FEATURES OF DESIGNING CLOTHES FOR PREGNANT WOMEN, ACCORDING TO CHANGES IN ANTHROPOMETRIC PARAMETERS OF THE FIGURE

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ABSTRACT

When designing clothes for pregnant women, it is an important factor to take into account the specific characteristics of changes in anthropometric data depending on the period of pregnancy. Clothes for pregnant women should have a reasonable design solution, taking into account the characteristics of the polymer materials used. The article talks about the features of designing clothes for pregnant women according to changes in anthropometric parameters of the figure.

KEYWORDS: *Designing, Pregnant Women, Anthropometric Parameters, Figure, Factor, Features, Solution, Characteristics.*

INTRODUCTION

Currently, there is an increasing demand for maternity wear; this has created the need for research into its pattern design. The first step in this research is to determine the procedure needed to take measurements of the female body, to record any anatomical changes during pregnancy. The resulting anthropometric data is processed by statistical methods and the correlation between body measurements is analysed. The results are then applied to a metric pattern design for maternity clothes in two ways: to determine a pregnant woman's "types", and to create input parameters for pattern design that anticipate the needs of different body types for different maternity clothes. While designing clothes for pregnant women, it is an essential factor to take into account the characteristics of changes in anthropometric data depending on the period of pregnancy. Clothes for pregnant women should have a reasonable constructive solution, taking into account the characteristics of the polymer materials used. Today, one of the priorities in Russia is to solve the demographic problem, so providing pregnant women with enough, comfortable clothes is an important task for the clothing industry.Designing clothes for pregnant women is a complex problem, the solution of which lies at the intersection of a number of disciplines: obstetrics. physiology, demography. design, anthropology, marketing, etc. A necessary condition for the successful implementation of the design of clothes for pregnant women is the presence of reliable information about the physical characteristics of the figure in terms of size and content, among other things. conditions ensure the production of high-quality clothing. In the context of a series of industrial studies. related production. with the design of clothes for pregnant women, it allows to evaluate the changes in the main dimensional characteristics of the figure in each trimester. The purpose of this study was to

design women's clothing from polymeric materials with pregnancy in mind.Today, a fairly large number of pregnant women are working and need business clothes throughout the entire period of pregnancy. At the same time, the number of young mothers is growing, the young are more relaxed, and the youth products should be more daring.

The listed sequence of works requires large-scale anthropometric studies for a large number of people belonging to the same group, which requires a lot of time and resources. However, thanks to the development of digital and three-dimensional technologies, it is possible to involve the consumer in the process of improving the design of clothing. Also, for the convenience of industrial production of clothing, typical figures of the adult population are grouped into complete groups: for men: three full-length groups, differing in the ratio between chest and waist; when moving from one weight group to another, the waist circumference for a given chest circumference increases for women: four full-length groups, differing in the ratio between the girth of the chest and the girth of the hips. The current level of technology development determines the relevance and necessity of developing a method of designing ergonomic clothes using digital technologies based on the principles of "mass customization". Almost any modern clothing industry uses clothes in which the design process has been digitized. At the same time, the consumer daily uses smart devices in everyday life - phones, smartphones, tablets, etc. Such devices provide the user with the opportunity to scan a figure, monitor and measure human vital signs or the effectiveness of work and actions performed. Therefore, the information obtained using mobile devices can be adapted and integrated into the clothing design system of the manufacturing enterprise, which will improve the process of clothing design, increase public satisfaction with the clothing produced, demand and, accordingly, the efficiency of clothing production.

Such interaction will allow the manufacturer to accumulate consumer requests and quickly implement them in industrial collections, present collections to a wide range of consumers in the Internet environment, and the consumer will have the opportunity to take part in the design of a future product and receive a high-quality product that meets individual requirements. The group of ergonomic requirements includes, first of all, the requirements for the hygienic properties of the material that creates the comfort of underwear, i.e. humidity, water absorption, vapor permeability, heat conductivity or heat resistance, electrification, dust capacity, etc. The material should be light and easy to use and as wrinkle-resistant as possible, and the material from which the product is made should be easy to wash.

JAIN materials for maternity clothes should have a high percentage of natural fibers. During pregnancy, the metabolism of a woman who easily transfers heat increases slightly, and the body produces more heat than usual. In clothes made of synthetic fabrics, a woman may suffer from overheating: in addition, static electricity often accumulates in synthetic fabrics, which causes certain discomfort and discomfort. During these periods, changes in the anthropometric characteristics of the figure are very important. according to the price attractiveness of the anthropometric product, it is recommended to design clothes for pregnant women from polymer materials for the full term, so it is necessary to take into account the changes in the anthropometric parameters of the figure depending on the period of pregnancy. . And in this case, there are ways to ensure that the product fits the size and shape of the body: the first is to look for an option to change our product or any part of it, the ability to adjust the shape of the product. and size; the second is the reasonable growth of bunions, taking into account the dynamics of changes in anthropometric signs. During the first trimester there are no significant

changes in the woman's figure, however, from the first days of pregnancy, the woman's breasts increase almost by size.

During this period, it is worth abandoning tight and tight things. It is advisable to carry out clothes for pregnant women in a voluminous, free cut. As shoulder products it is better to wear spacious blouses or tunics made of natural fabrics that fall in the abdomen. Such wardrobe items will allow you to maintain satisfactory parameters of the underwear microclimate and will not disturb the blood supply. Should not Any clothes for pregnant women should be spacious without hard elements which are tight braid. Clothing prevents the normal circulation of tissues. It is not recommended to wear clothes that fit the stomach or cut the waist, so you should give preference to pants and skirts with a special belt. You should also pay attention to special jeans for pregnant women. The design of such pants differs from standard models, first of all, by the possibility of adjusting them at the waist. These pants are filled with an insert made of soft, elastic material - it is comfortable and practical. Clothing for pregnant women in the third trimester: The third trimester is the most difficult period of pregnancy in terms of physiological changes in a woman's body due to significant weight gain. A bulging belly makes a woman rude. Therefore, maternity clothes for this period are selected with special attention. necessary for women. Thus, clothes designed for pregnant women have a reasonable constructive solution, taking into account the changes in the anthropometric parameters of the figure. These can be models with different reliefs, cuts, etc. Clothes for pregnant women should, first of all, be comfortable to wear and use, easy to put on and take off, not restrict the body and the growing belly, and provide freedom. of action. Various structural divisions in the shelf depending on the characteristics of the polymer materials used to achieve free positioning of the product in the abdomen and to diversify the range of clothes for pregnant women. In mass production of clothing, it is impossible to take into account all the individual features of the physique.

However, the industrial production of garments should satisfy consumers with clothing sizes as much as possible. This is possible provided that the whole variety of figures will be represented by the optimal number of anthropological types. It is possible to identify this number of types only through an anthropometric study of the population and the subsequent construction of a dimensional typology based on the data obtained. The end result of the research should be a rational dimensional typology that identifies the minimum number of types of figures that ensure the maximum satisfaction of the population with clothing sizes. The satisfaction of the population with this system of standard figures is understood as the relative or absolute number of people who are suitable for clothing made for these standard figures.

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