

( ) (O<sub>3</sub>)

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(CFC<sub>s</sub>)

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(PPCC)

(Ozone Layer)

(Stratosphere)

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"Ionizing Radiation"

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"Dermatologists"

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"Biologists"

"Meteorologists"

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(UV) %

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(UVA)

(Sunburns)

( ... (UV)

(UVA)

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UV

(UVA)

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( ) .( ... ( )

(DNA)

(UVB)

(Sunburn region)

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(DNA)

(A)

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"Interlaced thread system"

"Bi-axial"

"Tetra-axial"

"Triaxial"

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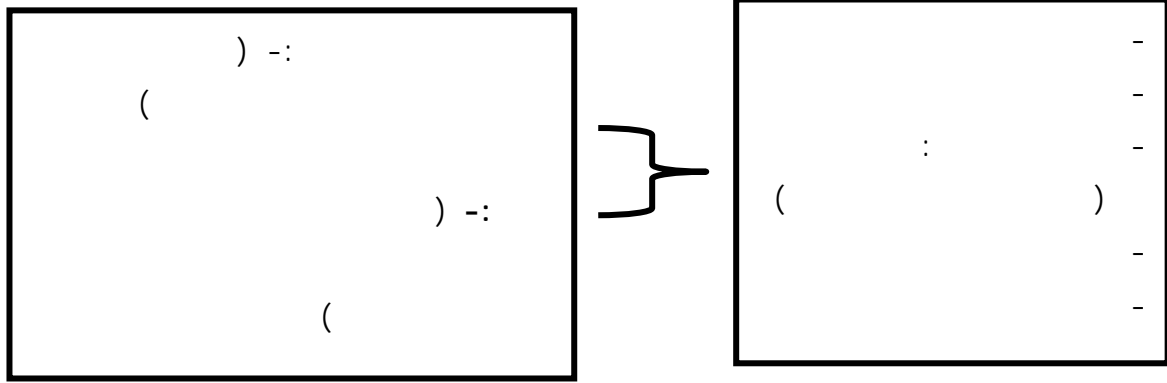
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UV

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 (2005Hustvedt,et.al)

( ) .

(2009Stankovic et. al,)

(UV)

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- ( ) (UV)  
 (2006 Hatch & Osterwalder,)

( UV)

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UV

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(K)  
 (K<sub>1</sub> or K<sub>2</sub>)  
 :( ) (K<sub>c</sub>)  
 K% =  $\frac{K \times 100}{28}$  % ..... (4)

..... (5)  
 $\frac{1}{K_c} = \frac{\dots}{\dots} = \dots$

Dabrovski & Golob, )  
 %

2009)

( ) K<sub>c</sub> ( = )  
 ( ) ( - )

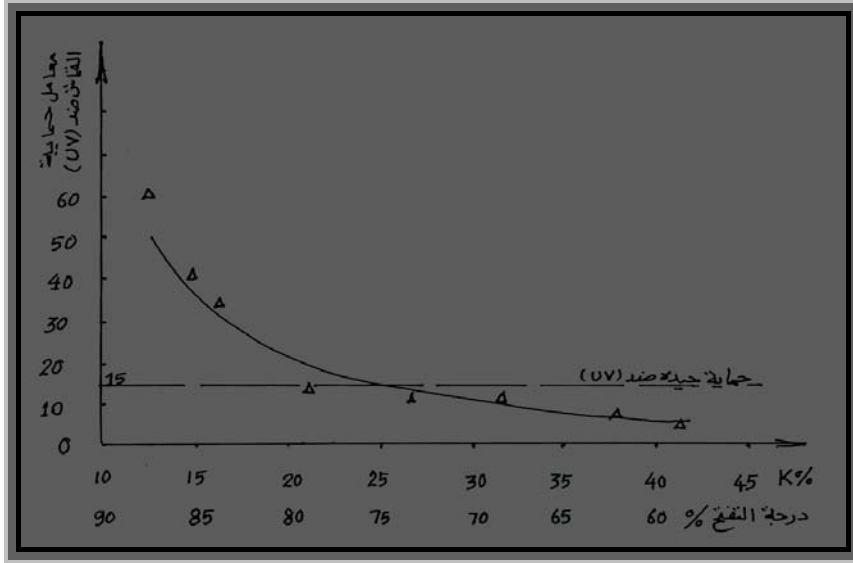
(UV)  
 ( % ) (% ) .( - - )  
 (UV) ( )  
 .( ) ( )

