as yarn faults (thin places, thick places and neps) which are determinative a surface of products. Unevenness (% CVm) is a variation in yarn and leads to unwanted pattern in fabrics [32].

Performing of SMAA-MOORA

The criteria measurements which are consist of mean and standard deviation were obtained by normal distribution shown in table 2. By applying them, the outputs obtained from SMAA and SMAA-MOORA analysis are rank acceptability indices and confidence factors and they are presented in table 3, central weight vectors are demonstrated in table 4. The MOORA results acquired by using the average values in the table 2 and assuming equal criteria weights. The MOORA and SMAA-MOORA results have close rank and are shown in the table 5.

By looking at the SMAA-MOORA results A_2 being preferred with %72.5 the highest rank acceptability index for first rank. And it is observed that A_2 get %98.5 confidence factor which is quite enough confident to make decision. Regarding the central weight vectors, it is observed that, criteria have close weights over the rank of alternative A_2 in the first place. The MOORA results gave same result with assumption of weight criteria are indistinguishable from each other. Both SMAA-MOORA and MOORA

Table 2

	g_1	g_2	g_3	g_4	g_5	g_6	g_7
A_1	13,6±1,08	5,57±0,43	16,46±0,39	73,8±25	190,3±43	335,3±58	4,19±0,09
A_2	12,71±1,12	5,31±0,4	15,14±0,32	24,3±10,4	135,5±34,5	169±29,4	4,41±0,1
A_3	11,45±1,001	4,6±0,379	17,17±0,34	114,3±19	291,5±40	211,8±37	5,7±0,17
A_4	13,48±1,1	6,19±0,53	16,9±0,42	104,5±35	223±45	433,5±65	3,97±0,05
A_5	13,32±1,07	5,39±0,36	17,37±0,4	113,3±26	290,3±61	470,8±155	4,39±0,16
A_6	12,45±1,13	5,26±0,36	16,53±0,27	75,5±16	231,3±36	183±30	5,31±0,21
A_7	13,3±1,26	6,09±0,49	17,22±0,38	127,3±40	246,3±48	539,3±75	3,93±0,05
A_8	13,55±1,18	5,63±0,48	17,8±0,3	148±30	316,3±41	574,5±89	4,26±0,1
A_9	12,79±1,09	5,42±0,46	17,05±0,27	98,3±26	300,5±58	304,8±54	4,66±0,1

Table 3

	Conf. fac.	r ¹	r ²	r ³	r ⁴	r ⁵	r ⁶	r ⁷	r ⁸	r ⁹
SMAA										
A ₁	0,192	0,197	0,177	0,161	0,131	0,111	0,095	0,066	0,044	0,019
A ₂	0,051	0,051	0,074	0,096	0,11	0,123	0,144	0,153	0,148	0,103
A ₃	0,002	0,002	0,007	0,01	0,025	0,042	0,069	0,123	0,225	0,496
A ₄	0,172	0,168	0,163	0,146	0,136	0,12	0,105	0,079	0,056	0,027
A ₅	0,13	0,132	0,144	0,144	0,138	0,126	0,119	0,093	0,07	0,035
A ₆	0,038	0,035	0,057	0,077	0,094	0,116	0,126	0,166	0,178	0,152
A ₇	0,161	0,156	0,136	0,128	0,124	0,116	0,104	0,099	0,087	0,051
<u>A₈</u>	<u>0,197</u>	<u>0,199</u>	0,162	0,133	0,129	0,114	0,096	0,081	0,055	0,031
A ₉	0,055	0,061	0,081	0,104	0,114	0,133	0,143	0,141	0,137	0,087
SMAA-MOORA										
A ₁	0,256	0,127	0,299	0,205	0,151	0,121	0,065	0,022	0,008	0,003
<u>A₂</u>	<u>0,985</u>	<u>0,725</u>	0,13	0,051	0,029	0,021	0,016	0,013	0,009	0,006
A ₃	0,032	0,002	0,023	0,103	0,118	0,153	0,166	0,165	0,14	0,131
A ₄	0,224	0,048	0,095	0,124	0,143	0,143	0,185	0,144	0,08	0,038
A ₅	0,015	0,01	0,034	0,066	0,1	0,131	0,164	0,188	0,16	0,147
A ₆	0,253	0,051	0,295	0,244	0,164	0,093	0,058	0,036	0,045	0,013
A ₇	0,075	0,014	0,039	0,06	0,088	0,106	0,119	0,167	0,218	0,192
A ₈	0,062	0,001	0,007	0,013	0,024	0,048	0,086	0,152	0,263	0,407
A ₉	0,105	0,023	0,078	0,134	0,184	0,184	0,142	0,114	0,077	0,064

Table 4

	g ₁	g ₂	g ₃	g ₄	g ₅	g ₆	g ₇
SMAA							
A ₁	0,145	0,142	0,14	0,143	0,143	0,141	0,146
A ₂	0,144	0,137	0,151	0,14	0,142	0,147	0,14
A ₃	0,127	0,14	0,157	0,164	0,173	0,11	0,13
A ₄	0,146	0,147	0,135	0,146	0,146	0,142	0,138
A ₅	0,146	0,146	0,141	0,145	0,143	0,143	0,138
A ₆	0,155	0,148	0,129	0,151	0,141	0,132	0,144
A ₇	0,141	0,143	0,144	0,142	0,144	0,137	0,149
<u>A₈</u>	<u>0,14</u>	<u>0,149</u>	<u>0,142</u>	<u>0,144</u>	<u>0,144</u>	<u>0,138</u>	<u>0,144</u>
A ₉	0,15	0,142	0,147	0,148	0,128	0,141	0,144
SMAA-MOORA							
A ₁	0,197	0,18	0,135	0,099	0,136	0,074	0,179
<u>A₂</u>	<u>0,124</u>	<u>0,121</u>	<u>0,144</u>	<u>0,166</u>	<u>0,154</u>	<u>0,154</u>	<u>0,137</u>
A ₃	0,242	0,095	0,138	0,052	0,083	0,316	0,074
A ₄	0,18	0,273	0,127	0,072	0,11	0,05	0,188
A ₅	0,227	0,182	0,129	0,069	0,08	0,133	0,182
A ₆	0,188	0,191	0,139	0,085	0,093	0,219	0,085
A ₇	0,217	0,26	0,129	0,069	0,106	0,034	0,185
A ₈	0,397	0,236	0,07	0,047	0,041	0,027	0,182
A ₉	0,216	0,265	0,125	0,08	0,064	0,133	0,118

Table 5

<u>A2</u>	A1	A6	A9	A4	A5	A3	A7	A8
<u>0,053</u>	0,159	0,165	0,238	0,258	0,287	0,290	0,331	0,399

select A_2 in the first place. But the SMAA establish the A_8 %19.9 the highest rank acceptability index for the first rank with %19.7 confidence factor which measures whether the criteria measurements are accurate enough to discern the efficient alternatives. While the results of the three methods are examined SMAA-MOORA has more accurate than SMAA by means of higher confidence factor. Besides MOORA results supports SMAA-MOORA results accuracy. In the determination of the optimum MVS machine parameter by integration of SMAA and SMAA-MOORA, the inverse approach is used instead of asking preferences. This feature is the particular and characteristic of SMAA methods. The central weight vector shows the preferences of a typical DM supporting this alternative with the assumed preference model. For each preference model there are different central weight vector. As displayed in table 4 there are 9 different central weight vectors. Among the SMAA's central weight vectors A_8 's central weight vector shows preferences which support the alterna-

tive A_8 to the most suitable one. And the A_2 's central weight vector shows preferences for the best alternative A_2 within SMAA-MOORA central weight vectors. For SMAA-MOORA results according to the central weight vector of A_2 g_4 -“50%” has the highest importance with the highest weight value of 0.166 and g_2 -“Elongation” has the least importance with the lowest weight value of 0.121. For SMAA results in the central weight vector of A_8 , the criteria have close importance to each other near 0.14.

In the optimizing MVS parameter in Ne 30 production with stochastic data, decision making process using SMAA-MOORA could be successfully applied to find out the best proper parameter alternative. Consequently, the results of this study revealed that the most optimum parameter variation to be managed primarily in textile production can be determined based on manufacturing process line, variety of target products and production capacity.

The rank acceptabilities of SMAA and SMAA-MOORA and rank of MOORA are also displayed in figures 3–5. When we compare confidence factors of stochastic MCDM methods SMAA and SMAA-MOORA the SMAA-MOORA confidence factor % **0,985** is way ahead from SMAA confidence factor % **0,197**. And also the alternative A_2 has first place both SMAA-MOORA and MOORA. Unlike them SMAA determines A_8 is the best alternative. So we can make inferences from these results the validity of the new method SMAA-MOORA.

The criteria values highly vary because values are received from ten different. Moreover a bobbin varies in itself. This variability causes the difference in results between these two methods SMAA and SMAA-MOORA. And also results demonstrate that SMAA-MOORA, integration of deterministic MCDM method MOORA with SMAA, can handle variability better than SMAA.

All confidence factor values are given in table 6 to more clearly compare the effectiveness of the methods. The alternative with the highest confidence value is chosen as the best alternative. Besides, 11 experts who are specified from academics and textile

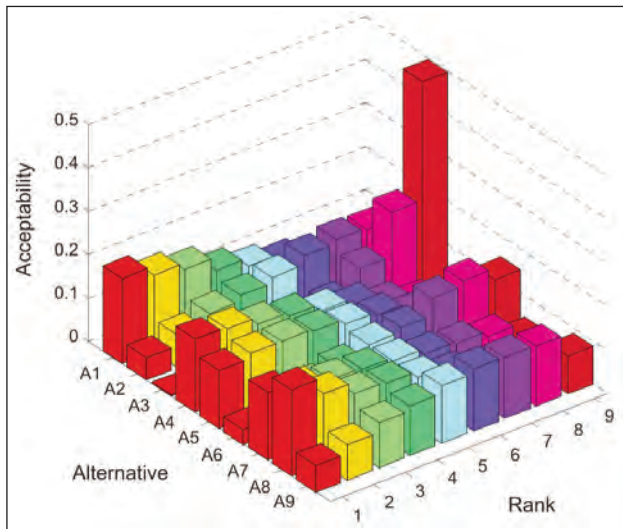


Fig. 3. Rank acceptability index of SMAA

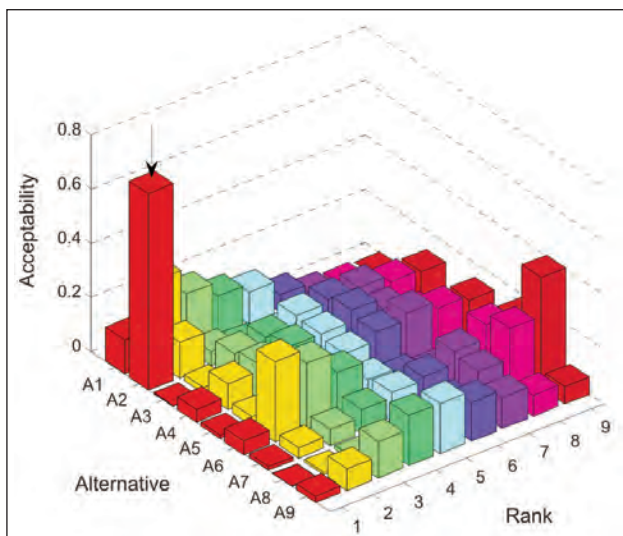


Fig. 4. Rank acceptability index of SMAA-MOORA

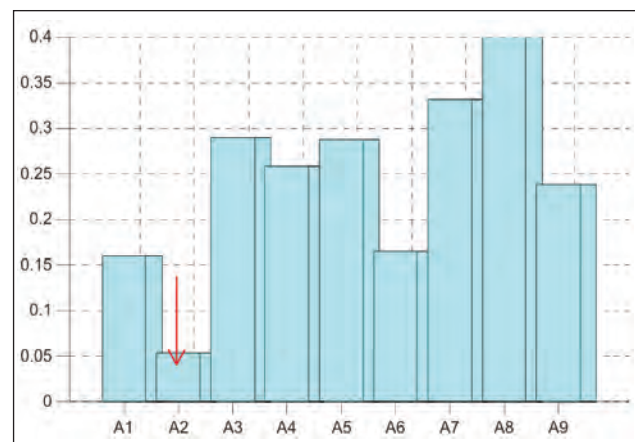


Fig. 5. The MOORA results

Table 6

Confidence factor		
Alternative \ Methods	SMAA	SMAA-MOORA
A ₁	0,192	0,256
A ₂	0,051	0,985
A ₃	0,002	0,032
A ₄	0,172	0,224
A ₅	0,13	0,015
A ₆	0,038	0,253
A ₇	0,161	0,075
A ₈	0,197	0,062
A ₉	0,055	0,105

industry professionals gathered and evaluated the results obtained by the methods. They conclude that SMAA-MOORA is better than or be comparable with the SMAA, in terms of confidence factor values. Moreover, they chose A₂ as the best alternative, in accordance with SMAA-MOORA results.

CONCLUSIONS

The SMAA-MOORA method is integration of SMAA-2 and MOORA method, and SMAA-MOORA uses MOORA instead of SMAA-2 utility function. The SMAA-2 method uses stochastic data and calculates randomly criteria weight with Monte Carlo simulation. This new method has both SMAA-2 and MOORA advantages that a popular, consistent and easily applicable MCDM method.

Thanks to the new method SMAA-2 outputs are more consistent and MOORA can use with stochastic data. The confidence factors show that SMAA-MOORA is more confident than SMAA-2.

In this study we have proposed SMAA-MOORA method and applied this method MVS yarn machine parameter optimization. Nine different yarn samples were spun by considering of two parameters in MVS system which are nozzle pressure and delivery speed with three different levels. According to results of SMAA-MOORA method, Ne 30 cotton yarn sample spun when delivery speed is 350 m/min and nozzle pressure is 4 kgf/cm² has the best performance among possible alternatives.

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REZUMAT – ABSTRACT

Agrotextile tricotate pentru o agricultură sustenabilă

În această lucrare sunt prezentate primele rezultate în scopul realizării unor variante de plase agrotextile pentru diverse destinații în domeniul agriculturii/horticulturii. În acest scop, au fost folosite fire din poliester și poliamidă pentru a produce plase tricotate pe mașini de tricopat urzeală. Tehnologia de tricopat din urzeală oferă o gamă largă de posibilități de producere a plaselor, pe care nicio altă tehnologie nu le poate oferi. Alături de țeserea și tricotarea din bățatură, tricotarea din urzeală este utilizată pe scară largă pentru a produce substraturi textile pentru o mare varietate de aplicații. Variantele obținute au fost testate în laboratoarele acreditate ale INCDTP. Caracteristicile plaselor tricotate trebuie să fie corelate cu destinația lor, precum și cu parametrii funcționali și de proiectare.

Cuvinte-cheie: textile tehnice, plase tricotate, tricotare din urzeală, agricultură, horticultură

Knitted agrotextiles for a sustainable agriculture

In this paper there are presented the first results to develop some variants of agrotexile nets for various destinations in agriculture/horticulture fields. For this purpose, polyester and polyamide yarns were used to produce knitted nets on warp knitting machines. Warp knitting technology offers a wide range of possibilities for producing nets, which no other technology can match. Alongside weaving and weft knitting, warp knitting is widely used to produce textile substrates for a variety of applications. The obtained variants were tested in the accredited laboratories of the INCDTP. The characteristics of the knitted nets need to be correlated to their destination as well as the functional and design parameters.

Keywords: technical textiles, knitted nets, warp knitting, agriculture, horticulture

INTRODUCTION

Agriculture has been among the most primal occupations of the humankind and is still a major industry, globally. In this era of modernization and high technological advancements, it has spread its horizons and started using man-made, non-conventional textiles, called “technical textiles”. These are materials and products manufactured primarily for their technical and performance properties rather than for their aesthetic or decorative characteristics.

Agrotextiles are the textile materials used in agriculture, horticulture, floriculture etc. and are part of technical textiles. By achieved performances, agrotextiles represent an opportunity for farmers to successfully manage with the challenges in both natural conditions and agricultural market demands.

This textile sector comprises all textiles that are used in growing, harvesting, protection and storage of either crops or animals. It includes diverse items such as fishing nets and fish-lines, ropes, shade fabrics, mulch mats, woven and non-woven covers for crops, bird protection nests etc. The agrotextiles are used for their functional benefits in the agricultural field and are driving the sector profitably by improving the productivity and reducing the need for chemicals. Some of the purposes for which these textiles are being increasingly used are as follows: preventing erosion and paving way for afforestation; in greenhouse cover and fishing nets; for layer separation in fields; in nets

for plants, rootless plants & protecting grassy areas; as sun screens (since they have adjustable screening) and wind shields; as packing material and in bags for storing grass (that has been mowed); controlling stretch in knitted nets; shade for basins; anti-birds nets; fabrics for sifting and separation, for the phases of enlargement of the larvae; materials for ground and plant water management at the time of scarcity and abundance of water [1].

In the present era of globalisation, the importance of agriculture as a prime mover particularly in developing countries has become unequivocal.

Every nation is interested in the ability to improve the quantity and quality of food production to feed the population and to have a substantial reserve. This objective can be reached through factors that influence plant growth, together with the application of improved techniques and the use of textiles in agriculture is the most important [1].

As in many cases agriculture is the backbone of economy, the textile industry can be the backbone of agriculture.

The majority of agrotextiles are knitted textile materials, due to the wider fields of application, by comparison to woven and unconventional fabrics products. These structures are, mostly, made on a warp knitting machines. They present numerous advantages [2]:

– do not affect in any way the crops or the soil and ensure the permeability of ecological environment;

- nets do not overshadow crops or fruit trees and do not affect their growth;
- provide very good ventilation, which leads to low moisture conditions;
- have good air, water and light transmission;
- very good mechanical resistance and high flexibility;
- light weight, can be placed on simple support structure or directly on crops or trees in some situations;
- are wind, water, UV emissions and weather proof;
- are not toxic to birds, do not harm them;
- are resistant to mildew and decay;
- can be reused several seasons, up to 10 years;
- their use means less chemical treatments applied to crops, leading to lower costs and improving consumer perception;
- the waste of agriculture products are eliminated/diminished due to the protective properties of crops against weather and pests.

The most important physico-mechanical and functional properties of agrotexiles are: tensile strength; weight; UV resistance; resistance to insects, microorganisms, humidity; shading factor; air permeability and porosity; biodegradability.

The main types of agrotexiles are:

- shade nets;
- anti-hail nets;
- anti-insect nets and pollination nets;
- windshield nets;
- bird and animal protection nets;
- harvesting nets;
- crop covers/anti-frost covers.

Figure 1 shows the basic characteristics of agrotexiles correlated to their destination as well as the functional and design parameters [3].

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The aim of the research is to develop agrotexile nets for various destinations in agriculture/horticulture fields such as insects protection, pollination, hail protection, etc. Accordingly, in this stage of the research there were developed 5 variants of knitted nets made from 2 types of yarns: polyamide monofilament and polyester. In order to achieve the aim of the research,

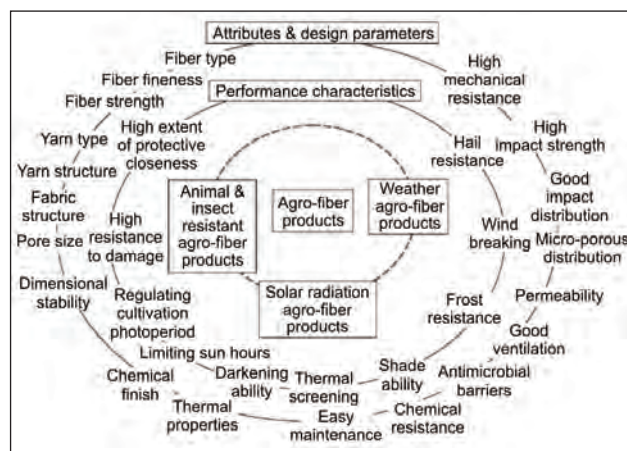


Fig. 1. The basic characteristics of agrotexiles and their functional and design parameters [3]

Table 1

Characteristics		Polyamide monofilament	Polyester
Linear density	dtex	129	83
Diameter	mm	12	-
Breaking force	N	7.20	2.82
	Cv%	2.29	4.93
Elongation at break	%	32.74	22.44
	Cv%	4.25	11.62
Thermal contraction	%	-2.48	-5.21

the present objective is to evaluate the mechanical characteristics of the obtained variants. To confirm that these types of yarns are suitable for the research purpose, experimental studies were conducted in the accredited laboratories of INCDTP Bucharest (table 1). The stress-strain diagrams for the two types of yarns are shown in figure 2 and 3.

The obtained data for the analyzed characteristics of the yarns (breaking force, elongation at break or thermal contraction) match the standard values of the yarns used to produce knitted structures according to the chosen destination (pollination, shading, anti-insects, harvesting).

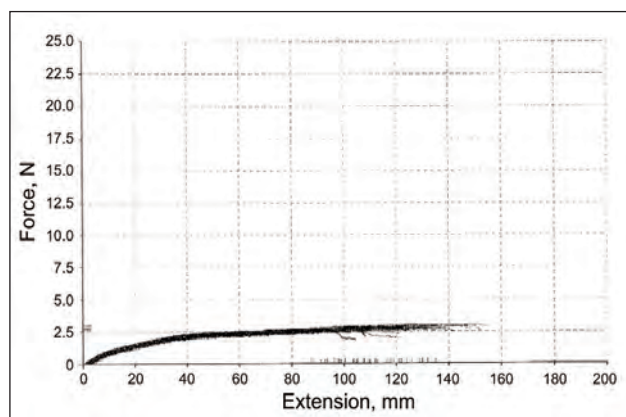


Fig. 2. Stress-strain diagram for polyester yarn

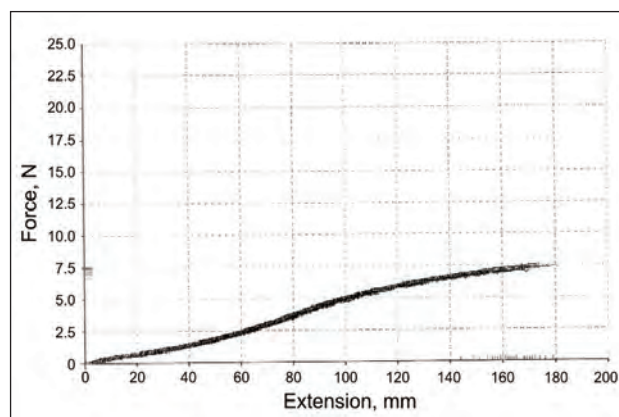



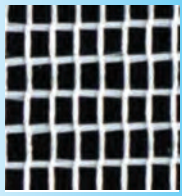



Fig. 3. Stress-strain diagram for polyamide yarn

In order to produce agrotextile nets for the chosen destination, the knitting operation will be performed on warp knitting machines. Warp knitting technology offers a wide range of possibilities for producing nets, which no other technology can match. Alongside weaving and weft knitting, warp knitting is widely used to produce textile substrates for a variety of applications. Warp knitted fabrics can be elastic or dimensionally stable; they may have open or dense constructions, and may have fine or coarse structures. They can be produced as flat, tubular or three-dimensional textiles in widths of up to 6 metres and above. Besides the exceptional width of the nets, another advantage is that the design of the nets can also be varied extensively; depending upon the knitting process used and the construction warp knitting technology enables the individual products to be adapted to suit specific requirements [4].

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

There were made 5 variants of knitted nets on Karl Mayer knitting machine RJSC 4F-NE E18 at NGM Leonard SRL Pascani. The type of the yarn used and the structure of the knitted variants are presented in the table 2.

Table 2

Variant	Yarn	Structure	Structure image
V1	Polyester 83 dtex	Pillar stitch structure with weft yarn inserted at 1 row and 2 wales	
V2	Polyester 83 dtex	Pillar stitch structure with weft yarn inserted at 4 rows and 5 wales	
V3	Polyamide mono-filament 129 dtex (0.12 mm)	Pillar stitch structure with weft yarn inserted at 4 rows and 4 wales	
V3A	Polyamide mono-filament 129 dtex (0.12mm)	Pillar stitch structure with weft yarn inserted at 1 row and 2 wales	
V4	Polyamide mono-filament 129 dtex (0.12 mm)	Pillar stitch structure with weft yarn inserted at 3 rows and 4 wales	

The variants characterization of knitted nets for agriculture/horticulture developed in this phase of the research

The experimental studies of physico-mechanical (weight, breaking force, elongation at break, thermal contraction, resistance at burst and deformation at burst) and structure characteristics (density, mesh size) of knitted nets were also conducted in the accredited laboratories of INCDTP Bucharest (table 3). The stress-strain diagram for all 5 variants is shown in figures 4–13.

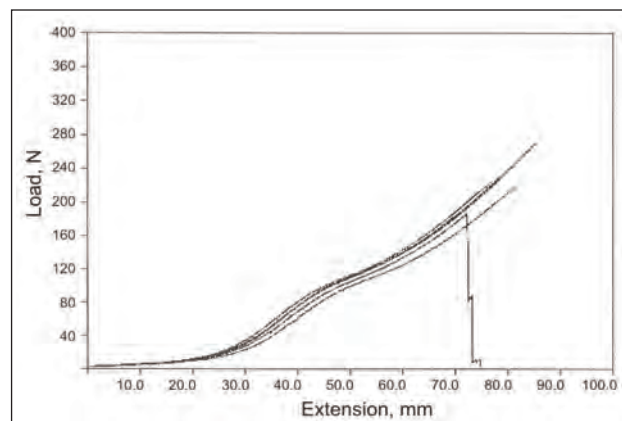


Fig. 4. Stress-strain diagram V1 – horizontal

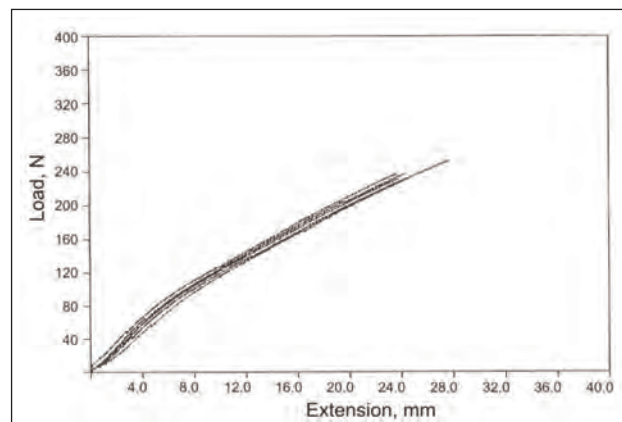


Fig. 5. Stress-strain diagram V1 – vertical

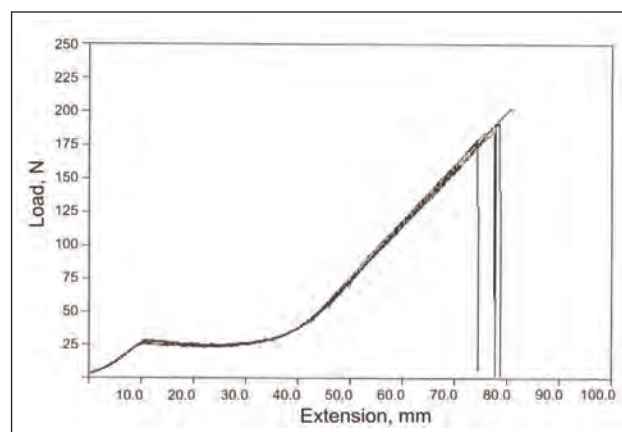


Fig. 6. Stress-strain diagram V2 – horizontal

Characteristics			V1	V2	V3	V3A	V4	Standard
Surface masses	g/m ²		53	52	86	106	94	SR EN 12127: 2003
Density, horizontal	rows/10 cm		80	75.5	80	80	80	STAS-5903-1993
Density, vertical	wales/10 cm		140	185.5	160	160	200	STAS-5903-1993
Breaking force	horizontal	N	226	188.4	171.2	276	203	SR EN ISO 13934-1: 2013
	vertical	N	238	227	217	218	236	
Breaking elongation	horizontal	%	39.4	38.8	55.3	48.0	50.06	SR EN ISO 13934-1: 2013
	vertical	%	12.4	15.4	26.4	39.5	29.2	
Thermal contraction, 10 min., 100°C	horizontal	%	0	0	-0.51	-1.66	-1.19	STAS 9139/4-90
	vertical	%	0	0	-0.49	-2.98	-0.66	
Burst resistance	KPa		206.3	236.4	240.9	220.8	275.5	EN ISO 13938-1979
Burst deformation	mm		26.2	26.4	31.5	34.7	32.9	
Mesh size	mm		1.1×0.4	1×1.6	0.8×2.3	0.6×0.8	1×1.8	

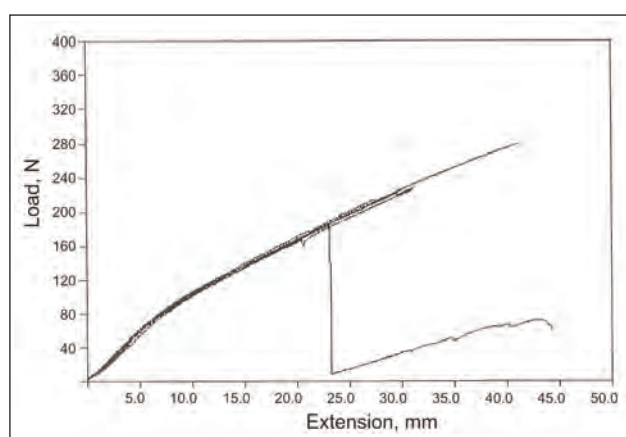


Fig. 7. Stress-strain diagram V2 – vertical

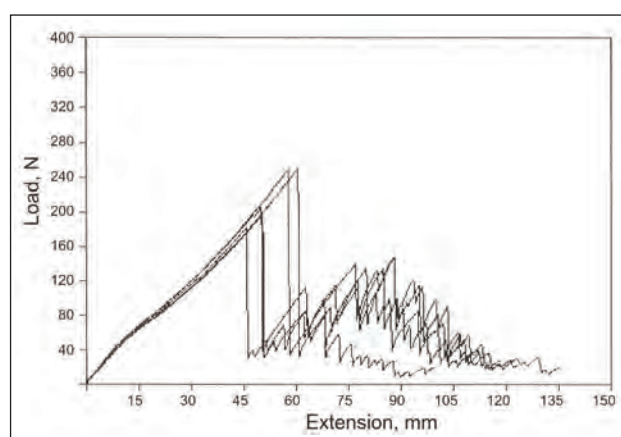


Fig. 9. Stress-strain diagram V3 – vertical

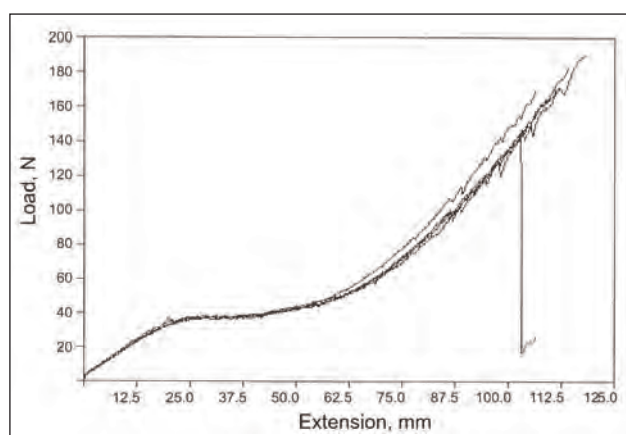


Fig. 8. Stress-strain diagram V3 – horizontal

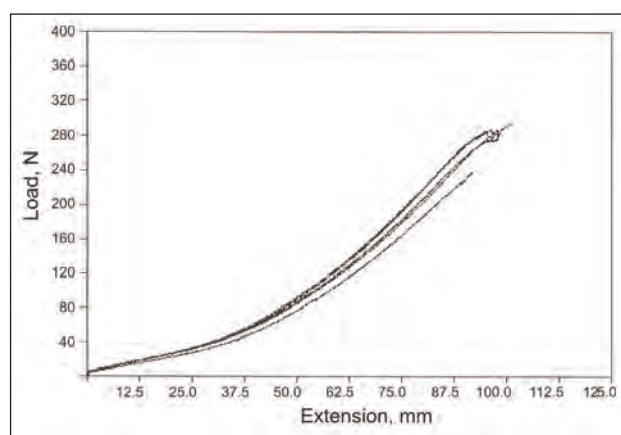


Fig. 10. Stress-strain diagram V3A – horizontal

Analyzing the diagrams, it can be observed that for the variants made from polyamide yarns, on vertical direction (or warp direction), not all the yarns have broken at the same time.

CONCLUSIONS

From the data analysis of testing results of knitted nets variants, it can be observed that they demonstrate adequate properties compared to the corresponding agrotexiles available on the market:

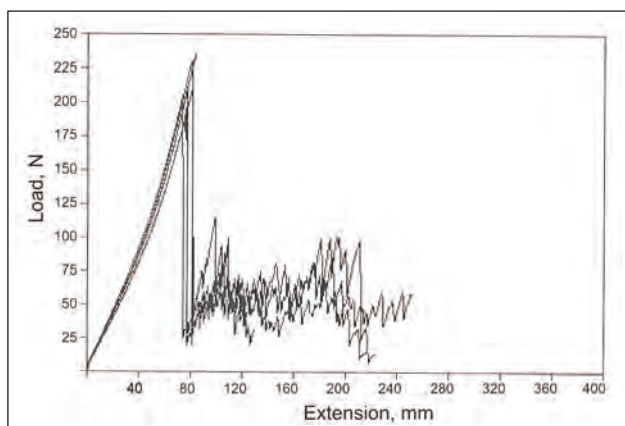


Fig. 11. Stress-strain diagram V3A – vertical

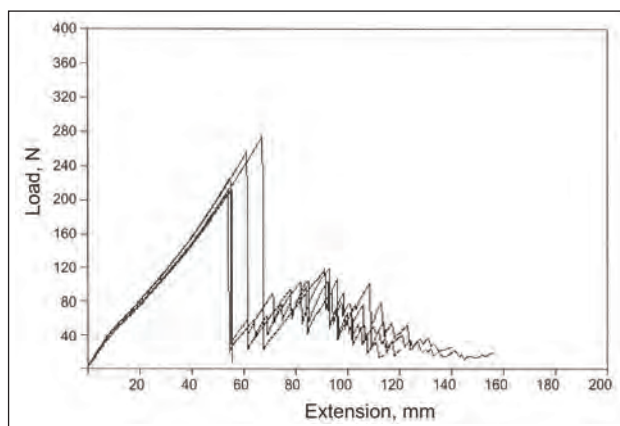


Fig. 13. Stress-strain diagram V4 – vertical

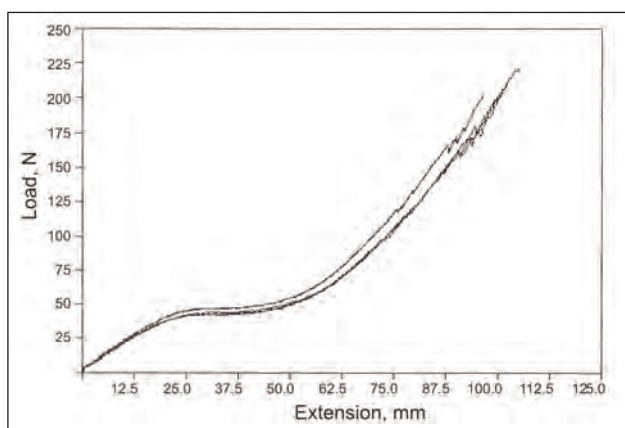


Fig. 12. Stress-strain diagram V4 – horizontal

- good mechanical properties (38–50% elongation at break on horizontal direction, 170–280 N for breaking force on both directions and 206.3–275.5 KPa for burst resistance);

- are light weight (50–110 g/m²);
- have very good dimensional stability (thermal contraction less than 3%);
- mesh size is suitable for nets meant for insect protection, as pollination nets, shading or harvesting;
- the variants made from polyamide yarns have a higher elongation at break and a higher burst deformation but the variants made from polyester yarns prove better thermal properties (0% contraction at 100°C in 10 min.).

