TIPS TO MAKE REVISION EASIER

www.tbisocietyconference.org

- Put * to show the corresponding author,
- Email address: Only show email address of the corresponding author.
- Affiliation:
    - Department
    - University
    - Full address

Title of Your Paper

Jian-Guo Zhao[1] , Jason FT Mak[1,2], David Jones[2*] （Given name Surname）

[1]*Name of institution of the first author, Street name, City, State, post code, Country*
[2]*Name of institution of the second author, Street name, City, State, post code, Country*

[*]Corresponding author's email: Davidjones david@yahoo.com

1.Quote The Source of the Image

Fig. 1. Norfolk jacket, lounge-suit jacket, Knickerbockersuit [5]

For images used, you need to put the source of the image in either ways.

Shanghai science and Technology Press,2010.
[2] Liu RP. The principles & practices of pattern design. Beijing: China Textile & Apparel Press,2008.
[3] The editorial department of Hearst Fujingaho.GOLF WEAR. Japan： Hearst Fujingaho, 1989.
[4] Josh Sims. Icons of Men's Style.UK: Laurence King Publishing Ltd, 2011.
[5] Cally Blackman. One Hundred Years of Menswear. UK: Laurence King PublishingLtd, 2009.p.118
[6] Li DQ.History of costume in the west. Beijing:Higher Education Press,2005.
[7] Mai Z. GOLF. Beijing: PHEI, 2013.p.137,155
[8] Li F. The fashion trend of sportswear. Shanghai Silk,2001.p.4.
[9] Wang SY. The development tendency of golf wear's culture.New Generation,2011.p.9.
[10] Bernhard R. Gentleman-A Timeless Fashion. Germany: Konemann, 2004.
[11] Information on http://golf.21cn.com/pictures/jingxuan/2010/10/09/7867088_3.shtml

1.Quote The Source of the Image

Fig. 1. Color design (From http://www.eeff.net)

Fig. 2. Color design (Contrasting colors) (From http://shijuezhi.diandian.com)

More examples for quote the source of the image used.

2. Examples of Format of the Table

3. The functional requirements analysis of patient garment in clinical practice

Based on above analysis, it is easy to be seen that a patient garment will meet different hospital requirements depending on our understanding of the functional requirements of patient garment in clinical practice. For this, we visited Beijing Chaoyang Hospital, Xuanwu Hospital and Youan Hospital, interviewed 20 doctors and nurses and conducted questionnaires on over 120 patients from these three hospitals' different sections. Common functional requirements of patient garment in clinical practice are summarized in Table 2 and Table 3.

Table 2 Functional requirements for top in nursing and treatment

Position	Common clinical examinations	Clinical examination needs	Clinical nursing needs	Patient mental requirements
Neck	Tracheotomy	①Convenient for check and examination; ②keep a smooth tube without reflux; ③reduce the inconvenience for medical devices caused by garments;④patient cooperate actively.	①Easy to put on or takeoff garment; ②convenient for daily nursing; ③reduce patient's pain caused by garment traction or catching clod when naked.	Not only convenient to clinical checking and nursing, but also protect their privacy, reduce the exposure of their private parts.
Chest	Breast check; chest check; cardiopulmonary examination; ECG monitoring			
Side	Tube and monitoring cables attach			
Abdomen	Abdominal examination, tube attach after surgery			
Shoulder and arm	Venipuncture; IV drips and transfusion of blood, blood pressure checks			
Back	Back check, venipuncture, anesthetic injection			

Table 3 Functional requirements for pants in nursing and treatment

Position	Common clinical examinations	Clinical examination needs	Clinical nursing needs	Patient mental requirements
Waist and abdomen Hip	Daily checking after surgery, tubes attach. Hip check, injection	①Easy to check and treatment; ②keep a smooth tube without reflux; ③ patient cooperate actively.	①Easy to put on or take off garment; ② convenient for clinical check ③ easy to daily nursing, such as, perineum clean	Not only convenient to clinical checking and nursing, but also protect their privacy, reduce the exposure of their private parts.
Leg	Legs check, simple treatment after surgery.			

