



Mini Review

Designing of Overcoat Using Color Spectrum of Hedgehog Razor

Matine Monavari, Salar Zohoori and Abolfazl Davodirknabadi*

Abstract

In this paper the history of the overcoat was investigated in brief and the hedgehog form and shapes investigated in order to designing creative modern overcoats. Overcoats have always been a favorite cover that has undergone many changes throughout history. Due to different kinds of hedgehog and various forms and color of their razors, different and fashionable overcoats designed. In designing it try to use the science of colors and the forms are designs due to the forms of hedgehog.

Keywords: Overcoat; Hedgehog; Design

Introduction

An overcoat is a type of long coat that is considered to be worn as the outermost garment, which usually extends below the knee. Coats are mostly used in winter when heat is more important.

Overcoats are sometimes confused with robes. Cloaks are usually made of lighter fabrics such as gabardine, while coats are made of heavier fabric or fur. In many countries, down-to-knee coats and clothing have been used for centuries, often for formal purposes, or social status, or as part of professional or military clothing [1].

In the seventeenth century, overcoats were widely styled and made available to different classes. In the western world, the general characteristics of overcoats have long remained largely unchanged. In the Regent era, it was fashionable to wear well-fitting clothes with flared sides, seams, and flared skirts. The overcoat is gradually transforming into the freer style that is now more common, as exemplified by the Chesterfield coat, which became popular at the end of the Victorian era. In general, overcoats used by the military tended to be single-breasted, while the navy often wore double-breasted coats. The use of overcoats as war clothing continued until the mid-1940s and 1950s, when it was deemed impractical. However, in colder countries such as the former Soviet Union, exports and use continue. When more efficient clothing and synthetic fibers became available, coats became obsolete there as well [2]. Overcoats have been used in various forms by the military since at least the late eighteenth century, and were especially associated with winter campaigns such as Napoleon's campaign in Russia. The full-length coat once again became popular using the trench coat during World War I. Most men's overcoats are made of woolen fabrics. However, other fabrics are also used. Men's overcoats are more rectangular in shape and

slightly lighter than tight. Most men's overcoats are available in black, brown, gray, and tan. Women's overcoats are also often made of wool and they have different colors [3].

In reviewing the evolution of coats in the past, we can point to some significant examples:

1- Greatcoat: It is a large coat, also known as a robe. It is made of wool to keep warm and protect against cold weather. It has a large collar and sleeves and it is below the knee (Figure1(a)).

2- Ulster coat: Usually, this coat is tall and does not have a large body shape. It has four buttons and can have six or eight buttons. Behind it, there is an adjustable half belt (Figure1(b)).

3- Chesterfield coat: It was invented in the mid-nineteenth century and takes its name from Earl Chesterfield. It has no seams at the waist and its buttons are located in the middle and in a row or charcoal (Figure1(c)).

4- Covert coat: Classic brown/fawn coat, straight cut, single breasted that was accepted to wear in the city with a suit as well as a tweed. It has four stitches on the handles and hem. It also had a front flight closure and 2 side pockets. The collar is sometimes velvety (Figure1(d)).

5- Frock coat: A very formal coat is usually worn during the day, with a waist seam and severe lumbar repression (Figure1(e)).

One of the animals that always wear a coat is the hedgehog. Hedgehogs are mammals that belong to the family of hedgehogs (Scientific name: Erinaceidae). Hedgehogs often bullet themselves when they feel threatened, with all of their blades facing out. All species of hedgehogs benefit from this defense mechanism, but their success depends on the size of their blades. For this reason, species of hedgehogs that weigh less than razor blades are more likely to run away from the enemy and sometimes attack him, using their razor blades as a last resort. One of the unusual features of hedgehogs is the connection of the lower part of the lower and upper extremity bones.

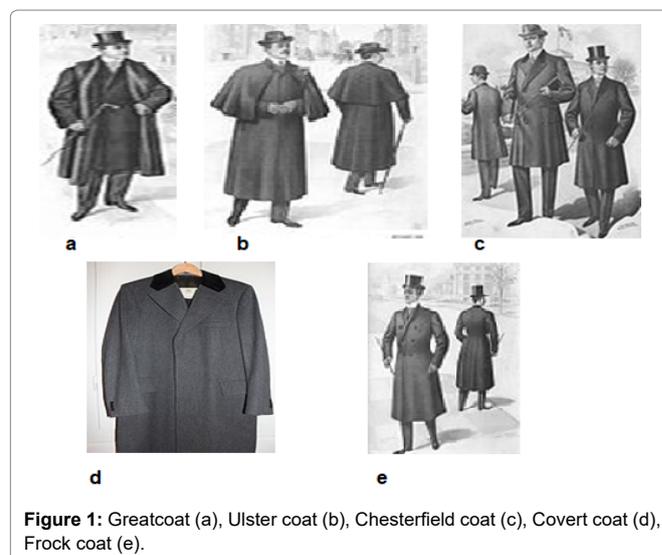


Figure 1: Greatcoat (a), Ulster coat (b), Chesterfield coat (c), Covert coat (d), Frock coat (e).

