

**A11 Study on Height of Table for Home Use**

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The subjects were 54 college women (stature:158.4 cm, sitting height:84.0 cm). The height of chair was fixed at 44 cm. All subjects took off their shoes. The conditions of table height were 60, 62.5, 65, 67.5, 70 and 72.5 cm. The working items were ①drinking coffee, ②drinking coffee with legs crossed, ③drinking soup with spoon, ④reading, ⑤ironing, ⑥pushing keys of personal computer and ⑦writing. The subjective sensations regarding the height of table and the optimal positions of chair were recorded. The mean value of the best height of table was 60 cm in ⑤, 65 cm in ⑥, 67.5-70 cm in ③④⑦ and 71 cm in ②. The mean value of optimal horizontal distance between the edge of table and center of chair was 35 cm in ② and 23 cm in the others when the table height was 60 cm. There were not seen significant correlations between the best height of table or best position of chair and physical characteristics.

**A12 A Study on Semantics of Clothing**  
- Part1. A Cultural Anthropological  
Fieldwork in Senegal -

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Clothing has symbolical meaning as well as thermal function. The study aims to consider symbolical meaning of clothing based on 'communitas', which is anthropological conception, and the cultural anthropological fieldwork in Senegal.

Clothing contributes to being productive of the symbolic situation 'communitas' and forming world view, which can influence economy and society in actual world.

**A13 A Study on Semantics of Clothing**  
- Part2.An Image Survey in Japan -

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The study aims to afford experimental data to the consideration about 'communitas', anthropological conception. By reference to the results of 'Part1', the questionnaire about clothing image was conducted on university students. The results were as follows;

- 1)By factor analysis, 'dislike' and 'chaotic' make the same dimension, but 'liking' makes another dimension from 'cosmic'.
- 2)By analysis of variance, difference among individuals of 'liking' is larger than 'dislike'.

These results agree with the consideration that 'communitas' exists in small society in Japan.

**A14 Relation Between Sense in hand evaluation  
and Clothing Materials**

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We examined relation between sense in hand evaluation and clothing materials. Several samples of knitted fabrics for T-shirts are measured about their mechanical properties by the KES-F system and thermal/water transport properties. On the other hand, the cool feeling is assessed for each of all the samples by 100 females over 18 years old. The cool feeling in hand evaluation was related with the mechanical stiffness of fabrics.

**A15 Relationship between Skin Temperature and  
Evaporation Rate of Foot and Shoe Micro-climate**  
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The present study was carried out to determine the effect of the plastic film bags perforated differently on the physiological responses of the foot. The effect of the area covered with shoes on the shoe micro-climate was also examined. Results obtained were: 1. The mean skin temperature and the mean vapor pressure of the bare foot was  $23.8 \pm 1.8^\circ\text{C}$ , 7mmHg and  $33.8 \pm 1.9^\circ\text{C}$ , 14mmHg at the air temperature of  $20^\circ\text{C}$  and  $30^\circ\text{C}$  respectively. The vapor pressure of the bare foot was greater on sole than on instep. 2. The greater the area covered with shoes or plastic bag was, the more the shoe micro-climate, both temperature and humidity, was increased. The micro-climate in high-heel shoes, however, was fallen down by pumping reaction in walk.

**A16 Deformation and Restriction of Supported Type  
Panty Hoses**

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The purpose of this study was to examine deformation of, and restriction from supported type panty hoses. Seven supported type and one non-supported type were tested.

The results were as follows:

When subjects bent their knees, deformation in the wale direction of the supported ones was seen only around their knees, while deformation of the non-supported one covered a wide range from the thigh to the ankle. When subjects bent and stretched their knees repeatedly, deformation in the course direction of the non-supported panty hose was two to four times as much as that of the supported ones. Subjects stated that they hardly felt if restriction from supported panty hoses was not more than three times as much as that from the non-supported one.