In the next stage of research, more variants from other type of yarns will be developed and the knitted nets will be tested on various crops by performing experimentations in the field.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This work was supported by a grant within the NUCLEOUS Programme, Project PN 16 34 01 12, “Advanced knitted textile structures meant for agrotextiles”.

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Applying computer systems to make orthopedic bandages

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REZUMAT – ABSTRACT

Aplicarea sistemelor informatice în realizarea bandajelor pentru ortopedie

Sistemul de proiectare CAD/CAM a fost utilizat pentru realizarea de tipare personalizate de bandaje elastice pentru genunchi și cot, utilizând o cabină de măsurare 3D Scan View "Human Solution Anthroscan". Caracteristica "Harta de presiune" a programului OPTITEX a fost utilizată pentru simularea presiunilor bandajelor elastice asupra brațului și piciorului. Au fost determinate caracteristicile de: forță (N) pe aparatul de tip IAMADA, grosime (mm), masă (g/m), elasticitate (%), prin utilizarea aparatului CETME. Analiza valorilor calculate cu softul SPSS a evidențiat pentru pragul de semnificație 0,05 corelația dintre: presiunea și grosimea, presiunea și masa, masa și grosimea, elasticitatea și grosimea bandajelor. Valorile identificate permit corelarea parametrilor de proiectare cu tipul de traumă a persoanelor cu afecțiuni ortopedice.

Cuvinte-cheie: tipare personalizate, simulare, corelație, prag de semnificație

Applying computer systems to make orthopedic bandages

The CAD/CAM design system was used to create custom patterns for knee and elbow elastic bandages using a 3D Scan View "Anthroscan Human Solution". The OPTITEX program "Pressure Map" characteristic was used to simulate the elastic bandages pressures on the arm and leg. The characteristics of: force (N) by means of the IAMADA type apparatus/device, thickness (mm), mass (g/m) and elasticity (%) using the CETME apparatus/device were determined. The analysis of the values calculated by means of the SPSS software revealed for the significance threshold of 0.05, the correlation between: pressure and thickness, pressure and mass, mass and thickness, elasticity and thickness of the bandages. The identified values allow the correlation of the design parameters with the type of trauma of the persons with orthopedic disorders.

Keywords: customized patterns, simulation, correlation, threshold of significance

INTRODUCTION

The potential impact of smart textile for healthcare is significant; risk assessment and diagnosis are faster and more accurate, treatment and care are more effective, intelligent suits in line with societal trends; the aging population increasingly requires health monitoring and support with smart clothing could provide [1]. These new textiles are knowledge based with high added value. They can be custom made for specific end uses [2]. Consequently their economic impact is expected to be extremely high as well.

Medical textiles or Medtech is one of the most important, ever-expanding areas of technical textiles. The global medical textiles market is expected to reach USD 20.23 billion by 2022. Non-implantable goods accounted for over 30.0% share of the global medical textiles market. Increasing incidence of injuries is fueling the demand for medical textiles in the non-implantable goods segment.

The rise in the number of elderly population, ongoing technological advancements and increase in health consciousness are fueling the growth of global medical textiles market. Medical textiles are structures designed and made for a medical application. The number of applications is varied, ranging from a single suture thread to complex composite structures for

bone replacement and from simple cleaning to advanced barrier woven fabrics used in operating theaters [3–4]. Textiles materials and products which have been designed to meet particular needs are suitable for any medical and surgical application if a combination of strength, flexibility and sometimes air humidity and permeability is necessary. The medical textiles industries have diversified with new materials and innovative design. Recently, the application of textiles has begun to go beyond the usual wound care, incontinence pads, gypsum etc., that is, a wide variety of woven, nonwoven, knitted structures which find their use more and more in a variety of medical procedures [5].

EXPERIMENTAL WORK

The CAD/CAM design system was used to create customized knee and elbow bandage patterns using a 3D body scan [6, 10]. The first step was the 3D scan of the person for whom the product is personalized by using a 3D Scan View "Human Solution Anthroscan" (figure 1 and figure 2).

In the "measure view" interface, the dimensions of the body were taken over, both those automatically determined by the software such as body height, as well as those needed to dimension the bandages. In



Fig. 1. 3D scanning

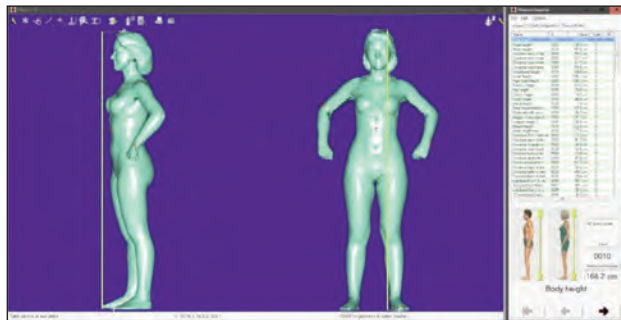


Fig. 2. 3D scanning for the measurements chart

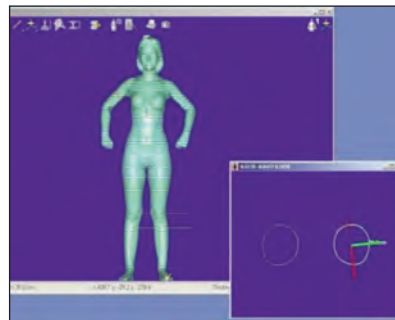


Fig. 3. "Measure view" interface

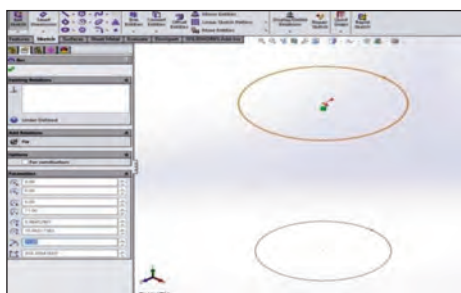


Fig. 4. Circular profiles

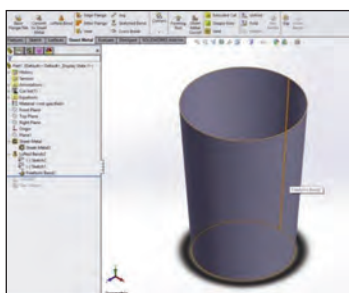


Fig. 5. Thin profile

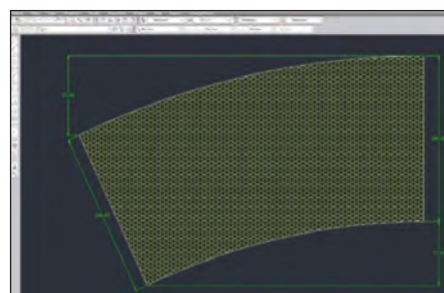


Fig. 6. DXF profile

the "measure view" interface a knee plane was created after which a copy of it was created (figure 3) at 10 cm above the knee and 10 cm below the knee. After each plane copy operation, the circumference of the leg was measured in the sectioning plane area [7].

With these dimensions, a 3D object (in this case it is exemplified using Dassault Solidworks) was created by "drawing" two circular profiles of identical size as those measured. Thus, two circles were created, corresponding to the circumferences measured above (figure 4). The two circular profiles were used to obtain a thin profile "drawn" between the two circles (figure 5).

Figure 6 exemplifies the DXF profile on the basis of which the patterns of the elastic bandages for the leg and the elbow were obtained by printing [8].

Following the same procedure, the elbow pattern was made. Table 1 shows the dimensions of the patterns for the elastic bandages made. The elastic bandages were made by sewing.

OPTITEX – TENSION MAP

The OPTITEX program Tension Map characteristic allows inspecting the simulated clothing items through a color map which illustrates the degree of stretching, tension and distance between the clothing and the model. The tension map describes the U-tension, the V-tension, the elasticity and the distance between the clothing and the model, also carefully examining the sewing areas and identifying the exact value of the tension/distance/elasticity identified in these areas. The tension map can be used to determine the scope of the results obtained after which the changes imposed by the field of application can be made.

Elastic bandage pressure map Correlation analysis

In order to determine the pressure maps of the elastic bandages, analyzes were performed to identify the specific characteristics required by the OPTITEX Program: force (N), thickness (mm), mass (g/ml), and elasticity (%) of which the bandages were made and which are shown in table 2.

The force determinations were performed by means of the IMADA apparatus (figure 7) and the elasticity determinations of the manufactured bandages were performed by means of the CETME-Italy apparatus (figure 8).

Table 1

No.	Elastic bandage variant	Dimensions, [cm]			
		Large basis [mm]	Small basis [mm]	Height	
				Knee [mm]	Elbow [mm]
1	B1V1	32	30	18,0	
2	B1V2	35	25	16,5	
3	B1V3	30	23	18,0	
4	B2V6	31,5	24	18,0	
5	B3V1	32	25	18	10
6	B3V3	31	24	18	11
7	VV1	31,5	24	18	
8	VV2	31,5	24	18	
9	MgV1	28,4	18	21	9



Fig. 7. IMA apparatus



Fig. 8. CETME apparatus

Table 2

No.	Variant	Characteristic			
		Force [N]	Thickness [mm]	Mass [gr/ml]	Elasticity [%]
1.	B 1V1	38	2.69	124.2	64
2.	B1V2	42	2.66	107.78	57
3.	B1 V3	30	2.72	127.38	48
4.	B2V6	38	2.82	109.7	69
5.	B3 V1	44	2.89	67.14	77
6.	B3V3	36	2.42	57.96	62
7.	VV1	32	2.30	119.35	57
8.	VV2	32	1.76	63.3	88
9.	MgV1	10.0	1.79	46.7	200

Correlation analysis of the characteristics

The force of association between the variables and its significance was tested using the correlation coefficient (Pearson) and the Sig coefficient [9–10]. The data obtained are shown in table 3.

Analyzing the values calculated using the SPSS, the following can be highlighted [11]:

- the significance threshold demonstrates that there is a relation between the variables studied, so there is a significant link between:

- for the significance level 0.01: pressure and elasticity;
- for the significance level 0.05: pressure and thickness, pressure and mass, mass and thickness, elasticity and thickness.

Therefore, with a probability of 95%, it can be said that there is dependence between the variables (the positive sign of the correlation shows that the link between the variables is directly proportional) [11].

The form of the data distribution was checked using the non-parametric Kolmogorov-Smirnov test by means of the menu: ANALYZE – NON-PARAMETRIC TESTS-1-SAMPLE K-S (table 4).

Analyzing the Kolmogorov-Smirnov tests table, it is found that the 4 calculated levels of the Kolmogorov-Smirnov correspond to thresholds of significance between .244 and .807, so they are higher than the critical threshold of .05 which allows us to assert that the assumption on normality is fulfilled.

Linear regression

Analyzing the data obtained from the predictive power information of the created model highlights the following:

- the value of the multiple correlation squared coefficient shows that 77.9% of the variant of the dependent variable is explicated by the model created. (Of course, the adjusted value of R^2 must also be taken into account when judging the predictive power of the model);
- the standard deviation of the predicted dependent variable (the pressure) is of 5.94, if the values of the independent variables in the model are known. So, the value of the standard error obtained allows a good prediction of the pressure values;
- the value of R^2 remains unchanged when variables would be further added to the model, so the created model predicts well the reality;
- the significance threshold for the F test reveals that the model contributes significantly to the predictive power of the regression.

Table 3

		Pressure [N/cm ²]	Thickness [mm]	Mass [g/ml]	Elasticity [%]
Pressure, N/cmp	Pearson correlation	1	.734(*)	.254(*)	-.830(**)
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.024	.049	.006
	N	9	9	9	9
Thickness, mm	Pearson correlation	.734(*)	1	.214(*)	-.656(*)
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.024		.041	.050
	N	9	9	9	9
Mass, g/ml	Pearson correlation	.254(*)	.214(*)	1	-.037(*)
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.049	.041		.025
	N	9	9	9	9
Elasticity, %	Pearson correlation	-.830(**)	-.656(*)	-.037(*)	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.006	.050	.025	
	N	9	9	9	9

*Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

**Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

ONE-SAMPLE KOLMOGOROV-SMIRNOV TEST					
		Pressure [N/cm ²]	Thickness [mm]	Mass [g/ml]	Elasticity [%]
N		9	9	9	9
Normal parameters (a,b)	Mean	33.5556	2.4500	40.9556	80.2222
	Std. deviation	9.98888	.42429	15.24298	46.44292
Most extreme differences	Absolute	.250	.245	.342	.322
	Positive	.148	.162	.342	.322
	Negative	-.250	-.245	-.218	-.244
Kolmogorov-Smirnov Z		.749	.736	1.025	.967
Asymp. sig. (2-tailed)		.628	.651	.244	.307

a Test distribution is Normal. b Calculated from data.

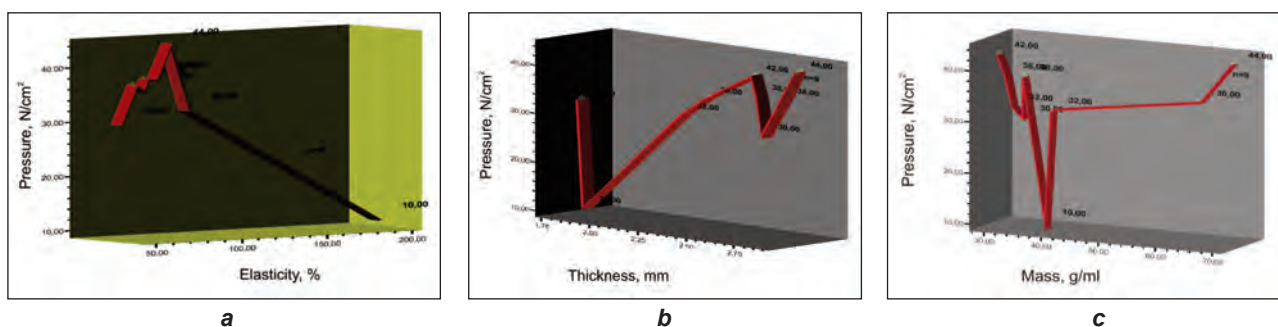


Fig. 9. 3D line-type graph for:

a – pressure = f(elasticity); b – pressure = f(thickness); c – pressure = f(mass)

The ANOVA variant analysis for the regression model (which shows how efficient the prediction of the model is, knowing the independent variables) reveals that the variation explained by the model is significantly higher than the residual one, so the model is effective in prediction because $F = 5.883$. Also, the significance threshold value of $0.043 < 0.05$ shows that we can assert with a 5% error probability that the model created significantly explains more variation than that due to other unforeseen or uncontrolled factors.

The following are highlighted:

- the non-standardized regression coefficients of the model predictors allow the writing of the regression equation:

$$\text{pressure} = 24.1 + 6.51 \cdot \text{thickness} + 0.11 \cdot \text{mass} - 0.14 \cdot \text{elasticity}$$

- the t test shows that for the model only the elasticity predictor ($t < -2$) has an important contribution, the other variables having a less important contribution. The significance threshold of the t test is below 0.05 for mass and elasticity.

The initialization of the 3D line graphs for visualizing the evolution of each independent variable in correlation with the dependent variable is presented in figure 9 (a, b, c).

Pressures map

Table 5 shows the pressure levels recorded for the elastic bandages, and table 6 presents the pressure

Table 5

No.	Variant	Pressure [gf/cm ²]				Destination	Manufacturing technology
		Min.		Max.			
1	B1V1	6.0		21.0		knee	weaving
2	B1V2	4.0		19.0			
3	B1V3	5.0		23.0			
4	B2V6	6.0		24.0			
5	B3V1	7.0	17.0	24.0	50.7	elbow	
6	B3V3	5.0	21.0	3.0	50.0		
7	VV1	5.0		19.0		knee	
8	VV2	4.0		20.0			
9	MgV1	2.0	10.0	35.5	35.5	elbow	knitting

Table 6

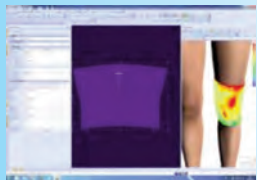
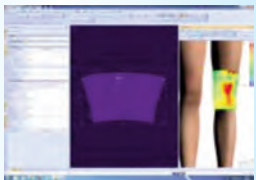
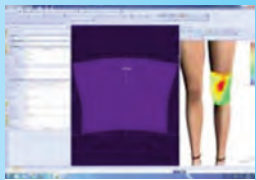
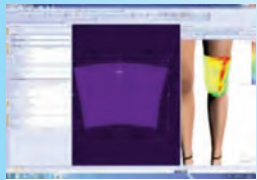


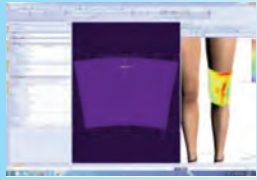



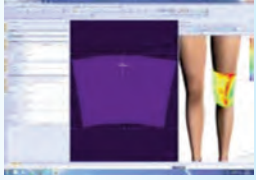

Variant	Pressures map	Variant	Pressures map	Variant	Pressures map
B1V1		B1V2		B1V3	
B2V6		B3V1		B3V3	
VV1		VV2		MgV1	

Table 7

Variant	Pressures map	Variant	Pressures map	Variant	Pressures map
B3V1		B3V3		MgV1	

maps for the knee and elbow elastic bandages made by means of the weaving and knitting technology. The analysis of the data presented in table 5 shows the following aspects:

a) Woven elastic bandages for the knee:

- the minimum pressure value exerted by the elastic bandages for the knee is within the limits of 4–7 gf/cm²; the pressure of 4 gf/cm² is recorded for the B1V2 and VV2 variants and the value of 7 gf/cm² for the B3V1 variant;
- the maximum pressure value for the knee bandages is within the limits of 19–24 gf/cm²; the value of 19 gf/cm² is for the B1V2 and VV1 variants and the value of 24 gf/cm² for the B2V6 and B3V1 variants;
- the difference between the maximum and minimum values is within the limits of: 10–18 gf/cm².

b) Knitted elastic bandage for elbow:

- the minimum value of the pressure is of 2.0 gf/cm² with 50% lower than the inferior limit recorded for the knee woven bandages;
- the maximum value of the pressure is of 10 gf/cm² with circa 48% lower than for the knee woven bandages.

Of the elastic bandages with 10 cm width (woven and knitted) the elbow elastic bandages were made. Table 5 presents the pressures values recorded for these variants and table 7 shows the afferent pressure maps.

From the comparative analysis of the data on the pressures values of the woven and knitted elastic bandages for knees and elbows presented in table 5, the following aspects are found:

- for the woven and knitted elastic bandages made for elbow, the minimum and maximum pressures values are higher than those for the knee due to the distribution of the force (N) to a smaller area (10 cm width instead of 20 cm);
- the minimum value of the pressure for the woven bandages is of 5 gf/cm² and for the knitted bandage of 2 gf/cm²;
- the maximum values are around the value of 50 gf/cm² (50.0 gf/cm² B3V3 and 50.7 gf/cm² B3V1) with circa 50% higher than that of the similar bandage for the leg.

For this type of bandage, the difference between the max. and min. values is very high and this is a fact

which highlights a high degree of unevenness of the pressure exerted by the elastic bandage.

CONCLUSIONS

The elastic bandages made by means of weaving and knitting technologies can be customized by using the CAD/CAM design software. The correlation analysis of the characteristics highlights the correlation between:

- for the significance level 0.01: pressure and elasticity;

- for the significance level 0.05: pressure and thickness, pressure and mass, mass and thickness, elasticity and thickness.

The pressures map made by means of the OPTITEX program revealed the degree of unevenness of the pressures exercised by the elastic bandages which is very high for the elbow.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The research project is carried out in the frame work of The Nucleus Program of The INCDTP Bucharest, Romania.

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Adsorption and decolorization effect of cocoanut activated carbon for simulated disperse dye wastewater

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REZUMAT – ABSTRACT

Efectul de adsorbție și de decolorare a cărbunelui activ din nucleu de cocos pentru apele reziduale rezultate în urma procesului de vopsire cu coloranți de dispersie

Această lucrare analizează efectele granulației cărbunelui activ de tip granular, temperatura și timpul de adsorbție, valoarea și concentrația pH-ului apei reziduale rezultate în urma procesului de vopsire și structura colorantului de dispersie asupra vitezei de decolorare a cărbunelui activ în apele reziduale rezultate în urma procesului de vopsire, care pot fi utilizate pentru a investiga efectul de adsorbție al carbonului activ granular pentru apă reziduală rezultată în urma procesului de vopsire. Rezultatele cercetării arată că viteza de decolorare a cărbunelui activ din nucleu de cocos, utilizată pentru adsorbția colorantului de dispersie, crește la o funcție pătratică odată cu creșterea granulației cărbunelui activ de tip granular și a temperaturii de adsorbție și, de asemenea, crește exponențial cu prelungirea timpului de adsorbție. Cu toate acestea, viteza de decolorare a cărbunelui activ din nucleu de cocos utilizat pentru adsorbția colorantului de dispersie scade la o funcție pătratică odată cu creșterea valorii pH-ului apei reziduale rezultate în urma procesului de vopsire și, de asemenea, scade exponențial cu creșterea concentrației de apă reziduală rezultată în urma procesului de vopsire. Mai mult, viteza de decolorare a cărbunelui activ din nucleu de cocos este mai scăzută atunci când numărul de grupe polare ale colorantului de dispersie este mai mare.

Cuvinte-cheie: cărbune activ din cocos, apă reziduală cu coloranți de dispersie, adsorbție și decolorare, factor de influență

Adsorption and decolorization effect of cocoanut activated carbon for simulated disperse dye wastewater

This paper analyzed the effects of granular activated carbon mesh size, absorption temperature and time, dye wastewater pH value and concentration, and structure of disperse dye on the decolorization rate of activated carbon in dye wastewater, which can be used to investigate the adsorption effect of granular activated carbon for the dye wastewater. The research results show that the decolorization rate of cocoanut activated carbon used to adsorb disperse dye increases at a quadratic function with the increase of the granular activated carbon mesh size and absorption temperature, and it also increases exponentially with the extension of absorption time. However, the decolorization rate of cocoanut activated carbon used to adsorb disperse dye decreases at a quadratic function with the increase of dye wastewater pH value, and it also decreases exponentially with the increase of dye wastewater concentration. Furthermore, the decolorization rate of cocoanut activated carbon is lower when the number of polar groups of disperse dye is larger.

Keywords: cocoanut activated carbon, disperse dye wastewater, adsorption and decolorization, influencing factor

INTRODUCTION

Industrial dye wastewater may contain heavy metals and toxic components due to dyeing substances and chemicals [1]. The unreasonable treatment of industrial dye wastewater will cause environmental pollution and endanger human health. So it is vital to the reasonable treatment of the dyes in wastewater. Disperse dye is kind of hydrophobic dye with small molecules, simple structure and no ionizable water-soluble group. Disperse dyes, which are widely used for coloring polyester textiles, are not readily degraded by biological treatments owing to their insolubility in water, and thus, fairly large amounts (up to 10%) are discharged in effluent [2]. Moreover, disperse dye wastewater contains a large number of intermediates and non-recycled dyes, which is a kind of industrial

organic wastewater. So the treatment of this dye wastewater is rather difficult on account of its high chroma and high concentration of organic matter as well as strong toxicity. In recent years, an increasing number of researchers are starting to focus on the treatment of the dye wastewater, in order to choose a suitable decolorizing adsorption material and master the law of adsorption and decolorization for disperse dyes. Pourbabae et al. studied the possibility of decolorizing and detoxifying the dyeing effluents containing a disperse dye via aerobic biotreatment [3]. Arora et al. investigated the decolorization of a monoazo red disperse dye in a mineral salt medium by a *Bacillus firmus* isolated [4]. Carneiro's study showed that the photo-degradation was an effective method to treat selected disperse dye in wastewater effluent [5]. Kurade et al. developed a bacterial-yeast

consortium BL-GG to decolorize the textile industry effluent containing disperse dye Scarlet RR, concluding that the newly developed bacterial-yeast consortium BL-GG had an efficient decolorization at experiment conditions [6]. Sirianuntapiboon et al. tested the disperse dye adsorption capacity of both autoclaved and resting bio-sludge. From their study, it could be seen that the resting bio-sludge of a wastewater treatment system has a high adsorption ability and could be used to absorb the disperse dye in textile wastewater [7]. Paschoal et al. proposed a prospective method of a photo-electrocatalytic oxidation treatment system for obtaining disperse dyes from industrial dye wastewater. The study found that photo-electrocatalytic oxidation is an efficient means of reducing the concentration of disperse dyes in wastewater [8]. Merzouk et al. compared the decolorization effect of chemical coagulation and electrocoagulation with aluminum electrodes on disperse red dye in textile wastewater. Experimental results showed that CC was a robust and simple process for removing disperse red dye from a textile wastewater when $\text{Al}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3$ was used as the coagulant [9]. Ma et al used the technology of coagulation-catalytic oxidation-hydrolytic acidification biological contact oxidation to treat high concentration and difficult degradation of disperse dye wastewater, showing that $\text{UV}/\text{TiO}_2/\text{O}_3$ has a higher removal rate of COD and chroma of disperse dye wastewater [10]. Liu et al. treated different types of disperse dye wastewater by using tubular ultra-filtration membrane technology, which can be verified that it effectively intercepts the disperse dye particles in the wastewater, realizing the recovery of disperse dyes from wastewater [11]. In addition, the activated carbon has a huge advantage in terms of the adsorption and decolorization for wastewater due to the extended surface area, a high degree of surface reactivity and tailored pore distribution [12]. Özgül Gerçel et al. investigated the adsorption of disperse orange 25 onto activated carbon from aqueous solution in a batch system, indicating that H_2SO_4 impregnated activated carbon from *Euphorbia rigida* was a good adsorbent for the removal of disperse orange 25 from aqueous solutions [13]. Ahmad et al. obtained the most appropriate preparation conditions for waste-derived activated carbons to remove the disperse dye from aqueous solution [14]. Lu et al. applied the D-DBD plasma coupling with GAC adsorption process to remove the pentachlorophenol from wastewater. Experimental results demonstrated this process and exhausted GAC treatment have a considerable potential for a large amount of wastewater treatment [15]. LAN et al. compared the adsorbed and decolorant effect of coconut shell, nut shell and coal activated carbons on reactive dye wastewater, indicating that the cocoanut activated carbon has relatively good adsorption and decolorization effect [16]. Tang et al. used the coconut shell activated carbon to absorb N,N-dimethyl formamide with low concentration in wastewater, proving

that 0.850–0.425 mm coconut shell activated carbon has a better adsorption ability than 2.36–0.850 mm activated carbon for the low concentration of DMF in wastewater [17]. Therefore, on the basis of previous researches, this paper analyzes the adsorption and decolorization effect of cocoanut activated carbon on disperse dye wastewater, in order to understand the influence of granular activated carbon mesh, adsorption decolorant conditions and the disperse dye structure on the adsorption decolorant rate of cocoanut activated carbon, which can provide scientific basis and some reference value for the development and utilization of wastewater treatment technology and related products.

EXPERIMENTAL PART MATERIALS AND EXPERIMENTAL METHODS

Screening of cocoanut activated carbon

Cocoanut activated carbon (Gongyi Pengcheng filter material Co. Ltd.) was used in this study. The particle size of coconut activated carbon was characterized by the mesh (the pore number of sieve mesh/2.54 cm). The cocoanut activated carbon was screened by a variety of different mesh sieves (18-mesh, 24-mesh, 30-mesh, 40-mesh, 50-mesh, and 60-mesh). For studying the influence of coconut activated carbon particle size on the performance of its adsorption and decolorization, two different sieves were used to screen the cocoanut activated carbon. For example, the average mesh of coconut activated carbon, 35-mesh, can be selected by using the 30-mesh and 40-mesh sieves. In this paper, we obtained the cocoanut activated carbon with different particle size, 21-mesh, 35-mesh, 45-mesh and 55-mesh.

SEM observation of activated carbon particles

The surface morphology structure of cocoanut activated carbon was analyzed with a Mini-SEM scanning electron microscope (SNE-3000M, South Korea SEC Co., Ltd.). After the sample was treated by spray-gold with Mcm-100 spray coating apparatus under a current of 38–39 mA for 3 min, the samples were observed at an acceleration voltage of 30 kV under high vacuum.

Preparation of simulated disperse dye wastewater

Using citric acid, anhydrous Na_2HPO_4 , NaOH and HCl, and distilled water, the solution of pH = 3, 5, 5.4, 7, 10 and 12 was formulated with the help of a pH meter.

A certain amount of C.I. disperse blue 56 dye (Zhejiang Runtu Co., Ltd.) was added to the solution of pH=5.4 with different capacity prepared, and then obtained the simulated disperse blue dye wastewater whose concentration is 10 mg/L, 30mg/L, 40mg/L, 50mg/L, 70mg/L, 80mg/L, 100mg/L. The disperse dyes were fully dissolved by using the L-12C oscillating dyeing machine, under the conditions of a temperature of 80°C, the shock velocity of 50 r/min and 50 min concussion. The simulated dye wastewater of

disperse blue prepared was cooled to room temperature for standby dye wastewater. The simulated wastewater of C.I. disperse red 127 (Sumitomo Chemical Co., Ltd.) with 40 mg/L by was also prepared by the same method mentioned previously. 8 mg C.I. disperse blue 56 dye was added to 200 ml solution with different pH values prepared. The simulated wastewater of disperse dye with 40 mg/L under different pH values was obtained, according to the preparation conditions of the second steps.

Absorption and decolorization of activated carbon

3g coconut activated carbon was added to different kinds of 30 ml simulated dye wastewater in the conical flask, and quickly placed in the L-12C staining shock machine with 50 r/min hock speed and 10 min shock time at different temperature environment (25°C, 40°C, 55°C, 70°C and 80°C), in order to analyze the absorption and decolorization effect of activated carbon.

Calculation of decolorization rate

After the dye in simulated wastewater was absorbed by the coconut activated carbon, a small amount of decolored effluent with a syringe was injected into the centrifugal tube, which was quickly placed into a miniature centrifuge to obtain clean liquid in the supernatant for the test of absorbance. The centrifugation of the decolored effluent was carried out under the conditions of 10000 r/min rotation speed, 5 min centrifugal time. The absorbance of centrifuged clean liquid was measured by the UV-2450 ultraviolet spectrophotometer.

The decolorization rate of the coconut activated carbon, γ , can be calculated according to the absorbance value of the simulated disperse dye wastewater adsorbed before and after, as shown in the equation (1).

$$\gamma (\%) = (1 - a_1/a_0) \times 100\% \quad (1)$$

where a_0 is the absorbance of simulated disperse dye wastewater before adsorption, a_1 is the absorbance of simulated disperse dye wastewater after adsorption.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Effect of activated carbon mesh size

The effects of adsorption and decolorization of coconut activated carbon with different mesh sizes were analyzed and illustrated in figure 1. Simulated dye wastewater of pH 5.4 and disperse dyes 40 mg/L was selected to complete absorption test. The adsorption temperature is 25°C

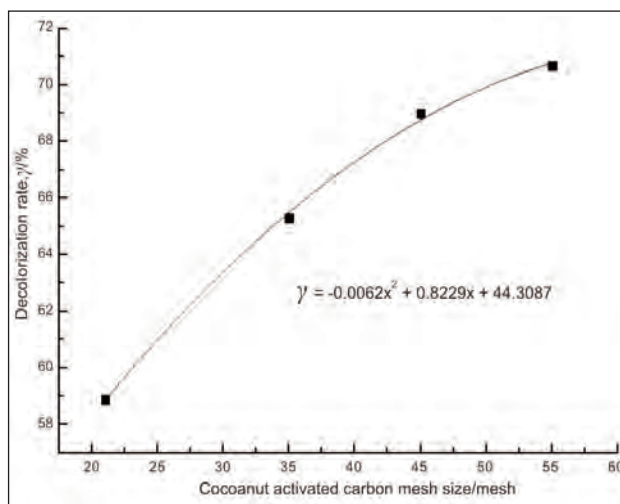


Fig. 1. Effects of cocoanut activated carbon mesh size on the decolorization rate

and the adsorption time is 10 min. As figure 1 shows, with the increase of cocoanut activated carbon mesh, the absorbing and decoloring effect of the simulated disperse dye wastewater is better. There is a parabolic curve relationship between the decolorization rate of activated carbon and its mesh size, which can be verified by the high correlation coefficient of function R^2 being 0.9961. Increasing the cocoanut activated carbon mesh is more useful to improve its effect of adsorption and decolorization. The higher activated carbon mesh number, its absorbing and decoloring effect is better. The reason is that with the increase of activated carbon mesh, the pore number of the activated carbon increases, and it has more developed mesopores and micropores, resulting in the increase of its specific surface area, as shown in figure 2. The

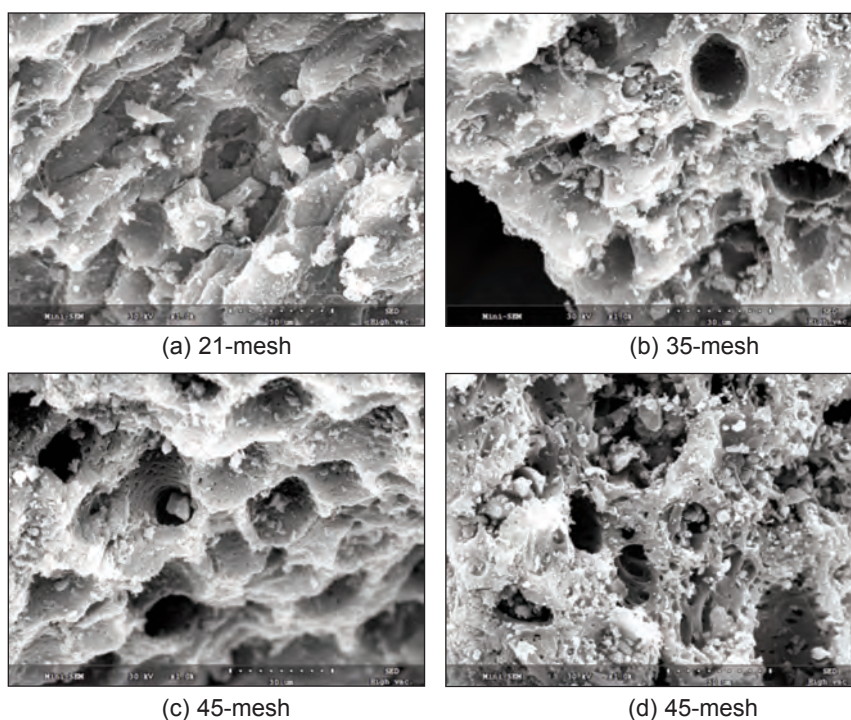


Fig. 2. The SEM photographs of different mesh sizes of cocoanut activated carbon ($\times 1000$)

higher the activated carbon, its adsorption capacity for the dye is stronger.

