



## BON SECOURS COLLEGE FOR WOMEN, THANJAVUR

Nationally Accredited with 'A' Grade by NAAC

UGC Recognized 2(f) & 12(B) Institution

Vilar Bypass, Thanjavur



### DEPARTMENT OF FASHION TECHNOLOGY & COSTUME DESIGNING

#### FT - Research Area

S.No	Research Area	Detail about Research Area
1	Fibre / Yarn / Fabric / Garment Dyeing	Dyeing is the application of dyes or pigments on textile materials such as fibres, yarns, and fabrics with the goal of achieving color with desired color fastness. Dyeing is normally done in a special solution containing dyes and particular chemical material.
2	Garment Designing	Garment design is an integration of all the design elements, including colour, texture, space, lines, pattern silhouette, shape, proportion, balance, emphasis or focal point, rhythm and harmony. Each of these contributes towards the visual perception and psychological comfort of the garment.
3	Apparel Pattern Creations	Pattern making is the process of creating a blueprint of your garment. A pattern is used as a template to cut out fabric that matches the required specifications to sew a garment. It factors in the type of fabric, the intended fit on the wearer, and any trims that will be used. The pattern is used to make 2D fabric sit properly on a 3D body.
4	Yarn / Fabric Finishing (Textile Finishing)	In textile manufacturing, finishing refers to the processes that convert the woven or knitted cloth into a usable material and more specifically to any process performed after dyeing the yarn or fabric to improve the look, performance, or "hand" (feel) of the finish textile or clothing.
5	Printing Creations (Textile Printing)	Textile printing is the process of applying color to fabric in definite patterns or designs. In properly printed fabrics the colour is bonded with the fibre, so as to resist washing and friction. In printing, wooden blocks, stencils, engraved plates, rollers, or silk screens can be used to place colours on the fabric.
6	Geo Textile	Geotextiles are permeable fabrics which, when used in association with soil, have the ability to separate, filter, reinforce, protect, or drain. Typically made from polypropylene or polyester, geotextile fabrics come in three basic forms: woven (resembling mail bag sacking), needle punched (resembling felt), or



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		heat bonded (resembling ironed felt).
7	Textile in Defence	Some textiles are manufactured for specific purposes and are called technical textiles. Other than the uniforms and equipments used in defence, textiles are also used to manufacture parachutes, ropes, tents and safety harness. All these textiles put together are called 'Military textiles'. The new navy dress keeps the uniform white, wrinkle free and release soil.
8	Medical Textile	Medical textiles, an emerging type of industrial textiles, have played an increasingly important protection role in the healthcare industry. The term 'medical textiles' encompasses a wide range of soft goods used for medical and hygiene applications, including those for surgical, orthopaedic, and dental uses.
9	Survival Textile	Survival textiles may be divided into two groups, the first being for short-term protection against extreme external conditions, such as occur during accidents, or against direct bodily injury, including ballistic or knife threats.
10	Home Textile	Home textile is a branch of technical textile comprising application of textiles in household purposes. Home textiles are nothing but an internal environment, which deals with internal spaces and their furnishings. Home textiles are mainly used for their functional and aesthetic property which provides us the mood and also gives mental relaxation to the people.