Using anti-bacterial fabrics in designing and making
Kindergarten clothes

Eman Khaled Nomaan AL Yamni
Master student, Specialist in Fashion Design, Department of Clothing and Textiles, Faculty of Home Economics, King Abdul-Aziz University

Dr. Salwa Mohammed Amin Tashkendi
Assistant Professor, Department of Clothing and Textiles, Faculty of Home Economics, King Abdul-Aziz University.

Abstract:
Due to the importance of early childhood stage in human life, next stages of life depends on it. At this stage, the child goes in kindergarten institutions and begins to contact with the people outside community. Therefore, we must focus on this stage to take care of it in all its aspects, especially the health side to establish healthy and strong, later in the future they can grow and develop their society. One of these important things that keeps health of children be attention to personal hygiene to avoid bacteria that harm the body and spread diseases. Due to the great role that clothes playing in children's lives, it was necessary to take care of the fabrics from which they made their clothes and knowing the most important specifications that they should have.

The problem and objectives of the research is to identify the features of early childhood stage, the characteristics of antibacterial fabrics, how about design and implementation of clothes for the kindergarten child using antibacterial fabrics, which are commercially equipped with safe techniques acceptable to specialists and mothers.

The study followed the experimental method by conducting laboratory tests on the fabrics under study (bamboo cloth, cotton cloth, cotton cloth with polyester), determining its effectiveness against bacteria and the possibility of employing them in the design and implementation clothes for the kindergarten stage.

The research tools consisted of a questionnaire to mothers of children in Saudi society to identify their desire to use antibacterial fabrics in their children clothes, to identify the desired specifications in their children's clothing, a questionnaire for clothing and textile specialists to learn about the proposed designs (n=10), And a questionnaire to mothers of children in Saudi society (n=50) to identify their views on the proposed designs.

The results of this search showed that there is statistically significant differences between the studied fabrics according to the percentage of silver in their properties according to the results of the laboratory tests and it was found to have high resistance to bacteria. The results also showed that there are statistically significant differences at the level of (0.05) Between the proposed designs in terms of achieving the aesthetic and functional side according to the views of (specialists, mothers). The study recommended further studies in using antibacterial fabrics in children's clothing.