Table 3. Increase in trend change per pregnant women's body site (unit: cm)

Pregnancy weeks:	8-12	12-16	16-20	20-24	24-28	28-32	32-36
Rear horizontal waist circumference:	(0.39)	2.09	5.53	3.86	5.85	4.12	3.40
Rear horizontal waist circumference rate of change:	1.55%	8.27%	21.92%	15.28%	23.18%	16.33%	13.47%
Rear horizontal waist circumference thickness:	0.65	0.82	1.49	1.29	2.11	1.49	1.07
Rear horizontal circumference thickness rate of change:	7.25%	9.18%	16.68%	14.46%	23.63%	16.75%	12.05%
Abdominal circumference:	0.71	1.41	1.74	4.59	5.15	3.85	3.18
Abdominal circumference rate of change:	3.43%	6.81%	8.44%	22.27%	24.95%	18.65%	15.44%
Abdominal circumference thickness:	0.49	1.04	1.33	1.66	2.17	2.05	1.38
Abdominal circumference thickness rate of change:	4.83%	10.31%	13.17%	16.42%	21.42%	20.20%	13.64%
Hip circumference:	(0.03)	1.04	1.12	1.13	2.37	1.08	0.39
Hip circumference rate of change:	0.42%	14.54%	15.68%	15.74%	33.11%	15.11%	5.40%
Hip circumference thickness:	(0.46)	0.97	0.33	0.81	0.95	1.15	0.95
Hip circumference thickness rate of change:	8.19%	17.30%	5.88%	14.43%	16.96%	20.42%	16.82%
Umbilical circumference:	1.18	3.53	2.16	4.93	5.55	3.71	3.94
Umbilical circumference rate of change:	4.72%	14.14%	8.65%	19.71%	22.20%	14.83%	15.75%

Examples of format of the table in 3-lines

2. Examples of Format of the Table

3. Data collections for detail size of human breast

3.1 Measurement methods and measurements projects

This experiment applies three-dimensional non-contact laser body scanner and some human data supporting software to collect human data. Human-section data were extracted and analyzed through an interactive measurement to achieve body height, breadth, girth and some angle data.

According to above analysis and correlation measurement principles, the measurement ultimately selected 38 parts. They can reflect female breast shape for anthropometric measurements. Table 2 provides the definition derived from 19 project basic measurement. Fig. 2 shows a schematic diagram of the measurement accordingly.

Table 2. Definition of basic measurement of the derived 19 project

No.	Measurements	Measurement methods
1	Bust depth	Horizontal straight line distance from bust circumference line before and after
2	Under bust depth	Horizontal straight line distance from under bust circumference line before and after
3	Bust breadth	Bust circumference line thorax transverse horizontal straight line distance from the left and right
4	Under bust breadth	Under bust circumference line thorax transverse horizontal straight line distance from the left and right
5	Breast pitch	Straight-line distance between breast points
6	Breast depth	vertical distance from the nipple to the intersection between Torso front midline and bust circumference line
7	Neck shoulder point to breast point	The distance between neck shoulder point and breast point
8	Shoulder center point to breast point	The distance between breast point and the midpoint of Neck shoulder point to shoulder point
9	Lateral shoulder to breast point	The distance between lateral shoulder point and breast point
10	Center front point-bust inner point length	Straight-line distance between inside points of breast under outline
11	Bust inner side length	The arc length from breast point to medial point
12	Bust external side length	The arc length from breast point to breast outer point
13	Bust upper side length	The arc length from breast point to the upper edge point of the breast
14	Bust under side length	The arc length from breast point to the lower edge point of the breast
15	Bust under outline length	The arc length from Breast outer point to the lower edge point of the breast to breast medial point
16	Bust inner side diameter	The vertical distance from breast point to medial point
17	Bust external side diameter	The vertical distance from breast point to breast outer point
18	Bust upper side diameter	The vertical distance from breast point to the upper edge point of the breast
19	Bust under side diameter	The vertical distance from breast point to the lower edge point of the breast to Breast medial point

Table 1. Classification of metabolic rate M in accordance with ISO 8996 and ISO 7243 [9,10]

