SECTION III
ECOTEXTILE & FASHION DESIGN

Development of an Optimized Sizing System for Chinese Dress-form 87
Zhaohui Wang, Lijuan Wu, Detao Hao

Development of Transformation Textile Product from Mulberry Fiber 88
Kittipaphon Pholam, Sakorn Chonsakorn, Uraiwan Khamsingkha

Development of Women's Pattern Making by the Anatomy Principle 90
Jaruts Pinyokeerati, Srikanjana Jatuphatwarisdom, Supa Chulakup, Suthusanee Punyopat, Rattanaphol Mongkholrattanasit

Digital Technologies in Textile Art 91
Havva Halaceli

Eco-Friendly of Textiles Dyeing and Printing with Natural Dyes 92
Nattadon Rungruangkitkrai, Rattanaphol Mongkholrattanasit

Eco-Friendly Printing of Cotton Fabric Using Natural Dye From Acacia Catechu Wild 93
Charoon Klaichoi, Chamlong Sarikanon, Rattanaphol Mongkholrattanasit, Potjana Intajak, Warunee Saleeysongnuay

Eco-textiles – Sustainable, Green and Eco-Friendly Textiles 94
Agrawal Bipin J.
Development of Transformation Textile Product from Mulberry Fiber

Kityaphan Pholam, Sakorn Chonsakorn and Uraivan Kumsingha

Department of Clothing and Textile, Faculty of Home Economics Technology, Rajamangala University of Technology Thanyaburi 39 Moo 1, Rangsit-Nakornayok Road, Klong Hoi, Klongluang, Pathumthani 12110

Abstract: The objectives of this research were to study: the appropriate methods of mulberry technical textile processes, mulberry technical textile transformed into lamp products, and study the customers’ preference on lamp products. This study was carried out by using a randomized completed block design: RCBD for the experiment. After that, the properties of the technical textile were tested by the standard methods according to American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM). And then, 12 specialists were used to evaluate the characteristics that require of technical textile. Then the customers’ preference for the lamp products were studied, questionnaires was used to collect data from the sample group of 400 persons, which were drawn from the population by using random sampling technique. Data were analyzed by using frequency, percentage, standard deviation and One-Way ANOVA. The results were found that; the appropriate methods of mulberry technical textile processes was to used 5 grams of PVA powder and 20 minutes for to beat the mulberry fiber by machine. The characteristics that require of technical textile were good level to follow the community products standard. The customers’ basic data were most female, had 26-30 years old, had a bachelor degree, more than half been company officer, and had 10,001-15,000 baht of income per month. For the customers’ preference, most of customers high preferred the first style of floor lamp that used weave technique.
The results of hypothesis testing revealed that different quantity of PVA powder and time for to beat the mulberry fiber by machine had different thickness and tear strength at the statistically significant .05 level.

**Keyword:** Mulberry Fiber, Textile Product, Technical Textile and Lamp

Ms. Kitiyaphan Pholam  
E-mail: k_pholam@yahoo.co.th