$K_1 = \frac{n_1}{\sqrt{N_1}}$  , ..... (1)

$K_1 = \frac{N_2}{\sqrt{N_2}}$  , ..... (2)

$K_c = K_1 + K_2 + , \dots$  (3)

- : -
- K<sub>1</sub>
- K<sub>2</sub>
- K<sub>c</sub>
- : - n<sub>1</sub>
- n<sub>2</sub>
- : / = ) - N<sub>1</sub>
- ( - N<sub>2</sub>



(% ) (K%) (UV)

$K = \frac{n}{\sqrt{N}}$  ( )

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: ( ) ..... =

.....  $\frac{1}{KC}$  =

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/

( )

( ) /

- ) :

:( = (KC)

(K<sub>2</sub>) + (K<sub>1</sub>)

(UV) K<sub>c</sub> = K<sub>1</sub> + K<sub>2</sub>

(UV-310IPC) (K<sub>1</sub>)

: (K<sub>2</sub>)

$$\frac{\sum (X_i - \bar{X})(Y_i - \bar{Y})}{\sqrt{\sum (X_i - \bar{X})^2} \sqrt{\sum (Y_i - \bar{Y})^2}}$$

Karl Pearson Product-moment correlation coefficient

(The PCC) (The PPMCC)

$$r = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \bar{X})(Y_i - \bar{Y})}{\sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \bar{X})^2} \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^n (Y_i - \bar{Y})^2}}$$

X, Y

X, Y





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(UV) ( ) / ( )

( )  
( ) (UV)

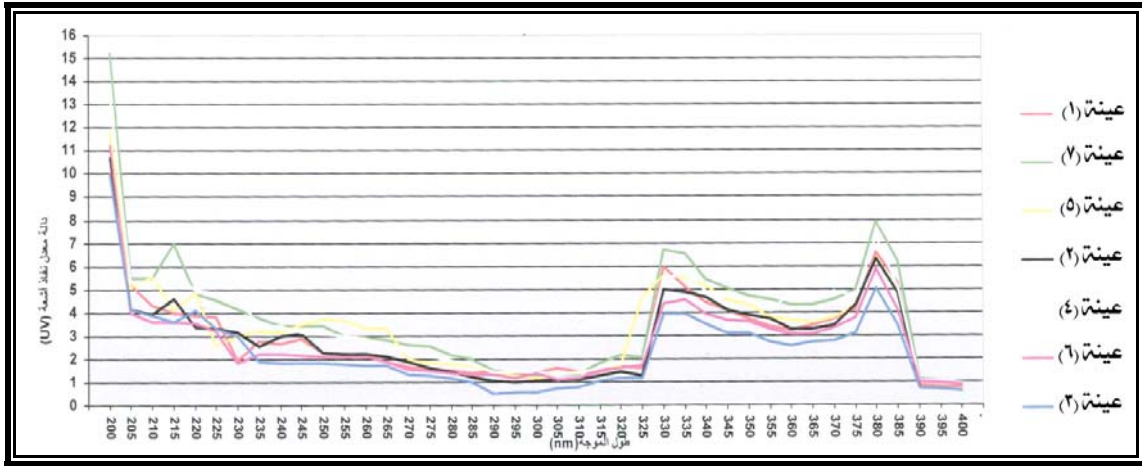
(UV) (UV)  
: ( )  
UV

: ) :  
+ % ) ( ( )  
% % % ) ( :%  
:% % % + (UV)  
" " (

UV ( ) ( - )  
( ) (UV)

