Color Chart

SAHRAHS CUSTOM MEN & WOMEN CLOTH

NOTE	The instructions given for each fabric in this chart are correct. However, the garment-care instructions inside ready-made garments should always be checked before washing. When buying lengths of fabric, a note should be taken of the manufacturers' care and cleaning labels; these are usually attached to the fabric bolts.	KEY	(C) Cotton fabric (L) Linen fabric (S) Silk fabric (Sp) Special fabric (W) Woolen fabric	95° Hot machine wash 60° Medium machine wash 40° Cool machine wash 40° Gentle cycle machine wash

Color and texture

Color

Of the several elements that contribute to the overall effect of the garment you wear, color is one of the most influential. In order to make the best use of color, it is important to understand some of its properties and how you can use them.

We see color when a surface reflects one of the colors of light. Green fabric, for example, *reflects* only green light and *absorbs* all the other colors that make up visible light. The word **hue** is used to describe the color we see, and indicates where it is positioned in the spectrum. The **intensity** of a color is its brightness or dullness, the **tone** (or value) describes how light or dark it is.

THE COLOR WHEEL

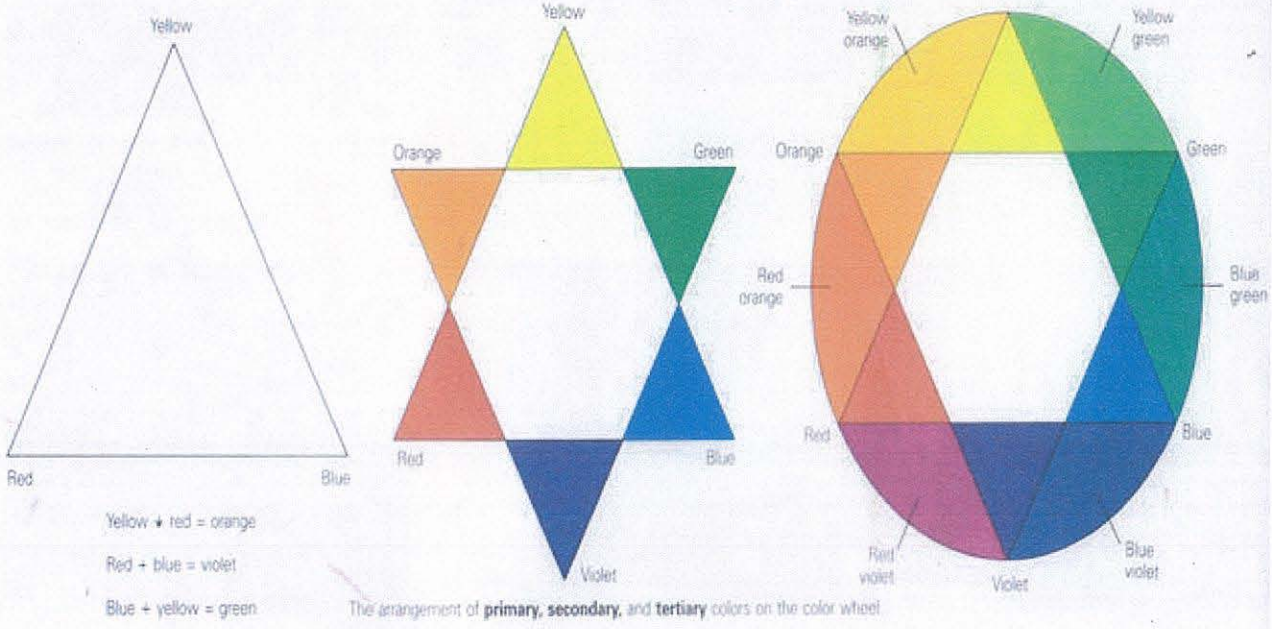
The color wheel is a convenient way of representing the relationship between colors. It is based on the spectrum, or rainbow. All colors are derived from the three **primary** colors—red, yellow, and blue—which are placed equidistant from each other on the color wheel. When two primary colors are mixed in equal proportions they produce **secondary** colors, such as orange when yellow and red are combined, or violet when blue and red are mixed. Adjacent primary and secondary colors on the wheel can be mixed to make **tertiary** colors, such as blue violet when blue and violet are combined. The diagrams below show the possible combinations.

Colors that occupy opposite positions on the wheel are known as **complementary** colors. Pairs of complementary colors include orange and blue, yellow and violet, and red and green. The diagram on the right shows the color graduations produced by mixing different proportions of complementary colors, in this case red and green.

Black, white, and gray are described as **neutrals** and are not colors. When a pure hue is mixed with white, it forms a tint; with black, a shade. Combined with white or black, a color loses intensity and becomes either lighter or darker in tone, without a change in hue. A wide range of color tones may be produced in this way within the one hue.

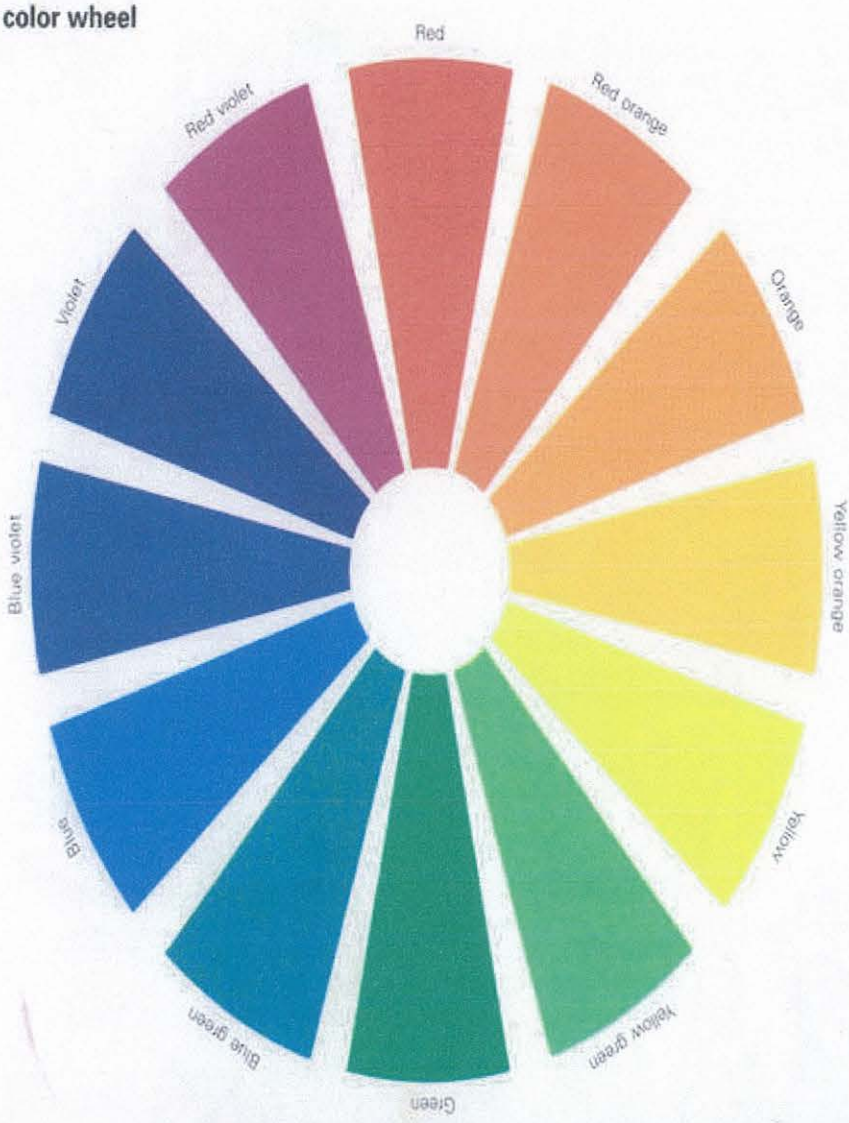
It is useful to know about the relationship between colors and to understand how different shades, tints, and tones may be obtained. When we choose a color scheme, however, we need to know more: how certain colors will interact, for instance, when placed side by side; and whether some kinds of colors will suit a particular garment design. The color wheel can help here too.

Complementary or opposite positions of color



The arrangement of **primary**, **secondary**, and **tertiary** colors on the color wheel

The color wheel



The picture illustrates the transition between 100% red and 100% green. Mixing equal amounts of complementary colors produces gray. Adding more of its complement to a color produces graduated mixtures known as intermediate tones.

Color and t

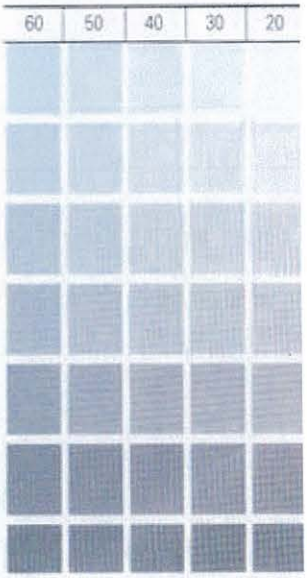
Color schemes

Combinations of color, or color s
ate a number of subtle optical i
color by itself may appear to h
ties, but these can change greatl
with other colors.

Harmonious color schemes ar
close to each other on the color
ations in one particular color, k
chromatic color scheme. Colors
other on the color wheel can so
each other.

Contrasting color schemes are
ors far from each other on the c
two opposite, or nearly opposite
side by side, they enliven eacl
amount of yellow as a feature c
intensify the blue in a garment,
seem stronger—more blue. Th
wears tends to emphasize the opp
complexion. You can prove this to
ing a range of colored fabrics ag

Warm colors like reds, oranges
appear more prominent than co
blue, green, and blue violet. Th
and white can also provide contra



Color and black selector chart used in
tones of black and blue for Part 1 of this