Effect of adsorption temperature

The effects of adsorption and decolorization of cocoanut activated carbon with 45-mesh size at 10 min adsorption time under different adsorption temperature environment (25°C, 40°C, 55°C, 70°C and 85°C) were evaluated, as shown in figure 3. The dye concentration of simulated wastewater with pH 5.4 is 40mg/L. Figure 3 shows that the decolorization rate of cocoanut activated carbon increases with the increase of adsorption temperature, ranging from 25°C to 85°C. The relationship between the decolorization rate of activated carbon and adsorption environment's temperature can be described by the parabola function whose correlation coefficient R^2 is 0.98, showing a higher fitting degree. When the adsorption temperature exceeds 60°C, the effect of adsorption and decolorization for cocoanut activated carbon increases slowly. This phenomenon can be understood from the thermal motion mechanism of molecules. The higher the temperature, the thermal motion of dye molecular is more frequent, resulting in the increase of contact frequency between the dye molecular and activated carbon, which reduces the time that dye molecules are adsorbed by activated carbon, and then increases the decolorization effect of activated carbon. On the other hand, when the activated carbon adsorption capacity per unit mass has been saturated gradually, the dye molecular thermal motion is no longer the main factor, which influence the absorbing effect of activated carbon. Moreover, the adsorption reaction is an exothermic reaction, resulting in the increase of de-adsorption of the dye molecules adsorbed by activated carbon due to a higher temperature. Therefore, these make the slope of the decolorization rate v_s . adsorption temperature decrease with the increase of adsorption temperature. So the appropriate adsorption environment temperature of cocoanut activated carbon will

affect the adsorbed and decolorant effect and the energy consumption cost to deal with wastewater.

Effect of adsorption time

The effect of adsorption and decolorization of cocoanut activated carbon with 45-mesh size at the adsorption temperature 25°C under different adsorption time (5 min, 10 min, 15 min, 20 min and 25 min) was presented in figure 4. The dye concentration of simulated wastewater is 40 mg/L. As figure 3 showing, the decolorization rate of cocoanut activated carbon for the simulated disperse dye molecular varies according to the exponential function with high correlation coefficient $R^2 = 0.9851$. In initial stage of adsorption and decolorization of the activated carbon, the decoloring effect of cocoanut activated carbon on disperse dye promotes quickly with the increase of adsorption time, while after the adsorption time for more than 15 min, the decolorization rate of the activated carbon for disperse dye increases very slowly, and it tends to be a constant when the adsorption time is prolonged. The main reason for this phenomenon is that, in the initial stage of adsorption, the internal pore surface of activated carbon quickly adsorbs disperse dye molecules on activated carbon by means of van der Waals forces, thereby the decolorization rate of the activated carbon increased rapidly. However, when a large number of dye molecules were adsorbed by the surface of activated carbon, dye molecules in solution are difficult to be adsorbed by activated carbon due to the resistance from dye molecules distributed on the activated carbon. Moreover, as the adsorption time goes on, the activated carbon pores become smaller due to the aggregation of dye molecules, resulting in being difficult for further absorption. Ultimately, the disperse dye molecules on the activated carbon and dye molecules in wastewater solution reach a dynamic balance of adsorption, so the decolorization rate tends to be a constant. Therefore, according to this rule, reasonable control of adsorption time is helpful

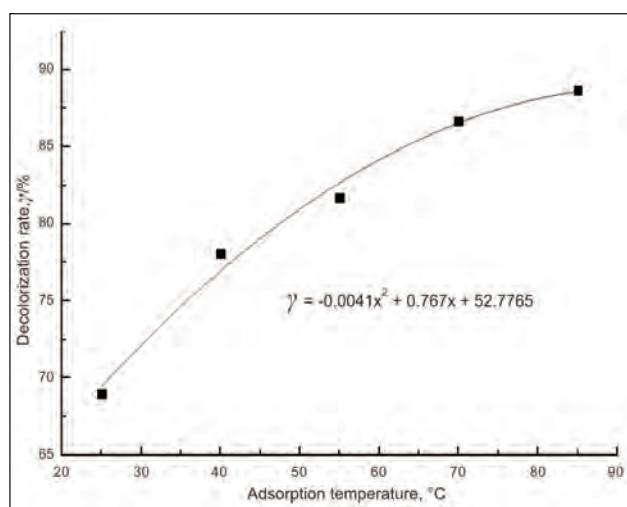


Fig. 3. Effects of adsorption temperature on the decolourization rate of cocoanut activated carbon

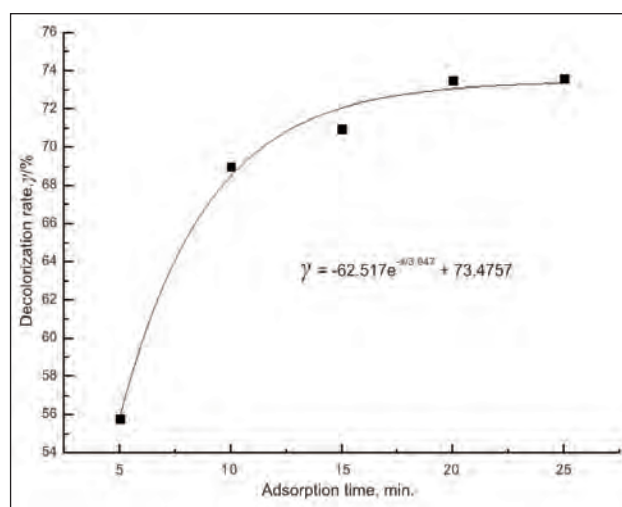


Fig. 4. Effects of adsorption time on the decolourization ratio of cocoanut activated carbon

to reduce the cost of wastewater treatment and its treatment efficiency in the actual process of wastewater treatment.

Effect of dye wastewater pH

The effect of adsorption and decolorization of cocconut activated carbon with 45-mesh size at adsorption temperature 25°C and adsorption time 10 min under different dye solution pH values (3, 5, 7, 10 and 12) was given in figure 5. It can be revealed that the decolorization rate of cocconut activated carbon for disperse dye molecules in a weak acid environment is the highest and the decolorization rate of activated carbon decreases with the increase of pH value from 5 to 12, reaching the lower decoloring effect in the strong alkaline environment. The relationship between the decolorization rate v_s , the dye solution pH value can be fitted by a parabolic function with the correlation coefficient R^2 being 0.9308. It can be accounted for the fact that the activated carbon as a kind of non-polar adsorbent has an excellent adsorption ability for non-polar dye molecules, but its adsorption property for charged ions is relatively poor. Disperse blue dye is a kind of anthraquinone dyes, containing phenolic hydroxyl, whose ionization was blocked under the condition of acidic wastewater, leading to that it exists in solution mainly in the form of molecular, so it is easier to be adsorbed on the cocconut activated carbon. However, the phenolic hydroxyl group in wastewater under the strong alkaline environment is ionized into phenol of negative oxygen ions, and dissolved in water, resulting in the adsorption effect of cocconut activated carbon being poor.

Effect of dye concentration

The effects of adsorption and decolorization for cocconut activated carbon of 45-mesh size under different simulated dye concentrations (10 mg/L, 30 mg/L, 50 mg/L, 70 mg/L, 80 mg/L and 100 mg/L) in wastewater with pH 5.4 were given in figure 6. The simulated dye wastewater was treated with the activated carbon under the conditions of adsorption temperature 25°C and adsorption time 10 min. Figure 6 shows that the adsorption decolorization rate of cocconut activated carbon decreases with the increase of the concentration of disperse dyes in simulated wastewater. Their relationship can be fitted by the exponential function (correlation coefficient $R^2=0.9287$). The reason of this phenomenon is that the adsorption capacity of activated carbon per unit mass is limited, resulting in that the concentration of residual dye in wastewater is higher when the dye concentration increases, which makes the decolorization rate of activated carbon lower. Therefore, if we want to make the dye wastewater meet with reasonable emissions requirements, the saturated adsorption capacity of the cocconut activated carbon should be taken consideration.

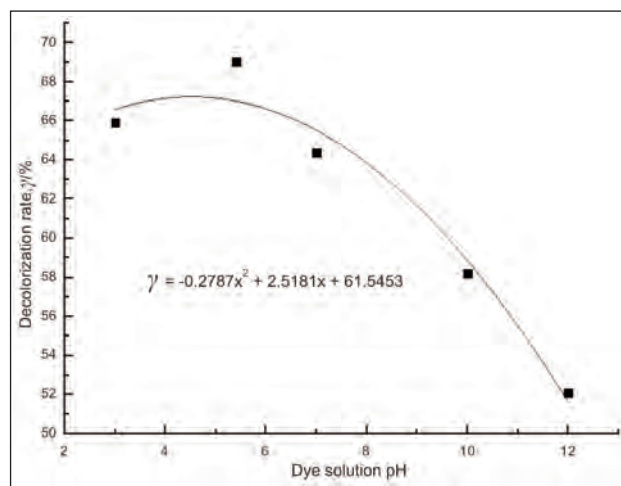


Fig. 5. Effects of dye solution pH on the decolourization ratio of cocconut activated carbon

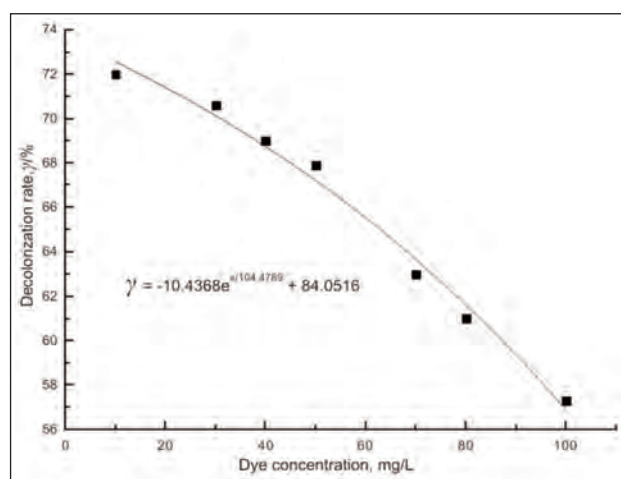


Fig. 6. Effects of dye concentration on the decolourization ratio of cocconut activated carbon

Effect of dye molecular structure

The effect of adsorption and decolorization of cocconut activated carbon with 45-mesh size for different molecular structures of the dye was compared, as shown in figure 7. The disperse dye in simulated

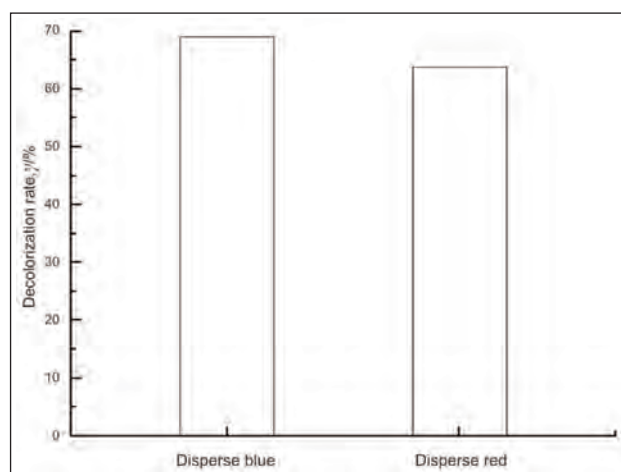


Fig. 7. Effects of dye molecular structure on the decolourization rate of cocconut activated carbon

wastewater with pH 5.4 was treated with the activated carbon under the conditions of adsorption temperature 25°C and adsorption time 10 min. We can see from figure 6 that compared with adsorbing disperse red dye wastewater, the effect of adsorption and decolorization of cocoanut activated carbon for disperse blue dye waste water is superior. This phenomenon is explained by the fact that disperse red dye molecules and its intermediates contain a large number of polar groups, increasing its water solubility, while aromatic groups of disperse blue dye with low biodegradability cannot be damaged easily in the weak acidic conditions, so adsorbent properties of activated carbon for non-polar molecules are superior to polar molecules, due to the activated carbon being non-polar, leading to that the decolorization rate of activated carbon for azo dye (disperse red) is lower than anthraquinone dye (disperse blue). Therefore the influence of dye with different structures of on the adsorption and decolorization of activated carbon is helpful to make full use of the properties of activated carbon and improve its effect of adsorption and decolorization.

CONCLUSIONS

Based on the simulated disperse dye wastewater, the decolorization effect of cocoanut activated carbon was studied and analyzed. The cocoanut activated carbon has a good adsorption and decolorization ability for the simulated disperse dye wastewater, which is affected by the mesh size of the cocoanut

activated carbon, adsorption temperature, adsorption time, wastewater pH value, disperse dye concentration, and disperse dye structure.

The cocoanut activated carbon with larger mesh size has a better effect of adsorbing and decolorizing for disperse dye wastewater. The decolorization effect of cocoanut activated carbon on the adsorption of disperse dye molecules increases with the increasing of adsorption temperature, but the decoloring rate of cocoanut activated carbon affected by the adsorption temperature increases slowly. When the adsorption time varies from 5 min to 25 min, the decoloring effect of cocoanut activated carbon on disperse dye wastewater upgrades quickly, and then increases slowly. Compared with the strong alkaline environment of wastewater, higher adsorption and decolorization of cocoanut activated carbon for disperse dye wastewater was found in the weak acid environment. The effect of adsorption and decolorization of cocoanut activated carbon get worse when the disperse dye concentration is higher in the simulated wastewater. Comparing the effect of dye molecular structure on the decolorization of cocoanut activated carbon, it can be found that the activated carbon has poor adsorbing and decoloring effect for the disperse dye wastewater containing dye with a large amount of polar groups.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The author acknowledges the research grant provided by Public Welfare Technology Application Research Project of Zhejiang province (No. 2015C33039).

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Research on cold plasma treatment of leather and fur based materials as ecological alternative

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REZUMAT – ABSTRACT

Cercetări privind tratamentul cu plasmă rece a materialelor din piele și blană ca alternative ecologice

Lucrarea prezintă performanțele pieilor și ale blănurilor tratate în prealabil cu plasmă rece generată prin descărcare cu barieră dielectrică (DBD) la presiune atmosferică și temperatura camerei, urmată de tratarea cu materiale chimice. Principalele proprietăți îmbunătățite au fost impermeabilitate la apă și rezistență la flacără; două caracteristici importante pentru articole de îmbrăcăminte cu valoare adăugată (încălțăminte rezistentă la apă și pentru pompieri), mobilier și automobile de înaltă calitate cu tapiserie din piele. Rezistența la picătura de apă în condiții statice, relevă un efect hidrofob pe suprafața dermei indusă de pre-tratamentul în plasmă rece, similar celui indus de impregnarea chimică. Rezistența la apă în condiții dinamice a demonstrat reactivarea grupărilor hidrofile în materiale pe bază de collagen și cheratină, similar cu alte materiale pre-tratate cu plasmă rece, prezentate în literatura de specialitate. Cantitatea de apă, care a pătruns în derma blănurilor a scăzut cu 22,7%, pentru probele pre-tratate cu plasmă rece și tratate cu material pe bază de silicon comparativ cu probele fără pre-tratare în plasmă. Pielea cu față naturală, pre-tratată cu plasmă rece, a prezentat un comportament impermeabil și rezistență îmbunătățită la flacără. Influența pre-tratamentului în plasmă rece a fost favorabilă pentru impermeabilitatea la apă a pieilor, blănurilor și pentru proprietățile ignifuge a diferite tipuri de piele.

Cuvinte-cheie: plasmă rece, piele, blănuri, absorbție de apă, rezistență la flacără

Research on cold plasma treatment of leather and fur based materials as ecological alternative

The paper presents the performances of leathers and fur skins pre-treated with cold plasma through dielectric barrier discharge (DBD) at atmospheric pressure and room temperature followed by treatment with chemical materials. The main improved properties were water repellency and flame resistance, two important characteristics for added value garments (water proof and fireman footwear), high quality furniture and automotive leather upholstery. The water drop resistance in static conditions reveals a hydrophobic effect on dermis surface induced by cold plasma pre-treatment, similar with chemical impregnation. The water resistance in dynamic conditions showed the reactivation of hydrophilic groups inside collagen and keratin based materials, similarly with other materials pre-treated with cold plasma presented in literature. The water quantity which penetrated the fur skins dermis decreased by 22.7% for the pre-treated samples with cold plasma and treated with silicon based materials as compared to samples not pre-treated with plasma. Full grain leathers pre-treated with cold plasma showed impermeable behavior and improved flame resistance. The influence of cold plasma pre-treatment was favorable for water repellency of leathers and fur skins and for flame retardant properties of different kinds of leathers.

Keywords: cold plasma, leather, fur skins, water absorption, flame retardant properties

INTRODUCTION

Plasma treatment of textile and wood materials worldwide gained a special attention from many scientists because of the ecological effect of physical treatment as compared to chemical impregnation with the use of high quantities of chemical materials and energy [1–5].

For collagen-based material after plasma treatment the contact angle analysis revealed that the surface hydrophilicity significantly increased and AFM characterization showed an increase in surface roughness [6, 7]. Enhanced physical characteristics, wettability due to hydrophilicity and increased contact surface due to roughness are important for accelerating the diffusion of chemical materials and the

processes at the solid-liquid interface during leather and fur processing.

After O₂/H₂O low-temperature plasma treatment of natural leather the scanning electron microscopy (SEM) showed that the pores on the leather surface became deeper and larger with enhanced permeability of water and vapor [8, 9].

Surface morphology of natural leather plasma treated with diffuse coplanar surface barrier discharge (DCSBD) at atmospheric pressure was not affected but plasma treatment caused wettability change at the half value of contact angle in comparison with untreated leather [10].

Another study with positive results addresses an environmentally-friendly solution for leather dyeing

by using atmospheric pressure non-thermal plasma to improve natural dyeing [11].

Leather and fur skin are natural materials with porous and hydrophilic characteristics and are difficult to efficiently process in hydrophobic and flame retardant products without a limited class of chemical materials such as silicon based polymers and halogenated compounds. Both ecological and economical aspects generated the need for new alternatives.

Research studies showed that low-pressure parallel plate plasma treatment improved remarkably the waterproofness of natural leather without discoloration [12].

Recent research studies showed that plasma treatment of collagen and keratin based materials [13] increases the hydrophilic groups on the surface and the reactivity for dyestuffs and fatliquors.

It is known that natural leather is used for protection footwear (firemen), furniture upholstery for homes, conference rooms, car or airplane upholstery. For this purpose they must be specially treated to meet conditions imposed by the regulations on fire protection and safety. Most chemical materials used for fire-proofing leathers are based on halogens, bromides, which are applied in aqueous baths as final treatment [14]. It is known that halogenated products are toxic and are to be eliminated as a result of severe European regulations imposed on chemicals [15].

The paper presents the influence of cold plasma pre-treatment of fur skins and different kinds of leathers on water repellent and flame retardant performances.

EXPERIMENTAL WORK

Methods of investigation

The plasma pre-treatment of different kinds of materials (full grain, split leathers and fur skins) was performed using a device for producing cold plasma through dielectric barrier discharge (DBD) at atmospheric pressure and room temperature [16, 17]. The device for DBD –technological plasma generation consists of coplanar shaped rectangular electrodes with one glass barrier (3 mm thick) closely arranged to the grounded electrode (GE), with 6 mm operating distance between the high voltage electrode (HVE) and the barrier (DB), (figure 1). The DBD was

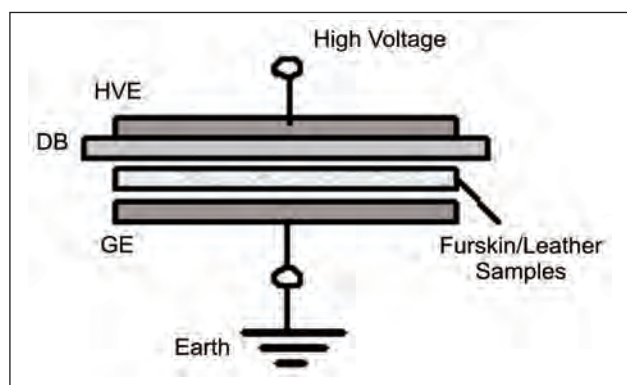


Fig. 1. Dielectric barrier air discharge (DBD) based device scheme [16] for leather and furskin pre-treatment with the mobile device

ensured by a low frequency (50 Hz) voltage generator. The leather or fur skins samples were disposed in operating volume and were treated for 3–5 minutes under the chosen operational regime.

The plasma pre-treatment creates the necessary polar functional groups in collagen or keratin based material, which improves adhesion and wettability properties or closes the surface pores with hydrophobic effect similar to chemical impregnation.

In order to compare the best regime for plasma pre-treatment, the furskins were treated with cold plasma for 3 minutes at 16 kV/400 mA (samples P1 and P3) and with cold plasma in ozone atmosphere for 5 minutes at 14 kV/2 mA/0.7 ml.min⁻¹/20 mm (samples P2 and P4).

The hydrophobising treatment was carried out by spraying of samples with the same quantity of a silicon fatliquor based product (Densodrin CD, BASF). The pre-treated and non pre-treated samples with cold plasma and treated with silicon based materials were analyzed in terms of their resistance to water drop (ISO 15700:1998), water absorption ability and water quantity penetrated through dermis (EN ISO 5403:2003). The water absorption was tested after 2 hours and 24 hours of immersion and in dynamic conditions on fur skins and leathers processed by using conventional technologies based on chromium salts or ecological technologies based on organic tanning materials.

The experiments to improve flame retardancy properties by using cold plasma pre-treatment were similarly carried out with a halogen free chemical product based on a phosphorous and nitrogen material with 30% wt content, pH=7–8 and density of 1.15 g/cm³ [14]. Replacing bromine-based flame retardants materials with halogen free compounds represents an ecological step forward in agreement with IPPC European Directive [18]. The flame resistance of full grain and split leathers was tested according to SR EN ISO 15025:2003.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

The pre-treatment of furskin surface with cold plasma in view of hydrophobising chemical treatment

The evaluation of ecological furskins (tanned with glutaraldehyde) pre-treated with cold plasma (P1) and cold plasma in ozone atmosphere (P2), as compared to control (untreated) sample showed that the time for water drop penetration was longer for cold plasma pre-treated furskins and the longest time as compared to cold plasma in ozone atmosphere (figure 2). The chromium tanned fur skins (P3 and P4) showed a similar behavior, as seen in figure 3. Chromium tanned fur skins have more repellent character (time of water drop penetration of 315 sec) as compared to ecological furskins (time of water drop penetration of 180 sec) in initial state, before pre-treatment. The higher hydrophilic characteristics of ecological fur skins can be explained by closer distances of collagen fibers in organic tanned fur skins. The hydrophobic effect of cold plasma pre-treatment

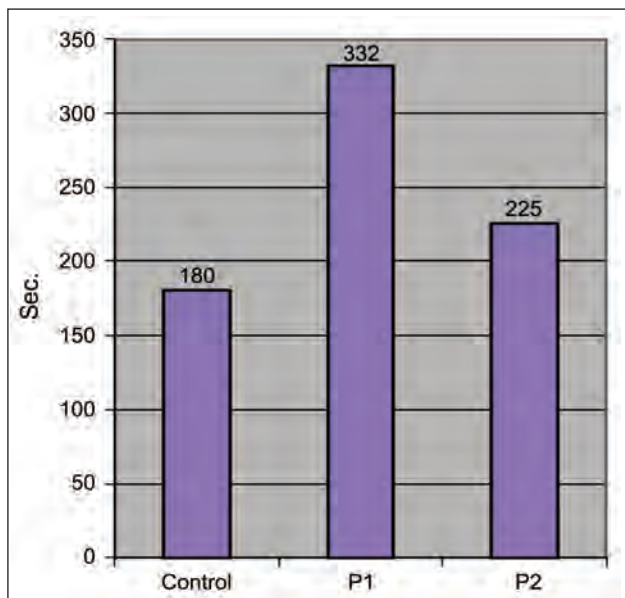


Fig. 2. The penetration time of water drop in dermal layer of ecological furskins

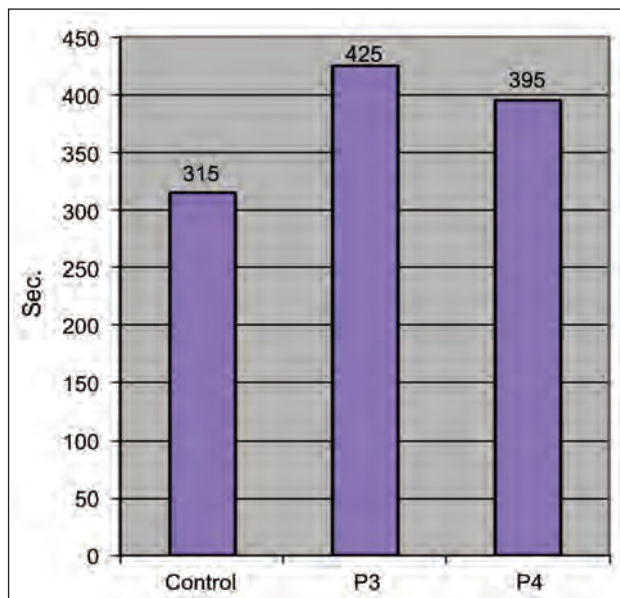


Fig. 3. The penetration time of water drop in dermal layer of classical furskins

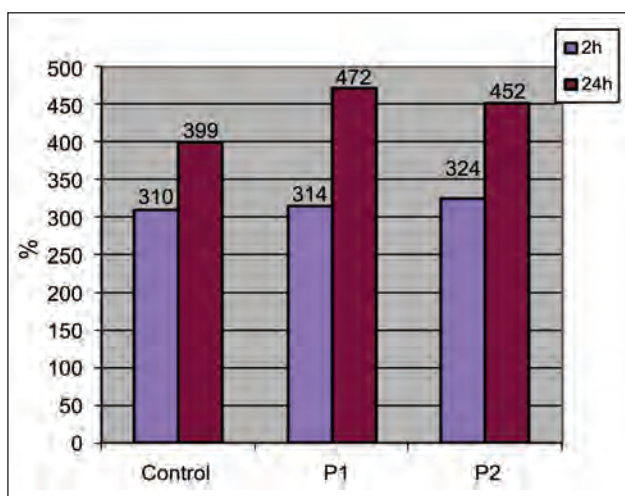


Fig. 4. The water absorption after 2 h and 24 h of immersion of ecological furskins

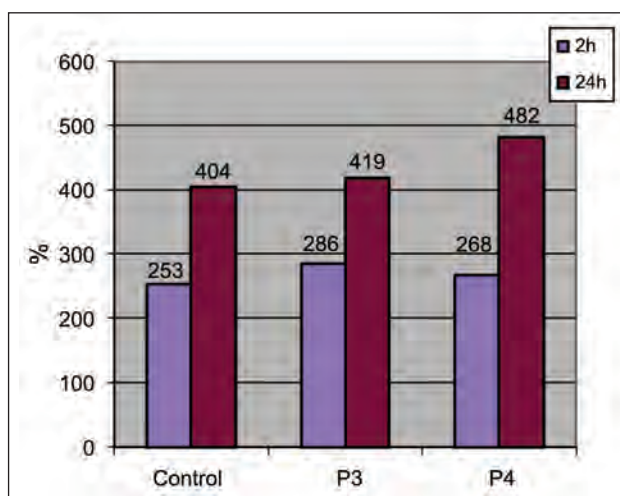


Fig. 5. The water absorption after 2 h and 24 h of immersion of classical furskins

was higher for ecological furskins (152 sec increase as compared to initial state) as compared to chromium tanned furskins (110 sec increase as compared to initial state). The influence of ozone atmosphere was higher for chrome tanned furskins (80 sec increase time) as compared to ecological furskins (45 sec increase time). We assumed that the plasma pre-treatment had the effect of classical chemical impregnation of very permeable reticular layer of furskins surface with closing of dermal pores. The effect can have significant economical and ecological importance for different finishing processes of furskin surface (as is nappalan finishing).

The analyses of water absorption of the same furskins samples showed that the hydrophobising effect was only at the furskin surface, inside of furskins structure the hydrophilic groups were reactivated and the effect was higher for chromium tanned furskins after 2 hours of immersion and after 24 hours of immersion for ecological furskins (figures 4 and 5).

The results suggest that it is possible to reduce the wetting chemical materials at furskins dyeing or other wet finishing processes and the higher affinity of collagen and keratin for chemical materials can have as effect exhausted effluents. The generation of hydrophilic groups inside leather and furskins under cold treatment is in agreement with literature data [19, 20].

An improvement of hydrophobic properties after silicon based treatment showed that the samples pre-treated with cold plasma (BDP) are more hydrophobic as compared to samples without pre-treatment and the water absorption was 18% lower after 24 hours of immersion (figure 6).

The behavior of fur skins in dynamic conditions of interaction with water expressed an increased time of water penetration (figure 7) and a remarkable decrease of water absorption after 1 hour (figure 8); the water quantity which penetrated the fur skins dermis decreased by 22.7% for the samples pre-treated

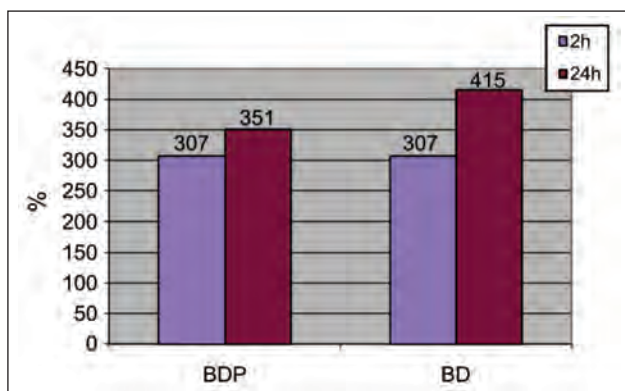


Fig. 6. The water absorption of pre-treated furskins with cold plasma and treated with silicon based materials (BDP) as compared to furskins without pre-treatment (BD)

with plasma and treated with silicon based materials (figure 9).

The hydrophobising effects were recorded for different kinds of finished leathers pre-treated with cold plasma (LDP and LBDP) as compared with samples without plasma pre-treatment (LD and LBD) and treated with silicon based materials. The time of water drop penetration in leather surface in static conditions increased by 21% (LDP sample) and by 50% (LBDP sample), respectively (figure 10).

The evaluation of full grain leathers in dynamic conditions of interaction with water proved an impermeable behaviour due to the cold plasma pre-treatment (figures 11 and 12).

The same improvements were obtained for split leathers (SWDP, SDP), the most sensitive leathers to water contact (figure 13).

The ecological leathers showed the same behavior (not presented), the time of water drop penetration decreased for the pre-treated leathers with cold plasma as compared to the un pre-treated samples.

Flame retardant treatment of leathers by using cold plasma pre-treatment

The results of flame resistance test of different leathers (full grain, split chromium tanned leathers and ecological leathers) treated with flame retardant material based on phosphorous and nitrogen compounds demonstrated the influence of cold plasma pre-treatment as compared to un pre-treated and untreated samples. Figure 14 shows the resistance of split leathers to flame exposure and table 1 the images and the behavior of different leathers after flame test. Cold plasma pre-treatment improved the surface resistance to flame, the surfaces were less wrinkled and less carbonized as compared to un pre-treated and untreated leathers.