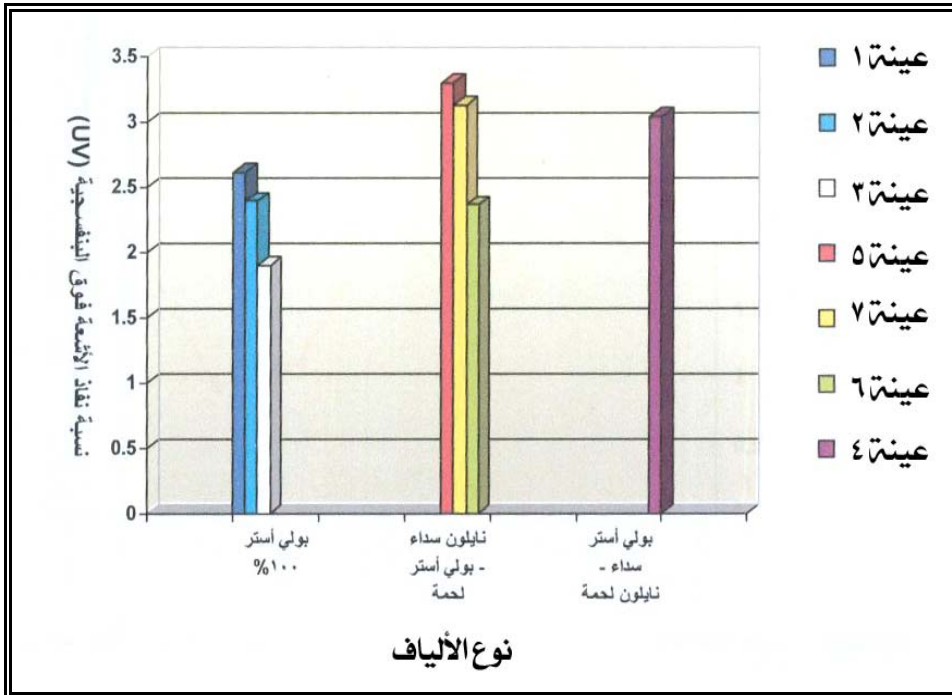
( ) ( )  
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UV