*Corresponding author: Abolfazl Davodirknabadi, Department of Design and Clothing, Imam Javad University College, Yazd, Iran, E-mail: davodi@iauyazd.ac.ir

Received: September 07, 2021 Accepted: September 23, 2021 Published: September 30, 2021

The most obvious feature of the hedgehog in most ancient texts, especially the miracles, is its clever way of hunting snakes.

Also, the hedgehog's great interest in grape seeds and collecting them by its thorns is one of the special skills of this animal. The hedgehog defends itself with a thorn behind it. These spines are actually hollow hairs in which the creatine in them causes sharpness and stiffness and is not toxic, contrary to popular belief. Some hedgehogs have more than 30,000 thorns on their bodies.

There are three types of hedgehogs. One type that lives in gardens and deserts and is the size of a kitten is called a hedgehog, and people consider this type to be the main hedgehog. Another species that often lives in mountainous areas and is about the size of a small sheep and weighs about forty to sixty kilograms and its spines are up to twenty-five centimeters is called Deldel. The third type is a creature whose front part resembles a hedgehog and whose rear part means the rest of its body resembles a fish and lives in water and is called a blue hedgehog.

The most important use of hedgehogs is in pest control in agriculture, so that each hedgehog is able to eat 200 grams of insects per night, thus helping to control pests and insects in agriculture.

Results and Discussion

In this paper we design five creative overcoats which are inspiration from hedgehog color and shape. The design of the first coat is based on the appearance of Platinum hedgehog. 95% to 97% of the thorns of this hedgehog are solid and white. The rest of them are white, which are closed with light gray, and we have used white and light gray colors in the color scheme of this design.

The upper and lower collars of this overcoat are taken from the shape of the ears as well as the elongated shape of the nose. It can also be said that the design of the collar is in harmony with the body shape of the hedgehog. Putting pockets in coats due to the large use of pockets in cold seasons is also the designed form of the idea taken from hedgehog ears. The type of fabric used in the collar and single pocket is different from the body of the dress, which is to show the difference in color and material of hedgehog razors with the lower surface of his body. In addition, the ears, nose and eyes are black, which we used to style our underwear and shoes (Figure 2).

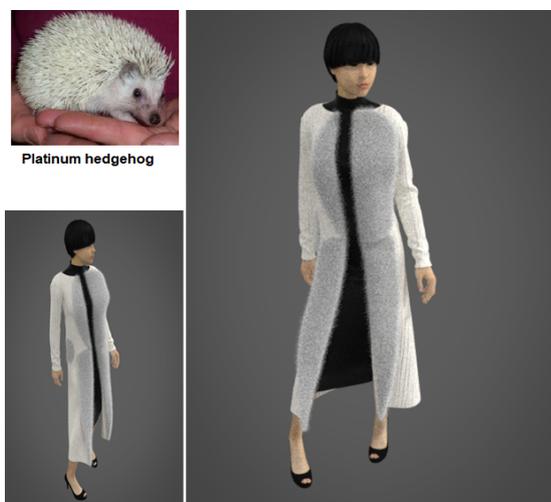


Figure 2: First overcoat designing.

In second design, we use Algrian grey hedgehog. Algrian grey hedgehog has cream-colored thorns, the edges of which are dark gray. It is the same color as the ears and nose, and the lower part of the body is cream-colored. The design of this coat uses a gray stripe on the front of the dress, the color of which is taken from the color of the razors and hedgehog ears. Hedgehog body is an idea taken. The lower edges of the dress are short, long and round, and the rounded edge of the hedgehog is round. In the front strip of the coat and the pocket of a different fabric, we used the body so that the contrast of the color of the razors with the underside of the hedgehog is obvious (Figure 3).