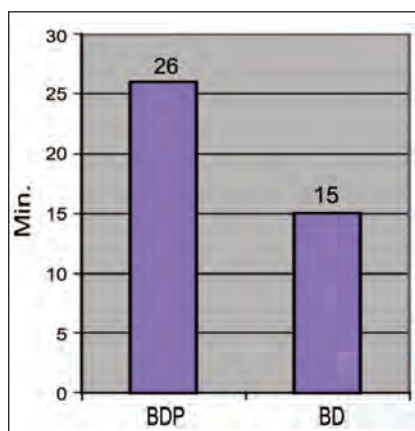


Fig. 7. Time of water penetration in dynamic condition

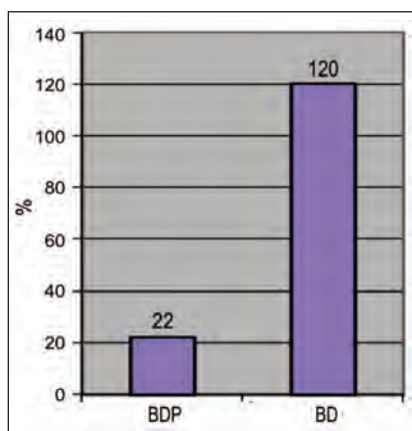


Fig. 8. Water absorption in dynamic conditions

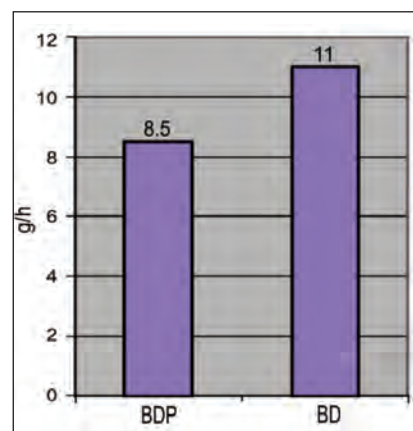


Fig. 9. Water quantity which penetrated the dermis

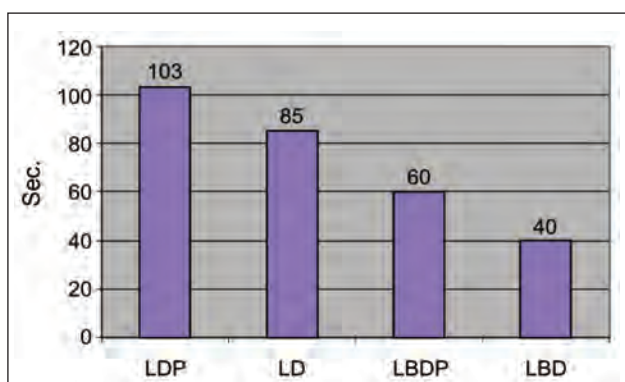


Fig. 10. Time of water penetration in static conditions on full grain leathers pre-treated with cold plasma (LDP and LBDP) as compared to leathers without plasma pre-treatment (LD and LBD)

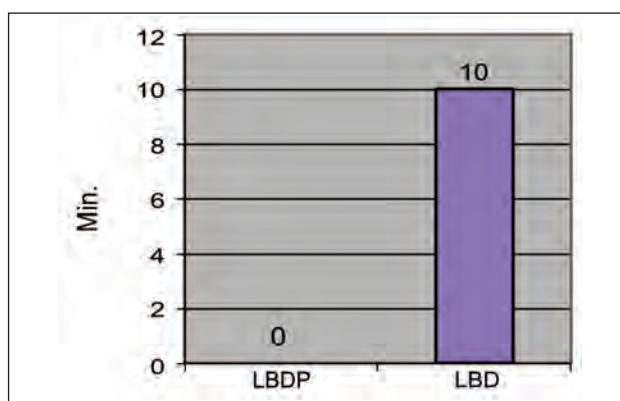


Fig. 11. Time of water penetration in dynamic conditions in full grain leathers: pre-treated (LBDP) and unpre-treated leathers (LBD) with cold plasma

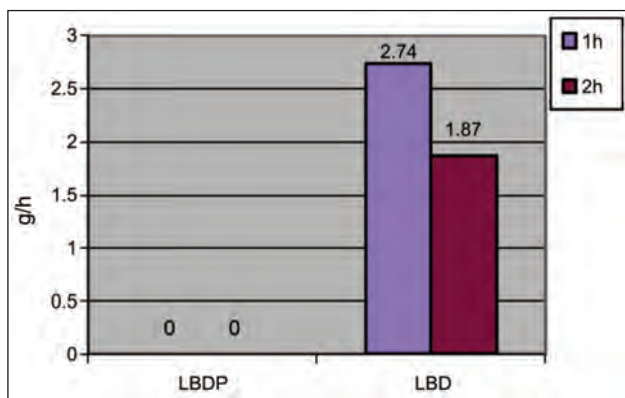


Fig. 12. Water quantity penetrated through pre-treated (LBDP) and un pre-treated (LBD) with cold plasma after 1 h and 2 h

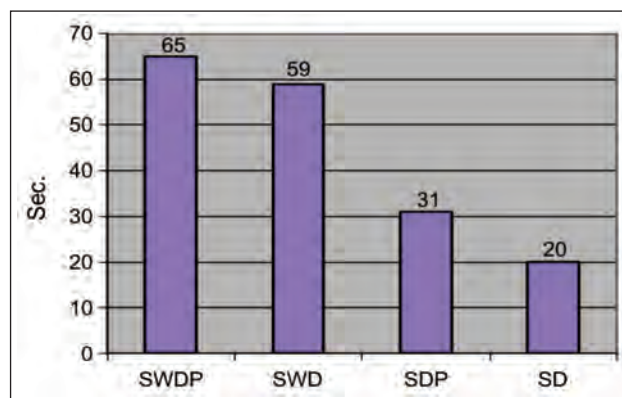


Fig. 13. Time of water penetration in static conditions for split leathers pre-treated with cold plasma (SWDP, SDP) as compared to samples without pre-treatment (SWD, SD)

Table 1

Split leather treated with plasma and flame retardant materials, (FR/plasma)	Split leather (Untreated)	Split leather treated with flame retardant materials, (FR)
Slight carbonization, without wrinkles	Carbonization with wrinkled surface	Slight carbonization with wrinkled surface
Split leather, treated with plasma and flame retardant materials, (FR/plasma)	Split leather (Untreated)	Split leather treated with flame retardant materials, (FR)
Without wrinkles	With wrinkles	With wrinkles
Ecological sheepskin without finishing coat, treated with plasma and flame retardant material, (FR/plasma)	Ecological sheepskin without finishing coat (Untreated)	Ecological sheepskin without finishing coat treated with FR material, (FR)
Slight carbonization on surface layer, without wrinkles	Flame for 15.5 sec. and burned	High carbonization and more wrinkled

Flame resistance test according to SR EN ISO 15025:2016 for different kinds of leathers, pre-treated with cold plasma as compared to un pre-treated and non treated leathers are presented in table 1. The results of experiments on cold plasma pre-treatment of leather and furskins are original and open the way to new applications with favourable ecological and economical impact.

CONCLUSION

Cold plasma generated by dielectric barrier discharge (DBD) at atmospheric pressure and room temperature is a promising technique for dry reactivation and physical modification of collagen and keratin based materials with the prospect of improving complex characteristics such as water repellency and flame retardancy. The hydrophobic and fire resistant



Fig. 14. Split leather exposed to flame

materials are added value products for protective footwear, automotive and furniture leathers manufacture and their production involves expensive and pollutant chemicals. The pre-treatment of collagen and keratin based materials with cold plasma showed to have a superficial effect of hydrophobising, similar to chemical impregnation and a hydrophilic effect in bulk material. The water repellency in static and dynamic conditions of fur skins and leathers pre-treated with cold plasma was clearly demonstrated as compared to samples without cold plasma pre-treatment. Leather samples pre-treated with cold plasma and treated with flame retardant materials showed improved behavior to flame test.

The experiments on cold plasma application in leather and fur skins processing suggested the possibility to reduce the use of pollutant chemicals.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The works were supported by the Romanian National Authority for Scientific Research, CNDI-UEFISCDI, project number 314E under the Eureka project, EI5770 BIOFUR.

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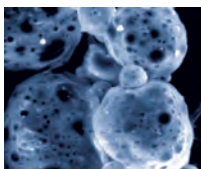
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REZUMAT – ABSTRACT

Modificarea chimică a țesăturilor de in pentru vopsirea fără săruri cu coloranți anionici

După cum bine se cunoaște, pentru a reduce forțele de respingere ionică între fibrele celulozice având încărcătură anionică în baia de vopsire și coloranții anionici (directi, reactivi etc.) utilizați în vopsire, este necesar să se adauge o cantitate considerabilă de sare în baia de vopsire, în special în timpul vopsirii cu coloranți reactivi. Salinitatea ridicată din apele reziduale reprezintă un pericol pentru mediu. Din acest motiv, în acest studiu, țesăturile de in au fost supuse procesului de cationizare pentru a realiza vopsirea fără săruri cu coloranți directi și reactivi. Pentru a determina condițiile optime ale procesului de cationizare, țesăturile de in au fost tratate cu agent de cationizare pe bază de amoniu cuaternar cu poliamino-clorhidrină la diferite concentrații, valori ale pH-ului, timp și temperaturi. Țesăturile cationizate au fost vopsite cu coloranți directi și reactivi. Conținutul de azot (N%), analizele în infraroșu cu transformata Fourier (FTIR) și microscopia electronică de scanare (SEM) au fost, de asemenea, realizate pentru a investiga efectele procesului de cationizare asupra structurii chimice și morfologice a fibrelor de in. Conform rezultatelor experimentale, condițiile optime pentru cationizarea țesăturilor de in sunt: 9% agent de cationizare, pH 10 și 75°C timp de 45 de minute. Mai mult, s-a stabilit că eficiența culorii a fost mai mare în cazul țesăturilor de in cationizate și vopsite fără săruri, comparativ cu probele netratate și vopsite convențional.

Cuvinte-cheie: in, cationizare, vopsire fără săruri, eficiența culorii, colorant direct, colorant reactiv

Chemical modification of linen fabrics for salt free dyeing with anionic dyes

As is known, in order to reduce the ionic repulsion forces between cellulosic fibers having anionic charge in the dyebath and anionic dyestuffs (direct, reactive, etc.) used in dyeing, it is necessary to add a considerable amount of salt to the dyebath particularly during reactive dyeing. The high salinity in the wastewater is an environmental hazard. For this reason, in this study linen fabrics were subjected to cationization process in order to achieve salt free dyeing with direct and reactive dyes. In order to determine the optimum conditions of cationization process, linen fabrics were treated with polyaminochlorohydrin quaternary ammonium based cationization agent at different concentrations, pH values, times and temperatures. Then the cationized fabrics were dyed with direct and reactive dyes. Nitrogen content (N%), Fourier transform infrared (FTIR) and scanning electron microscopy (SEM) analyses were also realized to investigate the effects of cationization process on chemical and morphological structure of flax fibers. According to the experimental results, the optimum conditions for cationization of linen fabrics were found to be 9% cationization agent, pH 10 and 75°C for 45 minutes. Furthermore, it was determined that the color efficiency was higher in case of cationized and salt free dyed linen fabrics compared to the un-treated and conventionally dyed samples.

Key words: Linen; cationization; salt free dyeing; color efficiency; direct dye; reactive dye

INTRODUCTION

Flax is a multicellular, lustrous and very compact bast fiber with a high stiffness and excellent tensile properties [1]. Flax (*Linum usitatissimum* L.) is obtained from the stem of plants belonging to the family *Linacea* [2]. On the other hand, linen is the yarn or the fabric made from flax fibers [3]. The main chemical constituents of flax fibers are α -cellulose, hemicellulose, lignin, pectin along with a small amount of fats, waxes, nitrogenous compounds, residual ash and natural coloring matter [4]. As compared with cotton, flax fiber has some advantages. It is stronger than cotton and it is better than cotton as a conductor of heat. On the other hand, it is less elastic than cotton and creases easily [5]. Like cotton, linen can be dyed with direct, vat and reactive dyes [6]. When cellulosic fibers come in contact with water, they produce slightly negative charge due to the ionization of hydroxyl groups. This slightly negative charge on the fiber results in repulsion of anionic dye molecules

and for this reason the exhaustion and levelling of dye molecules are affected. However, the ionic repulsion factor can be offset by adding an electrolyte and hence increased dye exhaustion can be achieved [7]. In current practice, reactive dyes are predominantly used for dyeing of cotton due to their high wet fastness properties, brilliant colors and wide range of hue. However, most of the commercially available reactive dyes show low affinity to cotton, so high concentrations of sodium chloride or sodium sulfate salts (30–100 g/L) are required in the dyebath to enhance dye-fiber interactions. The need of high amounts of salt usage leads to serious environmental pollution [8]. It increases salinity of the rivers and this affects the delicate biochemistry of aquatic life [9]. For this reason over the years a number of studies on the finishing of cotton fibers have been carried out to improve their dye-uptake properties. The focus of most research was to provide cationic sites on these

fibers for increasing their interaction with anionic dyes [10].

Many scientists have been working for a long time to increase the cotton fiber's substantivity to anionic dyes via applying pre-treatment to fiber with cationic substances [11]. In most of these studies, quaternary cationic agents which contain various reactive groups (epoxy, active halogen, ethoxylate or amino) were used [12]. With the use of epoxyamine or quaternary epoxyammonium compound, a cationic site can be introduced in cellulose through reaction of an epoxy radical in alkaline medium and, therefore, the reactivity of cellulose towards anionic dyes is modified [7]. Reviewing the literature, it can be understood that most of the studies were carried out on cotton fibers [for example: 13–20] and studies on flax fiber are limited. Although one can comment that results of these studies can be applied to linen fabric due to having identical chemical composition with cotton, flax fiber in linen fabric has different molecular and morphological structure which will largely determine the degree of modification. Therefore, modifications carried out on cotton fabric cannot be directly applied to linen fabric [21]. For this reason it is also needed to be realized some studies on linen fabrics.

Hebeish et al. investigated the factors affecting the cationization reaction with Quat-188 (3-chloro-2-hydroxypropyltrimethyl ammonium chloride) of linen fabric both for the exhaustion and the cold pad-batch methods [21]. In another study, they cationized linen fabrics by using 3-chloro-2-hydroxypropyl trimethyl ammonium chloride in alkaline medium with cold pad-batch method. Then cationized linen fabrics were dyed with reactive, direct and acid dyes in the absence of salt [22].

Mashaly and Hauser cationized the linen fabric through the reaction of two different commercial cationizing agents; 3-chloro-2-hydroxypropyltrimethyl ammonium chloride and polyaminochlorohydrin quaternary ammonium salt with epoxide functionality. Then unmodified and cationized linen fabrics were dyed with four different types of fiber reactive dyes by using the cold pad-batch dyeing method [23]. In another study, they investigated the dyeability of linen fabrics with acid and direct dyes after cationization by using the 3-chloro-2-hydroxypropyltrimethyl ammonium chloride and polyhexamethylene biguanides [24]. In this study linen fabrics were subjected to the cationization process by using polyaminochlorohydrin quaternary ammonium salt with epoxide functionality (commercial name: Albafix E) by exhaustion method. In literature, there is already a cationization process by exhaustion method developed by Hebeish et al. for salt free dyeing of linen fabrics with reactive dyes. In that study, Quat-188 had been used as a cationization agent and dyeability of cationized linen fabrics had been investigated for only reactive dyes [21]. On the other hand, in this study chemical modification of linen fabrics was carried out with another cationization agent (Albafix E) and change in

their dyeability after cationization process was investigated both with direct and reactive dyes. Although Mashaly and Hauser had previously used the same cationization agent in their research, they had determined the optimum conditions of cationization process for cold pad-batch method [24]. But, it will be very useful if a cationization process for linen fabric could be developed by exhaustion method. Because, in this case, it would be possible to carry out both the cationization and dyeing processes on the same equipment.

EXPERIMENTAL WORK

Bleached 100% linen plain woven fabric [24 yarns/inch in warp (Tex 40) and 21 yarns/inch in weft (Tex 40)] with a weight per unit area 510 g/m² was used in this study. Solophenyl Red 3BL (C.I. Direct Red 80) and Remazol Blue BB (C.I. Reactive Blue 220) were kindly supplied by Hunstman and Dystar respectively. Cationization agent Albafix E, a polyaminochlorohydrin quaternary ammonium polymer, was provided by Hunstman. The chlorohydrin form of the reagent can be converted to the epoxy form in the presence of alkali [21]. The reaction is shown in figure 1. This epoxy form has the ability of reacting with cellulose via ether formation as shown in figure 2.

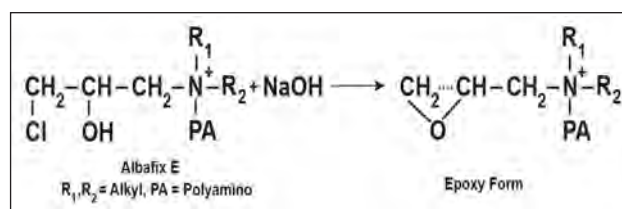


Fig. 1. Chemical structure of Albafix E and its transformation to epoxy form [25]

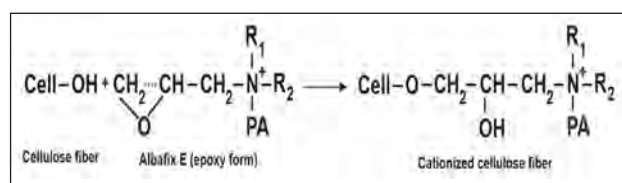


Fig. 2. Reaction between epoxy form of cationization agent (Albafix E) and cellulose

Optimization

Linen fabrics were cationized with Albafix E in a laboratory scale dyeing machine (Termal HT) using exhaustion method. In order to determine the optimum conditions of cationization process, four factors potentially affecting this process were evaluated, namely cationizing agent concentration (3–6–9%), pH (4–7–10), treatment time (15–30–45 min.) and treatment temperature (25–50–75°C). At the end of the treatment, each sample was taken out and washed several times with cold water and dried at ambient conditions. Experiments were carried out according to the orthogonal experimental design. The orthogonal experimental design contains three levels

Table 1

Factor symbol	Factor	1	2	3
X ₁	Concentration (%)	3	6	9
X ₂	pH	4	7	10
X ₃	Time (min.)	15	30	45
X ₄	Temperature (°C)	25	50	75

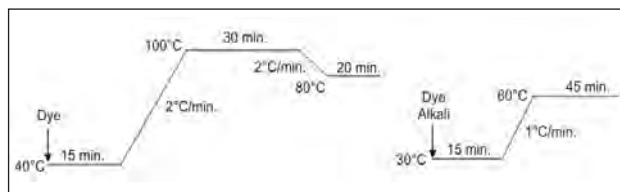


Fig. 3. Dyeing graphs for direct (on the left) and reactive dyes (on the right)

Table 2

Trial no.	Conc. (%)	pH	Time (min.)	Temp. (°C)	(K/S) _{direct}	(K/S) _{reactive}
1	1	1	1	1	6.49	7.05
2	1	2	2	2	8.88	8.36
3	1	3	3	3	12.52	11.11
4	2	1	2	3	8.57	9.34
5	2	2	3	1	8.64	9.60
6	2	3	1	2	11.23	10.56
7	3	1	3	2	9.67	10.06
8	3	2	1	3	10.19	10.11
9	3	3	2	1	10.35	10.17

for each factor, the coded levels and actual values being shown in table 1.

The pattern of the levels of the each factor is shown in table 2 along with the color yield (K/S) values resulting from the individual trials.

The cationization efficiency of linen fabric was tested by using salt free dyeing. For this aim cationized linen fabrics were dyed with a direct (Solophenyl Red 3BL) and a reactive (Remazol Blue BB) dye without salt usage. After dyeing, color efficiency (K/S) values of the samples were evaluated. Higher K/S indicates higher extent of cationization and vice versa.

Dyeing procedure

After determining the optimum conditions of cationization process, linen fabrics were treated at these conditions and then dyed with a direct and a reactive dye without salt usage. All reactive dyeings were carried out by using 13 g/L soda ash. In the conventional dyeing of un-treated samples 15 g/L and 50 g/L natriumsulphate salt was used for direct and reactive dyes respectively.

All dyeings were carried out in a laboratory scale dyeing machine (Termal HT) at 40:1 liquor ratio. Initial pH of dyeing was 6.5–7. Dyeing graphs for direct and reactive dyes are given in figure 3.

After dyeing with direct dye, samples were rinsed. On the other hand, for reactive dyes washing steps were as follows: cold rinsing (10 min.) → neutralization at 60°C (with 0.5–1 g/L acetic acid) → rinsing at 80°C → rinsing at 95°C (15 min.) → rinsing at 80°C (10 min.) → cold rinsing. Subsequently color (both K/S and CIE L*a*b* values) and fastness (washing, rubbing and light) properties of these samples were compared with conventionally dyed samples.

– **Color measurements:** CIE L*a*b* (L*: lightness (where L* = 100 for the perfect white and L* = 0 for the perfect black), a*: red (+a*) and green (–a*) coordinate, b*: yellow (+b*) and blue (–b*) coordinate) color values and reflectance (%R) values of the dyed samples were determined on X-Rite Color i7 reflectance spectrophotometer with illumination/observer conditions set at D65/10° at the maximum absorption wavelength of each dye (540 and 620 nm for direct and reactive dye respectively). Then the color efficiency (K/S) was calculated from Kubelka-Munk equation as shown below:

$$K/S = (1 - R)^2/2 \cdot R$$

where R is the reflectance of the dyed sample, K – the absorption coefficient and S – the scattering coefficient. For color measurements, 3 samples were tested to compute the average value.

– **Color fastness tests:** The color fastnesses to washing, rubbing and light were assessed according to ISO 105-C10 [26], ISO 105-X12 [27], and ISO 105-B02 [28] standard test methods respectively. Washing tests were carried out at 60°C for 30 min. by using 4 g/L ECE standard test detergent.

Determination of the effects of cationization treatment on chemical properties of linen fabrics

In order to explain why dye-uptake of linen fabrics increase after cationization treatment, cationized and un-treated fabric samples were subjected to nitrogen content (N%) and Fourier transform infrared (FTIR) analyses. Scanning electron microscopy (SEM) analyses were also done. On the other hand, whiteness degrees of fabrics were measured to understand better the color nuance difference between un-treated and cationized fabrics dyed at the same conditions.

– **Nitrogen content (N%) analysis:** Nitrogen content of the linen fabric before and after cationization, was determined according to Kjeldahl test method by using Gerhardt Kjeldahlterm Vaposdest test device.

– **Fourier Transform Infrared Spectroscopy (FTIR) analysis:** Fourier transform infrared (FTIR) spectra of cationized and un-treated samples were recorded over the range 500–4000 cm^{-1} on a Vertex 70 ATR-FTIR Spectrometer, Bruker.

– **Scanning Electron Microscopy (SEM) analysis:** In order to examine the surface structure of the cationized flax fibers scanning electron microscopy (SEM) analyses were carried out. For this aim, Quanta FEG 250 scanning electron microscope (FEI, Netherland) was employed for imaging the fabric samples at 5000X and 10000X magnifications with accelerating voltage of 5 kV.

– **Whiteness degree measurement:** With the aim of determining the effect of cationization process on color of linen fabrics, their whiteness degrees (according to Berger) were measured prior to dyeing with Gretag Macbeth E700 spectrophotometer.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Results related to the optimization of the cationization treatment

In order to determine the optimum conditions of cationization process, linen fabrics were treated with Albafix E at different concentrations (3–6–9%), pH values (4–7–10), times (15–30–45 min.) and temperatures (25–50–75°C). Then cationized fabrics were

dyed with a direct and a reactive dye. The color yields (K/S) of the cationized fabrics were taken as a measure of the extent of cationization. Results are given in figure 4 and figure 5.

Results of analysis of variance related to the K/S values of linen fabrics dyed with direct (C.I. Direct Red 80) and reactive (C.I. reactive Blue 220) dye are given in table 3 and table 4 respectively.

Discussions of the results obtained are given below.

– Effect of the pH

As can be seen from the figures 4 and 5, the K/S values of the cationized samples dyed with both direct and reactive dye increase as the pH of the cationization process increases. Furthermore it can be said that the effect of pH on K/S values is statistically significant ($p < 0.05$) (table 3 and 4). Improvement in the cationization degree of linen fabrics with the increase in pH of the reaction medium can be attributed to the necessity of alkaline medium for the formation of the epoxy group (figure 1) which is able to react with hydroxyl groups of fiber.

– Effect of the temperature

It is seen from the figures 4 and 5 that rise in the reaction temperature from 25°C to 75°C causes an increase in K/S value. Furthermore it can be said that the effect of reaction temperature on K/S values is statistically significant ($p < 0.05$) (table 3 and 4). Maximum K/S value of dyed samples is observed when the cationization treatment was carried out at 75°C. As previously explained by Hebeish et al., the reason of this could be associated with the positive effect of the temperature on: (a) swelling of flax fiber,

Table 3

Source	DF	Seq SS	Adj SS	Adj MS	F	P
Concentration	2	2.9523	2.9523	1.4761	20.62	0.000
pH	2	45.8167	45.8167	22.9083	319.93	0.000
Time	2	5.9367	5.9367	2.9683	41.46	0.000
Temperature	2	18.2094	18.2094	9.1047	127.15	0.000
Error	18	1.2889	1.2889	0.0716		
Total	26	74.2038				

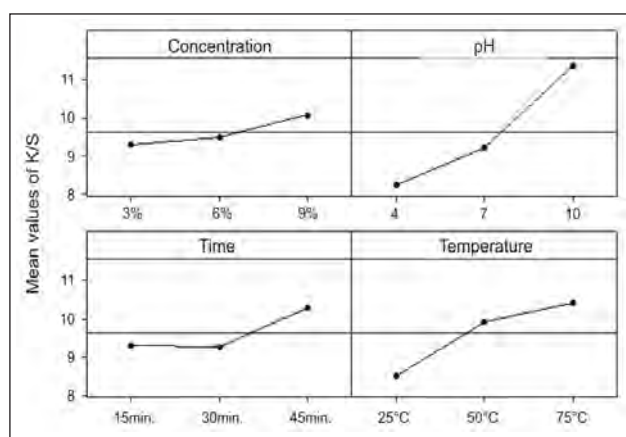


Fig. 4. Main effects plot for K/S values of linen fabrics dyed with C.I. Direct Red 80

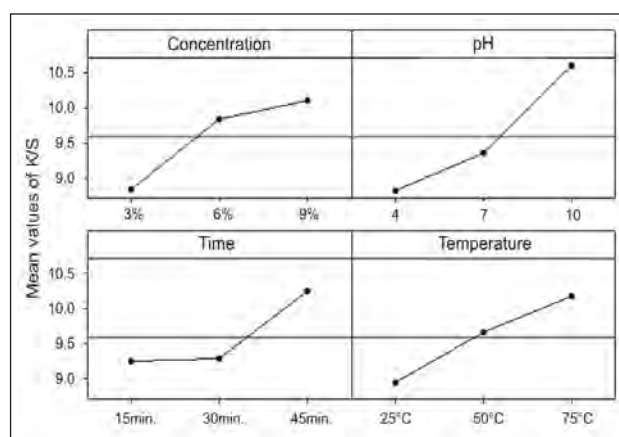


Fig. 5. Main effects plot for K/S values of linen fabrics dyed with C.I. reactive Blue 220

Table 4

Source	DF	Seq SS	Adj SS	Adj MS	F	P
Concentration	2	8.0472	8.0472	4.0236	80.20	0.000
pH	2	15.2764	15.2764	7.6382	152.24	0.000
Time	2	5.8726	5.8726	2.9363	58.53	0.000
Temperature	2	7.0102	7.0102	3.5051	69.86	0.000
Error	18	0.9031	0.9031	0.0502		
Total	26	37.1096				

(b) diffusion of cationization agent, (c) compatibility of the reactants and (d) mobility of the cationization agent molecules and their probable collision with flax fiber macromolecules [21].

– Effect of the duration

It is seen from the figures 4 and 5 that when the reaction time is raised from 15 min. to 45 min., K/S values were increased. Furthermore it can be said that the effect of reaction time on K/S values is statistically significant ($p < 0.05$) (table 3 and 4). Maximum K/S value of dyed samples is observed when the cationization treatment was carried out for 45 minutes. As it is commonly known, for a chemical to react with a fiber there is a need of sufficient time for chemical to come in contact with fiber and to react with it. It is thought that longer time provided better opportunity for Albfax E to come in contact and react with flax fiber, and therefore, better K/S values were achieved at 45 min.

– Effect of the cationization agent concentration

It is seen from the figures 4 and 5 that rise in the cationization agent concentration from 3% to 9% increased the K/S values obtained in dyeings. Furthermore it can be said that the effect of cationization agent concentration on K/S values is statistically significant ($p < 0.05$) (table 3 and 4). As indicated before, for a chemical to react with a fiber, first it should come in contact with it. For this reason it is thought that higher cationization agent concentration increased the amount of molecules came in contact with fiber and hence higher K/S values were achieved at concentration of 9%.

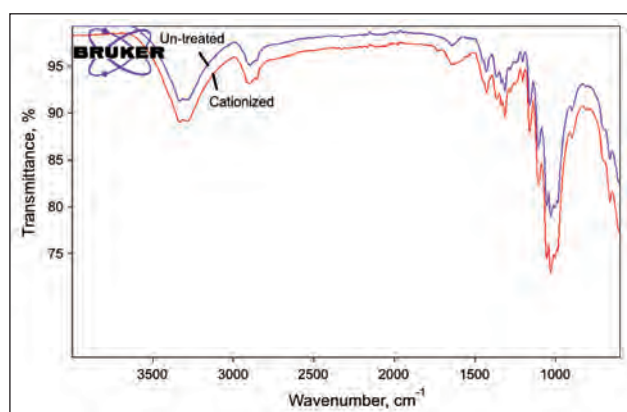


Fig. 6. FTIR spectra of un-treated and cationized linen fabrics

Effects of cationization treatment on chemical properties of linen fabrics

Results of nitrogen content and whiteness degree analyses are listed in table 5.

Table 5

	Un-treated	Cationized
Nitrogen content (N%)	0.34	0.87
Whiteness degree (Berger)	47.60	33.39

Results of Fourier transform infrared (FTIR) and scanning electron microscopy (SEM) analyses are given in figure 6 and figure 7 respectively. Discussions of the results are given below.

– Nitrogen content (N%)

The results given in table 5 reveal that the nitrogen content (N%) of the linen fabric increased from 0.34% to 0.87% after cationization treatment which means cationization agent is added into fiber structure. The first point that should be clarified here is that also un-treated linen fabric contains 0.34% nitrogen. Flax fibers normally contain some amount of nitrogen depending on sowing conditions, climate and maturity of plant. *Ahmad et al.* had given range from 0.38 to 0.91 percent for nitrogen content in flax plant [29]. On the other hand, bleaching is a necessary pretreatment step subsequent to scouring before any cellulosic material is dyed and/or finished.

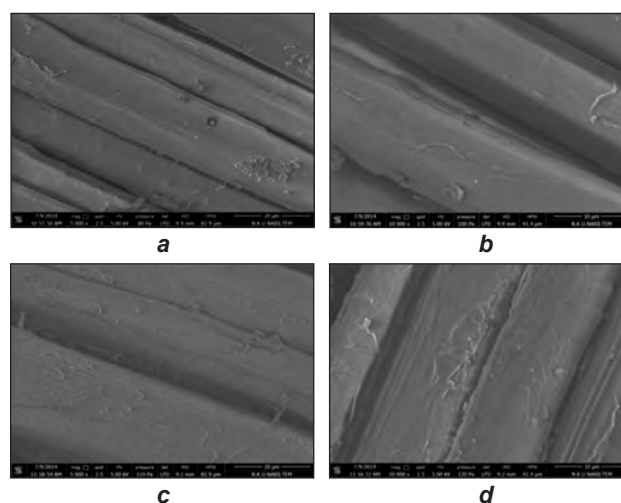


Fig. 7. SEM photographs of un-treated (a and b) and cationized (c and d) linen fabrics

During the bleaching process natural pigments and other noncellulosic matters are removed from the fibers in some extent [30]. For this reason the nitrogen content of flax fiber is normally expected to be decreased after pretreatment processes. For example; Hebeish et al. reported the nitrogen content of scoured and bleached linen fabric as 0.25% [21].

– Fourier transform infrared (FTIR) spectra

In this study, FTIR spectra were obtained for the un-treated and cationized linen fabrics as shown in figure 7. There are certain signatures that can be assigned to specific components in the fiber. The C-C ring breathing band at $\sim 1155\text{ cm}^{-1}$ and the C-O-C glycosidic ether band at $\sim 1105\text{ cm}^{-1}$ arise from the lignin and the polysaccharide components (that is, largely cellulose) respectively [31].

The results are very similar with the study that had been carried out on cotton fabrics with same cationization agent (Solfix E which is the former commercial name of Albafix E) by *Kamel et al.* The broad absorption band within 3332.30 and 1028.25 cm^{-1} for the un-treated linen fabric corresponds to the presence of numerous hydroxyl groups. However, the (primary-OH) band of the cationized linen became a higher intensity band within 3331.24 and 1029.14 cm^{-1} with increasing nitrogen content of the cationized fabric. These distinct high intensity bands indicate the presence of the quaternary ammonium salts. Furthermore, two splitting distinct bands can be observed in the spectrum of cationized linen fabric within 2897.84 and 2851.77 cm^{-1} , 1427.43 and 1361.97 cm^{-1} . These bands correspond to aliphatic C-H stretching, bending deformations and rocking vibrations of the methylene groups (CH_2) [32].

– Scanning electron microscopy (SEM)

In this study, SEM analyses were used to investigate the change in the surface morphology of the flax fibers after cationization treatment. Figure 7 (a) and (b) are SEM photos of the un-treated fabrics and (c) and (d) are that of the cationized ones. As it can be seen from the photos, although the surfaces of the cationized fibers are a little bit rougher compared to the un-treated samples, no significant difference exist between them. These results are compatible with observations obtained by *Wang et al.* [8]. According to these results it can be said that the physical structure of the flax fiber is almost not influenced by cationization treatment and this process can be applied to linen fabrics prior to dyeing.

– Whiteness index

Table 5 shows the change in whiteness degree of linen fabrics after cationization treatment. From table 5 it can be seen that the whiteness degree of the cationized linen fabric is lower than the un-treated one. This means yellowing occurs due to the cationization treatment. It is a well-known phenomenon that the disadvantage of cationic agents (especially the quaternary ammonium compounds) is the tendency of treated textiles to yellow. The mechanism of yellowing is thought to be associated with the quaternary

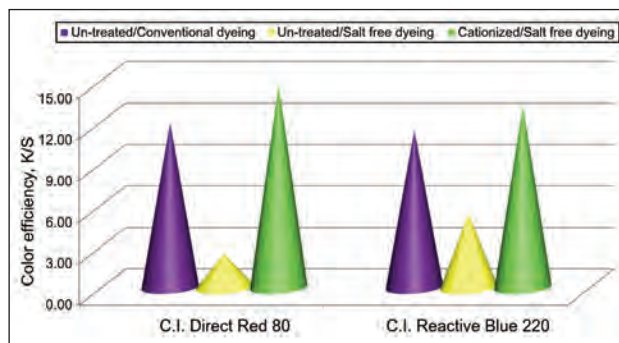


Fig. 8. Color efficiency (K/S) values of linen fabrics dyed with direct and reactive dyes

ammonium groups of cationization agent. Yellowing of fabric is important from the view of dyeing, because it causes changes in nuance of dyed fabrics.

Results related to the salt free dyeability of linen fabrics

After determining the optimum conditions of cationization process, linen fabrics were treated at these conditions and then dyed with a direct and a reactive dye without salt usage. Subsequently colors of these samples were compared with conventionally dyed samples. Color efficiency values of dyed samples are given in figure 8.

As can be seen from figure 8, color efficiency values extremely decrease, if salt is not used in dyeing processes. Another striking point is that the color efficiencies were much higher in case of cationized and salt free dyed samples compared to the conventionally dyed un-treated linen fabrics. As indicated previously, when cellulosic fibers come in contact with water, they produce slightly negative charge. For this reason there is repulsion between anionic fiber and anionic dye molecules. In order to overcome this ionic repulsion, normally electrolytes are added into dye-bath. If salt is not used during dyeing, exhaustion of the dye-bath will be limited. This is why color efficiency values decrease in the absence of salt. On the other hand, when linen fabric is treated with polyaminochlorohydrin quaternary ammonium compound, it gains cationic character and hence it shows high affinity to anionic dyes. As a result, high color efficiency values could be obtained even in the absence of salt.