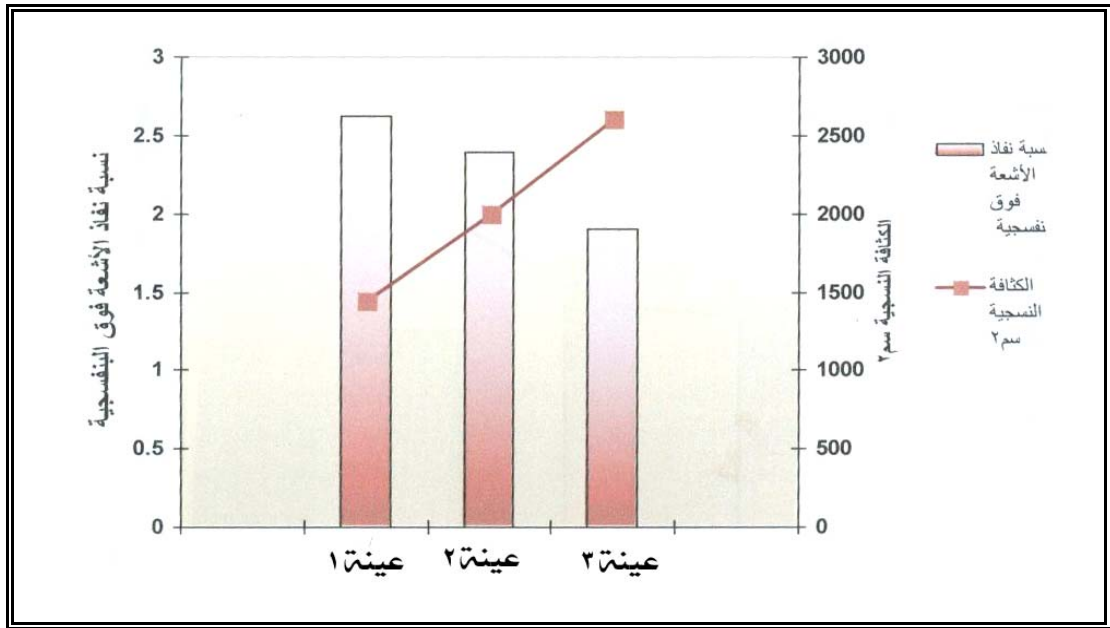
UV	(%)
,	x
,	(%)
,	(%)
,	(%)
,	x
,	x



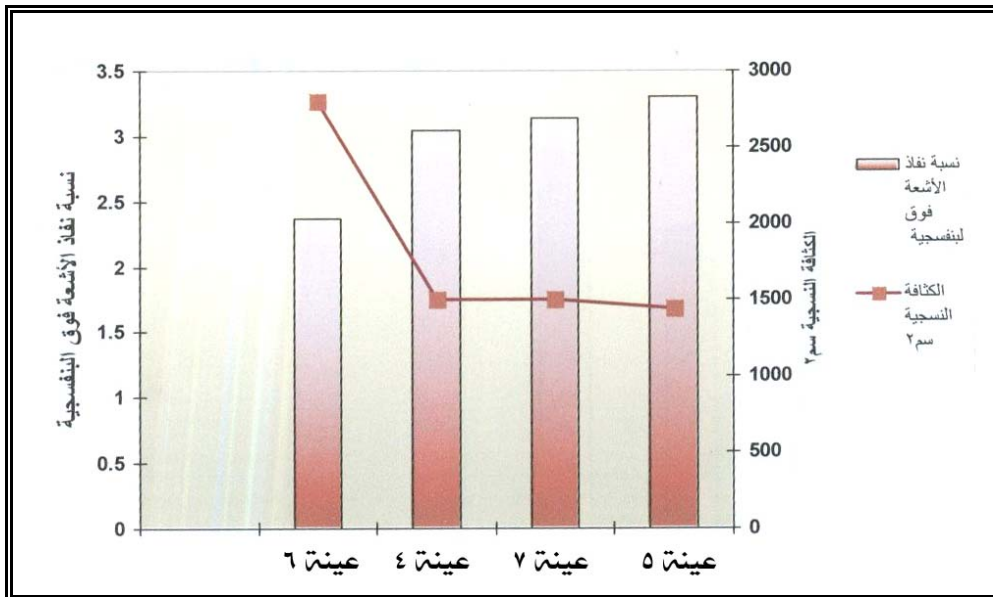
(UV)



- ( ) -



(UV)



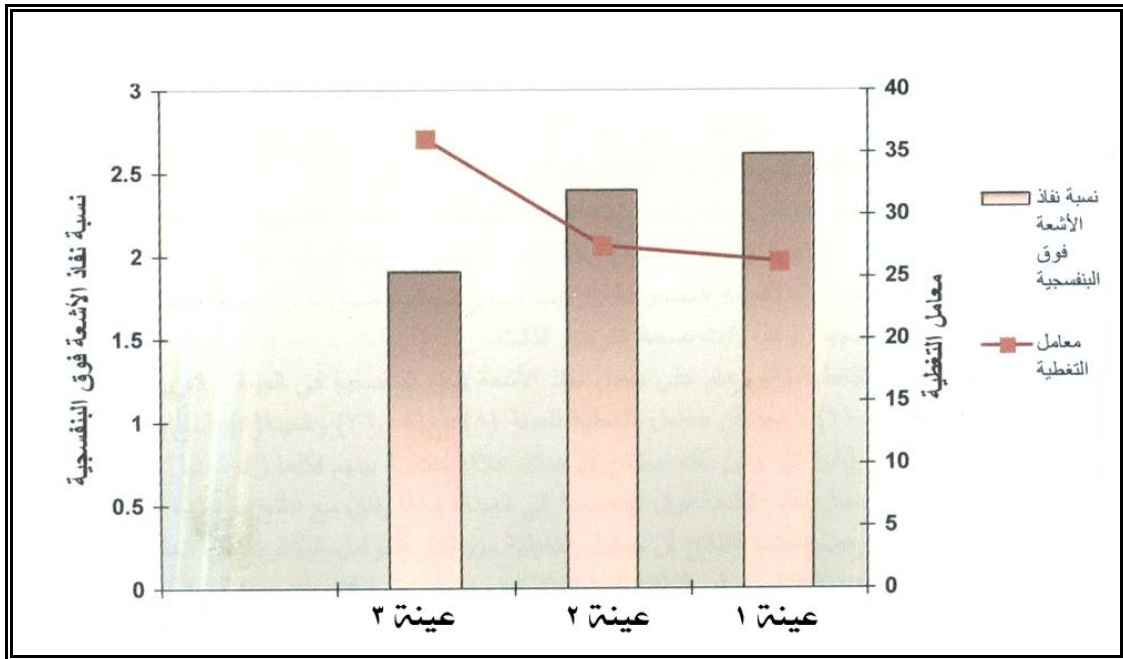
(UV)