Class	Average metabolic rate, W/m²	Max metabolic rate, W/m²	Expected officer activities
0 – resting	65 (55-70)	115 (100-125)	relaxation or rest state
1 – low metabolic rate	100 (70-130)	180 (125-235)	sedentary office work; checking of persons crossing the state border, vehicles cargo documents; moving of light items; driving under normal conditions; patrolling at speed of up to 2.5 km/h (ISO 7243 up to 3.5 km/h)
2 – moderate metabolic rate	165 (130-200)	295 (235-360)	driving of a truck or vehicle in difficult conditions; moving of medium heavy items; patrolling at speed of 2.5-5.5 km/h (ISO 7243 3.5-5.5 km/h)
3 – high metabolic rate	230 (200-260)	415 (360-465)	intensive work outside the office – arresting of criminals, violators or trespassers, convoy missions; patrolling in full gear at speed of 5.5-7 km/h; moving of heavy items
4 – very high metabolic rate	290 (> 260)	520 (> 465)	extremely intensive work at a quick to maximum tempo outside the office – climbing stairs, ramps; running in full gear; active arresting of criminals, violators or trespassers; patrolling at speed of over 7 km/h

Table 3. All the evaluation indexes and their relative weights

Objective	Criterion layer	Sub-criterion layer	Indicator layer	
The brand operation performance of apparel enterprise U	Brand Profit U_1 (0.2587)		Brand Added-value	U_{11} (0.3309)
			Main Business Profitability	U_{12} (0.3560)
			Selling Profit Growth Rate	U_{13} (0.3131)
	Brand Market U_2 (0.2504)	Market Power U_{21} (0.5214)	Market Share	U_{211} (0.5464)
			Relative Market Share	U_{212} (0.4536)
		Market Coverage U_{22} (0.4786)	Entity Stores Expansion Rate	U_{221} (0.5071)
			Network Marketing Strength	U_{222} (0.4929)
	Brand Development U_3 (0.2472)	Innovation Capability U_{31} (0.5071)	Chief Designer Ability Index	U_{311} (0.3464)
			Fashion Designers Proportion	U_{312} (0.2953)
			Apparel Products Update Rate	U_{313} (0.3583)
		Management Capability U_{32} (0.4929)	Brand Growth Fund Proportion	U_{321} (0.1695)
			Current Assets Turnover Ratio	U_{322} (0.1741)
			Suppliers' On-time Delivery Rate	U_{323} (0.1662)
			Apparel Stock Turnover	U_{324} (0.1690)
			Organizational Structure Rationality	U_{325} (0.1607)
			Informationalized Level	U_{326} (0.1605)
	Brand Equity U_4 (0.2437)		Brand Recognition	U_{41} (0.2571)
			Brand Reputation	U_{42} (0.2595)
			Brand Association	U_{43} (0.2298)
			Brand Loyalty	U_{44} (0.2536)

More examples: Table format

2. Examples of Format of the Table

These show that for most of the college students, advertising and sales staff do not play a key role in product promotion. The majority of college students rely on their own experience、relatives and friends' advice and related network data.

Table 2. The reasons to buy clothes online

	Type	Frequency	Population (%)	Cumulative Percentage
Effective	Cost savings	41	28.5	28.5
	Save time	80	55.6	84.0
	Simple operation	12	8.3	92.4
	The pursuit of fashion	3	2.1	94.4
	Out of curiosity	3	2.1	96.5
	Others	4	2.8	99.3
	Total	144	100.0	

Table 3. Information sources of online shopping

	Type	Frequency	Population (%)
Effective	Relatives and Friends introduced	28	14.4
	Network Data	66	33.8
	Previous experience for their own use	58	29.7
	Shopping occasionally found	30	15.4
	The introduction of field sales personnel	1	0.01
	Advertising	12	0.06

(4) Factors Affecting College Students' satisfaction with online shopping

Table 4. Factors Affecting Satisfaction of undergraduates

	Type	Frequency	Population (%)
Effective	Cumbersome operating procedures	11	2.9
	The quality problem	122	32.6
	Service quality problems	51	13.6
	Logistics problems	46	12.3
	Description inconsistent	92	24.6
	After-sales service	44	11.8
	Web interface problem	1	0.3
	Security problems	7	1.9

