

PERSONALITY DEVELOPMENT LESSON 4 - ACCESSORIES

ACCESSORIES

adj. aiding; additionaln. an accomplicean item used to complement a fashion or style

ACCESSORIES

a subordinate or supplementary part, object used mainly for convenience, attractiveness and safety.

RULES FOR ACCESSORIES

- Moderation is the key.
- Your accessories should be appropriate to the occasion, your age and to the company in which they are worn.
- Do not rattle when you move because of an arm loaded with too many bracelets or a neck.
- Day and night call for different accessories. So do city and country occasions.
- Avoid ostentation, especially the wearing of expensive jewelry in groups where others do not have or do not wear it.
- Take a final glance in the mirror.If you have doubts, take something off.

LAW OF PROPORTION

- those fashion rules that camouflage the poor lines of your figure and accentuate the good.
- An unbroken line appears longer
- Height gives the illusion of slenderness.
- Light colors add weight. Dark colors diminish weight.
- **Light-** reflective and shiny fabrics add weight.
- Bulky and heavy fabrics add weight.
- Large patterns add weight.Small patterns diminish weight.
- Transparent or clinging fabrics reveal figure faults and perfections.
- Scaled-to-size accessories are the secret to balance.
- Every detail and every accessory must be coordinated with every other detail and accessory of the total ensemble.
- Dramatize your good points.
- Do not dramatize a weak point by dramatizing a good one.

HOW TO SHOP FOR ACCESSORIES

- Make sure you know what items you need.

- Pre-shop to determine cost and styles available.
- Decide on the shape, size, and color of the accessories before buying them.
- Figure out a budget.
- Confine yourself to quality items that will weather changes in fashion.
- Examine the item before buying it. Do not be talked into buying something you do not need.

TIPS ON HOW TO SHOP FOR ACCESSORIES

1. Know what you need.
2. Set a budget.
3. Choose quality over quantity.
4. Check the item before buying.

ACCESSORIES

include jewels, scarves, belts, eyeglasses, shoes, hosiery/stockings, handbags, attaché case, luggage, umbrellas, hats and gloves.

BELTS

Made of leather, plastic, elastic, metallic chains and straw. Are adjustable to fit all sizes. The width can be narrow or wide.

NOTE: Wide belts are not for short persons.

SHOES

Are one of the most necessary and most expensive accessory items. They should be purchased for quality and not quantity. Poorly fitted shoes are uncomfortable and unhealthy.

HOSIERY/STOCKINGS

Are a must for lady-executive.

SHEERNESS

- Ultra sheer
- very transparent Sheer
- transparent/ light coverage
- Semi-opaque
- partly see-through
- Opaque solid coverage, not see-through

HOSIERY/STOCKINGS

NOTE: If you have large legs, use a darker shade than if you have thin legs. Use light colors for parties.

FOUR TYPES OF HOSIERY/ STOCKINGS

Panty hose – full leg coverage up to waist

Thigh high- stop at the thigh

Knee high- stop below the knee

Ankle socks- stops around the ankle

HANDBAGS

Handbags should match the color of your shoes, more or less.

TYPES OF HANDBAGS

CASUAL HANDBAG

A way to show off your whimsical side. Play with color and fabrics like cotton suede and plastic.

STRUCTURED HANDBAG

A little more formal than a shoulder bag. It holds its own with classic suits or casual denim

EVENING HANDBAG

A necessity for formal occasions. A simple evening bag should be small and usually neutral in color to work seamlessly between pastels and black.

SHOULDER BAG

The best all-around bag and probably the most useful one in your closet. Most shoulder bags are both work and weekend friendly.

TOTE BAG

To keep all your files in order. This indispensable work-day classic holds things neatly in place.

UMBRELLAS

- Are necessary especially when it is raining.
- The better kinds have 10 or more spikes. A solid color umbrella is the best.
- Umbrellas are made of nylon, acetate, rayon and water repellent fabrics.

ATTACHE CASE

- In business, considered a symbol of authority and is very practical when a bundle of business documents has to be brought from one place to another.

THE JEWEL BOX

PLATINUM

The rarest of all metals, is silvery blond, very pale. It is expensive. It is more often the choice of older rather than younger wearers.

GOLD

The most prized of metals and the most suitable as a foil gem. The proportion of the gold content in any metal work is measured in karats.

- 14K as minimum acceptable fine jewelry.
- 18K – gold is 3/4s of its total weight.
- 24K is considered fine gold.

SILVER

- Found in more generous quantities than either platinum or gold, it has many industrial, electrical and medical uses in addition to its role as material for the fashioning of fine table-ware, art objects, and jewelry. Silver is less expensive than platinum or gold and makes a splendid foil for colorful gems.
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WATCH

The most appropriate gifts for a young man or woman stepping into a time when her responsibilities, career and social commitments demand precision.

NOTE: If wearing a watch in public, do not look at it too often and never wind or shake it during a gala evening.

PEARL

- Pearls are elegant, understated and formal.

Pearls are versatile, suitable for all formal gatherings, day or night, which make them a “MUST” for a beginning or limited jewelry wardrobe.

THE PEARL NECKLACE

DOG COLLAR

A wide choker, usually of multiple strands with a jeweled clasp often worn in front.

COLLAR

A 12-14-inch-long necklace fitted and shaped gently to the lower portion of the neck.

BIB

A necklace with more than three strands of different lengths, which fits close to the base of the neck and extends over the upper part of the chest much as a bib.

CHOKER

A 15-16-inch-long necklace that drops just above the collarbone

PRINCESS

An 18-20-inch-long strand of pearls that falls midway between the collarbone and the bust.

MATINEE

A 20-24-inch-long strand of pearls that reaches the center of the bust

OPERA

A 30-32-inch-long strand of pearls that falls midway between the bust and waist.

ROPE

A 45 inch or longer pearl necklace. May be knotted or wrapped several times. Known as "sautoir" or a lariat.

GEMSTONES

- Sapphire, ruby, emerald and diamond
- "PRECIOUS" and are used in the finest jewelry.
- Opal, garnet, aquamarine, topaz, turquoise, lapis, amethyst and jade – "SEMI-PRECIOUS"

PERFUMES AND COLOGNES

THE SECRET SCENTS

- Fragrances are less powerful in hot, dry environments because the sense of smell is impaired.
 - Fragrances smell stronger in warm, tropical, humid settings.
 - Fragrances last longer on oily skin and tend to become oversweet.
 - Delicate fragrances are better for fair skin.
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- Medication or the pill can change the skin's reaction to a fragrance, as can eating onions, garlic and spicy foods.

- Apply fragrances with luxurious enjoyment on bare body following bath in stages while completing toilet.
- Applying perfume to bare skin in sunlight is dangerous.-
- Realize that those who smoke never experience the full glory of perfume.
- A scent may react differently with the skin during menstruation, and the sense of smell is often affected during that time.
- The warmer the body, the faster the fragrance fades.- Perfume evaporates even when not removed from the bottle.
- Save your empty perfume bottles and place in dresser drawers and closet. They will impart their scent to garments for a long time

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN PERFUME AND COLOGNE

Perfumes contain a higher concentration of oils, typically around 20 to 30 percent,

Cologne oil concentration is around 2 to 4 percent