CIE $L^*a^*b^*$ values of dyed samples were also measured and results are given in table 6.

If L^* values given in table 6 are examined, it can be said that L^* values of cationized samples are lower than the un-treated ones. L^* value is the value of lightness-darkness and the decrease of L^* value shows that the color gets darker. From this point of view, the results obtained are parallel with K/S values.

When a^* and b^* values of un-treated and cationized linen fabrics are compared, it is understood that the difference in a^* values are very small, while it is evident in case of b^* values. It is seen from table 6 that

Table 6

Dye	Fabric	L*	a*	b*	C*	h
C.I. Direct Red 80	Un-treated	40,98	53,00	18,86	56,25	19,59
	Cationized	40,86	53,61	22,48	58,13	22,75
C.I. Reactive Blue 220	Un-treated	37,95	-6,05	-32,54	33,09	259,46
	Cationized	34,15	-6,69	-27,76	28,55	256,46

Table 7

Dye class	Cationization	Salt	Washing fastness						Rubbing fastness		Light fastness
			WO	PAC	PES	PA	CO	CV	Dry	Wet	
Direct	-	+	5	5	5	5	3	5	4-5	3	7
	+	-	5	5	5	5	2-3	5	3	1-2	3-4
Reactive	-	+	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	3-4	7
	+	-	5	5	5	5	5	5	3-4	2	6-7

b* values of cationized linen fabrics are higher, which means color nuances become yellowish (in other words less bluish). As it is known, the color nuance of the dyed sample is affected by the material's color prior to dyeing. The reason of change in color nuances could be understood better when whiteness degrees of un-dyed fabrics are investigated. As can be seen in table 5, whiteness degree of cationized linen fabric is lower than the un-treated one, which means its color is more yellowish. So, this is why higher b* values are obtained in case of cationized fabrics. These results reveal that in dyeing of cationized linen fabrics not only the color depth, but also the color nuance will be different from un-treated sample.

In a dyeing process another important parameter is fastness. For this reason, washing, rubbing and light fastness tests of dyed samples were carried out. Results are given in table 7.

In table 7, it is seen that washing fastness values of un-treated and cationized linen fabrics are nearly same, while rubbing and light fastness values of cationized linen fabrics are lower compared to un-treated samples. The small increase in staining on cotton in case of direct dyeing could be attributable to cationized fabric to be dyed in darker shade compared to un-treated sample.

When table 7 is investigated, it is understood that dry and wet rubbing fastness values of cationized linen fabrics are significantly lower than un-treated samples. As commonly known, cationization process increases the surface affinity of cellulose fibers to anionic dyes and this causes decrease in dye penetration. This is the consequence of reactive dye-cationic agent complex formation. Due to steric hindrance, it can block dye diffusion into the fiber and prevent access of dye molecules to functional hydroxyl groups of cotton fiber [33]. As a result, lower rubbing fastness values are obtained.

In table 7, it is seen that light fastness values of un-treated samples are fairly high. Light fastness mainly depends on a dye chromophore and dyeing depth. For this reason high light fastness values of dyed samples could be attributed to the chemical structures of dyes used in experiments. Another point that attracts attention is that the light fastness values of cationized fabrics are lower than the un-treated ones. It is a commonly known fact that one of the disadvantages of cationic products is reduced light fastness values. The decomposition of the cationic agents and the formation of free radicals and other chemicals promote the decomposition and fading of the dyes [34].

CONCLUSIONS

In this study the optimum conditions of cationization process for linen fabrics using the exhaustion method, was found to be 9% cationization agent, pH 10 and 75°C for 45 minutes. It was determined that the color efficiency was much higher in case of cationized and salt free dyed linen fabrics than the conventionally dyed samples. While the washing fastness properties were comparable, rubbing and light fastness values of cationized samples dyed without salt usage were found to be lower compared to conventionally dyed un-treated fabrics. It can be concluded that with the aid of cationization treatment prior to dyeing, salt usage could be eliminated during dyeing of linen fabrics both with direct and reactive dyes. However, the rubbing and light fastness values were moderate. This may occur depending on dye used and it should be checked before applying the cationization process. Another important point which should be taken into consideration is that the color nuances will be more yellowish in case of cationized linen fabric.

This may require adjustment of dyeing receipt in order to obtain same color nuance with that of conventionally dyed un-treated sample.

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Embroidery – from digital designing to fine art

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REZUMAT – ABSTRACT

Broderia – de la design digital la artă

Din cele mai vechi timpuri, omul a folosit broderia pentru a adăuga valoare culturală și economică îmbrăcămintei sau pentru a-și personaliza hainele, iar rezultatul a fost un bogat patrimoniu de artă decorativă. Astăzi, design-ul produselor textile brodate este aliniat la tehnologii avansate, în funcție de ceea ce este la modă sau în trend. Prelucrarea imaginilor digitale este acum o parte a procesului de design textil și mulți designeri de modă folosesc CAD-ul cu scopul de a crește precizia, productivitatea și de a oferi informații organizate, dar și pentru a reduce timpii morți în producție, reducând astfel și costurile articolelor de îmbrăcăminte.

Lucrarea de față prezintă modul cum un design textil poate fi creat prin intermediul sistemului universal CAD ASCON Kompas (s-a proiectat forma simbolului "Floarea Vieții" din geometria sacră) și Adobe Photoshop (pentru combinația de culori). În continuare, s-au importat formele în Hatch Embroidery Software pentru a crea modele de broderie. Folosind Adobe Illustrator, s-au realizat câteva schițe grafice de articole de îmbrăcăminte, pe care s-au adăugat broderiile proiectate.

Prin softurile folosite s-au experimentat culori, texturi, modele și schițe pentru a genera un design jucăuș, distinct și animat, fără a produce fizic articolul de îmbrăcăminte.

Cuvinte-cheie: geometria sacră, Floarea Vieții, design textil, broderii, Adobe Photoshop, ASCON Kompas, Hatch Embroidery Software, Adobe Illustrator

Embroidery – from digital designing to fine art

From the earliest times, the man has used embroidery to add cultural and economic value or to personalize the clothes and the result was a rich heritage of embellishment. Today the design of embroidered textiles is aligned to the advanced technologies, according to what is fashionable or on-trend. Digital imaging is now a part of the textile design process and many fashion designers use the CAD in order to increase the precision, productivity and to offer organized information, but also to reduce lead times in production, thus reducing cost of garments.

This paper will show how a textile design can be created by the means of the universal CAD system ASCON Kompas (we designed the shape of Sacred Geometry's symbol "Flower of Life") and Adobe Photoshop (for the colour combination). Later on we imported the designs in Hatch Embroidery Software, in order to create the embroidery models. Using Adobe Illustrator, we drawn some graphic sketches of garments and on those we added the embroideries which we already designed.

The software which we used offered us the benefit of experimenting with a number of colours, textures, patterns and sketch backgrounds for producing a playful, distinct and animated design, without physically making a garment.

Keywords: sacred geometry, Flower of Life, textile designs, embroideries, Adobe Photoshop, ASCON Kompas, Hatch Embroidery Software, Adobe Illustrator

INTRODUCTION

The origin of embroidery is lost in time. In the past women required years of practice and experience to master this craft, therefore embroidered garments were used only on holidays or special occasions, as these had to be prepared in advance.

Because of its decorative potential, the embroidery, became an integral part of couture industry [1–2]. In today's world fashion, the designers demonstrate their creativity and originality by combining weaving techniques, yarns, patterns, and embroideries in one garment. For Spring Summer 2017, the main focus of designer collections is embroideries, flowers being the guiding theme in fashion. This season's embroidery theme is all about provoking our sense of perception and combining the femininity of embroidery

with unusual shapes, in order to create a playful, distinct and animated effect.

Taking into account the fashion trends, in the present paper the authors intended to create different textile designs by the means of the universal CAD system ASCON Kompas for design of shape and Adobe Photoshop for color combinations, inspired by the Sacred Geometry's symbol – the Flower of Life [3–4]. The designs were later on imported in Hatch Embroidery Software thus to create the embroidery designs. In order to see how these embroideries look on a garment, using Adobe Illustrator, graphic sketches of garments were drawn on which some of the created embroideries were added.

TEXTILE DESIGN ON THE BASE OF FLOWER OF LIFE

The universe we live in is made of shapes and all the shapes are arranged according to a set of invisible mathematic rules that govern the structures and proportions. The nature of these patterns, forms and relationships and their connections may be gained into the mysteries – the laws of the Universe. The great sum of knowledge that governs the universe is named sacred geometry. This means the nature communicates with us through shapes.

Sacred geometry was often employed in the design, architecture, fabrication and construction of sacred structures and spaces, in religious art, iconography; also, its harmonics and proportion were found in music, light and cosmology as well as in jewelry and clothing.

One of the symbols of sacred geometry is the Flower of Life (figure 1) [5]. Composed of seven or more evenly-spaced, overlapping circles, this figure forms a flower-like pattern. Its most common form is hexagonal (the center of each circle being on the circumference of six surrounding circles of the same diameter), made up of 19 complete circles and 36 partial circular arcs, enclosed by a large circle.

Scientists, philosophers, psychologists, architects and artist around the world contemplated the perfect form, proportion and harmony of the Flower of Life. Leonardo da Vinci [6] studied its form and mathematical properties and he was fascinated by how the Flower of Life connected to physical reality as well as consciousness. He drew the Flower of Life itself, as well as various components such as the Seed of Life. He drew geometric figures representing shapes such as the platonic solids, a sphere, a torus, etc., and also used the golden ratio of phi in his artwork; all of which may be derived from the Flower of Life.

Today the fashion designers continue to deconstruct and reinvent certain textile motifs and patterns, hence the Flower of Life is enjoying a new life as emblem of cutting edge contemporary fashion.

In this context the present paper illustrates the way of creating different embroidery models, by using CAD software, which were then applied on garments. A first step in making up the product was to create 4 textile models, based on the symbol Flower of Life, using the instruments of CAD system Ascon Kompas (figure 2).

The patterns use the Flower of Life which was created with 19 circles. The first ornament was created in a gamma of four colors, which follows the radial symmetry and rhythm of the flower. The second pattern uses four colors arranged on the base of bilateral symmetry in vertical direction. The third and fourth ornaments use five colors models. In both patterns hexagon spirals were designed with the help of three colors. Hexagon spirals were arranged with radial symmetry and rhythm. The colors were chosen on

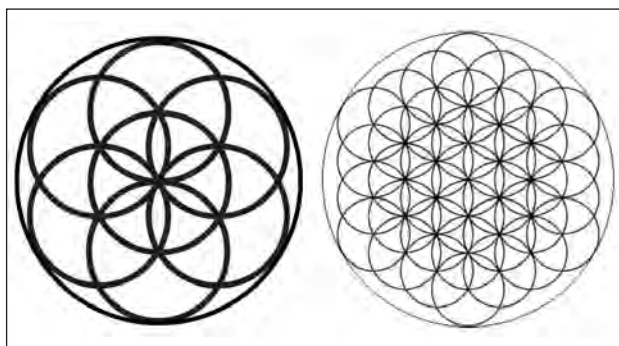


Fig. 1. Flower of Life

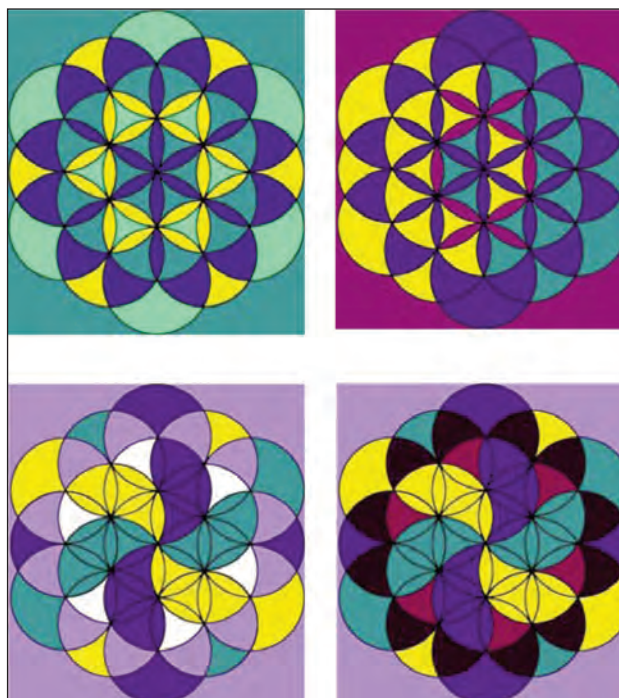


Fig. 2. Textile designs on the base of Flower of Life

the base of the color symbolism and meaning, the national tradition and of course the latest fashion trends [4–9].

CREATE EMBROIDERY DESIGNS

The textiles designs were inserted into the Hatch Embroidery Software and displayed on screen. Hatch Embroidery Software is the latest release from Australian company Wilcom, a global leader in embroidery software solutions [10]. The software transforms creative ideas into high quality embroidery and provides accurate, attractive outlines for designs in order to: take a ready-made design and sew it out; make global changes to a design, combine lettering with a design; create a monogram design, adapt an existing design; create embroidery from artwork using automated techniques; create embroidery manually; use special embroidery features.

Using on screen' digitizing method, the authors used the pointer of the mouse to define the design in

Design Worksheet		Design1	
Hatch Embroidery Software		Sensor: 140215	200.4mm
Fabric type: Pure Cotton		Color: 6	200.4mm
Required stabilizer: Topping		Zoom: 1:1	
Backing: Tear-Away			
+2			
Total stitches: 268.75m			
Color Sequence:			
Chart	Code Name	Thread	
Hatch	200 White	146.01m	
Hatch	202 Green	14.27m	
Hatch	203 Yellow	0.40m	
Hatch	202 Green	13.85m	
Hatch	203 Yellow	6.35m	
Hatch	202 Green	13.92m	
Hatch	203 Yellow	5.60m	
Hatch	200 Blue - Dark	10.40m	
Hatch	203 Yellow	5.76m	
Hatch	200 Blue - Dark	10.56m	
Hatch	200 Green - Dark	6.07m	
Hatch	200 Blue - Dark	10.64m	
Hatch	200 Green - Dark	13.10m	
Hatch	228 Blue - Dark	9.42m	
Hatch	203 Yellow	5.27m	
Hatch	202 Green	2.06m	

Fig. 3. Technical requirements

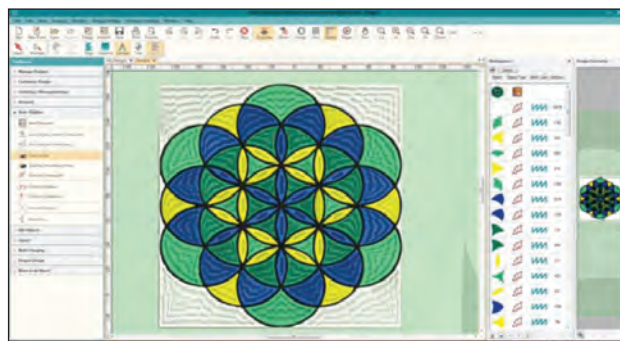


Fig. 4. Stitch types and colors

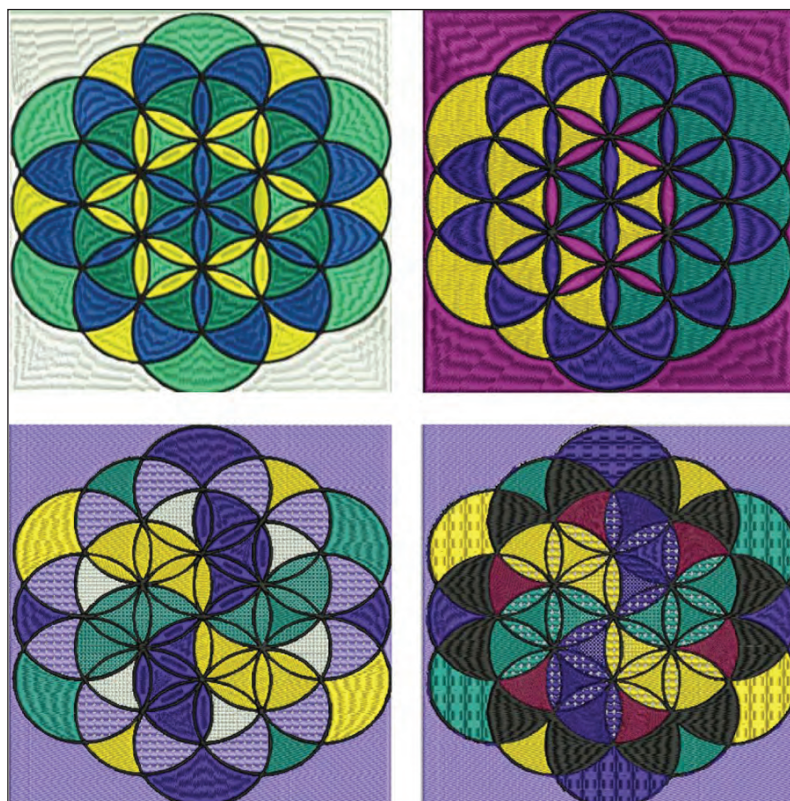


Fig. 5. Embroidery's design using Hatch Embroidery Software



Fig. 6. Embroideries in the completed garment

stitches. The digitizer will create blocks using different stitch types, different angles of stitching and changes of color.

We have established technical requirements: the type of fabric to be embroidered on, the scale of the design, the number of stitches, and the number of colors (figure 3 and 4).

Hatch Embroidery Software offers a variety of thread colors to achieve the most accurate color representation for embroidery. When we uploaded our artwork and selected the embroidery, the programme automatically detected and displayed colors in our artwork that matched our available thread colors. We adjusted design thread colors to find a combination that suited the background colors of our textile designs. We chose from a palette of stitch types to create the embroidery design (figure 5). The stitch types were pre-programmed and used to create stitch blocks or objects that were filled with a certain stitch type (in our embroidery we used Tatami, Satin, Motif, Cross stitch, Embossed).

When the embroidery design was completed the design was saved as .emb file.

In order to visualize how the embroideries will look in the completed garment we used Adobe Illustrator (figure 6).

CONCLUSIONS

CAD has become an important part of textile and apparel, being widely used in the design of yarns, fabrics and garments.

This paper emphasizes the role of CAD technology in developing virtual textile design and embroidery samples on the computer screen and simulating the appearance of embroidery without wasting materials and manufacturing process. The focus of the paper then shifts specifically to the role of visualization technology in enabling an integrated digital process.

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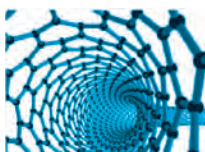
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REZUMAT – ABSTRACT

Îmbunătățirea ajustării pe corp a uniformelor din laboratoare și ateliere de lucru

Confortul îmbrăcăminteii poate fi descris ca fiind un sentiment de satisfacție fiziologică, psihologică și fizică și de echilibru în ceea ce privește îmbrăcăminte și condițiile actuale de mediu.

Scopul acestui studiu este de a evalua confortul de mișcare a corpului în uniforme de lucru purtate de personalul care lucrează în laboratoare și ateliere prin intermediul studiilor de uzură, pentru a determina potențialii factori care afectează negativ confortul de mișcare a corpului, pentru a efectua modificări de model în scopul asigurării satisfacției utilizatorilor și propunerii unui exemplu de tipar de uniformă de lucru.

La sfârșitul studiului, s-au făcut unele modificări privind tiparul de bază al uniformei de lucru pe baza datelor obținute din parametrii de cercetare.

Cuvinte-cheie: ajustare pe corp, uniformă de lucru, modificări ale tiparului, confortul mișcării corpului

Improving fit of work uniforms used in laboratories and workshops

Clothing comfort can be described as an individual's feeling physiologically, psychologically and physically satisfied and balanced in that clothing and under current environmental conditions.

The purpose of this study is to evaluate the body movement comfort of work uniforms used by people working in laboratories and workshops through wear trials, to determine the factors, if any, that negatively affect the body movement comfort, to make pattern modifications to ensure user satisfaction, and to propose an example work uniform pattern model.

At the end of the study, some modifications were made on the basic work uniform pattern based on the data obtained from research parameters.

Keywords: fitting, work uniform, pattern modifications, body movement comfort

INTRODUCTION

Clothing comfort can be described as an individual's feeling physiologically, psychologically and physically balanced and satisfied in that clothing and under the current environmental conditions [1, 2]. In other words, all functions of a clothing such as providing movement comfort physiologically and psychologically to the wearer, acting as a thermo-regulation system against ambient temperature changes, and making a person psychologically happy with their appearance as well as their aesthetic and attitude features can be defined as clothing comfort. Improvement of clothing comfort raises people's living standards [3].

Clothing comfort consists of the sub-components of thermal comfort, sensory (tactile) comfort, body movement comfort and psychological (aesthetic) comfort [4]. Body movement comfort which is the topic of this study has an important place among the components of comfort.

In terms of clothing comfort, it is vital that the clothing does not restrict body movements and adapts itself to these movements [5, 6]. That the clothing does not restrict body movements and adapts itself to these movements can only be possible if the clothing pattern is prepared suitably for the body.

Several studies conducted on this topic were summarized as follows.

In their studies, Choi and Ashdown (2002) developed clothes for the farmers that picked pears in the city of Naju, Korea. In the first phase of the study, field observations, interviews and surveys were conducted regarding both female and male farmers. The survey was administered to 113 people; 42 females, and 71 males. In accordance with the survey results, 4 prototype samples consisting of jacket and trousers for females were developed. The aim was to improve the working performance and clothing comfort of the workers while developing the samples. At the end of the study, the samples were subjected to wear trials, and were evaluated by the female workers and experts in terms of fit, function and aesthetics, and the optimum clothing was tried to be discovered [7]. Schofield et al. (2006) examined the relationship between the body shapes of people over 55 years old and the sizes and patterns of the trousers they wore. They tested the trousers with two different fit types on 176 subjects and compared the results [8]. Ho et al. (2008) tested eight sports outfits on 14 pregnant women around 32.3±4.2 years old. Within the study, the thermo-physiologic, tactile and body movement comforts of the clothes were examined. At the end of the wear trials, it was stated that the clothing types and models affected the body movement comfort [9].

Çoruh (2009) examined the ergonomics of jeans. Within the study, a survey was conducted in order to examine the ergonomics of jeans, to determine the problems that the individuals wearing jeans encountered, and to propose design for the ergonomics of jeans patterns based on these problems. The problems identified were categorized into 4 factors including discomfort of tightness, discomfort of climbing up stairs, discomfort of strain and discomfort of waist-baring. As a result, some recommendations were made on jeans patterns for the purpose of making ergonomic jeans [10].

In their studies, Çivitçi and Çakmak (2009) examined the effect of fabric structures with surface extension ability and different fiber construction on model and pattern designs of female trousers in ready-made clothing sector. Accordingly, they conducted wear trials on 24 people with six different fabric types, and necessary modifications were made on the trousers patterns thanks to the findings obtained at the end of the evaluation [11].

In their studies, Çoruh et al. (2011) developed a scale in order to evaluate the physical comfort of jeans. During the scale-development process, young people were interviewed regarding the problems that they encountered related to jeans in their daily life, the literature on clothing comfort was examined, and the experts working in ready-made clothing sector were interviewed. In the light of the information obtained, a scale consisting of 19 items was developed in order to assess the physical comfort of jeans, and validity and reliability analyses were performed [12].

Komarkova and Glombikova (2013) studied the effect of the anatomical changes during pregnancy on the pattern design of maternity wear. Accordingly, they measured the body sizes of the pregnant women at the beginning of their pregnancy and in the 36th and 41st weeks, and then, they worked on to develop one blouse and one trousers pattern. At the end of the study, they developed patterns suitable for the body types of pregnant women [13].

Utkun (2014) analyzed the body movement comfort performances of three different classical male shirts intended for bellied males through wear trials that were conducted on a group of 10 subjects. The fit of the shirts to the body, as well as their comfort during movement were separately analyzed through these wear trials. At the end of the study, the belly size concept was recommended to be used in the production of classical shirts for males [14].

The purpose of this study is to evaluate fit of work uniforms worn by people working in laboratories and workshops, to determine the factors, if any, that negatively affect the body movement comfort, to make pattern modifications to ensure user satisfaction, and to propose an example work uniform pattern model. For the study, necessary ethical permissions were obtained from the Pamukkale University Ethics Committee with the document no: 20678 on 29.03.2016.

EXPERIMENTAL PART

Materials

The materials of the study consisted of 21 females (38-size) who voluntarily attended the wear trials and wore work uniforms in workshops, and one uniform produced out of the 38-size standard female patterns according to the Muller system.

The age of the volunteers who participated in the wear trials ranged from 18 to 23. The average bust measurement of these subjects was 90 ± 2 cm, their average waist measurement was 66 ± 2 cm, average hip measurement was 94 ± 2 cm, average sleeve length was 6 ± 2 cm, and average height was between 155 cm and 170 cm.

Within the study, one standard 38-size female work uniform was produced. The work uniform model is described as men's collar uniform with five buttons in the front, one top pocket and two bottom pockets in the front, removable sleeves, and center back seam (figure 1). The type of the woven fabric used in the production of the work uniforms was alpaca and consisted of 75% cotton and 25% viscose, and its fabric weight was 180 g/m^2 .

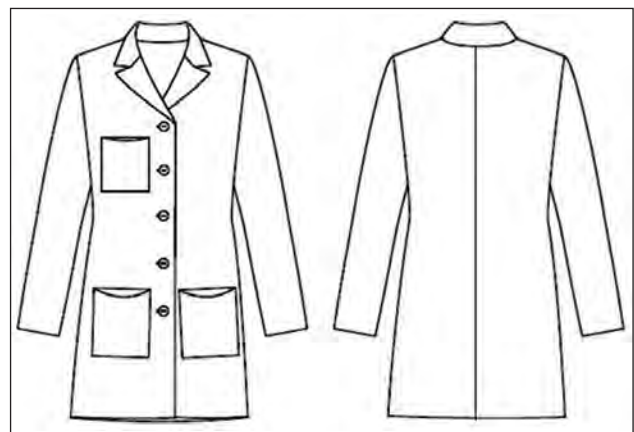


Fig. 1. Classical female work uniform (front and back view)

While preparing the work uniform patterns, primarily the basic work uniform patterns were prepared, and then, the front part and the back part, as well as the sleeve patterns were created. The standard size table used when preparing the basic work uniform patterns was illustrated in table 1. The basic patterns of the front and back part, collar and back yoke of the uniform were shown in figure 2, and the expansion of the patterns was shown in figure 3.

Method

At the initial phase of the study, one work uniform was produced. This work uniform was subjected to wear trials on 21 females one by one, and the fit of the uniform to the body and their comfort during movement were separately analyzed, and in addition to these, the fit of the length and width of the uniform to the body were observed when the uniform was worn.

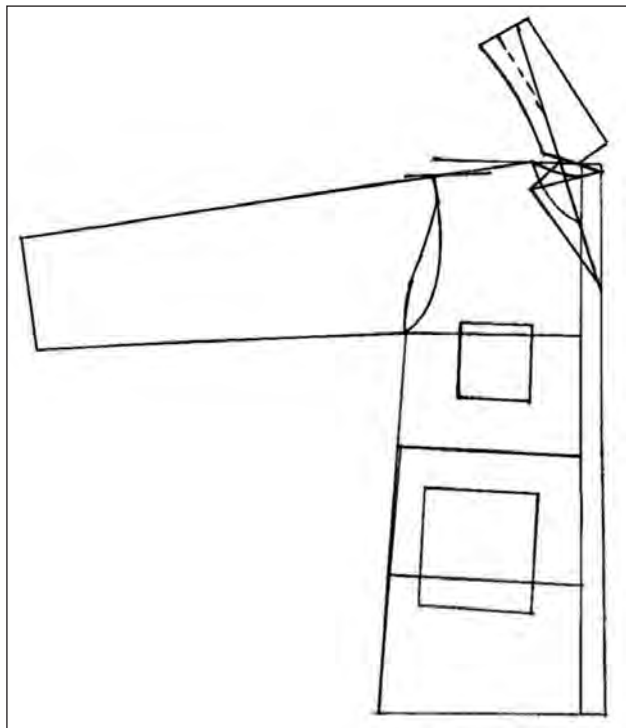


Fig. 2. The basic patterns of the work uniform for front and back parts (view)

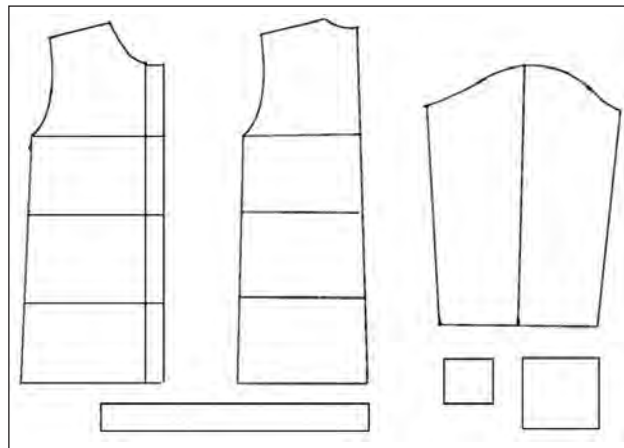


Fig. 3. The expansion of the front and back parts and sleeve pattern

It was determined that although the bust size of these people fitted to 38-size, there were problems with the length and width, and the work uniform did not provide body movement comfort. From this point forth, within the scope of this study, comparative analyses were done based on the frequency analysis, one of the statistical techniques, and modifications were made on the basic work uniform patterns.

Table 1

SIZE TABLE	
Measurements (cm)	Size 38
Length (from shoulder)	82
Chest girth	90
Hip girth	94
Waist girth	66
Shoulder width	15
Collar opening	15
Front collar drop	9
Back collar drop	2
Arm length	60
Wrist width	16
Armhole height	23
Shoulder drop	2.5

The parameters researched during the wear trials were given in table 2, 3 and 4. The parameters analyzed during the wear trials were reviewed by a specialist along with the wearer.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The frequency analyses of the parameters researched during the study are presented in table 5, 6 and 7.

A total of 23.8% of the survey participants think that their work uniform was suitable for their body movements, 61.9% of them think that it was not suitable, and 14.3% of them were neutral about this issue.

In addition, 14.3% of the participants think that removable sleeves were suitable for their body movements, 71.5% of them think that removable sleeves were not suitable, and 14.3% of them adopted a neutral position.

According to the research results, the majority of the individuals wearing a work uniform believe that their work uniforms were not suitable for their body movements. Based on these results, some modifications were made on the basic work uniform pattern. These pattern modifications are displayed with red lines in figure 4.

Based on the data obtained from the research results, the model length and belt length of the work uniform were shortened, and the top pocket and back pocket height were increased, but the button

Table 2

THE PARAMETERS RESEARCHED DURING THE WEAR TRIALS REGARDING CLOTHING COMFORT					
No.	Clothing comfort questions	Strongly agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree
1	I think my work uniform adapts itself to my body movements.				
2	I think my work uniform with removable sleeves adapts itself to my body movements.				

Table 3

THE PARAMETERS RESEARCHED DURING THE WEAR TRIALS REGARDING LENGTH MEASUREMENTS			
No	Length Measurements Questions	Short	Normal
3	I think the model length of my work uniform is sufficient.		
4	I think the armhole height of my work uniform is sufficient.		
5	I think the space between the buttonholes and buttons of my work uniform is sufficient.		
6	I think the stitch length (1cm 3stitch) of my work uniform is sufficient.		
7	I think the belt length of my work uniform is sufficient.		
8	I think the arm length of my work uniform is sufficient.		
9	I think the top pocket height of my work uniform is sufficient.		
10	I think the bottom pocket height of my work uniform is sufficient.		

Table 4

THE PARAMETERS RESEARCHED DURING THE WEAR TRIALS REGARDING WIDTH MEASUREMENTS			
No	Width Measurements Questions	Tight	Normal
11	I think the hem width of my work uniform is suitable for my movements.		
12	I think the wrist width of my work uniform is suitable.		
13	I think the shoulder width of my work uniform is suitable.		
14	I think the collar opening of my work uniform is sufficient.		
15	I think the armhole width of my work uniform is sufficient.		
16	I think the collar width of my work uniform is sufficient.		
17	I think the top pocket width of my work uniform is sufficient.		
18	I think the bottom pocket width of my work uniform is sufficient.		

Table 5

RESULTS REGARDING CLOTHING COMFORT				
No.	Strongly agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree
1	4.8	19.0	14.3	28.6
2	4.8	9.5	14.3	42.9

Table 7

RESULTS REGARDING WIDTH MEASUREMENTS			
No.	Tight (%)	Normal (%)	Large (%)
11	52.4	23.8	23.8
12	9.5	28.6	61.9
13	9.5	23.8	66.7
14	9.5	66.7	23.8
15	61.9	19.0	19.0
16	14.3	71.4	14.3
17	66.7	19.0	14.3
18	47.6	28.6	23.8

Table 6

RESULTS REGARDING LENGTH MEASUREMENTS			
No.	Short (%)	Normal (%)	Long (%)
3	23.8	14.3	61.9
4	14.3	23.8	61.9
5	19.0	57.1	23.8
6	9.5	38.1	52.4
7	14.3	23.8	61.9
8	52.4	14.3	33.3
9	52.4	4.8	42.9

hole-button spacing was not changed. The hem and top pocket of the work uniform were enlarged, and the shoulder width was narrowed, but the collar opening, collar width and the bottom pocket width were not changed.

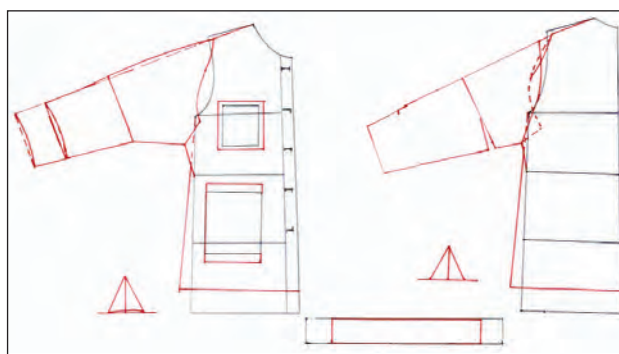


Fig. 4. Pattern modifications of work uniform (front and back part)

Since the majority of the people wearing a work uniform were not pleased with the removable sleeves, a dolman sleeve arm with an extra part in it that came from the body was prepared. Dolman sleeve arm with an extra part in it provides more movement comfort compared to dolman sleeve arms without an extra part. While drawing this dolman sleeve form, the armhole height and sleeve length were shortened, the wrist width was narrowed, and the armhole width was increased.