Table 3. The pressure gradient along human lower limb

No.	Specified pressure gradient	Calculated pressure gradient	
	Ankle:Calf:Thigh	Ankle:Calf:Knee:Thigh	
Brand 1	100:70:50	Anterior	100:81:69:52
		Lateral	100:88:78:59
		Posterior	100:59:51:47
		Medial	100:117:137:98
		Average	100:80:75:59
Brand 2	100:70:40	Anterior	100:76:50:42
		Lateral	100:82:58:47
		Posterior	100:47:34:35
		Medial	100:96:89:70
		Average	100:70:51:45

Table 4. Final variables and data sources

Type of the variable	Variable name	Data source
Dependent variable	Carbon emissions of textile and garment industry in Beijing Y	Beijing Statistical Yearbook: Industry energy consumption IPCC Database: Carbon emission coefficient of various types of energy consumption
explanatory variables	International market share index X_1	Beijing Statistical Yearbook, Beijing Business Council, UN Comtrade database
	Energy intensity X_2	Beijing Statistical Yearbook

According to the variables definition and data description, the data is collected in Table 5.

Table 5. Main factors of carbon emission in Beijing textile industry from 2003 to 2012

Year	Carbon emissions of textile and garment industry in Beijing Y (ten thousand tons of CO_2)	International market share index of Beijing textile and garment industry X_1 (%)	Energy intensity of Beijing X_2 (ten thousand tons of standard coal per ten thousand US dollars)
2003	65.318	0.654	0.000134
2004	65.518	0.673	0.000152
2005	64.825	0.858	0.000115
2006	65.506	0.723	0.000111
2007	64.730	0.691	0.000104
2008	58.220	0.682	0.000101
2009	51.709	0.646	0.0000984
2010	49.076	0.642	0.0000831
2011	48.298	0.609	0.0000881
2012	47.331	0.631	0.0000952

Data source: Beijing Statistical Yearbook, Beijing Business Council, UN Comtrade database

Put the date source

3. Page Layout

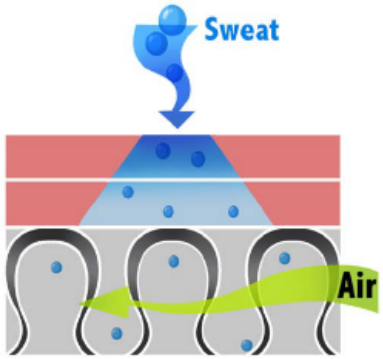


Fig. 4. Three layer structure of MCI.

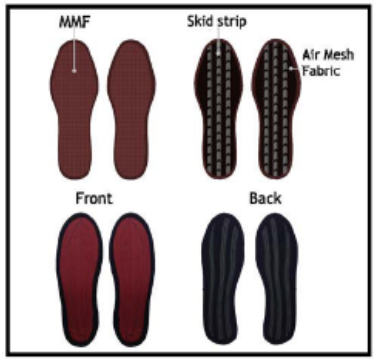


Fig. 5. Design illustration and prototype of MCI.

Table 1. Measurement standards and instruments for fabric moisture properties

	Test Item	Fabric Property	Standards	Testing Instruments
1	Thickness	Thickness	ASTM D 1777	SDL fabric thickness tester
2	Weight	Weight per unit area	ASTM D 3376	Balance, Fabric cutter
3	Air resistance	Air resistance	KES method	KES Air-permeability tester
4	Water vapor permeability	Water vapor permeability	ASTM E96	Balance, wide-mouse vessels
5	Moisture Management Capacity	WT: Wetting Time Top/bottom (sec) MAR: Maximum absorption rates Top/bottom MWR: Top/bottom Max Wetted Radius (mm) SS: Spreading speeds Top/bottom (mm/sec) OWTC: Cumulative one-way transport capacity (%) OMMC: Overall moisture management capacity	AATCC Test Method 195	SDL Moisture management tester (MMT)

Table 2. Physical properties of MMF

Thickness [mm]	Weight [g/m^2]	Air resistance [KPa.s/m]	Water vapor permeability [g/m2.day]	Moisture Management Capacity			
				WTt (sec)	MWRt (mm)	OWTC (%)	OMMC
5.10±0.5	395±5	0.19±0.05	724.13±10	3.5±0.5	4±1	5±0.1	5±0.5

* WTt: Wetting Time Top; MWRt: Top Max Wetted Radius

1.For images used, you need to put the source of the image in either ways.