In the next design, Cinnamon hedgehog was used. Cinnamon hedgehog has white and brown razor blades that are cream under the body. In the coat, two kinds of fabric and two different colors are used, which represents the two colors that we see in the body of the hedgehog. We used the color of the razor on the left front of the dress and the head. We also used the shape of the ear and body in the design of the front of the dress and the shoulders. The clothes are due to having black eyes, and to express the difference in color and sex with the lower part of the hedgehog's body, two colors and the sex of the fabric have been used (Figure 4).



Figure 3: Second overcoat designing.

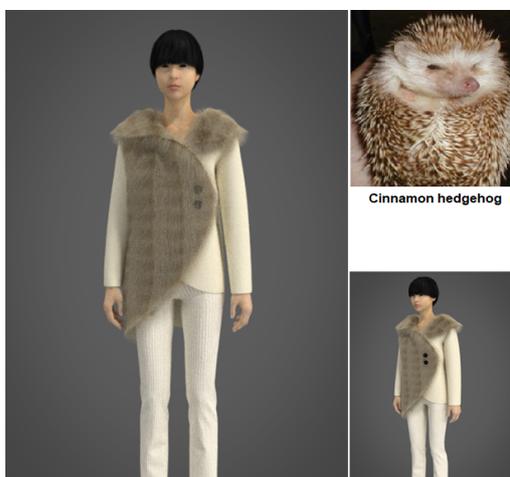


Figure 4: Third overcoat designing.

The next was chocolate hedgehog. White spines with dark brown as well as light brown face and cream body. In this coat, the crooked form of the front of the dress is also used, as well as a single pocket and a colored sleeve with a collar. The body of the coat is cream, which is similar to the previous designs; we used the lower part of the hedgehog's body, and also to show the color difference in the hedgehog's body, the contrast of two different colors has been used in the design (Figure 5).

The last design was Salt and pepper hedgehog. The spines of this hedgehog are white, which is combined with black. The face is white with black ears and nose. In the coat design, two black rivets are used on the front of the dress and the other one is used at the connection point of the sleeve with the head, with a round and black pocket on the top of the dress, both of which use the shape and color of the eyes. We also used the left and right sleeves of a different material from the body of the dress to show the contrast between the color of the razor and the lower part of the chicken body, which is cream in color, in the body of the dress (Figure 6).

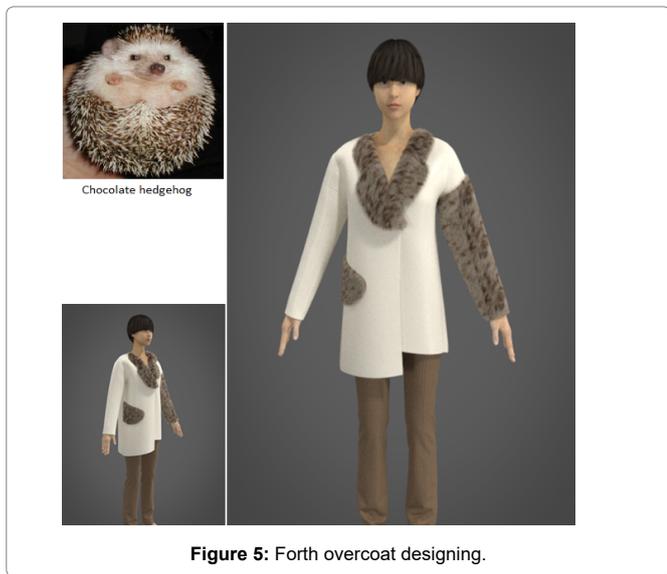


Figure 5: Forth overcoat designing.



Figure 6: Fifth overcoat designing.

Conclusion

In the designs, we have used the colors of different forms and genders, similar to hedgehogs, and we have depicted the contrast of colors. In five costumes designed from five different hedgehogs called Salt and pepper, Platinum, Chocolate, Algrian gray and Cinnamon is used that the coats are designed to match the color and shape of these five hedgehogs. At the end, the clothes were designed with a suitable and biocompatible fabric and the idea was taken from the appearance of a hedgehog.

References

1. Issenman BK (2011) *Sinews of survival: The living legacy of Inuit clothing*. UBC Press, Canada.
2. Stalder E (2019) *Fashion 101: A crash course in clothing*. Zest Books™.
3. Hollander A (1993) *Seeing through clothes*. University of California Press, USA.

Author Affiliations

Department of Design and Clothing, Yazd Branch, Islamic Azad University, Yazd, Iran