CONCLUSION

In this study, it was evaluated fit of work uniforms worn by people working in laboratories and workshops. According to the research results, the majority of the individuals wearing a work uniform believe that their work uniforms were not suitable for their body movements.

Some modifications were made on the basic work uniform pattern based on the data obtained from research parameters.

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The influence of design and aesthetics elements in choosing clothing

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REZUMAT – ABSTRACT

Influența elementelor de design și estetică în alegerea îmbrăcăminte

Pe piața produselor de design vestimentar, elementele de design și estetică reprezintă un factor important în procesul decizional al cumpărătorilor. Prezentul articol evidențiază influențele acestor elemente pe piața modei din România. În acest sens, a fost efectuată o cercetare de piață cantitativă pe un eșantion de 496 subiecți de sex feminin, având ca scop identificarea elementelor de design și estetică în alegerea îmbrăcăminte la modă. Pe baza rezultatelor obținute, au fost prezentate stilurile de modă preferate, combinația dintre croială și materialele utilizate sau culorile predominante, elemente care definesc specificul pieței interne de îmbrăcăminte.

Cuvinte-cheie: cercetare de piață, mesaj vizual, industria modei, tendințe, stil de modă

The influence of design and aesthetics elements in choosing clothing

On the fashion products market, the design and aesthetics elements are an important factor in the buyers' decision process. The present article highlights the influences of these elements on the fashion market from Romania. In this respect, a quantitative market research was conducted on a sample of 496 female subjects, having the identification of the design and aesthetics elements' role in choosing fashion attires as a target. Based on the results obtained, the favorite fashion styles, mixtures between the cut and the materials used or predominant colors, elements that define the specific of domestic clothing market were shown.

Keywords: market research, visual message, fashion industry, trends, fashion style

INTRODUCTION

Fashion design has several challenges on producers of clothing products because it is based very often on personal preferences, established more on product appearance than on its utility. Elements of design and aesthetics are among the most important features of any product and, as marketing tools, influence to a large extent the success or failure of a product.

That is why, the representatives of companies producing clothing products must continuously monitor the behavior of target customers, taking into account the reasons for choosing a certain product over another, the way in which the public assess clothing products and the way they purchase them.

Roland Barthes defines fashion as a complex system of meanings, in which the clothes are visual elements which can be "read" as a text [1]. He states that a clothing product has three important dimensions: the first one is technological, namely the creation of any type of clothing, from concept to finite product; the second dimension is the spatial one, consisted of shapes, lines, surfaces and colors; the last is the verbal dimension, which refers to visual message and clothing product as an experience in a certain context. Therefore, clothing products, in comparison with other products, have a higher symbolic meaning for consumers, because through the story they tell and the context in which they are worn, they give a status to the wearer and influence the consumer lifestyle to a higher or lower extent, depending on the interest in

fashion trends [2–3]. That is why, product innovation and communication are essential for gaining an important place in the consumer's mind [4]. However, without a function and utility, the significance of a clothing product is insufficient to acquire a fashion product. According to James Laver, the three functions of the clothing products are the following: utility – considered as the least important factor, hierarchy – status given by wearing certain clothes and seduction – clothing must favor the body and to fit the person wearing the clothes in the general pattern of attraction specific to the historic and social framework [5]. A successful fashion item combines all these functions through specific elements of design and aesthetics.

THE FASHION MARKET

The fashion industry is among the most complex, varied and dynamic activity fields at a global level, with approximately 75 million employees all over the world [6]. Over time, the global fashion market has passed different evolution stages regarding the elements of design and aesthetics of items and the market' functioning and organization. The evolution of the fashion product elements of design and aesthetics is closely linked to the evolution of the fashion market, facilitating the cooperation relationships between cultures and different economic systems. With a few exceptions, the merit to launch creative trends with global impact and to offer technological and organizational solutions valid until today in the fashion

industry is assigned to French haute-couture designers [7]. Also, while design and creativity are considered the strength of the fashion market from France, the Italian market is valued for manufacturing, and the American one for the brand identity management [8].

At the moment, in Romania, there are more than 3000 producers of clothing products, and the market can be divided in several sectors: leather clothing products, fur products, woven or crocheted items, professional wardrobe items, special occasion items and underwear items [9]. Among the most important producers on the market are Modexim, founded in 1991, producing clothing products for brands as Steilman, H&M and MaxMara, and the company Conflux, founded in the same year after the reorganization of the Company of Garments and Knitwear Bucharest, cooperating nowadays with Emporio Armani, Alain Figaret, Sonia Rykiel and many other international companies [10]. Other Romanian companies with a long history on the Romanian market and a good evolution are Catex, Tex Model Grup and Held Fashion.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

In order to achieve the article's objectives, a quantitative market research was conducted. This was made from the point of view of fashion market companies which identified an important marketing opportunity to diversify the product range and want to find out more information on the customers' behavior and their attitude toward the fashion product elements of design and aesthetics.

The main objective of this research is to determine the role of the design and aesthetics elements in choosing attires among women from Romania.

The marketing research started from the following hypotheses:

1. At least 70% of the women from Romania are interested in fashion trends.
2. An elegant clothing style is generally preferred.

3. The most important design and aesthetic elements of clothing products are the material and color.
4. Most women from Romania consider that, for clothing products, appearance and comfort are equally important.

The quantitative research methodology was based on interviewing 496 persons, females from Romania, using a survey and a questionnaire as a data collection tool. The data collection technique called CAWI – Computer Assisted Web Interviewing was used, the method by which the questionnaire is posted on a web page, the respondent filling in the answers directly in the browser. For this method there is no need for additional configurations and there is no need for a program to be installed, the browser offered by the operating system being enough. The period in which this study was made is December 2016 – February 2017. Data collection was based on a questionnaire which includes 27 questions, of which 5 are for subjects' characterization.

After information collection with the help of the questionnaire, the data statistical processing was made with the SPSS system (Statistical Package for Social Sciences). The first stage was to define the relevant variables of the research. After that, the answer options were coded for facilitating data introduction in the computer. Coding was achieved depending on each question and the scale used for that question. SPSS database was filled in after the introduction of all questionnaires, and finally, data was centralized as frequency tables and graphs [11].

Of 496 respondents, 36.1% have secondary education and 63.9% have higher education, 43.5% of the respondents are in the age group 20–30 years, and a close percentage, namely 37.1% of the total sample are between 31 and 40 years old. The lowest percentage of the sample (19.4%) is represented by the customers with the age between 41 and 50 years (table 1 and figure 1).

According to data presented in table 2 and figure 2, most responses – 43.5% of the total sample – show

Table 1

RESPONDENTS' AGE			
		Frequency	Percent
Valid	20–30 years	54	43.5
	31–40 years	46	37.1
	41–50 years	24	19.4
	Total	124	100.0

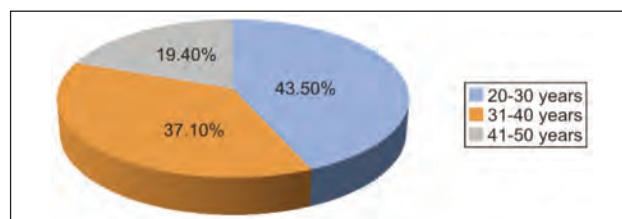


Fig. 1. Respondents' age

Table 2

RESPONDENTS' INCOME			
		Frequency	Percent
Valid	under 2000 lei	7	5.6
	2001–3000 lei	54	43.5
	3001–4000 lei	37	29.8
	over 4000 lei	26	21.0
	Total	124	100.0

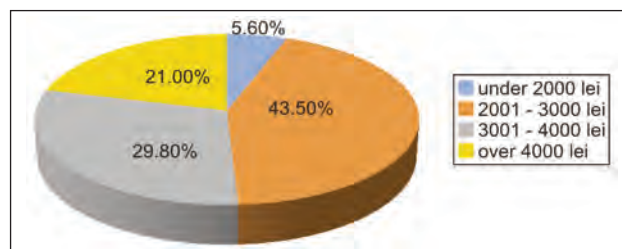


Fig. 2. Respondents' income

a monthly income level between 2000 and 3000 lei, while 29.8% of the answers show a monthly income level between 3000 and 4000 lei, and 21% of the respondents have a monthly average income over 4000 lei.

RESEARCH RESULTS

The research has shown a lot of information, further being presented the most relevant for the issues taken into account.

According to data obtained, of 496 members of the sample, 436 confirmed that they have an increased interest in fashion trends, while 60 members answered that they have no interest in fashion. There were no non-answers recorded. For the first question, the percentage of affirmative answers was 87.9% (table 3 and figure 3).

The question regarding the favorite clothing style is based on a variable measured with a nominal scale with single choice. Distribution of answers is presented in table 4.

From data analysis we can notice that 45.2% of the respondents considered the elegant fashion style as favorite. Also, the casual style was preferred by 30.6% of the respondents. The bohemian and conservative styles were preferred in equal percentages, of 11.3%, by the sample's respondents. The eclectic

style is preferred by only 1.6% of the respondents in this case. We mention that there were no non-answers at this question. It can be noticed that the distribution of answers is not uniform, with a significant concentration on the elegant fashion style.

In table 5 it can be noticed that most of the answers show the preference for straight tailoring fashion products, made of viscose. Another combination cut-material preferred by interviewed customers show the preference for fashion products with straight tailoring, made of veil. The third place in preferences ranking at the level of the analyzed sample is taken by the knit products, with straight tailoring. The other mixtures between cut and material are preferred by a lower number of respondents.

Regarding the purchase frequency for these products, it can be noticed that 33.9% of the respondents buy clothing 3–4 times a year, while only 9.7% of the respondents buy clothing more than 4 times a year. 27.4% stated that they buy clothing only twice a year, and 29% of the interviewed persons buy clothing only once a year (table 6).

The research pursued the ordering of the design and aesthetics elements of fashion products taking into account their importance in the purchase decision (table 7).

Table 3

SUBJECTS' INTERESTS ON CLOTHING MARKET TRENDS			
		Frequency	Percent
Valid	Yes	436	87.9
	No	60	12.1
	Total	496	100.0

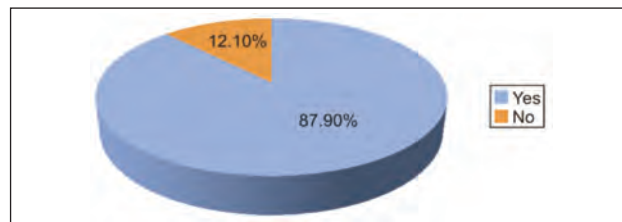


Fig. 3. Subjects' interests on clothing market trends

Table 4

FASHION STYLE			
		Frequency	Percent
Valid	Bohemian	56	11.3
	Casual	152	30.6
	Conservative	56	11.3
	Eclectic	8	1.6
	Elegant	224	45.2
	Total	496	100.0

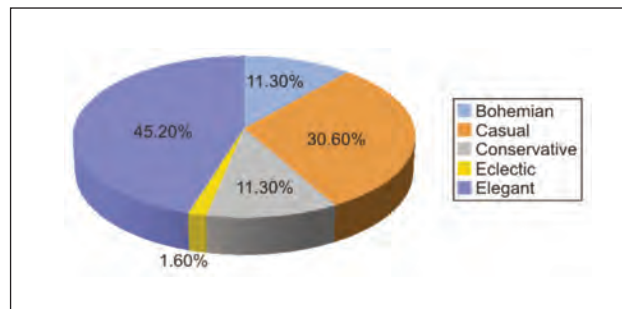


Fig. 4. Fashion style

Table 5

THE CORRELATION BETWEEN THE CUT AND THE PREFERRED MATERIAL IN CLOTHING						
		Lace	Knit	Viscose	Veil	Total
Cut type	Draped tailoring	32	12	16	80	140
	Straight tailoring	28	68	96	40	232
	A tailoring	12	4	24	16	56
	V tailoring	20	20	20	8	68
	Total	92	104	156	144	496

Table 6

PURCHASE FREQUENCY FOR FASHION PRODUCTS			
		Frequency	Percent
Valid	Once a year	144	29
	Twice a year	136	27.4
	3-4 times a year	168	33.9
	Over 4 times a year.	48	9.7
	Total	496	100.0

The results have shown that, on the first place, regarding the importance as a design and aesthetic element of the fashion products is the material, with an average of assessments of 1.35 points, followed

Table 7

THE IMPORTANCE OF DESIGN AND AESTHETICS ELEMENTS IN PURCHASE				
DESCRIPTIVE STATISTICS				
	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean
	122	1	3	1.35
Color	122	1	5	2.10
Cut	123	1	5	2.55
Print	122	1	5	3.33
Versatility	122	1	5	3.84
Valid N (listwise)	122			

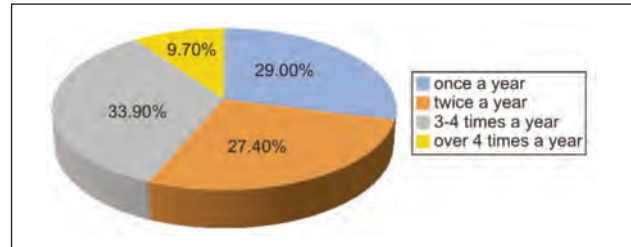


Fig. 5. Purchase frequency for fashion products

by color, with an average of 2.10 points, and cut, with the average of assessments of 2.55 points. The least important elements of design and aesthetics are considered to be the print and versatility.

Regarding the attitudes and opinions of the interviewed persons on fashion products' elements of design and aesthetics, the correlation between design and aesthetics elements was studied. Both were assessed as being the most important aspects of each attire, namely the material and color (table 8). We notice that most preferences show the following association material-color: lace and knit of dark colors, viscose of neutral colors and veil of dark or pastel colors.

If we refer to the type of favorite colors by the interviewed persons, the analysis led to the following observations: 37.1% of the respondents have shown their clear preference towards dark colors, 33.1% have chosen pastel colors, and 25% of them have

Table 8

CORRELATION BETWEEN MATERIAL TYPE AND FAVORITE COLOURS							
		Dark colours	Neutral colours	Neutral colours, dark colours	Neutral colours, pastel colours	Pastel colours	Total
Type of material preferred	Lace	44	8	0	4	36	92
	Knit	48	28	4	4	20	104
	Viscose	36	76	4	4	36	156
	Veil	56	12	0	0	76	144
Total		184	124	8	12	168	496

Table 9

CORRELATION BETWEEN AGE OF INTERVIEWED SUBJECTS AND THE TYPE OF PREFERRED COLORS FOR FASHION PRODUCTS					
		20-30 years	31-40 years	41-50 years	Total
Colours that prevail in wardrobe	dark colours	80	60	44	184
	neutral colours	48	48	28	124
	neutral colours-dark	0	4	4	8
	neutral colours-pastel	4	4	4	12
	pastel colours	84	68	16	168
Total		216	184	96	496

Table 10

PCORRELATION BETWEEN THE AGE OF INTERVIEWED SUBJECTS AND THE TYPE OF MATERIAL PREFERRED FOR CLOTHING					
		20-30 years	31-40 years	41-50 years	Total
Preferred material type	Lace	8	36	48	92
	Knit	64	32	8	104
	Viscose	100	24	32	156
	Veil	44	92	8	144
Total		216	184	96	496

chosen neutral colors. Taking into account that 1.6% of the customers prefer neutral and dark colors, and 2.4% of them prefer neutral colors and pastel colors, it can be said that the distribution of answers is relatively uniform (figure 5).

Another important issue that was approached in this research is the correlation between the age of the interviewed subjects and the type of favorite colors for all clothing (table 9) and the correlation between the age of interviewed subjects and the type of material preferred by them (table 10).

Data obtained shows a unit trend, for all the groups, the pastel colors being preferred by the respondents aged 20–30 years old, and for the respondents aged 31–40 years old. Only the respondents aged 41–50 years old prefer neutral colors, against pastel colors. Regarding the results obtained from the correlation analysis between the subjects' age and favorite material, significant differences among the identified age groups can be noticed. The customers aged 20–30 years old prefer viscose (46.3% of them), knit (29.6%), then veil (33%), and knit and veil had an equal percentage in preferences ranking, namely 8.5%. In the age group 31–40 years old, the veil was designated as the preferred material by half of the customers of this age segments, being followed, by lace (19.6%), knit (17.3%) and viscose (13.1%).

CONCLUSIONS

The design and aesthetics elements are essential factors for the favorable evolution of each product on

a certain market, but clothing products belong to a special product category. One of the reasons is the fact that the fashion market is characterized by a rapid pace of change, imposing the fashion producers to bring new visual elements with each new collection launched. According to local or international trends, designers constantly modify certain design and aesthetic elements of fashion products – colors, materials, cuts, prints – or reinvent them, trying to surprise positively the target audience.

Another challenge facing the fashion industry companies is the extremely high degree of subjectivity involved in the purchase decision of the product. The design and aesthetics elements of a fashion product must create a functional whole, equally comfortable and attractive. Otherwise, the defect or fault of one of the design and aesthetic elements outshines the rest of the elements.

The producers' success on this market is dependent, to a high extent, on the ongoing analysis of the target customers' preferences, the changes assessed allowing them to differentiate on this extremely complex market, to continuously innovate and to actively contribute to the education and influence of customers' preferences and behaviors.

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Consumer perception concerning the trade of counterfeit clothing brands in Romania. A pilot study – Southern region and Bucharest

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REZUMAT – ABSTRACT

Percepția consumatorilor privind comercializarea în România a brandurilor de haine contrafăcute. Studiu pilot – regiunea de Sud și București

Contrafacerea este unul dintre cele mai vechi fenomene, care a apărut odată cu piața și cu dorința oamenilor de a se îmbogăți. Dacă o perioadă îndelungată contrafacerea a fost privită ca nefiind un fenomen îngrijorător, deoarece producția se realiza în spații mici, clandestine și în cantități relativ reduse, astăzi amploarea fenomenului este demnă de luat în calcul. În prezent, contrafacerea profită de cele mai noi realizări ale științei și tehnicii, transformându-se într-un fenomen cu multiple fațete. Producătorii de falsuri și-au extins semnificativ aria – de la ceasuri, textile, haine, electronice, electrocasnice, telefoane mobile, produse cosmetice, medicamente, până la jucării și produse alimentare. Pornind de la astfel de elemente și de la efectele negative pe care contrafacerea le are asupra companiilor, consumatorilor și statului, autorii acestui articol își propun să evidențieze cu ajutorul unui studiu empiric (pe bază de chestionar) principalele aspecte ale comportamentului consumatorului român din București și regiunea de sud a României, cu scopul identificării unui set de măsuri menite să conducă la diminuarea acestui flagel. Rezultatele obținute în urma studiului, din păcate, arată că, în ciuda efectelor negative, românii din capitală și din partea de sud a țării achiziționează produse contrafăcute în mod conștient, din diverse motive, care vor fi prezentate în secțiunile lucrării.

Cuvinte-cheie: contrafacere, comportamentul consumatorului, măsuri anti-contrafacere, industria de confecții

Consumer perception concerning the trade of counterfeit clothing brands in Romania. A pilot study – Southern region and Bucharest

Counterfeiting is one of the oldest phenomena that emerged with the market and people's desire to get rich. If an extended period counterfeiting has been regarded as not being a serious problem because the production supposed relatively small quantities and was realized in small and clandestine spaces, nowadays the extent of the phenomenon is worthy be taken into account. Currently, counterfeiting takes advantage of the latest achievements of science and technology, transforming itself into a multifaceted phenomenon. Lately, the producers of counterfeits have significantly expanded their area – from watches, textiles, clothing, electronics, mobile phones, cosmetics, medicinal products, to toys and food. Based on such elements and on the negative effects that counterfeiting has on companies, consumers and state, the authors of this article aim to highlight, by means of an empirical study (based on a survey), the main features of Romanian consumer behavior in the capital city and southern region of Romania, with the purpose of identifying a set of measures aiming at reducing this scourge. The findings of the conducted study unfortunately shows that, despite the negative effects of the counterfeiting, Romanians from the capital and from the south of the country deliberately purchase counterfeit products, for various reasons, which will be outlined in the sections of this paper.

Keywords: counterfeiting, consumer behavior, anti-counterfeiting measures, clothing industry

INTRODUCTION

Counterfeiting is an issue as old as the world exists. Examples that history offers us are numerous. Phillips showed how in 27 BC, corks used for wine amphorae, in which it was transported, wore a counterfeit seal so as to pass a local wine as an imported wine in order to sold it at a higher price [1]. The Roman philosopher Pliny the Elder (AD 23-79) stated that counterfeit coins were highly desirable objects among contemporary collectors, who were willing to pay significant sums for them [2]. Counterfeiting practically exists since markets have emerged and it was expanded with the mass production sold on legal markets.

The phenomenon of counterfeiting is one that has aroused and still arouses a strong interest both in academia and the general public. From the agreement

of generating a universally accepted definition and of identifying the required measures to eradicate counterfeiting, the specific issues of studying it still require clarification. Typically, counterfeiting is defined as “unauthorized representation of a registered trade mark in order to deceive the buyer, who thinks that he acquires the original good” [3]. The definitions listed over time were based on two assumptions: 1) counterfeit goods are intended for consumers aware that they are purchasing fakes; 2) counterfeit goods are purchased by people who think they are buying the originals.

Lai and Zaichkowsky consider that as important as the definition of counterfeiting is also the definition of a counterfeit product. They show that “a counterfeit product is a 100% copy, typically having a lower quality, although not always” [4].

In the past, counterfeiting seemed to be the prerogative of some relatively small companies or of producers who owned small sweatshops. During the last 15–20 years, counterfeiting switched to “heavyweight category” in the sense that it has become the preserve of large companies, well organized and with international distribution networks [5].

The emphasis of the exact figures on counterfeiting is impossible because of the illegal nature of the activity performed. Over time, however, various organizations have tried to make estimations. Thus, the OECD estimated for 2007 a value of 250 billion dollars for counterfeit and pirated products, but this value did not include those produced and consumed in the same country or non-tangible digital products [6]. For 2015, the estimated value was a worrying one – 1.77 trillion dollars [7]. In the US, the expected annual impact is enormous – 200 trillion dollars [8]. In the UK, based on a survey, the annual consumption of counterfeit clothes and shoes was approximated at 5.4 billion dollars [9].

The goods in question are of the most diverse – from pharmaceuticals to clothing and shoes. In France, for example, most often confiscated counterfeit products are the shoes, representing 21% of all seized articles, followed by clothes and watches. In Germany, clothes account for 90% of all counterfeits [10].

Unfortunately, all over the World, the trade with fakes exists and its value tends to increase. European Commission identified for the European Union that the number of counterfeit goods detained in customs increased by 15% in 2015 comparing to 2014, registering the amount of 650 mil. Euro. The main country of provenance for the fakes remains China with 41% of the total of counterfeit trade in the EU. According to the *Report on EU Customs enforcement of intellectual property rights. Results at the EU border*: “Benin was the originating country of a large amount of foodstuff, while Mexico was the top source for counterfeit alcoholic beverages and Morocco for other beverages. Malaysia was in the lead for toiletries, Turkey for clothing, Hong Kong for counterfeit mobile phones and accessories, memory cards, computer equipment, CDs and DVDs and lighters. Montenegro was the biggest originator of counterfeit cigarettes, while India topped the list for medicines” [11].

The same Report shows the fact that Romania follows the global trend. Here the trade of fakes has prospered – the number of articles detained in customs increased in 2015 by 53% comparing with 2014, from 3.076.236 to 4.693.180 counterfeit goods [12]. For Romania, the originating countries of fakes are the same as those recorded for the EU. Unfortunately, the figures are not public and we have only some estimates. Thus, for 2009 about 28% of traded goods were estimated to be counterfeit and approximately 50% of identified counterfeits came from China according to the press releases of the Romanian Anticounterfeiting Association [13]. Although, there are a lot of Romanian companies producing original goods, the lower price of fakes makes the difference in choosing them.

Nowadays, there is no reason to believe that the phenomenon will disappear, quite the contrary. The advent of the Internet and its use in mass appear to be helpful for distributors of counterfeit products. In the past manufacturers of counterfeit products relied on street vendors and on markets that were functioning only by night; currently the Internet provides the ease of distribution [14]. According to reports carried out at the international level, it is estimated that in 2008 there was an increase in the sale of counterfeit goods by 45% and 80% from this is due to online sales [15].

Based on such statistics, this paper sets as a main objective emphasizing the Romanian consumer perception (whereas the extent of this phenomenon is significant in Romania) on the selling and buying of counterfeit clothes in order to identify some potential measures to reduce the scale of counterfeiting.

COUNTERFEITING IN THE SCIENTIFIC LITERATURE

Over the centuries, numerous authors were concerned about this issue. Since the twentieth century, the extent of the phenomenon seems to have increased mainly thanks to new techniques and technologies. Thus, among those who wrote about general aspects of trade with counterfeit products in the new context, have been Kaikati and LaGarce [16], Hansen [17], Higgins and Rubin [18], Grossman and Shapiro [19] etc. The articles published in the last two centuries usually started by identifying the causes and the circumstances of the production of counterfeit goods and went up to the presentation of the profile of producer and/or purchaser of counterfeits.

It has been found in the scientific literature that, usually, consumers of counterfeit products are divided into two broad categories [20].

In the first category there are included those who purchase counterfeit products without realizing that products are not genuine. In this case, the authors indicate the need for better information on the means that can be used to distinguish a fake from an original product [21]. The second category is composed of individuals who deliberately are purchasing counterfeits for various reasons. In this category there are several subcategories. Thus, there are consumers who buy counterfeit products because they do not have the financial means to buy the originals. They are attracted by the intangible benefits of wearing brands such as image and prestige. For some experts, such customers deserve some leniency, resulting from the fact that the financial loss generated by some “lost” sales in the case of the producers of originals is limited. One could even argue that they are additionally promoting the products, increasing the overall awareness of the brand to new customer segments [22]. Among them there are also those willing to purchase brand image without being interested in quality [23]. This explains why brands such as Gucci, Prada, Chanel, Burberry, Louis Vuitton and Cartier are the most frequently counterfeited [24].

Another subcategory of consumers is represented by those who can afford the originals, but not always choose to buy them. It's about those who own simultaneously originals and counterfeits. Counterfeit choice for this category is not generated by low income, but by the desire to own fakes. The counterfeit product may be preferred for various reasons such as: fun, pleasure and excitement to purchase [25], certain circumstances – for example to protect the original while traveling [26, 27].

Lastly, there is a group of brand loyal consumers who see the spread of counterfeits as being harmful to their personal relationship with the brand. They may choose to purchase once or twice a fake, but after this, they eventually abandon the purchase of the brand in question, since the expected exclusivity is alleviated by the wide availability of imitation that anyone can afford [28].

Many times when dealing with consumers of counterfeit goods, the ladies are brought to the fore, because, as Thorstein Veblen said "the queen of ostentatious consumption is the woman" [29]. She decides to purchase counterfeit goods for the same reasons that urge her to purchase luxury goods: personal satisfaction and impressing others, reasons that can be found also in the case of gentlemen [30]. Summarizing, the conscious purchasing of counterfeit products can occur because of the existence of three reasons [31]: accessibility of prices and/or preference for certain product features [32], social and cultural influence [33] and socioeconomic status of the consumer [34].

The categories of consumers mentioned above can be easily highlighted on a number of markets. If one looks at the second largest category of consumers, one can observe that one of the markets where all the above mentioned reasons can be quickly highlighted is the counterfeit clothing market. This is one of the reasons behind the choice of studying the Romanian consumer perceptions of counterfeit clothes.

A PILOT STUDY ON ROMANIAN CONSUMERS' PERCEPTION OF COUNTERFEIT CLOTHES

Collecting data

In order to emphasize Romanian consumer attitudes regarding counterfeit clothing there was conducted a pilot survey based on a sample of 395 respondents residing in the south of the country and in Bucharest. The questionnaire was distributed online (Google Forms) during the period June-July 2016; this method was chosen due to its low cost of data collection. Given the chosen collection method, about 51% of the respondents are aged between 16 and 24 years, the remaining 49% being represented by people aged between 25 and 54 years. Not frequently computer users, those aged over 54 were not present among the respondents. 71% of respondents were women and the remaining of 29% were men. The sample covers both people with secondary education and those with higher education, the percent-

age being 51% for those with secondary education. The selected sample consists mostly of employed persons (62%), the rest being represented by: students (34%), unemployed persons (2%) and freelancers (2%). 66% of the respondents earn monthly between 800 and 2,000 lei, 13% between 2001 and 3000 lei, the rest earning over 3001 lei.

The respondents were mostly residing in urban areas (87%). We chose mostly the urban area on the assumption that physical trading of counterfeit clothes is developed in the cities, in squares, markets, proximity stores, trays or at various retailers selling goods under their own brand; the quality, originality and durability of the purchased goods being in this case questionable.

The conducted survey had three objectives:

1. Identifying the consumer perceptions concerning the causes which perpetuate the phenomenon of counterfeiting clothes in Romania;
2. Presenting the main features of the Romanian consumer behavior of counterfeit clothes;
3. Highlighting a set of measures to reduce/eradicate counterfeiting clothes market in Romania.

The results obtained after processing the survey can be found in the following sections.

Results and discussions

Results of statistical analysis

The study's results show that the Romanian counterfeit consumer profile is similar to the one in the literature. The Romanian buyers of counterfeit clothes are grouped in the two main categories mentioned above, in section 2, and the reasons for buying these fakes are diverse as we will see in the study. The most part of interviewed persons (85%) think that there are counterfeited clothes traded in our country. Unfortunately 83% of respondents don't know at all or know only sometimes how to recognize original clothes (figure 1). These make us conclude that Romanians are less educated in this area.

The scientific literature shows that traditionally, consumers could identify the original products based on the country of origin. Nowadays the country of origin doesn't assure a certainty about originality because of the movement of the original clothes' production in

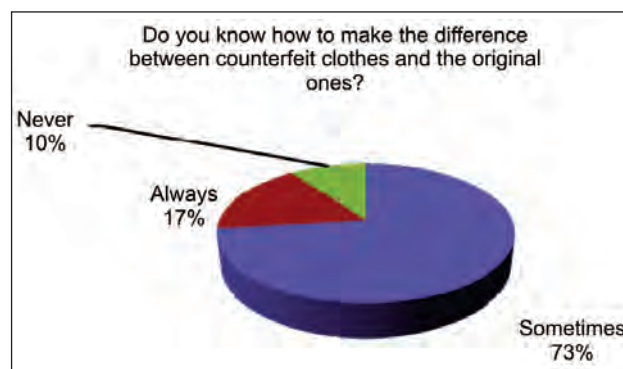


Fig. 1. The ability to differentiate between a fake and an original cloth

Source: authors' compilation based on the results of applied questionnaire

countries with a cheaper workforce. In many cases, this phenomenon has given easy access to the fake manufacturers [35]. As a result, education of the public is a very important measure in order to diminish the phenomenon.

Our research has shown that morality is not prevalent through the Romanian people, 54% of the respondents admitting that they have bought counterfeited clothes although they knew what type they are (figure 2). Mostly, such acquisitions are related to: convenience stores (26%), street vendors (14%), malls (12%) and online (9%). We focused on the correlation between the importance of brand and the desire of buying the product, although the persons had known that the product was counterfeited. The results showed that for 27% of the individuals the brand is “important” or “very important” (figure 3).

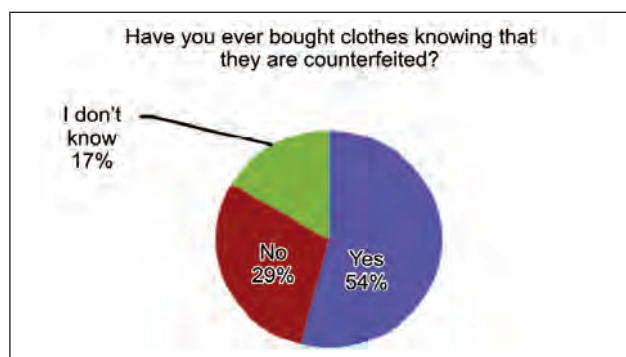


Fig. 2. Knowingly purchasing of counterfeit products
Source: authors' compilation based on the results of applied questionnaire



Fig. 3. Purchasing of counterfeit clothes depending on their importance for the buyer
Source: authors' compilation based on the results of applied questionnaire

In fact, this result shows that some other factors mainly influence the decision to buy or not counterfeit products. Our research identified the price as being the most important factor influencing the trade with counterfeit clothes. To the question “What do you think that are, generally, the causes of counterfeit clothes acquisition?”, 88.6% of the respondents answered “the reduced price” (figure 4). From them, 40% answered (at the question “If you decided to buy/ bought counterfeit clothes, which is the motivation for choosing them?”) “I like the product, I’m not interested in other details” and only 12% answered “I

can't afford to buy the original product”, fact that emphasized that Romanian people don't have enough knowledge regarding the means necessary to use in order to differentiate the fakes from the original products.

Among the causes identified were also found: the desire to leave the impression of belonging to a certain social class (23.3%), the inability of recognizing counterfeit items certifying the product (20.5%), the desire to show off (18%), the indifference of purchasing a counterfeit mark or an original one (14.2%), the lack of authentic products from the local market (7.3%), the inability of recognizing the mark of clothes, even if it is famous.

The magnitude of the phenomenon is not insignificant, especially since the question “Do you have friends/acquaintances who purchase counterfeit clothing?”, 79% of respondents say they have at least two acquaintances who buy these products.

Moreover, the question “If you identify a counterfeit clothing item, what do you choose to do?” showed a civic spirit almost nonexistent, 49.5% stating that they would still buy the product if they like it, 35% saying they do not act in any way, highlighting that 4% would refer friends to buy from that merchant, while only 14.5% said they would notify the authorized agencies.

It seems, however, that among the most important factors in the perpetuation of counterfeiting is also the low income of the population. According to the National Institute for Statistics, the total income for population in 2014, as monthly average, were of 2500.7 RON per household and 937.7 RON per person [36]. Under these conditions, 54% of respondents replied that they had knowingly bought counterfeit clothing, 29% answered “No” and 17% – “I don't know”. The percentage of those who would buy counterfeit clothes would reduce significantly if the population had higher incomes (about 28.6% according to the graph above presented).

The statement: “If I had net income per family member higher than 3,000 RON, I would still buy counterfeit clothes that are cheaper”, 52.7% said that they would not purchase such items, while only 28.6% of respondents chose the response option “Yes” and 18.7% chose “I don't know” (figure 5).