2. To save space, you can put image, tables in one page in clear layout if they are in nearby paragraph.

4. Error Bar

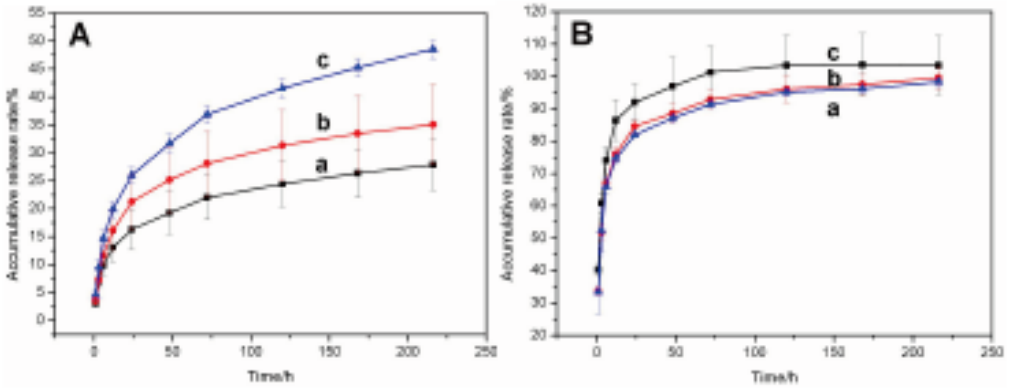
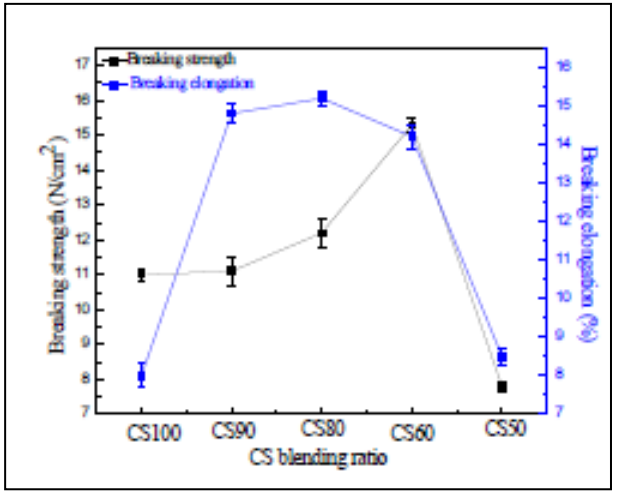


Fig.4 Drug release curves of fibrous membranes with different drug percentages; (A) and (B) represent release curves of curcumin and 5-ASA in the samples; a-c represent the fibrous membranes with different drug percentages at 0.4%,0.9% and 1.9%, respectively



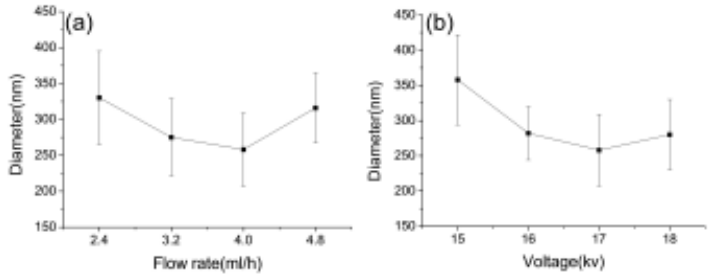


Fig.5 Changes of the nanofiber diameters (a) different flow rates with 17kV (b) different voltages with 4.0ml/h

