



Topic of the Speech:

Colour of Textiles and Clothing

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Professor Tetsuya Sato is teaching colour technology at the post-graduate course of in Kyoto Institute of Technology (KIT), Japan. He is the head of Master Course of Design.

He graduated from KIT with a master degree in colour chemistry, and obtained his Ph.D from Otsuma Women's University with his research on colorimetric method for assessing colour fastness of textiles. He is interested in colour science, cognitive science, human interface, material technology, AI technology, fashion business and so on, which are relating to textiles and clothing. Therefore, he is extending his research in colour psychology, colour culture and colour business. Now he is trying to bridge the gap between researches on physical properties and human sensations in colour and clothing fields.

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ABSTRACT (NO MORE THAN 500 WORDS:)

Colour is one of the most important values for consumers, and the colour is also one of the most important properties for textiles and clothing.

Manufacturers and designers plan what clothing they make and how to make the clothing. Yarns and textiles are made using fibre materials selected from various materials. The yarns and textiles are coloured at dyeing or printing factories, and they become end-products through some processes afterwards. Finally, the end-products are purchased by consumers, and the colour gives various impressions to people. Colouring process which gives the value of a colour to textiles and clothing is located at the centre of supply- and demand-chains.

There are many colour matters such as colour impression, colour design, trend colour, and colour fastness, which are relating to the values and properties. In order to analyse the colour properties of textiles and clothing, we have to research not only with physical and/or chemical viewpoints, but also with human-sensorial viewpoint. However, there is a big gap between the physical and sensorial researches. In the approach of the physical and chemical viewpoints, researchers are paying attention to the physical/chemical characteristics of the materials. On the other hand, in the sensorial approach, researchers are paying to attention the human-sensorial responses. It is important to bridge between the two approaches.