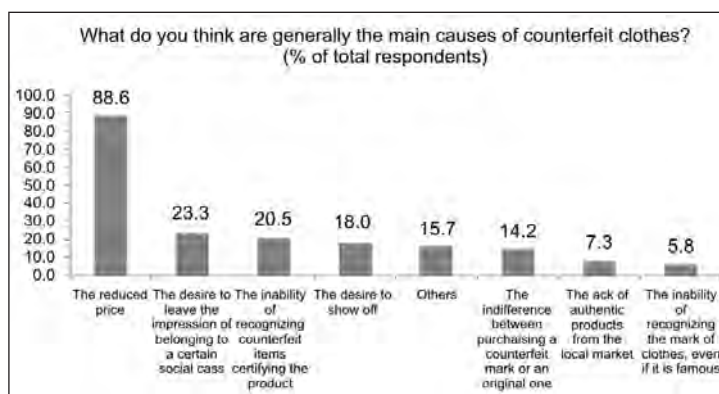


Fig. 4. Causes of buying counterfeit clothes
Source: authors' compilation based on the results of applied questionnaire

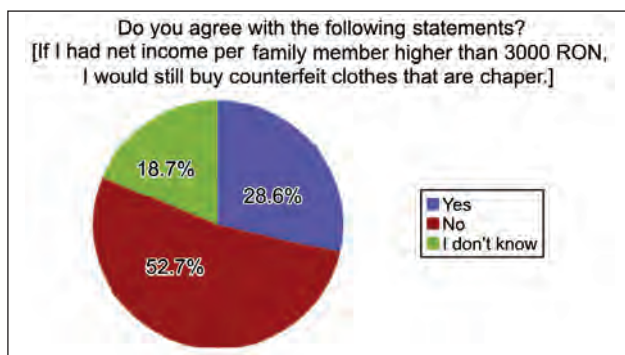


Fig. 5. What do Romanians choose depending on the income?

Source: authors' compilation based on the results of applied questionnaire

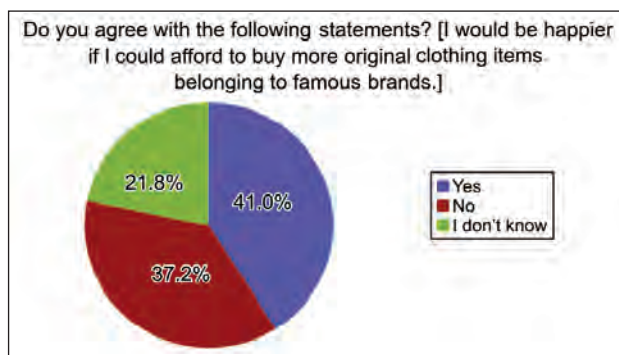


Fig. 6. The importance of brand

Source: authors' compilation based on the results of applied questionnaire

The above conclusion is strengthened by the responses chosen for the statement: "I would be happier if I could afford to buy more original clothing products belonging to famous brands" (figure 6). Most of the answers were "Yes" – 41%, given that only 29% of individuals responded initially they hadn't consciously bought counterfeit clothes. It means that there is potential to increase the number of the buyers of original clothes: 37% answered "No" and 21.8% answered "I don't know" (figure 6). Besides the mentioned above items, we can see that the Romanians' trust in the ability of the authorities responsible for reducing this phenomenon is low. When the respondents were asked whether they feel protected against the risk of counterfeit clothes on the Romanian market, 66.6% said they feel vulnerable and only 11.9% said they feel protected. The remaining respondents (21.5%) entered in the "I don't know/no answer".

Consumer perception on the culprits who are responsible for the existence of counterfeiting clothes market in our country brings to the fore those who import and sell counterfeit products, the State through its inaction, consumers and producers of counterfeit clothes. Most respondents indicated these culprits simultaneously, as can be seen in the following chart (figure 7).

About the penalties which should be applied in this situation, 63% of respondents indicated that the importer/trader should be penalized, but also the producer of counterfeit clothing (57.2%). Probably because of direct and consciously involvement in counterfeiting, only 16.7% from individuals believe that the buyer should be sanctioned.

Favorite sanctions of respondents refer, generally, to harsher punishments for breaking the law, improve controls, improving the legislative framework, informing consumers about the adverse effects of encouraging the purchase of counterfeit clothes etc. (figure 8). Even though it can be deduced from what was written above that the respondents are not interested in the long term effects of the

trade with counterfeit clothes, it seems that most of them are aware of the medium-term effects on the industry from Romania. According to figure 9, 55.8% from interviewed persons consider that counterfeit clothing affects textile industry in Romania. Countries, in which counterfeit clothes are sold, such as Romania, are victims of job losses in the field (it's what happened in the textile industry in Romania after '90s), the disappearance of other opportunities for marketing or a decrease of the budget revenues associated with the textile industry. In the long term, counterfeit clothes deter innovation in the field.

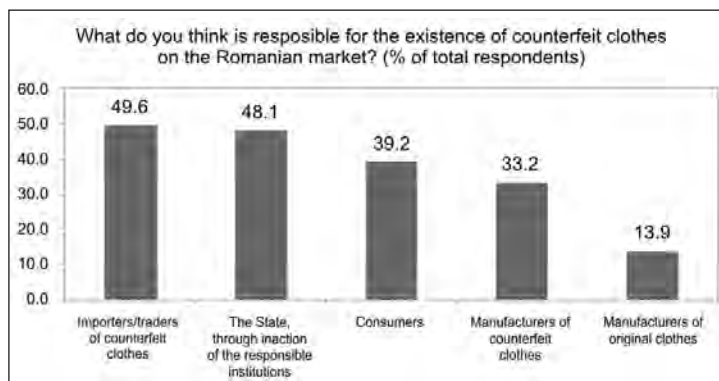


Fig. 7. Who is responsible for counterfeit clothing market?

Source: authors' compilation based on the results of applied questionnaire

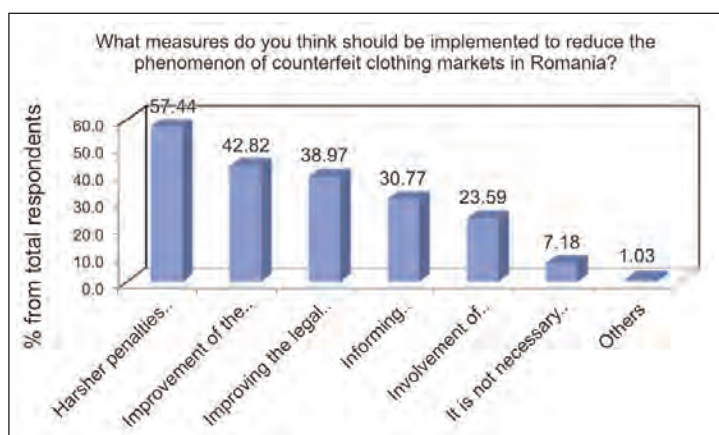


Fig. 8. Measures to reduce counterfeiting

Source: authors' compilation based on the results of applied questionnaire

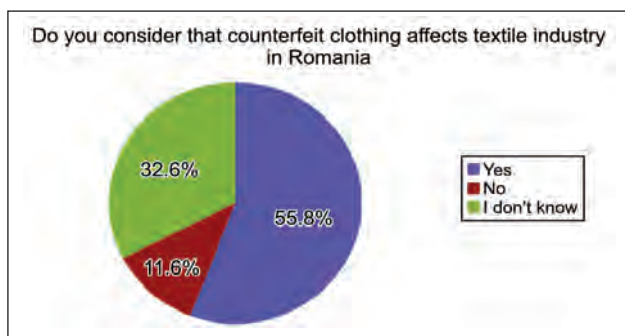


Fig. 9. Effects of the phenomenon of counterfeiting
Source: authors' compilation based on the results of applied questionnaire

Econometric results

The study conducted includes an econometric analysis that was aimed at identifying the impact that certain selected variables have on the decision to buy clothes knowing that they were counterfeited. This decision was taken based on the answers given by the people questioned to the corresponding question introduced in the questionnaire. The initial variable was post-coded and a new binary variable was built which takes the value 0 if the person questioned bought clothing knowing that they were counterfeited and the value 1 if the person did not buy anything. Because the dependent variable is a binary one, the suitable model of econometric analysis in this case is the logistic regression. The logistic regression models the relationship between a series of independent variables x_j (categorical, continuous) and a dichotomous dependent variable Y (nominal, binary). Such a dependent variable typically occurs when it represents the

$$p_i = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-(\beta_0 + \sum_{j=1}^k \beta_j x_{ij})}} \quad (1)$$

If a logistic transformation is applied to the equation above, the following linear relationship between logit (p_i) and the explanatory variables is obtained:

$$\text{logit}(p_i) = \log\left(\frac{p_i}{1-p_i}\right) = \beta_0 + \sum_{j=1}^k \beta_j x_{ij} \quad (2)$$

This last equation is called the logit form of the model, where $\text{logit}(p_i)$ is the logarithm of the likelihood of an event to be accomplished in relation to the explanatory variables.

In this study, the binary variable corresponding to the decision to buy clothes knowing that they are counterfeited, which takes the value 0 if the person buys something and the value 1 if the person does not buy anything, was considered as a dependent variable. The explanatory variables chosen were: age, residence, gender, income levels, marital status and last level of education graduated. All variables were transformed into binary variables and the software used was SPSS. Following the completion of the logistic regression estimation only two independent variables passed the tests of significance – the age and marital status. The results of the regression estimation are presented below (table 1 and 2).

The results of the logistic regression show that young people (16–24 age group) are less willing to buy counterfeited clothes compared to the age group of over 25 (coefficient 0.327). It is possible that this result be linked to the fact that brand is important for the young people, especially since they are a lot more informed and a counterfeit product could be

Table 1

VARIABLES IN THE EQUATION							
		B	S.E.	Wald	df	Sig.	Exp(B)
Step 1 ^a	age	-1.118	.358	9.759	1	.002	.327
	married	1.100	.418	6.938	1	.008	3.005
	Constant	-.914	.440	4.319	1	.038	.401

^a Variable(s) entered on step 1: age, married.

affiliation to two classes, categories etc. The regression equation obtained, of a different type from other types of regressions offers information about both the importance of variables in differentiating classes and the classification of an observation in a class.

Assuming that the Y values (binary variable) are coded 0/1, the 0 value generally expresses the occurrence of a certain event, so that what is being sought is an estimation of the likelihood that that certain events is produced depending on the values of the independent variables.

Basically, the logistic regression describes a nonlinear relationship between the binary variable Y , which takes the values 0 or 1, and k explanatory variables X_1, X_2, \dots, X_k . The logistic model is described by the equation:

Table 2

OMNIBUS TESTS OF MODEL COEFFICIENTS				
		Chi-square	df	Sig.
Step 1	Step	56.647	2	.000
	Block	56.647	2	.000
	Model	56.647	2	.000

MODEL SUMMARY			
Step	-2 Log likelihood	Cox & Snell R square	Nagelkerke R square
1	339.467 ^a	.169	.233

^a Estimation terminated at iteration number 5 because parameter estimates changed by less than .001.

easily found in the environments they usually attend, and this would harm their “image”.

On the other hand, we notice that married people are more willing to buy clothes knowing that they are counterfeited as opposed to unmarried people (coefficient 3.005). In this case, the explanation could be given by price, thus it is possible that married people put more emphasis on quality/price ratio and less on the brand.

CONCLUSIONS

The effects of counterfeiting are not to be neglected at any level. Counterfeiting affects industry and especially the producers of original goods by practicing unfair competition, whilst generating social costs. As for the end consumers, counterfeiting could signify an improperly quality/price ratio or situations of endangering the health of consumers.

The counterfeiting producers do not pay taxes to the state and usually do not comply with any legal provisions specific to the countries where they operate. In most cases, their employees work in unsafe environments and receive wages under the counter, and thus they do not benefit from a potential pension or health insurance. These are just some of the negative effects that affect both the state, which no longer has sources of revenue to invest in infrastructure, combating organized crime, health services, etc. and companies which operate legally [37]. If the producers of fakes hold a significant market share, they can turn into real barriers for the competitors that obey the law and want to enter the market [38].

Usually counterfeiting is associated to criminal activities. The Interpol reported that there are links between the producers of “fakes” and terrorist cells in the Middle East, Europe and Latin America [39]. It also shows that since the producers of fakes do not sell the latter in the same jurisdiction of the production, they are very difficult to penalize [40].

Therefore, for many companies and authorities around the world, combating counterfeiting has become vital [41]. This threat requires the use of

advanced technologies dedicated to the fight against counterfeiting in order to protect both the genuine products and the companies against unfair competition. Currently, there are a number of anti-counterfeiting technologies, such as: watermarks, holograms, colour shifting ink, security thread, micro-printing, anti-fake ink, barcode technology, holographic technology etc. However, producers of fakes always find creative ways to sell their products [42].

One of the ways to reduce the phenomenon might be to use some common databases containing information about companies that produce fakes. Furthermore, companies that produce branded clothes could provide the authorities with databases of information about the details that can quickly help with the differences between the famous brands and the so-called “fakes”.

Another aspect that the authorities rely on in combating the phenomenon, beyond the direct measures taken, refers to the issues of morality. The evidence of the empirical studies show that there are individuals who refrain from purchasing counterfeited products especially because that is an immoral and illegal practice that may endanger their health [43]. Moreover, it is very important to implement some efficient programs to inform and educate the general public.

As Chaudhry et al showed in their article on the retention of intellectual property rights, there should be a global action plan with several components, involving the members of the supply chain, the employees and the authorities that have the power to enforce the law and to create a culture of anti-counterfeiting [44].

In order to diminish the phenomenon, a set of measures is clearly needed – measures that should include anti-counterfeiting technologies, a consistent and enforced legislation and an unceasing and permanent education of the consumers. Basically we can say that we are at a crossroads: we either adopt a zero tolerance policy towards counterfeit products, or we risk adopting a path of indifference, which in the long run may prove disastrous.

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Multicriteria ranking of a job positions by ELECTRA methods in order to improve the analysis and conditions at work in companies in the textile industry

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REZUMAT – ABSTRACT

Clasificarea multicriterială a locurilor de muncă prin metodele ELECTRA pentru îmbunătățirea analizei și a condițiilor de lucru în cadrul companiilor din industria textilă

Aplicarea metodelor tehnologice adecvate pentru fabricarea anumitor produse are adeseori ca rezultat un impact negativ asupra angajaților din procesele respective. Nivelul impactului negativ al aplicării anumitor procese tehnologice asupra angajaților variază în funcție de industrie și de nivelul de dezvoltare tehnologică al unei companii. Pentru a identifica aceste efecte negative, este necesar să se efectueze o analiză adecvată a locurilor de muncă din industria producătoare din expunerea la anumiți factori de influență. Acest studiu prezintă rezultatele clasificării multicriteriale a șaisprezece locuri de muncă diferite din fabricile de textile care produc și prelucrează fibre în zona orașului Leskovac din Republica Serbia, pe baza a șase parametri care măsoară și definesc în mod regulat condițiile mediului de lucru. Au fost analizate condițiile mediului de lucru prin măsurarea parametrilor mediului de lucru: temperatura aerului și zona de confort în timpul iernii (microclimatul), prin determinarea prezenței surselor chimice dăunătoare și a pericolelor care apar în timpul utilizării echipamentului de lucru, a zgomotului, a prezenței vibrațiilor și a nivelului de lumină de la locul de muncă. La definirea criteriilor de dificultate la locul de muncă s-a ținut seama de faptul că toți parametrii mediului de lucru nu au aceeași importanță, și anume faptul că aceștia nu au același impact asupra sănătății angajaților. Rezultatele indică faptul că această metodă poate fi utilizată cu succes pentru a rezolva aceste probleme în alte industrii, iar datele pot fi aplicate pentru a îmbunătăți condițiile de muncă, în special la locurile de muncă care sunt cele mai expuse la efectele nocive ale mediului de lucru.

Cuvinte-cheie: condiții de lucru, loc de muncă, industria textilă, metoda ELECTRA, clasificare multicriterială

Multicriteria ranking of a job positions by ELECTRA methods in order to improve the analysis and conditions at work in companies in the textile industry

Application of appropriate technological methods of production of certain products often causes the negative impact on the employees in the respective processes. The level of the negative impact of the application of certain technological processes on employees varies depending on where the industry is doing, and depending on the level of technological development for a company. In order to identify those negative impacts, it is necessary to perform a proper analysis of manufacturing jobs from the exposure to given influences. This study presents the results of the multi criteria ranking of sixteen different workplaces in textile factories producing and processing fibre in the area of the city of Leskovac in Republic of Serbia, based on six parameters that regularly measure and define the conditions of the working environment. There were analyzed the working environment conditions by measuring the parameters of the working environment: air temperature and comfort zone in winter (microclimate), by determining the presence of harmful chemical sources and hazards that occur while using working equipment, noise, the presence of vibration and the level of light at the workplace. When defining the criteria of a job difficulty it was taken into account the fact that all the parameters of the working environment are not of the equal significance, namely they all do not have the same impact on the health of the employees. The results indicate that this method can be successfully used to solve these problems in other industries, as well as data knowledge can be applied in order to improve working conditions, especially in jobs that are most exposed to the harmful effects of the working environment.

Keywords: working conditions, workplace, textile industry; ELECTRA method, multicriteria ranking

INTRODUCTION

Health, safety and general working conditions are very important fields for researching and functioning of human resources. This is the prime concern of the personnel management. Being aware of the factors that affect the health and safety of employees, such as the attitudes of workers and accidents at work, is crucial. Because of the fact that health and safety are

related to the welfare of individuals, the attitudes of employees on these issues must be taken into account when planning the program for the protection of health and safety of the staff [1]. Safety and health at work mean organizing such working conditions which, to the most possible extent, reduce injuries, occupational diseases and diseases related to work and predominantly create the state of full physical, mental and social well-being of employees,

as determined by the regulations of Occupational Safety and Health Act Republic of Serbia [2–3]. As many parameters of the working environment represent a risk to human health, the allowed values of these parameters are defined by relevant acts and directives the Regulations of the Republic of Serbia and standards [4–5].

The last few decades have been characterized by continuous testing and development of many methods and measures in order to improve working conditions. Examination of working environment is of great importance for the safety of workers. The aim of the implementation of the regulation is implementing the appropriate measures with the aim of the better workers protection, the reduction of risks at work, defining the benefits for workers etc. Many workplaces in industry and economy are characterized by difficult working conditions. Employees at these workplaces are exposed to high or low temperature, chemical hazards, noise, vibrations etc.

Identifying the danger, assessing the risk of injuries and defining the measures for elimination or reduction of risk at work is an extremely complex and highly responsible job for those who are responsible for safety and health protection. It is urgent to define guidelines that can help organizations in the formulation of risk acceptance criteria for occupational environments [6]. According to the analyses and assessment of risks at workplace and the results obtained using the method of multi criteria decision making, the most difficult workplaces in the company, i.e. the ones with the greatest health risk, can be determined. The significance of these analyses is great as they are concerned with the improving of the working conditions, the protection of the workers' health, increasing their satisfaction and achieving better working results. Effective and powerful system of managing the health and safety of employees at work can help to transfer the uncontrolled threat to controlled risk and thus better protect the welfare of employees and companies.

Safety and health measures have a very important role in any industry. Each branch of industry has specific working conditions they are exposed to their employees, and there is a large number of jobs in a cold environment and low temperature working environment that can be hazardous to the human body, such as in the sector of food production and storage [7]. Especially those employed in textile industry are exposed to a number of potential dangers and harmful effects on health and safety, and the possibility of incidents is very big. Therefore it is very important for employees to be aware of different professional risks. At the same time, it is essential that management take the necessary measures to protect workers from potential hazardous situation. The company's management has an extremely important role in providing conditions that enable creating the staff for textile industry [8].

Employees are fully aware of the importance of health, safety and well-being, because they are important for their life and future [9]. All measures are aimed at the

main goal – a more satisfied worker – a higher productivity at work. Appropriate working environment ensures the well-being of employees who will always readily carry out their roles in order to provide higher productivity [10]. It can be also concluded that the work environment affects job satisfaction and achievement of the objectives of the organization [11]. Normala in his study shows that the quality of working life of employees is an important factor for employers who are interested in improving employee satisfaction and their deduction to work [12]. Ultimate success for enterprise will be when satisfaction of workers results in increased loyalty and talent retention Indumathy and Kamalraj has remarkably pointed out that the major factors that influence and decide the Quality of Work Life are attitude, environment, opportunities, nature of job, people, stress level, career prospects, challenges, growth and development and risk involved in the work and rewards [13–14].

This study presents the results of the multi-criteria ELECTRA method used for the complete ranking of workplaces according to the difficulty of working conditions based on many multiple criteria at the same time (the parameters of the working environment). The aim of the ranking is to make the list of workplaces from the most difficult to the easiest one. The results can be useful to the company management in order to improve working conditions, maintain the health care of workers and achieve better outcomes.

THE INFLUENCE OF THE WORKING ENVIRONMENT ON THE HEALTH AND SAFETY OF EMPLOYEES IN THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY

Textile industry is very complex, based on mechanical component with the elements of chemical technology. Textile production requires several stages of machine processing, such as spinning, weaving, knitting and garment production, as well as chemical processing such as dyeing, printing, additional textile processing and final garment processing. Literally, there is not a single textile product that is not chemically treated. Textile industry emits a wide range of pollutants at all stages of converting fibers into a finished fabric [15].

The technological processes of textile industry use a number of different groups of chemicals such as different types of organic dyes, solvents, bleach, heavy metals etc. Colours can be a threat to the environment due to the presence of a large number of contaminants, such as toxic organic residues, acids, bases and inorganic matter, but they themselves represent a great danger to the health of workers due to their presence in technological processes [16]. In textile units unfavorable microclimate conditions prevail: high air temperature (over 30 °C) and high humidity (90%), and often insufficient light inside. In the whole line of the textile industry production, there is a risk of injury, the most often by mechanical force, or gaining burns from heat or chemicals. All these factors are present in the process of production and processing

of textiles and they may also affect the incidence of occupational diseases of workers, absence from work, decrease their working ability and productivity. It is for these reasons that the textile industry is defined as an increased risk sector.

Many employees in the worldwide companies of the textile industry work in unacceptable conditions [17–18] which negatively affect the health and safety of workers. It is known that there is a number of factors that threaten the man both at his workplace and outside it – physical factors: microclimate (temperature, humidity and air velocity), light, noise, vibration, and radiation and factors arising from the machines while working, equipment, use of tools and the dangerous effects of electric current, chemically and biologically active agents. All these factors are present in the process of production and processing textiles, and they may affect the incidence of occupational diseases of workers, absence from work, reduction of their working capacity and productivity. Reproductive health may be endangered if employees are exposed to chemicals, high temperature of the working environment, noise.

Workers in textile industry are exposed to a large number of chemicals, especially those engaged in dyeing, printing and the final textile processing. Various production processes use chemicals based on benzidine, organic solvents and chemicals, which are used in anti-crease finishing, emit formaldehyde, in protection against flammability use organophosphorus or organobromine compounds then, antimicrobials are also used in various textile operations. Studies have shown the relationship between exposure to formaldehyde and lung and brain cancer, as well as leukemia. Skin damage resulting from the activity of harmful agents in the working environment represents a group of the most common occupational diseases in the textile industry. Presence of professional dermatoses, caused by the activity of chemicals in relation to other occupational diseases, ranges from 20 to 70%.

Workers in textile industry from developing countries are exposed to high level of noise. Exposure to noise over a long period can damage the eardrum and can cause the hearing loss. Other problems such as tiredness, absence from work, disturbance, anxiety, reduction of work capacity and efficiency, variations in heart rate and blood pressure, and sleep disorder are also observed in the continuous exposure to noise. A lack of effective maintenance of machines is one of the main reasons for the increase of noise levels in most of the textile processing units. Although noise exposure in textile processes causes serious health problems, they are often ignored because its effects are not immediately visible.

Ergonomic problems were observed in most of the work units related to the production of textiles and clothing. Employees in textile units have unsafe and unhealthy working environment because they face big problems: inadequate furniture, inadequate ventilation and light, as well as the lack of effective security measures in the case of emergency. Workers in

such production units are at risk of developing a variety of occupational diseases.

With the progress of industrial production hazardous and harmful substances that may be a potential danger to the employee and his environment increase in number. Therefore, it is important that we pay special attention to these problems in both industrial microclimate conditions and the conditions of urban environment.

METHODOLOGY

The application of the ranking method will help obtaining the results and the qualitative analysis of factors and attributes that influence the whole process. There are a number of ranking methods that are used in many fields [19–22]. Multiple criteria decision making methods are successfully used to solve the problem of making decisions in situations where there are multiple criteria for the selection of raw materials, fabric and to solve problems in the textile industry. Ghosh et al. show the evaluation and selection of raw materials, or cotton fibers in the textile industry, using the Electra to be ranked feedstock [23]. The proposed approach yields good rank correlation between the quality value of the raw material and the breaking strength of final yarn. Moreover, the approach is flexible and can be modified with ease depending upon the technology of spinning being used in the industry.

Application of multiple criteria decision making show the Alam and Ghosh when evaluating the thermal comfort index fabrics taking into account four criteria for passing parameters of fabric [24]. These methods allow the determination of the quality of alternatives and criteria, as well as the level of their impact and the result of ranking.

The first step in the process of research was defining the alternatives. The next was the selection of criteria essential in making decisions. Criteria are assigned certain severities, depending on the importance of each criterion, and the number of the severities must equal 1. The method ELECTRE consists of input that contains of a decision matrix and the criteria of severity, as well as nine steps. The steps in resolving are [25–26]:

- Calculation of the standardized decision matrix;
- Calculation of the pondered standardized decision matrix;
- Determination of the set of agreements and disagreements;
- Calculation of the matrix of agreement;
- Calculation of the matrix of disagreement;
- Calculation of the matrix of domination according to agreement;
- Calculation of the matrix dominated according to disagreement;
- Calculation of the aggregate matrix of domination;
- The elimination of the weakest alternatives.

The practical process of eliminating the values of less desirable actions is necessary to examine the condition of dominance for all possible pair combinations.

Action with a greater number of elements ($mad = 1$), dominates the others, and in a situation when the number of such elements is equal it is not possible to establish the state of domination. The same conclusion regarding the absence of domination between individual actions can be derived in the case where all of the action elements are $mad = 0$.

THE RESULTS OF RESEARCH

It is especially important to note that the survey was conducted in the city of Leskovac, which has a long tradition of production of textiles and textile product, textile, which is the first textile factory was built in 1884 godne then laid the foundations for Leskovac's textile industry, including the textile industry of Serbia. Due to the development of the textile industry the city formerly known as "Serbian Manchester", is trying to regain its old splendor, and is today represented in Leskovac production, from primary production of yarn of different composition to finished products (knitwear, socks, light and heavy confection).

On the basis of data obtained from several textile factories in the City of Leskovac, the work environment conditions were analyzed, obtained by measuring microclimate parameters: temperature, relative humidity, air circulation and the comfort zone in the winter, as well as the presence of harmful chemicals, noise, vibration and the level of light at the work place, which are also determined in the winter.

Testing of the working conditions was carried out in sixteen different production units in textile factories engaged in the production and processing fibre. These are specific workplaces in this company where the working conditions are the most difficult. The six parameters of the working environment which are the criteria of the workplace ranking were considered. They will get the difficulty coefficients that determine their impact on the outcome of the ranking.

Examination of working environment is done periodically during the summer when the temperature is above 15°C, and in the winter when the temperature is below 5°C. These periodic tests are carried out at every workplace in the working environment within three years from the date of the previous test.

The temperature, air circulation and relative humidity are the parameters of the microclimate, all examined at workplaces in the working environment of the work process, or at places where employees move or stay for more than two hours during the work time.

Light is very important for working and significantly affects the quality of work [27]. Examination of physical harmfulness of noise and vibration is done at the workplace where they occur in the process of work. Noise tests and vibration tests are done by measuring, analyzing and comparing them to the standard values [28–29]. The increase of certain values significantly influences the health of workers [30].

In order to analyze the data in table 1, it was introduced the data provided on the basis of the conclusions of the authorized institutions of applicability of occupational safety and health care and the working

conditions in the winter period obtained from several textile factories in the city of Leskovac, Republic of Serbia, which produce, process and make the final products from fibre.

To define the difficulty criteria, it was taken into account the fact that all the parameters of the working environment were not of the same significance, that is to say not all of them have the same effect on the safety and health of employees, which is defined in table 2.

On the basis of the procedure of application of Electra method, first an evaluation matrix is formed. In this ranking, all the criteria are of qualitative or uncertain structure that cannot be precisely determined and measured. Accordingly, a qualitative scale of five levels is formed. Table 3 shows this qualitative scale, as well as the corresponding numerical value for each qualitative evaluation.

Using a qualitative scale displayed in the range from 1 to 5, quantified decision matrix is obtained as shown in figure 1 (Quantified decision matrix). Workplaces that have been submitted to measuring of parameters of working environment are labeled from a1 to a16, and criteria – parameters that were analyzed at the workplace are marked f1, f2, f3, f4, f5 and f6.

Tip ekst.	f1	f2	f3	f4	f5	f6
a1	2	3	5	3	4	3
a2	2	2	2	2	2	1
a3	2	1	2	2	2	1
a4	2	2	2	2	2	3
a5	2	2	2	2	2	3
a6	2	2	5	2	2	3
a7	2	2	5	2	2	3
a8	2	2	2	2	2	3
a9	2	4	5	1	2	2
a10	2	2	5	2	2	3
a11	2	1	5	2	2	3
a12	2	2	5	2	2	3
a13	2	2	5	1	4	2
a14	2	2	5	1	4	4
a15	2	2	5	1	4	4
a16	2	4	5	1	4	1
	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2

Fig. 1. Quantified decision matrix

This research proved that the textile production processes are extremely complex, mutually dependent and in most factories the production takes place in separate units, so it is necessary to consider the conditions of the working environment from unit to unit. Therefore we can say that the risk assessment of the workplace in these factories is a complex process. Parameters measure of the working environment in accordance with the acts and regulations is carried out periodically during the winter and summer. Testing the microclimate in the summer is done when the temperature is above 15°C, and in the winter when the temperature is below 5°C.

When ranking workplaces in this study, the data obtained by testing of working environment for the

Table 1

ANALYZED WORKPLACES AND APPLICABILITY OF OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH CARE AND THE WORKING CONDITIONS IN TEXTILE FACTORIES ENGAGED IN PROCESSING AND OBTAINING THE PRODUCT FROM THE FIBER						
No	Work place	Micro climate	Physical harmfulness		Chemical hazards	Light
			Noise	Vibration		
1	Knitter in a knitting unit (smooth and rough knitting unit)	acceptable level	moderate	do not exist	moderate	slight
2	Rough socks production	acceptable level	acceptable level	acceptable level	acceptable level	acceptable level
3	Fine tights production (tights sewing machine)	acceptable level	Increased risk	acceptable level	acceptable level	acceptable level
4	Tights shaping (hand-fixing of tights)	acceptable level	acceptable level	acceptable level	acceptable level	acceptable level
5	Dye (textile dyeing tub – open machine)	acceptable level	acceptable level	acceptable level	acceptable level	acceptable level
6	Fibre –production	acceptable level	acceptable level	do not exist	acceptable level	acceptable level
7	Finishing and packaging	acceptable level	acceptable level	do not exist	acceptable level	acceptable level
8	Tights fixing-ironig	acceptable level	acceptable level	acceptable level	acceptable level	acceptable level
9	Bowe machine operator (dyeing textile machine)	acceptable level	slight	do not exist	Increased risk	slight
10	Thread net making	acceptable level	acceptable level	do not exist	acceptable level	acceptable level
11	Nitiworker winding rubber thread	acceptable level	Increased risk	do not exist	acceptable level	acceptable level
12	Dyeing-rewinding	acceptable level	acceptable level	do not exist	acceptable level	acceptable level
13	The head of dyeing unit	acceptable level	acceptable level	do not exist	Increased risk	slight
14	Laboratory worker	acceptable level	acceptable level	do not exist	Increased risk	slight
15	Worker at dyeing and mercerising	acceptable level	acceptable level	do not exist	Increased risk	slight
16	Laboratory worker	acceptable level	slight	do not exist	Increased risk	slight

Table 2

THE CRITERIA DIFFICULTY COEFFICIENT		
	The parameters of the working environment	Ponderosity
f1	Microclimate	0.20
f2	Noise	0.20
f3	Vibration	0.10
f4	Chemical hazards	0.20
f5	Light	0.10
f6	Dangers that occur using work equipment	0.20
	$\Sigma=$	1.00

winter period are determined by the authorized organization-Institute and are shown in table 1. By this periodic examination it was checked and determined weather the safety and health regulations at the workplace in the working environment are in accordance

Table 3

QUALITATIVE SCALE				
Qualitative values	Increased risk	Acceptable level	Moderate	Slight
Numercal values	1	2	3	4

with the regulations concerning occupational safety and health care, technical regulations and standards. To support this it should be mentioned that the technological processes in textile industry are organized in production units in which work environments are not the same, especially in terms of microclimate conditions.

This analysis, gave the list of workplaces – from the workplace with the least risk to the employee in terms of occupational safety and health to the workplace with the greatest risk to the employee considering at what extent, at that workplace in the working

Table 4

RANKING OF JOBS ACCORDING TO THE DEFINED RISK PER EMPLOYEE, FROM THE SMALLEST TO THE BIGGEST RISK
WORKPLACE
knitter in a knitting unit (smooth and rough knitting unit) – a1
laboratory worker – a14 worker at dyeing and mercerizing – a15
fibre – production – a6 finishing and packaging – a7 bawe machine operator (dyeing textile machine) – a9 thread net making – a10 dyeing-rewinding – a12 laboratory worker – a16
nitworker winding rubber thread – a11 the head of dyeing unit – a13
shaping socks – a4 dyer (textile dyeing tub – open machine) – a5 ironing-fixing socks – a8
rough socks production – a2
fine tighs production (tighs sewing machine) – a3

environment at the moment of measurement, were applied occupational safety and health protection determined by the regulations of occupational health and safety protect, technical regulations and standards. The results obtained by ranking workplaces are shown in table 4.

From the above it can be concluded that it is in the winter period, inspite of the ensured occupational safety and health protection, the workplace of the fine tighs process, is the place with the greatest risk to the employee who has an increased risk of physical harmful sources – noise and the danger that can occur using work equipment, or because of the lack of security due to the presence of rotating or moving parts, and if they are at the workplace, at the time of measurement, inspite of the fact that occupational safety and health protection is ensured.

The workplace with the smallest safety and health risk for employees is a workplace of a *knitter in a knitting unit (fine and rough knitting)-a1* unit where measurements did not prove higher microclimate parameter values, noise, vibration, chemical identification, light and hazards that occur using work equipment in relation to the determined values.