3.2 Effect of voltage and flow rate on the mechanical properties of PAN nanofiber filaments

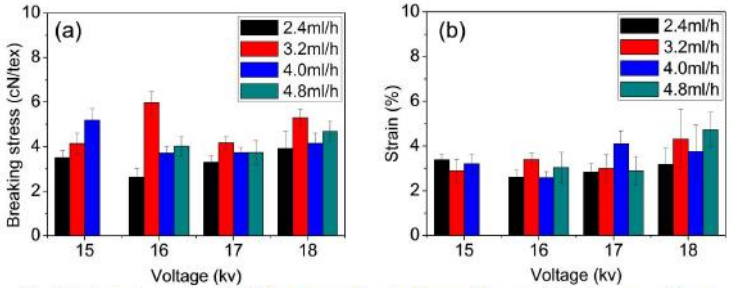


Fig.6 Mechanical properties of PAN filaments at different voltage and flow rate (a) breaking stress (b) strain

5. Standard (STD)

Table 2: The corresponding output current when the moisture content of fabric changes (Mean+STD)

Cotton: Size: 29.5 cm×29.5 cm Thickness: 0.60 mm Dry weight: 17.84 g				Denim: Size: 38.0 cm×37.5 cm Thickness: 0.85 mm Dy weight: 51.41 g			
Current (mA)	Weight (g)	Moisture (%)	STD	Current (mA)	Weight (g)	Moisture (%)	STD
19.01	54.12	203.4	0.8735	19.07	128.08	149.1	1.0352
18.84	47.52	166.4	0.8675	18.92	109.40	112.8	0.8521
18.92	45.23	153.5	0.9783	18.68	103.94	102.2	0.6654
18.52	42.40	137.7	0.8972	18.61	99.25	93.06	0.7613
18.36	39.84	123.3	0.6772	18.57	95.62	85.99	0.8369
18.07	37.71	111.4	0.9983	18.39	91.01	77.03	0.7834
17.89	35.41	98.49	1.0021	17.91	86.04	67.36	0.9093
17.62	33.82	89.57	0.4536	17.64	82.84	61.14	0.8400
17.27	31.55	76.85	0.7566	17.49	76.98	49.74	0.3567
16.98	29.74	66.70	1.0132	17.34	73.97	43.77	0.4649
16.65	28.22	58.18	0.8865	16.44	70.29	36.72	0.8530
16.00	26.39	47.93	0.9876	15.99	67.60	31.49	0.8032
15.36	25.13	40.86	1.0201	14.57	65.03	26.49	0.7900
15.05	24.05	34.81	0.9687	12.87	62.01	20.62	0.6703
14.80	22.66	27.02	0.8534	11.34	58.20	13.21	0.4032
12.96	21.07	18.11	0.8653	4.85	54.61	6.22	0.3306
11.08	19.76	10.76	0.7752	3.84	52.52	2.16	0.3706
8.72	18.78	5.27	0.5796				
6.09	18.02	1.01	0.2538				

Linen: Size: 35.2 cm×40.5 cm Thickness: 0.30 mm Dry weight: 29.18 g				Chiffon: Size: 32.0 cm×43.0 cm Thickness: 0.25 mm Dry weight: 8.70 g			
Current (mA)	Weight (g)	Moisture (%)	STD	Current (mA)	Weight (g)	Moisture (%)	STD
15.45	64.30	120.4	0.9684	14.61	23.79	173.4	1.1209
14.31	59.17	102.8	0.8961	13.84	21.23	144.0	0.7900
13.57	56.22	92.67	0.5399	12.64	19.31	122.0	1.0265
12.01	53.27	82.56	0.7643	12.45	17.07	96.21	0.8846
11.27	49.71	70.36	1.0092	12.20	14.11	62.18	0.7965
12.18	46.90	60.73	0.7896	10.25	11.23	29.08	0.3230
11.50	45.35	55.41	0.8851	6.53	9.40	8.05	0.4629
10.47	42.64	46.13	0.8490	3.72	8.75	0.57	0.1577
9.80	40.30	38.11	0.9965				
7.45	36.87	26.35	0.3689				
6.14	35.33	21.08	0.4570				
5.68	34.36	17.75	0.5982				
4.96	33.17	13.67	0.6782				
4.38	32.18	10.28	0.6630				
3.70	31.28	7.20	0.5305				
3.68	30.18	3.43	0.4501				
3.60	29.52	1.17	0.3670				

Example

6. Acknowledgement

Acknowledgement:
- Project name ,
- Project number,
- Funding name
- Funding grand No.

This work was supported by ….

We would like to thank the support of …

This project is supported by ….