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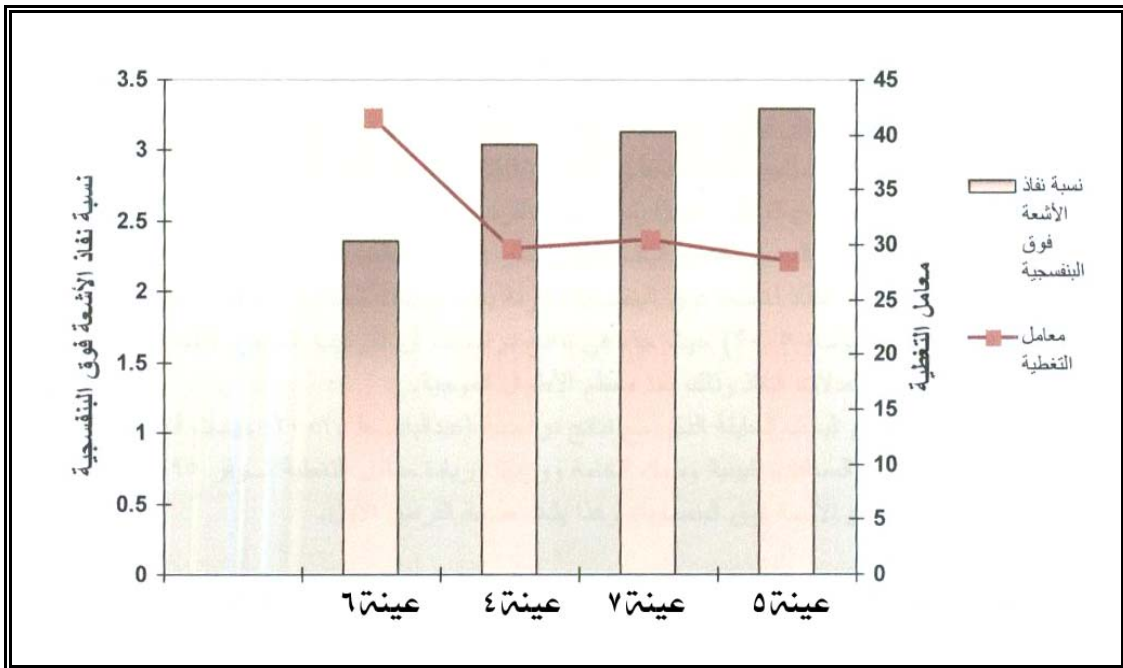
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Karl Pearson Product-moment correlation

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(The PPCC)

coefficient

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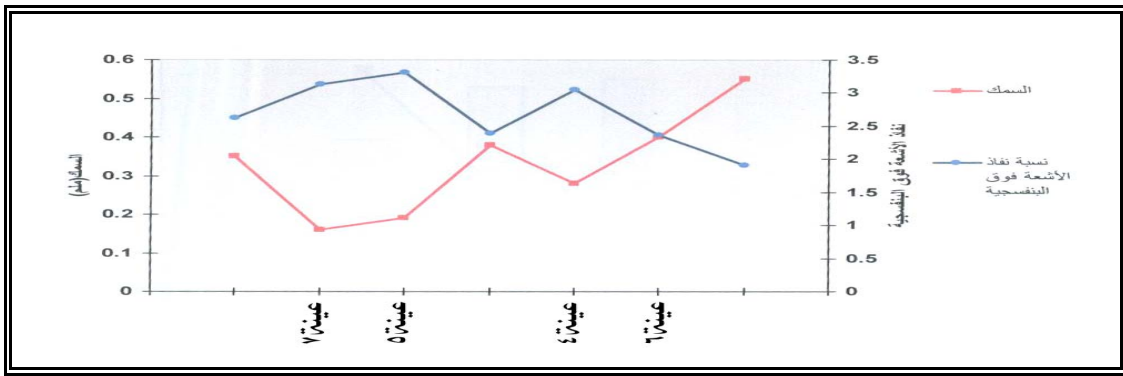
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## SUMMARY

## **The Efficiency of Woven Geometrical Parameters in Resisting Harmful Ultra-Violet Radiation Wave Lengths through The Outer-Wear**

Gehan Mahmoud Abdel Hamid, Wafaa Mohamed Samaha

Outer-wear is the external layer which is responsible for than 90% from dealing with UV where falls on the perso. body. an important value in this paper is designed to investigate the clothes existing efficiency against harmful UV radiation. So it to determine the more effective texture structural factors, in relation to the UV transmission properties of the light.

Fiber content, Weave structure, clothing density, yarn density, fabric thickness, porosity and fabric

weight were tested. PPMCC statistical method was used for analyzing the research results. Polyester blended with Nylon, woven with plain weaves showed inferior UV protection properties. Pure polyester fabrics woven with sateen structure have the best hygienic properties for resisting the transmittance of UV radiation either in short, medium or long regions (i.e. 200 – 400 nanometer).

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,	,	( / )	( / )	( x +)	( x )	/	%	x
,	,	( / )	( / )	( x )	( x )	/	%	x
,	,	( / )	( / )	( x )	( x )	/	% ( / )	x
,	,	( / )	( / )	( x )	( x )	/	( / ) %	x
,	,	( / )	( / )	( x )	( x )	/	%	x
,	,	( x )	( / )	( x )	( x )	/	( / ) %	x