The data show that workplace of a *dyer-a5*, is slightly lower ranked according to the stated risk compared to the production of *fine tighs workplace-a3*. The reason for this is the fact that occupational safety protection were ensured at this workplace-the use of protective equipment, thus the same workplace, after the measuring and ranking was not set as the place with the greatest risk to the employee, although in practice it is the workplace with the greatest risk to the employee due to the presence of dangerous chemicals, such as perchlorethylene. At the measure time it was found that the values of tested parameters

were at admissible level as well that a moderate level of risk appears when using work equipment.

At the slightly lower ranking risk workplace is the workplace of *shaping socks-a4* and *ironing-fixing socks-a8* for which it was found, that during the measurement in winter time, the tested parameters are at permissible level value as well as that a moderate level of risk appears due to the usage of work equipment. Increased risk at this workplace occurs in summer period due to the presence of unfavorable microclimate conditions when the temperature in that unit exceeds the determined value.

DISCUSSION OF RESULTS

Based on the data obtained from several textile factories in the city of Leskovac, Republic of Serbia, which produce and process fibre, we analyzed the working environment conditions, which were obtained by measuring the parameters of the working environment: temperature and comfort zone in the winter (microclimate), determining the presence of chemical hazards and dangers that appear using work equipment, noise, vibration and level of light at the workplace.

It is known that there are numerous factors that threaten man at the workplace and outside it – physical factors: microclimate (temperature, humidity and air velocity), light, noise, vibration, and radiation and factors arising from the machine operation, equipment, use of tools and the hazardous effects of electric current, chemical and biological active agents. In the functioning of technological systems workers are exposed to different influences and actions that are the result of technological processes and operations in them. Also, since it is practically impossible to eliminate the presence of danger and harmfulness, and make stable and perfect ergonomic working tools, it is necessary to choose such a technological processing unit that gives respect to working environment conditions, the initial risk factors, includes measures, procedures and resources for timely elimination and reduction of adverse events.

Depending on the demands of the workplace and working environment impact assessment to the safety and health of employees it has been determined that there are workplaces with higher risk in the textile and clothing production process. Performed analysis made the list of workplaces – from the workplace with the smallest risk to the employee, concerning his occupational safety and health protection to the workplace with the highest risk to the employee. From the obtained results it can be determined that based on the measurement data parameters of working environment in the winter period, with ensured occupational safety and health protection in the *production unit of fine tighs-a3* the place with the highest risk to the employee, with the increased risk from physical sources – noise and the dangers that can occur using working equipment, or because of the lack of security due to the presence of rotating or moving parts.

The results obtained using this method of multiple criteria ranking show that it could be applied in determining and identifying the most difficult workplaces in textile industry, and the factory management can use it in order to improve working conditions, protection of workers' health and achieve better outcomes. On the same occasion, it may be stressed very important role of the management of human resources in health and safety protection of employees in organizations, in the textile industry, as an important field of human resource management and reducing absenteeism as a result of working conditions.

CONCLUSION

Modern business conditions imply the application of new technological solutions, both in the production process, as well as in the sphere of the entire business. However, no application najsavremnijih technology does not exclude certain negative impacts on employment that particular technology directly applicable. If so, negative impacts negatively reflected not only in the short term, employee productivity, but long-term effect on the deterioration of the health of their employees, the reduction in efficiency and thus reduce the efficiency of the undertaking and the society in general. Therefore, it is necessary to continuously monitor and improve conditions at work, in order to minimize negative effect of certain factors. Date activity positively reflected on the motivation of employees, their performance and satisfaction at work, what causes better business success, increasing its competitiveness and social responsibility. One of the modern methods of monitoring and ranking jobs is applied in this paper

This analysis, gave the list of workplaces – from the workplace with the least risk to the employee in terms

of occupational safety and health protection to the workplace with the greatest risk to the employee. The results of this ranking, that was based on the data measure parameters of working environment in the winter period, with ensured occupational safety and health protection proved that the work place in the production unit of fine thighs is the work place with the greatest risk to the employee, with the increased risk from physical sources – noise and the dangers that can occur using working equipment, or because of the lack of security due to the presence of rotating or moving parts.

Identifying the danger, assessing the risk of injuries and defining the measures for elimination or reduction of risk at work is an extremely complex and highly responsible job for those who are responsible for safety and health protection. Based on the analysis and assessment of risks in the workplace and the results obtained using the method of multi-criteria decision-making may be determined to identify jobs in the organization that are most critical from the standpoint of health hazard employees. It can be concluded that the importance of the applied method of analysis large, and it is reflected primarily in the possibility of using the data obtained to improve working conditions, which contributes to maintaining the health of employees, increase their sense of security and satisfaction at work, and thus increase their motivation to achieve maximum efficiency in the conduct of their work. In this way, companies that pay adequate attention to this problem in the long term achieve greater efficiency in the use of available resources, and thus a better competitive position in the market, it said better business success.

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Analyzing buying behavior of plus-size clothing consumers in e-commerce

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REZUMAT – ABSTRACT

Analiza comportamentului de cumpărare al consumatorilor de îmbrăcăminte de mari dimensiuni în comerțul electronic

În ultimii ani, obezitatea a devenit din ce în ce mai crescută în cadrul societății din motive diverse, cum ar fi viața din ce în ce mai stresantă, timpul îndelungat petrecut la birou și alimentația nesănătoasă. Prin urmare, numărul consumatorilor de îmbrăcăminte de mari dimensiuni a crescut rapid din cauza obezității crescute. Întreprinderile, care doresc să atragă atenția consumatorilor, își măresc și diversifică colecțiile de îmbrăcăminte de mari dimensiuni. În plus, întreprinderile profită și de comerțul electronic, care are o popularitate din ce în ce mai mare, prin comercializarea de colecții de îmbrăcăminte de mari dimensiuni pe propriile site-uri web și/sau site-uri de comerț electronic. Acest studiu își propune să analizeze comportamentul de cumpărare al consumatorilor de îmbrăcăminte de mari dimensiuni în comerțul electronic. În conformitate cu scopul studiului, s-a efectuat un sondaj de opinie pentru consumatorii de îmbrăcăminte de mari dimensiuni care cumpără produse de îmbrăcăminte prin intermediul internetului. Rezultatele de cercetare obținute au fost analizate și au fost sugerate recomandări.

Cuvinte-cheie: consumator de îmbrăcăminte de mari dimensiuni, comerț electronic, sector de îmbrăcăminte

Analyzing buying behavior of plus-size clothing consumers in e-commerce

During the recent years, obesity is increased in societies due to the reasons such as increasing stressful life, working long hours at desks and unhealthy nutrition. Therefore, number of plus-size clothing consumers is rapidly increased due to the increasing obesity. The enterprises, which want to attract plus-size consumers' attention, increase and enrich their plus-size clothing collections. Besides, the enterprises also take advantage of e-commerce, which has an increasing popularity, by selling their plus-size clothing collections via their own websites and/or e-commerce websites. This study aims to analyze the buying behavior of plus-size clothing consumers in e-commerce. In accordance with the aim of the research, a survey is conducted to plus-size consumers who buy clothing products via internet. Obtained research results are analyzed and suggestions are made.

Keywords: plus-size consumer, plus-size clothes, buying behavior, e-commerce, clothing sector

INTRODUCTION

E-commerce concept and buying behavior of consumers in e-commerce

Commerce is defined as the process flow associated with a commercial relationship or transaction, including activities such as purchasing, marketing, sales and customer support. E-commerce is this same process enabled by the use of communications and information technology [1]. It is the process of trading goods, information or services via computer networks including the internet [2]. Due to its increasing significance, there are different researches and studies in the literature about e-commerce concept. Some of them are focused on buying behavior of consumers in e-commerce.

Suki's (2013) study investigates consumer shopping behavior on the internet based on four aspects; the internet marketing environment, product characteristics, familiarity and promotional offers. 200 randomly selected respondents are participated in the survey. The results revealed that familiarity has a great

influence on consumer shopping on the internet, followed by promotional offers. The internet marketing environment and product characteristics are given less emphasis by the respondents [3].

Another article studies how adoption and usage behavior of the internet and online shopping respectively influence the preference to use e-commerce to purchase different types of products. The survey is responded by 682 individuals. It is found that consumers, who have previously shopped online, display stronger preferences to buy products on the internet irrespective of the perceived level of product specific risks of online shopping [4].

Hernandez et al. (2010) analyze the perceptions which induce customers to purchase over the internet, testing the moderating effect of e-purchasing experience. They distinguish between two groups: potential e-customers who are considering making their first e-purchase and experienced e-customers, who have made at least one e-purchase and are thinking about continuing to do so. The results demonstrate that previous experience with the internet has

significant importance for both initial and repeated purchases as it permits users to feel more confident during their interactions in the e-market. Nevertheless, its effect doesn't increase significantly once individuals acquire more e-purchasing experience. Regarding self-efficacy, the findings suggest that users who consider that they have more competence and capacity also have better perceptions about e-commerce and, as a consequence, carry out more online purchases. The effect of perceived usefulness is stronger for experienced e-customers [5].

Another paper endeavors to investigate the relationship between flow experience and internet shopping behavior to which the moderating role of consumer characteristics (trust propensity, willingness to buy and self-confidence) is concerned. Data is collected from 395 customers. The results show that flow experience is significantly and positively related to internet shopping behavior (continuance intention, purchase intention and impulsive buying). In addition, it also suggests that the relationship between flow experience and internet shopping behavior is moderated by consumer characteristics. Specifically, when the extent of a customer's trust propensity, willingness to buy and self-confidence is relatively high, the influence of flow experience on internet shopping behaviors is maximized [6].

Hou and Elliott's (2016) study compares male and female online bidders (2022 individuals who had participated in online auctions before) based on their motivations, psychographics and purchasing behavior. Their results show that females are more likely than males to be enjoyment seekers, information seekers, bargain hunters, variety seekers and impulsive buyers. Female online bidders also have a higher level of risk aversion and need for uniqueness, but exhibit a lower level of social interaction than males. The study also finds that males are more likely to purchase electronics and computers, whereas females are more likely to purchase books, clothing, jewelry and toys through online auctions [7].

The purpose of Martin and Jimenez's study (2011) is to find out if there are gender differences regarding the effect of three specific signals of quality (service quality, warranty and security and privacy policies) on e-satisfaction and e-trust and on the relation between satisfaction and trust. The survey is responded by 507 individuals. According to the results, gender doesn't have a moderating role on the satisfaction-trust link. Satisfaction with previous experiences is a key aspect in the generation of trust for both groups, which indicates that once a buyer is pleased with a web site, that should be enough to generate trust in the e-vendor and the web site, irrespective of buyer gender. The results also confirm that gender is a determinant (directly and indirectly) in the way a decision is taken. Females feel confident on the web site when they perceive that on the web site when they perceive that the company offers to protect their privacy and guarantees security in their online transactions. The findings also indicate that service quality influences trust towards the web site regardless of

gender. Besides, influence of service quality on satisfaction is higher than its influence on trust [8].

E-commerce in clothing sector and buying behavior of clothing consumers in e-commerce

Due to the sensory and interactive nature of the clothing purchase process, clothing products are categorized as high-risk items and clothing shopping has been associated with high perceived risk. One key reason for this is the nature of clothing shopping. When consumers are shopping for clothing they like to physically examine the products to assess color, size, design and fabric. Also, for clothing product, fit is very important [9].

There is a vital discovery component within clothing stores. The consumers visit the clothing stores because they want to buy products (for example a shirt) which are proper to their styles. However, if they are unsure about the type of the product (shirt), they want to glance at all. In this context, inspiration is very important especially in emotional categories like fashion [10].

Compounding the difficulty in characterizing the product is the personal, often emotional nature of a clothing purchase. Clothing purchasing decisions are closely linked to individuals' feelings about themselves, their body image and the image they wish to project. However brand names help consumers infer certain aspects of quality or fit, especially for consumers making repeat or replenishment purchases [11].

Basic clothing products are selling well online. Because the touch and feel of basic garments are quite familiar and are fairly similar across brands, which makes the buyer less hesitant to purchase them and produces fewer surprises when the garment arrives. Also for more basic items, the fit of the different garment styles tends to be better understood, making it easier to purchase online. It can be said that more fashionable items may be more risky to purchase online [11].

However, highly innovative people, who tend to have higher incomes, higher levels of education, greater risk propensity and higher occupational status are more likely to adopt new products and services than people with low general innovativeness. Therefore, an innovative person might adopt and utilize the internet for clothing shopping even though high risk is associated with purchasing clothing on the internet [9]. As it can be seen, online clothing buying decisions are affected by lots of factors. Therefore some research results about buying behavior of clothing consumers in e-commerce are given below.

A sample of 263 men and 303 women students completed a survey that measured their online and offline clothing buying behavior, attitudes and predispositions. The results showed that, online buyers didn't differ from non-buyers in their belief in how cheap buying online is, in their overall enjoyment of shopping or in how often they bought clothing by any means. The demographic variables of age, sex and race were unrelated to online clothing buying. A

further analysis showed that the online buyers used the internet more hours per week were more likely to buy online in the future than non-buyers [12].

Another paper aims to propose and test a model of apparel online buying behavior which is capable of explaining and predicting consumers' behavioral intention. According to the obtained results, perceived benefits and perceived risks are the main predictors of consumers' attitude towards buying apparel online. Perceived risks when buying online have a strong direct negative effect on consumers' attitude towards buying online apparel. However, an even stronger influence on consumers' attitude towards buying online apparel is given by perceived benefits. The best predictor of consumers' intention to use the internet in the online buying process is given by consumers' attitude towards buying apparel online. E-word-of-Mouth has a significant direct effect on consumers' intention to buy apparel online. Consumers rely on e-word-of-mouth when buying online, but their attitude towards buying apparel online has an obviously greater effect on their stated behavioral intention [13].

The purpose of another study was to examine selected demographic and psychological characteristics that lead consumers to buy clothing online. It surveyed 805 consumers who described their online clothing buying as well as how innovative and involved they were for clothing and fashion, how innovative they were with regard to buying on the internet and how much they purchased clothing through catalogues. Although all these variables were positively correlated with amount of online clothing purchase, a multiple regression analysis showed that being an adventurous online buyer and a heavy catalog shopper had the most impact on online clothing buying. These findings imply that online apparel buying is motivated more by internet innovativeness than by clothing innovativeness [14]. In another study, an online survey is responded by 524 individuals. The study examined the antecedents influencing customer satisfaction and repurchase intention for online clothing brands from the viewpoint of expectation-disconfirmation theory. An extended model is developed to explain repurchase intention, taking into consideration disconfirmed quality expectation as well as the concept of corporate social responsibility. The results show that offline features (service quality and product quality) have a significant effect on satisfaction while online features (information quality and system quality) have only limited effects. Satisfaction and corporate social responsibility both exert a significant effect on repurchase intention [15].

On the other hand, the difficulty of translating the in-store experience to the online environment is one of the main reasons why the fashion industry has been slower than other sectors to adopt e-commerce. However, recently, new information technologies have enabled consumers to evaluate fashion online, creating an interactive and exciting shopping experience. The results from a quantitative survey of 439

consumers, suggest the need to redefine the in-store shopping experience, promoting the use of technology as a way to create an engaging and integrated experience among channels. Retailers must think in all channels holistically, boosting interactive and new technologies for the internet and taking advantage of all touch points with the consumer, including mobile devices and social networks [16].

The properties of plus-size clothing consumers and plus-size clothing market

World Health Organization defines obesity as abnormal or excessive fat accumulation, which presents a risk to health. Approximately 15–20% of adult men's body weight consists of adipose tissue whereas this ratio is between 25–30% in adult women. If these ratios exceed 25% in men and 30% in women, the term obesity is used. World Health Organization's obesity classification is used in orders to determine obesity and generally body mass index is taken into consideration. Body mass index is a value which is obtained by dividing an individual's weight (kg) into the square of height (m²). If the body mass index is above 30, the individual is accepted as obese [17]. In recent years the researchers dwell on the location and distribution of adipose tissue within the body instead of total fat amount. The local adipose tissue distribution differs genetically in terms of women and men. The adipose tissues are located in the upper sides of body such as waist, abdomen and chest at man type obesity. However, the adipose tissues are located in the lower sides of body such as hip, thigh and legs at woman type obesity. Waist circumference/hip circumference ratio is one of the most simple and commonly used methods which reflects abdominal fat amount. According to World Health Organization, if the waist circumference/hip circumference ratio is above 0.85 in women and 1 in men, it is accepted as man type obesity. Waist circumference measurement is also used as a practical marker. If the waist circumference is above 88 cm in women and 102 cm in men, they are accepted equal to body mass indexes which are equal or above 30. In other words the individuals, whose waist circumferences are equal or above these values, are accepted as obese [17].

The obesity ratios are increased in societies due to sedentary life style and unhealthy nutrition. Therefore, serious issues are occurred in terms of healthy society. However, a new market segment is comprised for enterprises in order to provide clothing products needed by obese people easily, rapidly and with wide alternatives.

Size 44 and above are accepted as plus-size for women whereas as size 56 and above for men. 44/46 size is defined as large size for women at the size definitions which are done according to ISO 3635+3637 and waist circumference is given as 88 cm (initial obesity limit according to World Health Organization). The waist circumference is given as 102 cm (initial obesity limit according to World Health Organization) for size 56 in men [18].

Clothing enterprises, which see the potential of plus-size market, gain places in the market by producing plus-size collections. According to an accomplished research, there are five conditions in order to be successful at plus-size clothing market. These conditions can be summarized as; preparing trendy collections, being easily accessible, creating collections which have rich contents, making sales at accessible prices and making sales via internet as well as physical stores [19].

E-commerce, which is seen as a condition of being successful at plus-size clothing market, is generally actualized via two different channels. In the first alternative, plus-size clothing products are sold as a part of different campaigns in e-commerce websites. One or more than one brands' plus-size clothing products are sold at these campaigns. These e-commerce websites can be oriented towards selling plus-size clothing products with normal size products as well as being plus-size product oriented. In the second alternative, clothing brands sell their plus-size clothing products via their own websites. Some of the clothing brands only produce and sell plus-size clothing products whereas most of them produce and sell plus-size products and normal size products together. There are different researches and studies in the literature about measurement standardization of plus-size clothing consumers, design and fit of plus-size products and problems of plus-size clothing products [20–26]. However, the focus point of these studies is generally women [21–26]. There are a few studies which include men [20]. Besides there are a few studies which analyze the buying behavior of plus-size clothing consumers in e-commerce [26].

THE PURPOSE AND THE METHOD OF THE RESEARCH

The clothing enterprises give great importance to modern marketing methods in order to protect their competitiveness. E-commerce, which possesses a significant place within modern marketing methods, is frequently utilized by clothing enterprises. Plus-size consumers are one of the consumer categories which attract attention of clothing enterprises. The increasing obesity ratios due to unhealthy nutrition and stressful life, head the enterprises towards producing qualified and fashionable collections for plus-size consumers. These collections are offered and sold in clothing enterprises' websites or independent e-commerce websites besides their physical stores. Therefore, the study aims to analyze the buying behavior of plus-size clothing consumers in e-commerce.

In accordance with the aim of the research, a questionnaire form consisting of 29 questions is prepared. The survey is conducted within June–December 2015 at the hinterland of İzmir province by using face to face interview method. The participants of the research are plus-size Turkish residents (size 44 and above for women whereas size 56 for men), who buy clothing products via internet.

İzmir province population is 4.113.072 according to the Turkish Statistical Institute's address based population registration system results in 2014 [27]. According to Turkish Nutrition and Health Investigation report of Republic of Turkey Ministry of Health, the obesity ratio of Aegean Region, which includes İzmir province, is 28% [28]. Accordingly, universe size is calculated as 1.151.660. Therefore, sample size is calculated as 267 at 95% confidence interval with 6% error margin. The consumers which would constitute the sample are determined according to snowball sampling.

After the repatriation and evaluation of the sent-back questionnaires, 304 of them are incorporated to the research. After the conduction of the survey, collected data are evaluated with SPSS program. At the beginning of statistical analysis, the reliability of the questionnaire is measured and the reliability coefficient α is found as 0.809. According to this finding, the scale of the questionnaire is addressed to be highly reliable.

GENERAL FINDINGS OF THE RESEARCH

The questions which aim to specify the demographic properties of the participants are evaluated firstly. Accordingly 72% of the participants are women and the remaining 28% is men. Approximately 18% of the participants are at the age of between 18 and 22, 18% is at the age of between 23 and 27, 20% is at the age of between 28 and 32, 22% is at the age of between 33 and 40 and 22% is at the age of 41 and over. About 17% of the participants have 350 Euro and less monthly income whereas 25% has an income between 351 and 650 Euro, 34% has an income between 651 and 950 Euro, 19% has an income between 951 and 1525 Euro and 5% has an income 1526 Euro and over. 2% of the participants indicate their educational background as primary school graduate whereas 6% indicates as secondary school graduate, 28% indicates as high school graduate, 57% indicates as university graduate (associate degree or bachelor degree) and 7% indicates as postgraduate (master degree or PhD degree).

When the distribution of women participants according to upper body sizes are analyzed, it can be seen that 39% of them wear size 44 whereas 36% wears size 46, 17% wears size 48, 5,5% wears size 50, 2% wears size 52 and 0,5% wears size 54. Approximately 33% of the women participants wear size 44 for lower body whereas 32% wears size 46, 22% wears size 48, 9,5% wears size 50, 2% wears size 52, 0,5% wears size 54 and 1% wears size 56 and above. When the distribution of men participants according to upper body sizes are analyzed, it can be seen that 39% of them wear size 56 whereas 34% wears size 58, 20% wears size 60, 6% wears size 62 and 1% wears size 64. About 43% of the men participants wear size 56 for lower body whereas 31% wears size 58, 23% wears size 60, 2% wears size 62 and 1% wears size 64.

Approximately 25% of the participants have been buying plus-size clothes via internet for less than 6 months whereas 34% has been buying for six months to one year, 28% has been buying for one to three years, 8% has been buying for three to five years and 5% has been buying for more than five years. About 23% of the participants haven't bought plus-size clothes via internet within the last three months. 66% has bought one to five times whereas 10% has bought six to ten times and 1% has bought more than ten times. Approximately 23% of the participants haven't bought any plus-size clothes via internet within the last three months. 62% has bought one to five plus-size clothes whereas 13% has bought six to ten pieces and 2% has bought more than ten pieces. About 36% of the participants have spent approximately 35 Euro or less for plus-size clothes via internet within the last three months. 27% has spent between 35 and 65 Euro whereas 23% has spent between 66 and 95 Euro, 7% has spent between 96 and 125 Euro, 5% has spent between 126 and 153 Euro and 2% has spent more than 154 Euro.

The participants are asked to write the e-commerce websites which they shop most frequently. According

to this, Trendyol is the most used e-commerce website with 15%. This website is followed by Markafoni, N11, LCW, Faik Sönmez, Morhipo, Tozlu and other websites respectively. Trendyol, Markafoni, N11, Morhipo and Tozlu are the e-commerce websites which sell products of different clothing brands. However, LCW and Faik Sönmez are Turkish clothing brands which sell their plus-size clothes via their own e-commerce websites.

The survey offers 18 statements which analyze the buying behavior of plus-size clothing consumers in e-commerce. The participants are required to choose their agreement levels for each of these statements. In quinary likert scale I absolutely agree is coded as 5, I agree is coded as 4, I have no idea is coded as 3, I don't agree is coded as 2 and I don't agree absolutely is coded as 1. The statements are sorted in descending order, based on the participants' average agreement levels. The findings are given in table 1. Table 1 indicates the participants' average agreement levels whereas figure 1 specifies the percentages of participants who choose to agree with statements. The statement numbers within the figure 1 refer to the numbers in table 1.

Table 1

Statement numbers	Statements	N	Mean	Standard deviation
1	I prefer to buy plus-size clothes which conceal my weight.	304	4,2467	1,05069
2	I cannot easily find fashionable plus-size clothes.	304	4,0757	1,02326
3	I cannot easily find affordable plus-size clothes.	304	4,0592	1,08231
4	I cannot easily find plus-size clothes which are proper to my body shape.	304	4,0559	1,04051
5	I cannot easily find plus-size clothes which are proper to my favorite colors.	304	4,0099	1,02602
6	I cannot easily find plus-size clothes which are proper to my dressing style (sportive, classic etc.)	304	4,0066	1,06239
7	My decision for purchase is affected positively by plus-size models who exhibit clothes on the websites.	304	3,9605	1,02691
8	I cannot easily find plus-size clothes which are proper to my preferred fabric type (cotton, lycra etc.) and pattern (plain, striped, checkered etc.).	304	3,9046	0,97533
9	I usually remodeled my purchased plus-size clothes.	304	3,7336	1,16808
10	My decision for purchase is affected positively by size tables on the websites.	304	3,7072	0,97653
11	There is enough introductive information about plus-size clothes on the websites.	304	3,2467	1,14104
12	I prefer shopping via internet because I feel out of place in physical stores.	304	2,6217	1,17664
13	I usually buy my plus-size clothes via internet.	304	2,5526	1,09779
14	There are enough brands and websites which sell plus-size clothes via internet.	304	2,4967	0,93342
15	The brands and websites, which sell plus-size clothes via internet, are well-recognized.	304	2,4211	0,93007
16	I prefer shopping via internet due to the unkind behavior of sales personnel.	304	2,4013	1,02613
17	I prefer shopping via internet due to the narrow cabins of physical stores.	304	2,3882	1,07813
18	The discount campaigns of brands and websites, which sell plus-size clothes via internet, are adequate.	304	2,2895	0,89466

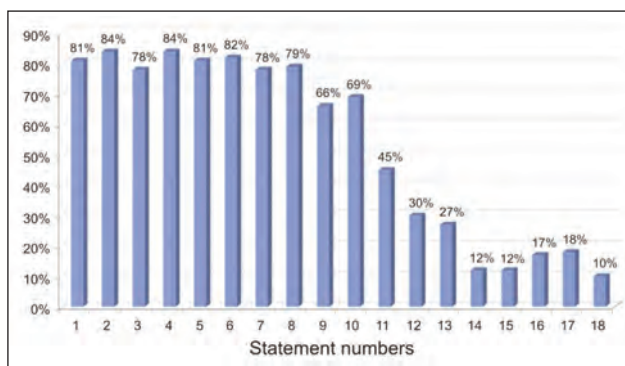


Fig. 1. Percentages of participants who choose to agree with statements

MULTIPLE COMPARISON TESTS

The hypotheses of the research are given below. The hypotheses are tested at 95% confidence interval.

- H₁: There is a statistically significant difference between participating women and men in aspect of remodeling their purchased plus-size clothes.
- H₂: There is a statistically significant difference between participating women and men in aspect of preferring to buy plus-size clothes which conceal their weight.
- H₃: The opinions of the participants within different income groups differ significantly about being able to find fashionable plus-size clothes.
- H₄: The opinions of the participants within different income groups differ significantly about being able to find affordable plus-size clothes.
- H₅: The opinions of the participants within different education levels differ significantly about being able to find plus-size clothes which are proper to their dressing styles.

H₆: The participants within different education levels differ significantly in aspect of preferring to buy plus-size clothes which conceal their weight.

H₇: The opinions of the participants within different education levels differ significantly about being able to find affordable plus-size clothes.

There is a statistically significant difference between participating women and men in aspect of remodeling their purchased plus-size clothes (Hypothesis 1) (table 2). When compared to men, more women indicate that they remodeled their purchased plus-size clothes.

There is a statistically significant difference between participating women and men in aspect of preferring to buy plus-size clothes which conceal their weight (Hypothesis 2) (table 3). When compared to men, more women prefer to buy plus-size clothes which conceal their weight.

The opinions of the participants within different income groups differ significantly about being able to find fashionable plus-size clothes (Hypothesis 3) (table 4). "I cannot easily find fashionable plus-size clothes" is indicated mostly by the income group 350 Euro and less. This group is respectively followed by the income groups 951–1525 Euro, 351–650 Euro, 651–950 Euro and 1526 Euro and over.

The opinions of the participants within different income groups differ significantly (at 95% confidence interval) about being able to find affordable plus-size clothes (Hypothesis 4) (table 5). "I cannot easily find affordable plus-size clothes" is indicated mostly by the income group between 651 and 950 Euro. This group is respectively followed by the income groups 351–650 Euro, 350 Euro and less, 951–1525 Euro and 1526 Euro and over.

Table 2

	N	Mean	Std. deviation	t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)
Women	219	3,8311	1,17846	2,353	302	0,019
Men	85	3,4824	1,10854			

Table 3

	N	Mean	Std. deviation	t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)
Women	219	4,4247	0,93727	4,438	126,776	0,000
Men	85	3,7882	1,18617			

Table 4

	N	Mean	Std. deviation	F	df ₁	df ₂	Sig.
0–350 Euro	52	4,3654	0,86385	3,153	4	296	0,015
351–650 Euro	76	4,0789	1,06787				
651–950 Euro	100	4,0400	0,94195				
951–1525 Euro	58	4,1034	1,10326				
1526 Euro and over	15	3,3333	1,17514				

Table 5

	N	Mean	Std. deviation	F	df ₁	df ₂	Sig.
0–350 Euro	52	4,0385	1,10190	4,527	4	296	0,001
351–650 Euro	76	4,1053	0,94628				
651–950 Euro	100	4,2700	0,95193				
951–1525 Euro	58	3,9483	1,23434				
1526 Euro and over	15	3,0667	1,27988				

Table 6

	N	Mean	Std. deviation	F	df ₁	df ₂	Sig.
Primary school graduate	6	4,3333	1,21106	2,519	4	299	0,041
Secondary school graduate	18	4,4444	0,51131				
High school graduate	86	4,0930	0,92835				
University graduate	174	3,9713	1,10400				
Postgraduate	20	3,4500	1,35627				

Table 7

	N	Mean	Std. deviation	F	df ₁	df ₂	Sig.
Primary school graduate	6	4,6667	0,51640	3,525	4	299	0,008
Secondary school graduate	18	4,6667	0,68599				
High school graduate	86	4,3953	0,92392				
University graduate	174	4,1897	1,10893				
Postgraduate	20	3,6000	1,14248				

Table 8

	N	Mean	Std. deviation	F	df ₁	df ₂	Sig.
Primary school graduate	6	4,5000	0,54772	2,466	4	299	0,045
Secondary school graduate	18	4,0556	1,05564				
High school graduate	86	4,2326	1,03667				
University graduate	174	4,0287	1,09348				
Postgraduate	20	3,4500	1,14593				

The opinions of the participants within different education levels differ significantly about being able to find plus-size clothes which are proper to their dressing styles (Hypothesis 5) (table 6). "I cannot easily find plus-size clothes which are proper to my dressing style" is indicated mostly by the secondary school graduates. This group is respectively followed by primary school graduates, high school graduates, university graduates and postgraduates. As the participant education level increases, the possibility of finding plus-size clothes, which are proper to dressing styles, is increased.

The participants within different education levels differ significantly in aspect of preferring to buy plus-size clothes which conceal their weight (Hypothesis 6) (table 7). "I prefer to buy plus-size clothes which conceal my weight" is indicated mostly by the primary and secondary school graduates. These groups are respectively followed by high school graduates,

university graduates and postgraduates. As the participant education level increases, the possibility of buying plus-size clothes, which conceal weight, is increased.

The opinions of the participants within different education levels differ significantly about being able to find affordable plus-size clothes (Hypothesis 7) (table 8). "I cannot easily find affordable plus-size clothes" is indicated mostly by the primary school graduates. This group is respectively followed by high school graduates, secondary school graduates, university graduates and postgraduates.

DISCUSSION, GENERAL EVALUATION AND CONCLUSIONS

During the recent years, obesity is increased in societies due to the increasing stressful life, working long hours at desks and unhealthy nutrition. Therefore, number of plus-size clothing consumers is rapidly

increased due to the increasing obesity. For this reason the growing plus-size clothing market has attracted clothing producers' attention. The enterprises, which want to attract plus-size consumers' attention, increase and enrich their plus-size clothing collections. Besides, number of physical stores, which sell plus-size clothing products, is rapidly increased during the recent years. In addition to these, the enterprises also take advantage of e-commerce, which has an increasing popularity, by selling their plus-size clothing collections via their own websites and/or e-commerce websites.

According to the results of our research, 59% of the participants have been buying plus-size clothes via internet for a year. 66% of the participants have bought plus-size clothes via internet one to five times within the last three months. 63% of the participants have spent approximately 65 Euro or less for plus-size clothes via internet within the last three months. Most of the participants prefer e-commerce websites, which sell plus-size products of different clothing brands, for shopping. The enterprises, which sell plus-size clothes via their own websites, are the second choice in consumers' eyes.

As it can be seen from our research results, plus-size clothing consumers, especially women, prefer to buy plus-size clothes which conceal their weight. Besides, they demand fashionable plus-size clothes which are proper to their body shapes. Both women and men consumers indicate that they cannot easily find fashionable plus-size clothes which are proper to their body shapes. Besides, they cannot easily find plus-size clothes which are proper to their dressing styles and favorite colors and preferred fabric types and patterns. Most of the consumers, especially women, specify that they usually remodeled their purchased plus-size clothes. It can be said that, the consumers cannot easily find their desired clothes due to design and pattern mistakes. In this context, the production of fashionable but weight concealing clothes will attract consumers' attention.

According to another result of our research, most of the plus-size consumers cannot easily find affordable plus-size clothes and they indicate that the discount campaigns of brands and websites, which sell plus-size clothes via internet, are adequate. If the enterprises want to attract plus-size clothing consumers' attention, they should organize more campaigns.

The results of our research also indicate that, most of the plus-size clothing consumers prefer to see size tables and plus-size models while they are buying clothes via internet. The consumers specify that both factors ease their buying decisions. On the other hand, half of the consumers indicate that there is not enough introductory information about plus-size clothes on the e-commerce websites. In this context, the enterprises, which sell plus-size clothes via internet, should give the necessary importance to these factors.

According to plus-size clothing consumers, numbers and recognition levels of brands and websites, which sell plus-size clothes via internet, are low. Most of the consumers prefer to buy their clothes from physical stores. Most of the consumers indicate that they can easily visit the stores and try on clothes in the cabins. Also most of them specify that they do not meet with unkind behavior of sales personnel. At this point, consumers' desire about buying clothes by feeling and trying come into prominence. Therefore, the enterprises, which sell plus-size clothing products via internet, should give necessary importance to advertisements and promotion activities. Besides, they should give adequate introductory information about plus-size clothes on their websites.

To sum up, the enterprises, which want to have a market share from plus-size clothing market, should design and produce fashionable and weight concealing plus-size clothes which do not differ from normal clothes in terms of design, pattern and color. Besides, they should promote their websites, frequently organize campaigns and give adequate introductory information about products on their websites in order to be successful in e-commerce.

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