7.Improve sentence structure:

- Be careful of the past and present tense throughout your paper.

1) The experiment you conducted is in the past (past tense)
2) The things that you discover or what the paper is proposing is in the present (present tense) this includes what you hope to achieve or the purpose of your paper

- Do not start a sentence with a conjunctive

Common problems include:

1) Do not start a sentence with but, and, because
2) Remember: you either start a new sentence or you use the conjunctives to link two points together

- Keep your sentences short and precise

1) Whenever you try to link a number of different ideas and thoughts together, they become over complicated.
2) A lot of grammar mistakes occur when sentences are too long.
3) Each sentence should be a maximum of two lines.

- Be careful of the vocabulary you use. Some of them are not appropriate for its context.

Example:

"This paper studies"

It's better to use more appropriate terminology such as:

- This paper explores etc.
- This paper focuses on…

Revise Paper

Highlight changes in RED

Abstract

The Northern Qi Dynasty corresponded to a Cold War era in China. Its military apparel developed well, and it had a certain importance in history. However, scholarship in the study of military uniforms of this era is insufficient. The study is based on terracotta warriors in military uniforms from 22 tombs of the Northern Qi Dynasty in Henan, Hebei, and Shanxi province. The study proposed classification for military uniform patterns of the Northern Qi Dynasty with the perspective of clothing. The purpose of the study was to investigate the form and characteristics of military uniforms in the Northern Qi Dynasty.

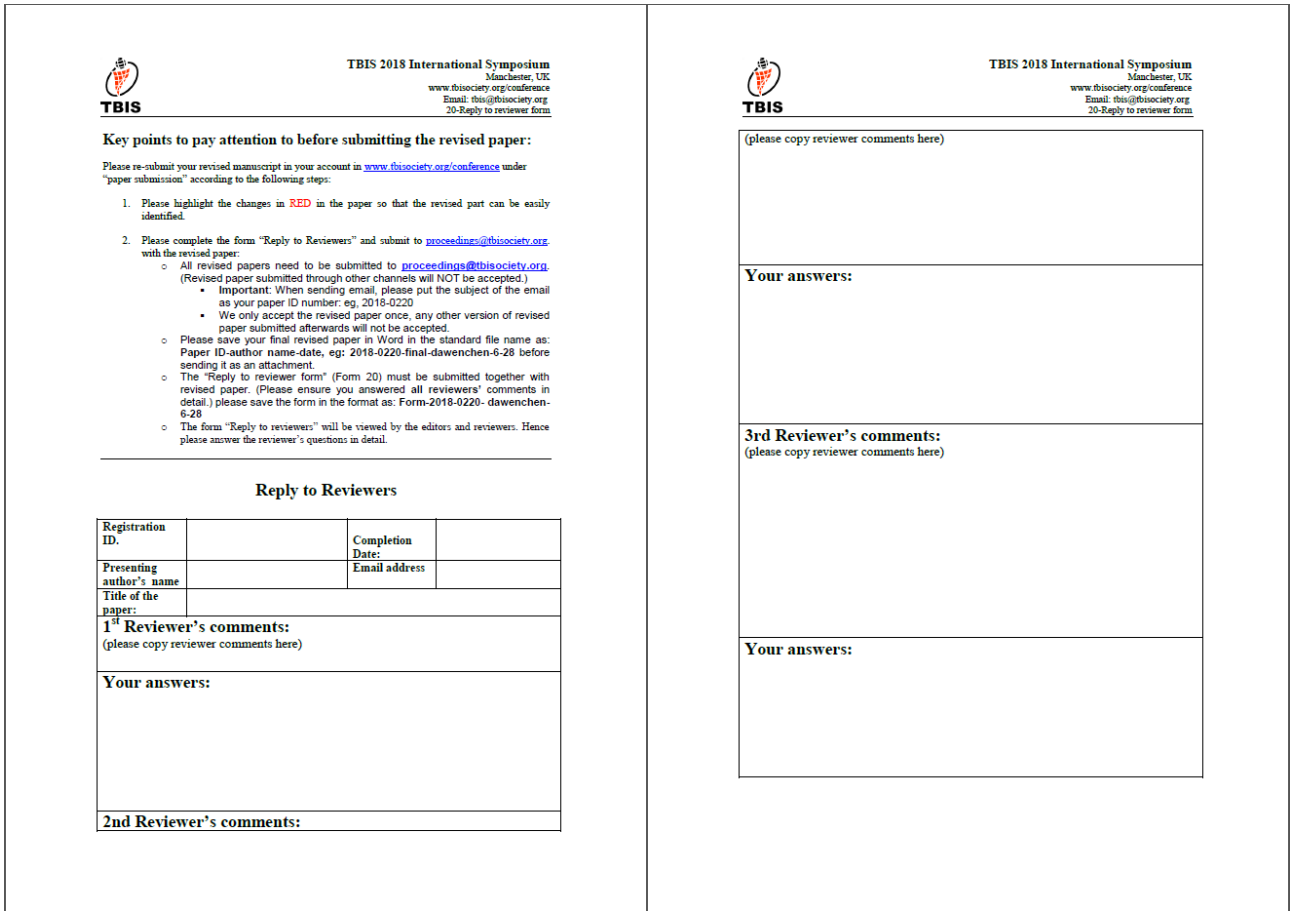
Abstract

During prolonged walking and running, the plantar aspect of the foot is subjected to repetitive pressure and cycles of shearing, along with high levels of moisture due to perspiration and heat. The combination of all these elements not only affects comfort, but also provides an ideal condition for friction blister formation. The current study explored the physical properties of a predominantly nylon anti-blister sock and a cotton-rich sock along with their characteristics relevant to thermo-physiological comfort. The anti-blister fabric exhibited a slightly higher sliding friction than the cotton-rich fabric in dry condition. However, in the presence of moisture, the anti-blister fabric produced lower sliding friction than the cotton-rich fabric-which could be attributed to the low water vapour resistance and good one-way transport ability of anti-blister fabric. It is hoped that these results could be used to inform the actual frictional performance of the socks in different moisture settings, taking into account the propensity for sweating to occur.

Keywords: Foot-sock interface; Biotribology; Moisture conditions; Running sock; Friction blister

Revise Paper

Please address **every issue raised**, a general comment of such as “All issues have been modified in accordance with requirements” or “These problems have been improved in the paper” etc are not acceptable. The form “Reply to reviewers” will be viewed by editors and reviewers.



TBIS

TBIS 2018 International Symposium
Manchester, UK
www.tbisociety.org/conference
Email: tbis@tbisociety.org
20-Reply to reviewer form

Key points to pay attention to before submitting the revised paper:

Please re-submit your revised manuscript in your account in www.tbisociety.org/conference under “paper submission” according to the following steps:

1. Please highlight the changes in RED in the paper so that the revised part can be easily identified.
2. Please complete the form “Reply to Reviewers” and submit to proceedings@tbisociety.org. with the revised paper:
   - All revised papers need to be submitted to proceedings@tbisociety.org. (Revised paper submitted through other channels will NOT be accepted.)
     - **Important:** When sending email, please put the subject of the email as your paper ID number: eg, 2018-0220
     - We only accept the revised paper once, any other version of revised paper submitted afterwards will not be accepted.
   - Please save your final revised paper in Word in the standard file name as: **Paper ID-author name-date, eg: 2018-0220-final-dawenchen-6-28** before sending it as an attachment.
   - The “Reply to reviewer form” (Form 20) must be submitted together with revised paper. (Please ensure you answered **all reviewers’** comments in detail.) please save the form in the format as: **Form-2018-0220- dawenchen-6-28**
   - The form “Reply to reviewers” will be viewed by the editors and reviewers. Hence please answer the reviewer’s questions in detail.

Reply to Reviewers

Registration ID.		**Completion Date:**	
Presenting author’s name		**Email address**	
Title of the paper:			

1st Reviewer’s comments:
(please copy reviewer comments here)

Your answers:

2nd Reviewer’s comments:

TBIS

TBIS 2018 International Symposium
Manchester, UK
www.tbisociety.org/conference
Email: tbis@tbisociety.org
20-Reply to reviewer form

(please copy reviewer comments here)

Your answers:

3rd Reviewer’s comments:
(please copy reviewer comments here)

Your answers: